



United Nations

**2009 One UN Programme  
Annual Report**

**Many Strengths  
One Mission**



**United Nations**  
**CAPE VERDE**  
*Delivering as one UN*



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## 1 INTRODUCTION/FOREWORD

At the outset of this report, it is important to recognize, with gratitude, the important financial support provided by the Governments of Spain, Norway, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom towards the implementation of the One UN Programme in Cape Verde. Their contributions to the “Cape Verde Transition Fund,” were catalytic for the launch and start-up of the One UN Programme. Several other development partners have also been contributing to UN reform efforts in Cape Verde, and a special mention must go to Luxembourg, which has been a very important supporter of Joint Office activities. Other countries have contributed to reform efforts through their regular financing of UN system activities, and we are indebted to all UN development system partners for their support.

Just as important as the donor support has been the commitment of the Government of Cape Verde towards a more effective, strategic and relevant UN at the country level. By hosting the first Joint UN Office in the world since 2006 and volunteering to be one of the 8 pilot countries for the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative in 2007, the Government has shown leadership and determination to strengthen operational activities of the UN both locally and globally. Through their involvement in the Steering Committee, the Association of Municipalities and the NGO Platform have also played an important role in ensuring that UN-supported development efforts generate improved results and benefit all Cape Verdeans, in particular the most vulnerable groups.

For the first time ever, the UN system in Cape Verde is able to provide a comprehensive overview of its collective achievements in the country. The report which draws from the reporting requirements agreed between donors and the Multi Donor Trust Fund Office includes:

- Comprehensive reporting from all 18 resident and non-resident UN Agencies implementing activities in Cape Verde within the “One Programme” during 2009;
- Easily understood programming themes divided into 4 thematic Axes and then further subdivided into 9 Sub-Programmes – which correspond to the Axes and sectors in the Cape Verdean “Growth and Poverty Reduction Paper” GPRSP-II (2008-2011).
- A description of the progress on UN reform at the country level under the “Delivering as One” framework, demonstrating the beneficial effects of, and need for, a “Cape Verde Transition Fund” to promote UN reform at the country level.
- A financial breakdown of expenditures by the “Cape Verde Transition Fund” as well as by all other available UN financial resources.

The report allows the reader to see how contributions to the “Cape Verde Transition Fund” were used, and how those funds complemented the additional resources available to the UN system (e.g. core funds plus contributions resulting from other resource mobilization efforts). It shows how all funds made available to the UN have contributed to national priorities as defined in the Cape Verdean GPRSP-II (2008-2011) during 2009. The Cape Verdean GPRSP-II, the National Development Plan, was formulated with the Millennium Development Goals as a key reference. Examples of the country’s commitment to achieve the MDG’s are found throughout this report.

During 2009, 16 UN Agencies benefitted from the “Cape Verde Transition Fund”: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNV, WFP and WHO. In the spirit of the “One UN” - and as required by the Government of Cape Verde - ITU and UNEP’s achievements are also included in this report, resulting in the contribution of 18 UN Agencies to the development of Cape Verde.

As we developed this report we realized that it in many ways reflects the deeper multi-dimensional internal changes going on in the UN system in Cape Verde – specifically how we, the UN, relate with the Government at a more strategic level, through better coordination with central ministries and a stronger focus on and alignment with national priorities.

Our process for developing this report was participatory and involved all the UN organizations participating in the “One Programme”. Together we worked, by Sub-Programme, toward a common set of outcomes and outputs. Each lead UN Agency worked with participating UN Agencies to pull together the achievements by Sub-Programme, while financial expenditures were reported by each Agency. Finally, Sub-Programme leaders then coordinated extensively with the RC Office to finalize this report.

On 10 February 2010, the 2009 One Programme Annual Review took place in Praia with an unprecedented participation from government, bilateral and multilateral partners. The conclusions and recommendations of the Annual Review are included in this report.

As mentioned above, we would not be able to make such bold and innovative changes to how we do business without the steadfast and sustained commitment of many partners. I would like to thank both our donors for their guidance and financial contributions, as well as the government officials of Cape Verde for their constant call for a stronger and more relevant “One UN.” Finally, a special thank you to the UN staff who are challenged daily with the responsibility of doing business differently, so that by “Delivering as One”, we always give our best to those who need us the most: the women and men, girls and boys of Cape Verde.

Petra Lantz

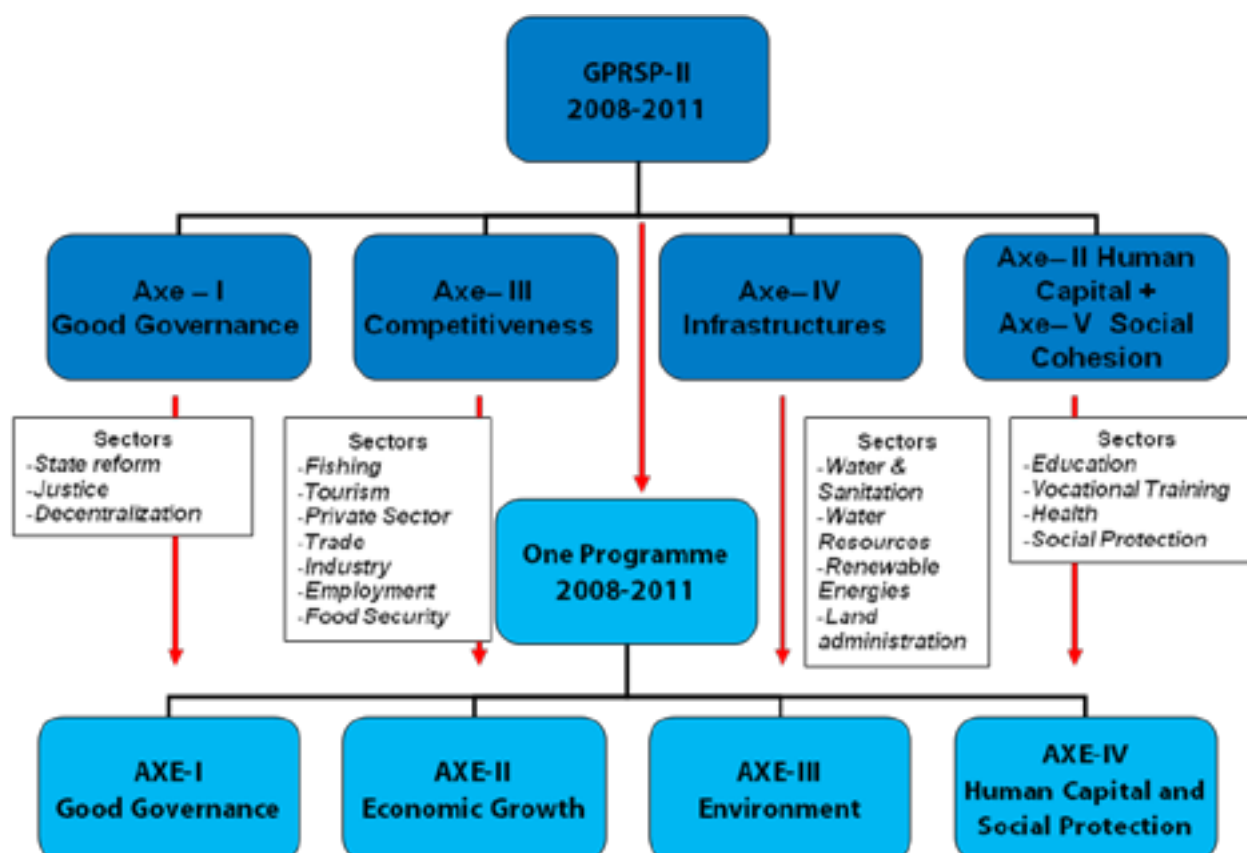
Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Cape Verde

## 2 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

This section includes a summary of the main achievements attained by all 18 participating UN Agencies that during 2009 implemented activities in Cape Verde, structured according to the thematic Axes and Sub-Programmes as per the One Programme (2008-2011).

Thematic Axis	Sub-Programme
2.1 Good Governance.	2.1.1 Economic Graduation and Integration in the Global Economy. 2.1.2 Strengthening of Security. 2.1.3 Consolidation of Democracy.
2.2 Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities.	2.2.1 Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities.
2.3 Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.	2.3.1 Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.
2.4 Human Capital and Social Protection	2.4.1 Quality of the Education System. 2.4.2 Youth Participation 2.4.3 Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector. 2.4.4 Child and Social Protection.

The One Programme Thematic Axes and Sub-Programmes are tightly linked to the Axes and Sectors as defined in the GPRSP-II:



## 2.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE

### 2.1.1 Economic graduation and integration in the global economy.

Thematic Axis I:	Good Governance.
Sub-Programme 1:	Economic graduation and integration in the global economy.
Lead Agency :	UNCTAD
Participating Agencies:	FAO, ITC, ITU, UNIDO
National partners:	Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Finance Ministry of Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources Central Bank, Regulation Agencies, Custom Administration, API, Chambers of Commerce, Private sector, INIDA, INGRH...

#### Outcome: Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank better able to formulate macro-economic policies

Output: National Debt Management Office's ability to manage debt. Drawing from international standards and best practices, UNCTAD supported the National Debt Management Office's (NDMO) ability to formulate macroeconomic policy – and improved and strengthened NDMO's capacity to understand and react to new international debt management requirements resulting from Cape Verde's "graduation" to Middle Income Country status. Specifically, the activities empowered Cape Verde government employees to better assess the country's debt burden and its financing needs -- a major stepping stone for the negotiation of non-concessional instruments.

#### Outcome: Ministry of Finance is in a better position to formulate commercial policy in alignment with World Trade Organization's commercial policies.

Output - Strengthen national organization's capacity to negotiate and follow up commercial agreements at the bi-regional, regional and multi-lateral levels.

- Interagency joint programming enabled the Ministry of Finance to analyze the impact of international investment agreements and reinforced the capacity of the government to negotiate new agreements through the development of planning tools and investment promotion.
- In the post-accession to the WTO, an effective marketing strategy based on commitments made to WTO - was developed and implemented in cooperation with the International Trade Centre (ITC). The strategy helped the Government and Business sectors to identify and overcome constraints from Cape Verde's graduation process (i.e., loss of preferential treatment) and to seize opportunities that arise from Cape Verde's WTO membership.





**Outcome: Planning tools to promote investments are in place and utilized by Cape Verde Investimentos (CVI), Cape Verde's Investment Promotion Agency.**

Output: Data collection and platform to monitor and manage investments performance and impact

- UNIDO Africa Investor Survey 2009-2010 is implemented with Cabo Verde Investimentos, Cape Verde's Investment Promotion Agency and other public and private investment promotion stakeholders. The National Statistic Institute was contracted for the collection of data from 535 companies in Cape Verde. The objective is to understand the motivations, trends and effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the local economy. It will allow Cape Verde stakeholders to design policies that increase FDI and enhance its impact on sustainable economic growth. The survey is implemented within the broader framework of the African Investment Promotion Agencies Network (AfrIPANet), an umbrella organization with more than 40 active member investment promotion agencies (including Cape Verde). The preparation of the survey involved the compilation of a comprehensive business directory (domestic and foreign investors) for Cape Verde and the drawing of a statistically representative sample. Enumerators were successfully trained and sensitization campaigns were launched to ensure full engagement of the private sector during the survey.
- E-Regulations system UNCTAD designed an online step-by-step guide to investment procedures, providing a complete and transparent information system to the investors.

**Outcome: Upgraded National Quality Infrastructure, increasing the Competitiveness of Cape Verde's Economy**

The West Africa Quality Programme (WAQP) funded by the European Union and executed by UNIDO is a regional programme, covering the 15 ECOWAS countries and Mauritania. This programme aims to foster compliance with international trade rules and regulations, in particular the WTO agreements on TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) and SPS (Sanitary- and Phyto-Sanitary), through the establishment and strengthening of national and regional quality infrastructures for the entire West Africa region. Component 2 of this programme, with a total budget of € 8 million, covers the following countries: Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.



Output - Market standards and technical regulations for products for export are implemented through state of the art laboratories, inspections, and traceability schemes

- Considering Cape Verde's priority export products, a holistic assessment of the country's existing quality infrastructure, such as its existing testing and calibration facilities, its regulatory bodies, standardization infrastructure, etc. was conducted. As a next step, and through the provision of international expertise, a legal framework for the establishment of a National Quality System was defined and an action plan for its implementation elaborated. This includes forming a national quality council and a national quality institute which will coordinate all further quality infrastructure interventions in the country.
- **WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.** FAO - together with the Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Health, Infrastructures and Transportation and ARFA – are reviewing national laws and regulations in order to make such legislation conform to international basic rules of food safety and animal/plant health standards. The above-mentioned national institutions, through institutional capacity building efforts, are now better able to implement sanitary security control and inspection activities and to actively participate in international sanitary and phytosanitary control initiatives. In short, these efforts help to promote the formulation and implementation of national legislation and procedures and to strengthen relevant institutional capacities.
- The TBT Agreement – in consultation and partnership with the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy, UNCTAD and UNIDO supported the compliance with the TBT agreement (Technical Barriers to Trade).

Output - ITC framework in line with ECOWAS

- ITU supported ANAC and the Ministry of Economy in the harmonization of the local legislations related to the Information & Communications Technologies sector in line with the ECOWAS regional normative framework for a better integration into the common ITC market.



### 2.1.2 Strengthening of security

<b>Thematic Axis I:</b>	<b>Good Governance.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2:</b>	<b>Strengthening of security.</b>
Lead Agency:	UNODC
Participating Agencies:	UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNIFEM
National partners :	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning National Association of Municipalities Chambers of Commerce CCCD, National Anti-Corruption Group, Judicial Police, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), NGO Platform

**Outcome: National capacities are reinforced in order to fight transnational organized crime, drugs & human trafficking and secure the safety of citizens and their assets.**

The results of this Sub-Programme contributed to strengthening the national capacity to combat drugs and organized crime as well as ensure public safety and the implementation of policies based on an approach of human rights and equity in order to ensure good governance by national institutions.

**Output:** Capacities of national institutions in charge of the fight against transnational crime, human trafficking, drug and arms trafficking and responsible for the security of people and property are reinforced

- UNODC supported the Judicial Police in strengthening the capacity of criminal investigation for gathering evidence of crime (system for interception of communications and Automated Fingerprint Identification System);
- Strengthening the technical capacity of police, magistrates in matters of criminal investigation, fight against drugs and international judicial cooperation;
- In the framework of the modernization of the Forensic Laboratory, and based on a needs assessment conducted by a Portuguese consultant, the Forensic Laboratory of the Judicial Police has been provided with chromatograph equipment and chemicals by UNODC. The laboratory personnel have attended one-week training on the use of the equipment.

Output – The economic and financial development of the country is supported through strengthening the fight against corruption, money laundering, cyber crime and terrorist threats

- Finalizing Monitoring Surveys on Corruption and Crime (ICVS) in Cape Verde, whose results were officially presented to the general public through community-based workshops (the same day, the ICVS launched an Anti-Corruption Strategy, Policy and Action Plan approved by the National Anti-Corruption Group);
- Strengthening the technical capacity of the Financial Intelligence Unit to improve the effectiveness of research and to combat money laundering and other financial crimes;
- The Ministry of Justice of Cape Verde, in cooperation with UNODC, organized a National Seminar on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct. with the participation of 80 magistrates and Minister Gilson Dipp from Brazil, whose main purpose was to contribute to strengthening judicial integrity and capacity in Cape Verde
- The Monitoring Surveys on Corruption and Crime (ICVS) in Cape Verde have been finalized with support from UNODC, and the results were officially presented to the public. Additionally, the Anti-Corruption Strategy, Policy and Action Plan was launched and subsequently approved by the National Anti-Corruption Group

Output - Strengthening the judicial system's ability to prosecute

- UNODC supported the Ministry of Justice in acquiring a Surveillance System for Cape Verde Prisons - the video surveillance system is an important tool to enhance the security systems in the Central Prison of Praia. Of the 670 prisoners there, more than a quarter of the prisoners (26.8 %) were arrested for crimes associated with drug possession or trafficking. The system is essential in providing effective security in prisons and correctional facilities. Incidents involving inmate violence, drug use, and officer misconduct are but a few examples of the unfortunate acts that can occur within prison walls. The equipment will allow the penitentiary administration to be aware of irregular behaviors resulting in their ability to both prevent future activities as well as protect prisoners from unexpected threats.

UNIFEM supported the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) in close collaboration with women's civil society organizations to improve the legal framework for gender justice in terms of:

- Formulation of a proposal for a specific law on gender-based violence (GBV);
- Raising awareness of magistrates regarding the specifics of trying cases of GBV, by presenting the tools of forensic psychology to facilitate the reasoning of case;
- Increased access to quality free legal advice for victims of gender-based violence;
- Dissemination of information concerning human rights of women, particularly among groups with low education.

Output - Increase the capacity of civil society and the government's ability to prevent drug abuse and antisocial behavior.

- UNODC and UNDP is strengthening the control of illicit trafficking and drugs by promoting closer partnership between government, NGOs and CBOs, as well as greater efficiency in prevention activities and drug addiction treatment by reinforcing the Coordination Commission for Drug Control and Prevention Centers.



### 2.1.3 Consolidation of Democracy

<b>Thematic Axis I:</b>	<b>Good Governance.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 3:</b>	<b>Consolidation of democracy.</b>
Lead Agency:	UNDP
Participating Agencies:	UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIFEM
National partners :	Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning Ministry of State Reform Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Finance National Association of Municipalities NOSI, AN, CNDHC, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), NGO Platform

**Outcome: Municipalities are better able to address the social economic concerns of the local population.**

MDG report with focus at municipality level - with support from UNFPA, the Report on the MDGs at the Municipality level was prepared, presented, validated and distributed, and is now available in hard copy. This work enabled a framework to be developed for the MDGs and their corresponding targets inside a local and decentralized context. It represents an important instrument to follow-up of the commitments made for the 8 Goals as well for the need of institutional integration in their pursuit, involving public institutions (national, regional and local), as well as private and community organizations.

Output - Municipalities are able to develop budgets in a participatory manner.

Training and review – Three pilot municipalities were trained in techniques of participatory budgeting. As a result:

- MDHOT, representatives of CSOs and citizens are better informed and motivated to participate in municipal budgeting processes.
- The economic and financial situation of the municipalities of Cape Verde became better understood, which allows a more informed view on municipality management and better understanding for citizens, stimulating their participation.
- Statutes of the municipalities were reviewed under the new law on decentralization, and municipal information systems were adjusted to improve planning, budgeting and management capacities.



Decentralization of the Public Administration Management Platform (SIGOF) – UNDP supported UCRE and the General Directorate for Public Administration to develop a software package to decentralize the Public Management Platform allowing municipalities control and oversight of formerly centralized databases. This means a huge shift in how the government does business: municipalities and public institutions (staff and management) no longer wait for centralized information in order to do their jobs.

Urban Development Profile / Urban Mapping - UNHABITAT working with the Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning assessed the comprehensive social and economic situation of the 22 municipalities. Three pilot areas of Santa Cruz, Praia and Sal became pilot cities of UNHABITAT and inspired the Ministry to then assess the remaining 19 municipalities with UNHABITAT technical support. This will become the foundation for community-based prioritization and programming interventions. In this sense, Cape Verde takes its place among an ACP (American, Caribbean and Pacific Countries) network of urban planning analysis within the Program PSUP- Participatory Slum Upgrading Program

**Outcome: Ministry of State Reform and Defense responds better to meet the needs and demands of the users of the Public Administration.**

Output – State Reform Action Plan for Institutional Modernization.

UNDP supported managers of UCRE to develop and implement a five-year action-plan for the modernization and reform of state structures with the following achievements:

- Cell for tracking the management of ODA at the DGCI-Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in place and regular meetings with development partners are organized. These efforts improve the capacity of institutions responsible for the management of ODA. The Development Partners Group meets bimonthly to discuss and develop a more coordinated response to country level needs and to comply with the Paris Declaration.
- Human resources management integrated and coordinated by streamlining the organizational structure of Public Administration. Significant progress was made in implementing a pilot experience of coordination among decentralized state services; this will be reviewed and then replicated elsewhere in Cape Verde.
- Logical framework of the conceptual M & E of the Agenda for State Reform allows greater discipline in the implementation of reform in terms of better data insertion in the software and better data utilization.
- Reinforcement of the electoral system- UNDP supported the creation of the “Citizen House”, its services and products, strengthening the right to an active participation in political life: Electoral registration process was improved; an ongoing public campaign about the value of voting and promoting informed political participation continued; organizational capacity to oversee the election process improved and participation of the Diaspora was reinforced.

Output - Strengthen national plan and capacity to implement E-governance

Reforms - With the joint support of some UN Agencies and other partners, the Government has designed and implemented a set of important reforms for the country based on modern e-government, synchronized systems, stronger organization/procedures as well as human resources. Today we can highlight the positive impact of e-government on procedural modernization of the state – such as:

- Increasing revenue collection;
- Providing citizens with electronic products and services; and
- Improving the organization of elections by offering better conditions for exercising the right to vote.

Capacity building of national institutions responsible for implementation of the national e-government system - UNDP supported the design and implementation of the Information Society Strategic Plan (PESI) and the Electronic Governance Action Plan (PAGE) for the development of electronic government allowing for:

- The State to increase its capacity in the e-government area, and
- A positive impact on project development;

By implementing the SNIAC project (part of the PAGE and PESI), national authorities are better able to organize and implement the elections process, by introducing biometrics identification items to identify citizens. Civil Registry -- a digital / electronic information management of population will be used in voting, census gathering.

#### Output - Strengthen national institutional capacity for implementing the National Plan for Equality and Gender Equity

UNFPA and UNDP jointly supported ICIEG, the Ministry of Education and Cape Verde woman's organization –MCV, MORABI – to:

- Conduct a study on the problem of pregnancy in high schools, examining the implications of the policy that restricts young pregnant girls from attending school;
- Raise consciousness on equity and equality issues;
- Support key pieces of legislation that will allow women more rights and equity during divorce; and
- Conduct awareness campaigns about gender inequality.



Gender NGOs are better prepared to claim their rights and hold decision makers accountable; the NGOs are also more able to advocate and support gender mainstreaming in policies, analysis and recommendations.

#### Output - Strengthen capacity of sectors for the implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting

Analysis of the gender dimensions of the planning and budgeting system in Cape Verde – UNIFEM supported the ICIEG in an analysis of how gender is integrated in the political, normative and institutional planning and budgetary processes, to assess capacity building needs for a gender responsive budgeting (GRB) initiative, a high impact method of influencing budgeting in a comprehensive and gender sensitive way. This assessment also inventoried the needs of civil society partners for increased knowledge and capacities on gender budgeting, in order to ensure a strong advocacy for sufficient gender sensitive programmes and investments. The analysis feeds directly into the formulation of a full blown GRB strategy in view of ensuring that more resources are going to gender equality in relevant areas.

## 2.2 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

<b>Thematic Axis II:</b>	<b>Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 4:</b>	<b>Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities.</b>
Lead Agency:	UNIDO
Participating Agencies:	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM
National partners :	Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity Ministry of State reform Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources Ministry of Culture Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning Ministry of Education Central Bank National Association of Municipalities Chambers of Commerce, NGO Platform, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, Trade Unions, Employers Union, INE, UNICV

Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunity, one of the key development challenges for Cape Verde, strives to reduce poverty as well as support positive and sustainable development of the country. The United Nations, under the One Programme, created Sub-Programme 4 to support the Government in pursuit of:

- A better business environment
- Diverse, productive and competitive entrepreneurship;
- Greater involvement of the most vulnerable populations in the country's socio-economic activities;
- Greater mobilization of the Cape Verdean Diaspora and
- Stronger institutional and human capacities in order to improve productivity and a national statistical system of excellence.

The global economic crisis has had a significant impact on Cape Verde's economic performance. Having grown by an average of 7.5% in 2005-08, real GDP growth is estimated to have fallen to 1.8% in 2009 as a result of the sharp fall in tourism arrivals and delays in several large private construction projects associated with the tourism and "second homes for foreigners" sectors. Real GDP might even have contracted had the government not adopted an ambitious fiscal stimulus plan to improve the country's economic prospects.

With an economy focused on the service sector and a trade balance deficit, development of primary and secondary industry is paramount - this includes agriculture, fisheries, livestock, industry, semi-processing and agro-industry. The development of these two sectors could increase the quality and quantity of employment in Cape Verde, including in rural areas, where there are higher rates of poverty.

Unemployment is high (more than 20%) and precarious employment (employment with no social safety nets, no minimum wage or otherwise unstable and insecure) is also a concern. With a population of 500,000 inhabitants, a majority of whom are women and youth, it is estimated that about 27% of the population lives below the poverty line, with an income level of less than \$609.00 USD / per year. In the rural areas, poverty is still considerable due to weakness in production and low capacity to generate employment, income and welfare for the populations. Poverty rates are higher among women and female-headed households. There is a need for the creation of more employment and income, and to improve training and professional skills of the population, especially among disadvantaged groups.



Ten UN agencies and 40 National organizations join forces and deliver as one to target the five results we analyze in detail below.

**Outcome: Improved business environment and world class support services for the creation and development of enterprises and employment** - UNDP and ILO focused on developing and strengthening institutional capacity to offer vocational training to be more responsive to market needs, allowing for the promotion of business-friendly services and support for the creation and development of job-generating enterprises.

Output - An action plan to improve and simplify current legal and regulatory framework for the emergence and growth of entrepreneurship implemented

In 2009 the review of legislation on the process of Accreditation of Training Organizations began, as did the General Legal Framework for Vocational Training and the reform of the Fund for Promotion of Employment and Vocational Training.

The review and update of legislation and other management tools for the promotion and development of micro-finance structures was undertaken (Regulatory Law of Micro-finance of 15/VII/2007; strategic plan accompanied by a National Action Plan; accounting system specific to micro-finance, business plans).

ILO, together with the MTFPS in 2009, strengthened the capacity of three national partners – the General Directorate of Statistics, the National Statistics Institute and the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) -- for the creation of an Observatory of Employment and Vocational Training. The Observatory will correlate data in order to establish a statistical statement designed to inform the formation of policies and programs for both employment and training – the Observatory is slated to open in 2010.

Output – Decentralized systems for funding MSMEs is reinforced and credit lines available are fully used.

Institutional strengthening of the institutions of micro-finance - UNDP has worked to support the implementation of the Action Plan for the Micro-finance Sector. Management and operational support given to the Advisory Council for micro-finance helped to fulfill a principle objective of the Council - to reconcile the tripartite decision making between the civil society (represented by the micro-credit and micro-finance institutions), the Bank of Cape Verde and the Government through the MTFPS. A manual was developed to monitor the MFI'S (micro-finance institutions) and training offered to actors involved in micro-finance.

Output – Capabilities enhanced to better match the needs of the labor market and the supply of professional training

UNDP, together with the Ministry of Labor (MTFSS) and as part of an integrated information system of vocational training - BQE (Portal of Qualification and Employment) supported upgrades in the employment and training centers. This included the installation of computer networks that support the functioning of the BQE. The BQE promotes better links between public and private sectors in employment and vocational training, aimed at strengthening government initiatives in this area.

Output – Technical support services to promote private sector are strengthened and institutions/partners/service providers are networked.

Reinforcing the transnational links between Diaspora and Cape Verde - IOM provided technical support to the IC - Institute of Communities to transfer competencies from highly qualified expatriate nationals across the Cape Verdean Diaspora (Portugal, Italy, and The Netherlands) and identified migrant entrepreneurs willing to invest financial resources for the development of Cape Verde, who received technical advice from ADEI, the Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation.

**Outcome: A productive, diversified, competitive environment that creates jobs** - vision that integrates all sectors and the United Nations, FAO has been working to improve agricultural development.

Output –International best practices for entrepreneurship initiatives disseminated at the local level of South-South Cooperation (Cape Verde, Cuba) – a Special Programme of Food Security that drew from south-south expertise enabled FAO to facilitate the provision of technical support through the presence of a team of 12 Cuban specialists who strengthened capacity of farmers at the local level and enhanced the technical service delivery by the Delegations of the Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources for the diversification of local production. Such technical assistance included sharing knowledge on ‘drip irrigation’, vegetable production and animal husbandry practices and other efforts resulting in greater diversification and increased competitiveness at local economic level; all having a direct impact on farmer’s livelihoods and food security.

- FAO worked with the Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources and local public, private and civic society stakeholders to develop Action Plans for the Development of Agriculture in the four largest islands with agricultural sector activities in Cape Verde (Santiago, Fogo, Santo Antão and São Nicolau.) Disseminated in the early months of 2009, the action plans aim to decentralize the national strategy and achieve sustainable and rational rural development by taking into account the specificities of each island and the needs of local populations.



Output - Environment-enhancing companies in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and agro-industries are created and strengthened.

**Improvement and diversification of rural production systems** - FAO, together with the MADRRM, is supporting programming activities in the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau, Santiago, Fogo, Brava, Maio and Boavista .Their work focuses on: intensive production of vegetables / fruit, water control; promotion of livestock as a valid means for economic development and livelihood; capacity building for farmers and breeders on the islands mentioned above.

Developing the skills of fishermen and the support of technology development for fish farms – FAO together with the General Direction of Fisheries and the National Institution of Fishery Development (associated with the Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources) support fishing as a sector, allowing it to create direct and indirect employment and ensure food security.

2009 work began with the installation of 110 Fish Aggregation Devices, with concrete results anticipated in 2010 for some 15 communities across the country, on the islands of Santiago, Maio, São Vicente. The activities in Fogo and Santo Antão will begin in 2011.

Work was also started in 2009 on preparing the grounds for the assessment of the potential for the introduction of aqua- and marine- culture in Cape Verde. This work will be fully implemented in 2010 in collaboration with the General Direction of Fisheries and the National Institution of Fishery Development.



**Promote the increase of agricultural production and food availability in the local market** - under the world-wide Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP)<sup>1</sup>, FAO and the General Directorate for Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (DGASP) distributed agricultural seeds to six thousand family farmers, comprised of the most vulnerable groups in the country and allowed for an increase in agricultural production and food availability in the local markets.

<sup>1</sup> In December of 2007 FAO launched an initiative at the world-wide level to help small producers raise their output and earn more.

## Outcome: Special programmes for work integration for women, young people and vulnerable groups are implemented

### Output – Special programmes for women

Women - UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and UNIFEM worked for the economic integration of women, taking into account that in Cape Verde 45% of households are headed by women and that poverty particularly effects them.

- Case studies developed by UNIFEM helped to better understand success factors of livelihood production initiatives among rural women, in Santiago, analyzing potential for scale up. In Boavista, UNIFEM supported an analysis of the promising areas of employment and production according to market demand, identifying the areas where women are working that can be scaled up to reach a larger market in terms of product quality and regularity. In São Vicente and Santo Antão, UNIFEM supported the training of women in design and handicraft production and entrepreneurship – to increase their ability to financially benefit from the opportunities generated by tourism
- UNDP and UNICEF strengthened the capacities of women and institutions to operate business units and to set up businesses owned by mothers who are heads of households.



ILO worked in 2009 to promote the integration of girls and women into the labor force. Programming activities are implemented through a national network of partners involved in promotion and job creation through the development of small business.

### Output – Special programmes for young people

UNICEF's efforts concentrated on support centers for the development of income-generating activities (AGR) at youth centers, capacity development for agricultural production, the production of handicrafts, sewing and other activities focusing on the creation of self employment and micro-targeting the tourist market.

ILO, UNDP and UNICEF boosted strategies for youth integration into the workforce. The ILO implemented a strategy for youth integration through the development of micro and small businesses, promoting the culture of business coupled with financial and non-financial support.

To the same end, ILO also worked to strengthen the capacity of central government partners (IEFP: Office of Employment Training), job centers and the private sector (ACS: Commercial Association of Eastern; ACIAB: Industrial and Commercial Association of Windward Islands) for the implementation of strategies promoting employment and developing the skills of young people to generate business ideas.



**Citizen Soldier Program** conducted in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity and the Ministry of National Defense - ensures the improvement of access to employment for young men by providing vocational training, thus enabling them to leave the Armed Forces with enhanced job prospects.

#### Output – Special programmes for vulnerable groups (migrants)

- In the framework of the Mobility Partnership signed between Cape Verde and the European Union, IOM supported the Migration and Development Working Group in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the elaboration of the **Migration Profile of Cape Verde** in line with a project developed in 10 west and central African countries. This profile compiled relevant data that helped to produce a set of recommendations to be taken into account for the future drafting of policies targeting migrants and institutions dealing with migrants.
- **WMIDA - Women for Migration and Development in Africa** - a study was conducted to identify the most effective/lowest cost means of sending remittances by Cape Verdean migrant women residing in Italy. This study encouraged ADEI and Institute of Communities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to create gender sensitive investment opportunities for these women.

UNDP complements strategy for youth, women and vulnerable groups by strengthening business incubators and financing of projects of young people and vulnerable groups.

#### **Outcome: National and local institutional capacities revolve around leadership, excellence and results**

Through UNHABITAT and together with the Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning and municipalities will be better able to develop small businesses and enhance local participation. Mayors and social workers from these 22 communities were selected to quickly become in early 2010 a core cadre of trained community activists able to work with local community organizations, youth and school teachers to better understand small business development.

Awareness in entrepreneurship for Secondary and Technical Education – UNIDO organized a mission to Mozambique for a delegation of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education of Cape Verde where they attended a teacher training in entrepreneurship. This allowed senior advisors and pedagogical thinkers to closer examine the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Education in Mozambique with the aim of introducing a similar programme in schools across Cape Verde. The delegation concluded that the entrepreneurship curriculum programme (ECP) should be introduced in secondary general and technical education in Cape Verde, and requested UNIDO to assist them to develop and implement the ECP in secondary education.

**Outcome: A national statistical system that corresponds to international standards and fully informs authorities**

Maintaining accurate statistics that meet current national and global standards are essential for decision-making by governments, public institutions and the private sector, whose shared goals include fighting poverty, promoting growth and creating economic opportunities.

Strengthening the National Statistical System - The United Nations, through UNFPA, worked with the Geographical Information System (GIS) to create and operationalize a database for the 2010 general housing and population census. In 2009 a pre-agricultural census and other census projects were also conducted.

ILO strengthened the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Cape Verde by producing information materials on labor statistics in the country (data base and indicators).



## 2.3 ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, DISASTERS PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

<b>Thematic Axis III:</b>	<b>Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 5:</b>	<b>Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.</b>
Lead Agency:	UNDP
Participating Agencies:	FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO
National partners:	Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Youth / Prime Minister Council Ministry of Education Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning National Assembly National Association of Municipalities Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, INGRH, CMRB, INMG, SNPC, NGO Platform, Chambers of Commerce

The conservation of natural resources for sustainable development is a priority for Cape Verde. The fragile ecosystems of these Sahelian islands associated with intrinsic climatic vulnerabilities motivate Cape Verdean authorities to engage their partners to help promote environmental sustainability – this is the key to economic growth and sustainable development.

It is worth noting the profound pressures in Cape Verde – a literal “hot spot” where a number of rare species exist. These need to be preserved not only for the future of this specific island community but for the greater common good. Efforts in this regard protect these species and set the framework for responsible growth.

The Cape Verde Government Program (2006-2011) and the existing policies and national legislation provide clear leadership for environment protection. – The participating UN Agencies aim to reduce the country’s ecological and climate change vulnerabilities by reinforcing the national institutions in terms of their strategic and legal framework while promoting capacity building for better environmental management, disaster response and decreased fossil fuel dependency. Beyond the immediate local impact, the protection of Cape Verde’s native flora and fauna has significant global benefits. The contribution of UNDP-GEF for the establishment of two terrestrial protected areas and the current effort for consolidating the system of protected areas of Cape Verde are prime examples of the practical and lasting results of such a partnership.

The impacts of climate change on Cape Verde water resources availability are predicted to adversely affect human health, agricultural production systems and consequently food security. Hence, building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Cape Verde as a whole is an objective that we propose to achieve by working with our governmental counterparts. Based on the strategic orientation provided by PANA-II (2004-2014), the United Nations and the Government worked together to enhance the national capabilities for natural resources management. The main goal is to ensure that the populations and national institutions are fully engaged and can secure the application of core principles for sustainability and quality of the natural resources.

**Outcome: National institutions will apply the strategic and legal frameworks, and the mechanisms for monitoring and managing natural resources.**

Output –National capacities for environmental resource management and monitoring are built in accordance with the objectives of PANA-II

Environmental Information System – In 2009, UNEP and UNDP supported the DGA (General Directorate of Environment) to implement and operationalize an information system for quality monitoring of Cape Verde’s environment. The system provides up to date environmental information ([www.sia.cv](http://www.sia.cv)) and is maintained by several national institutions that work for sustainable resource management. Given the environmental challenges facing the country, it is crucial that correct information be not only collected but also made available in the most regular and simple way for informed decision making by all sectors. The system, supported by the expertise of both UNDP and UNEP and fully appropriated by different sectoral ministries, responds to the imperative of informed based policy making.

Support for the Parliamentary Network on the Environment - In 2009 the pro-environment parliamentary network adopted a plan of action to disseminate climate change adaptation measures within parliament and local communities. An important contribution of the network culminated with the adoption of the Declaration of Praia on Climatic Governance, an important measure for any member of the Small Island Developing States group. Thus, contributing to the mainstreaming of climate change issues and the mobilization of all central and local actors for adequate actions to be defined and implemented. The Declaration of Praia acts as a catalytic platform supporting institutional mobilization at all levels for climate change.

Output - The National Integrate Plan of water resources is implemented

Integrated management plan of water resources - water is a limiting factor for agriculture development in Cape Verde and the amount of available resources - both in quality and in quantity. Economic and social activities require





not only a well organized sector but also a legal framework for all stakeholders. The integrated management plan of water resources, elaborated in 2009, with UNDP support, provides the government with the appropriate cross sectoral approach to water management, addressing all related issues (agriculture, domestic, tourism, industrial etc). This will enable the government to properly mobilize all required actors (public and private) in the definition and implementation of adequate policies and programs for rational and sustainable use of the water resource.

#### Output - Environmental multilateral agreements are implemented

Preservation of biodiversity through protection of natural parks - The United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity, through its funding mechanism - GEF - provided the support for Cape Verde to begin necessary steps for the establishment and preservation of its protected areas. In this regard, in 2009, two protected areas units were made operational, the Nature Park of Monte Gordo on São Nicolau island (952 ha) and the Nature Park of Serra Malagueta on Santiago island (774 ha). Through these efforts, some of Cape Verde's most important and unique humid and sub-humid ecosystems are being protected. Threatened and endangered native flora and fauna of Cape Verde as well as their critical terrestrial habitats were placed under secure and sustainable use regimes.



**Adaptation to Climate Change – responding to shoreline Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management –** The coastal and marine environment in Cape Verde is highly productive ecosystem of significant biological diversity that is under threat from climate change. - In the context of UNFCCC, the UNDP/GEF is helping to enhance strategies for adaptation and mitigation of the potential negative impacts of climate change. In particular, erosion of shoreline due to intense wave activity from climate related pressure and/or the sediment budget will be realized either by using 'soft engineering techniques such as beach vegetation as a natural stabilizer or by beach re-nourishment. Pilot activities for reinforcing the adaptation and resilience of coastal ecosystems have been implemented in the island of Maio.

**Ozone Layer Protection -** The national Ozone Layer Program, UNEP, UNDP and national partners worked to increase awareness of Cape Verdean civil society about ozone layer depletion and the risks associated. The program provided equipments to monitor the concentration of critical ozone depleting gases on imported household appliances. On job training of local customs officials was held to help identify the appliances with CFC gases and prevent the importation non complying equipments. Additionally, technicians in equipment maintained were trained to transform non complying equipment to use gases that are environmentally friendly. Training also provided the knowhow which allow the collection, purification and redistribution of CFC -12 gases. This enables Cape Verde to enforce the ban while eliminating appliances with Ozone depleting gases.

**Second National Communication for Climate Change –** Under the UNFCCC the Cape Verde is required to submit to secretariat of climate change convention the national communication on Climate Change. The national communication provides a comprehensive inventory of all greenhouse gases, a detail study of energy balance and the simulation of climate change scenario for Cape Verde islands. In 2009, the national inventory on greenhouse gases for agriculture, animal husbandry, energy, and industry sectors was concluded, and national institutions were trained on the methodologies and procedures to carry on this type of inventory. The national communication document enables the country to have an in-depth understanding of the key climatic issue and provides basis for adaptation and mitigation action to be taken.

**Mainstreaming gender in sustainable management of natural resources –** FAO and the Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources, in close collaboration with the Institute for Equality and Gender Equity are conducting a tri-element initiative aimed at injecting gender sensitivity into government official's ability to analyze and understand programming impact in terms of gender and to better implement and design programming with comprehensive understanding of how projects may impact women/girls, including a data base with gender sensitive indicators, and the distribution of materials on gender sensitive analysis. This activity is part of an inter-regional project that involves other Portuguese speaking countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, East Timor) that developed a set of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming in the access to and management of land and water resources.

Output - The industrial companies introduce the concept of cleaner production and apply sustainable methods of production in order to contribute to sustainable development

Introduction of cleaner production methods and sustainable production - Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) is one of UNIDO green industry flagship programmes and is implemented with the objective to improve productivity and environmental performance of businesses and other organizations and thereby contribute to sustainable industrial development and sustainable consumption and production ([www.unido.org/cp](http://www.unido.org/cp)).

The joint UNIDO-UNEP RECP programme in Cape Verde began in 2009 with the set up of a steering committee chaired by the Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness with participation of the Ministry of Environment and the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Services. The RECP programme is hosted at the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services. In close cooperation with the national stakeholders, fifty companies were identified and will be the target beneficiaries of RECP services through information seminars, training sessions and pilot in-plants assessments. These companies will demonstrate the benefits of implementing RECP through the improvement of their productivity and their environmental performance. The main expected direct results of RECP programme at the company level are reduction of production costs, energy efficiency, water efficiency and minimization of waste. The implementation of RECP programme will therefore contribute to increase the companies' competitiveness and the compliance with international standards on environment.

UNIDO designed a three year programme to introduce RECP in Cape Verde, build national capacity, strengthen RECP services in the country, foster the implementation of RECP practices and technologies in businesses and other organizations monitor the benefits at the company level and contribute to creation of a conducive policy environment for RECP implementation. The programme will contribute to create industry demand and new jobs in the area of green industry. All in all, the RECP programme is about doing more with less.

**Outcome: Populations will be involved in the preservation and management of natural resources as part of the nation's heritage and as a source of economic development**

Output – The communities develop income generating activities while preserving the environment

Increasing the participation of NGOs and associations in natural resources protection - UNDP with execution support from UNOPS has introduced a new approach (GEF funded Small grants program) in order to effectively enable local communities to develop alternatives economic activities addressing conservation and preservation imperatives as defined by the strategic areas of the GEF (land preservation, biodiversity, climate change, POPs..)- The program provides small amounts of financial resources, for which associations and NGOs are invited to design and present credible projects for support. The strategic reference document and the steering committee were set up in 2009, and some 50 projects are being examined at this stage, for local action to support the global agenda. Given the dispersion of the Cape Verdean territory over 10 islands, local level interventions take on all the more of a crucial dimension, if national progress is to be obtained.

**Outcome: National institutions and civil society will provide for preventive management and response to disasters (drought, volcano eruption, serious chemical accidents, avian flu, grasshopper invasion...)**

Output – The contingency and disaster response plans are elaborated and implemented

Prevention and Risk Management of Natural Disasters - Increased number and magnitude of extreme climate events and natural disasters -- which tend to disrupt communities or society -- require local actions to boost awareness and preparedness in order to avoid loss of lives and livelihoods. Thus, in 2009 an effort was directed towards building operational capabilities of SNPC in risk prevention associated with catastrophes. Equipment and materials for combating forest fires were provided to SNPC to enhance their capacity. With the support of UNFPA and UNDP capacity building of SNPC staff was also carried out in disaster prevention and response at the local level.

With the help of UNDP a national contingency plan was elaborated and approved by the council of ministers to be submitted to the National Assembly shortly. This document delineates the roles and responsibilities of each government and non government actor, including clarifying coordination mechanism of all partners involved in disaster prevention and response. This process resulted in placing disaster prevention and management on the government agenda and continued support in building capacity in this area is anticipated by UNDP in close collaboration with ISDR, OCHA, UNICEF, and UNFPA.



## 2.4 HUMAN CAPITAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION.

### 2.4.1 Quality of the Education System.

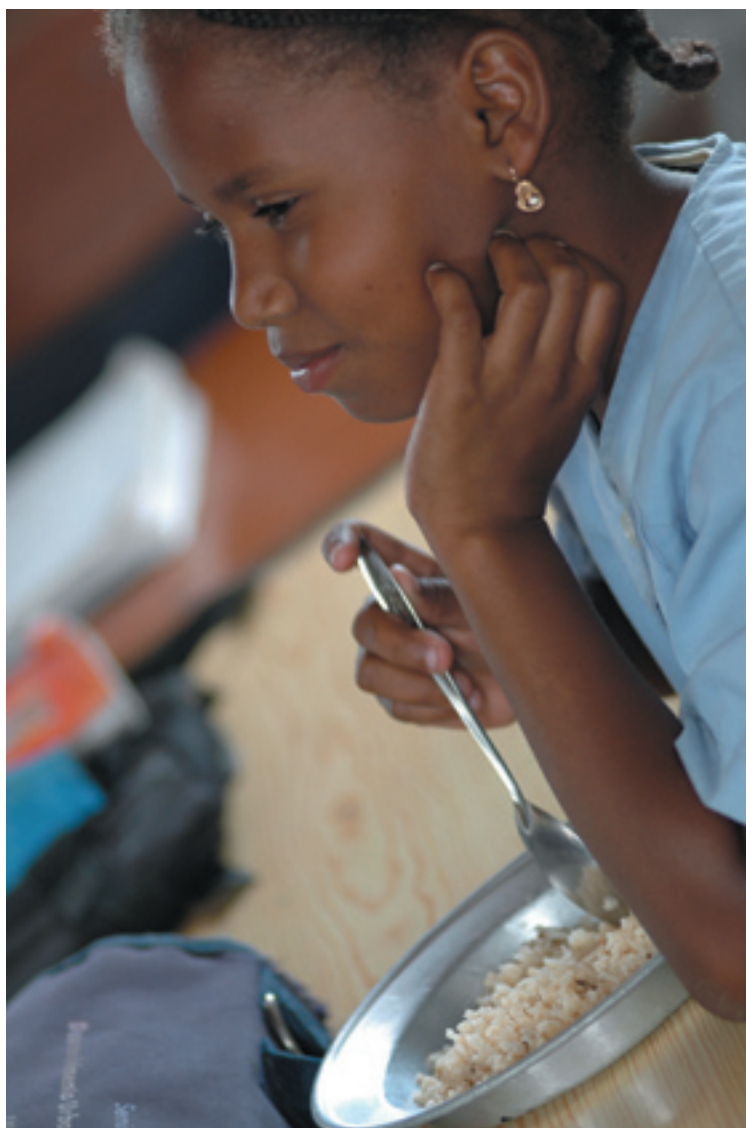
<b>Thematic Axis IV:</b>	<b>Human Capital and Social Protection.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 6:</b>	<b>Quality of the Education System.</b>
Lead Agency :	UNESCO
Participating Agencies:	FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP
National partners :	Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture Ministry of Health National Association of Municipalities ICASE, INIDA, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, UNICV, IPCV, CCS/ SIDA, CNDHC

**Outcome: The most vulnerable populations exercise their right of access to sustainable and good quality education services and vocational training.**

#### Output – Quality of pre-school and primary education are improved

Capacity building for the full management of the school canteen program by August 2010 - 2009 was the penultimate year of WFP direct support to school canteens in Cape Verde. The efforts focused on supporting the country Ministry of Education to build the sustainability pillars and necessary basic conditions for taking on full management of school feeding by the third quarter of 2010. In addition to the reinforcement of training and consolidation of management tools, much attention was focused on supporting the preparation for the development of the National Program of School Feeding to be managed by the Government.

School gardens will continue as an education tool as well as a means to improve children's feeding. Presently, 37% of the schools have school-gardens and five municipal vegetable-gardens in four municipalities (S. Domingos, Brava, Tarrafal, and Porto Novo) were created and are producing with WFP support. Mapping of school -gardens were implemented in 2009 in order to improve the coordination among the different stakeholders and harmonize approaches and procedures through a common strategy.



Children attending primary school (EBI) and kindergarten had a hot meal at school, enriched with micronutrient, and were treated for parasites - Per WFP planning - 73,250 children attending primary school and kindergarten received a daily hot meal at school, representing 1,072 metric tons of foodstuffs. Additionally 98% of children in kindergarten were treated for parasites and micronutrients were made available to primary schools with WFP and UNICEF support.

**Reinforced mechanisms for an integrated approach to early childhood** – thanks to UNICEF support and the buy in of several stakeholders -- 2009 was a pinnacle point (in a process that began in 2007), when coordination of the different stakeholders dealing with early childhood (education, health, nutrition, child protection, water and sanitation, etc.) culminated in the draft of the “Strategic Plan for an Integrated Approach of Early Childhood” – where all concerned sectors, including NGOs, participated.

Under this framework, a study was made proposing several strategies to universalize and improve pre-school education in several stages until 2020.

Improvement of educational quality, through teachers’ capacity building, promotion of inclusive education and care for children with special educational needs - The UN continues providing support to the Ministry of Education in order to strengthen teachers’ initial training and on-the-job training aimed at improving educational quality and increasing the present rate of trained teachers in primary education from 83% to 100%. Capacity



building actions focused on the promotion of inclusive education and care for children with special educational needs. Artistic, physical-motor, musical and dramatic areas were reinforced in the three centers of the Pedagogical Institute of Cape Verde (Assomada, Praia and Mindelo), through the acquisition of teaching materials funded by UNICEF.

Improvement of the National Learning Assessment System through the consolidation of the conditions for the implementation of the evaluation of educational quality - In 2009, with UNFPA support, the national system for evaluation of educational quality was improved in compliance with international standards. 180 quality indicators were identified and validated.

With the support of UNICEF and UNFPA, the curricular revision process, initiated in 2004 under the reform of the education system, entered its final stages of preparation and the pre-trial stage will start soon. Cross-cutting thematic sections (health, HIV/AIDS, gender, DHC) were incorporated in the new curricula.

Improving access to water and sanitation in primary schools - In order to increase access to water and sanitation in schools, UNICEF and the Luxembourg government supported an increase in the number of access structures per the MEES national plan for primary schools. In 2009, this initiative reached thirteen (13) primary schools. Through the construction and/or rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation infrastructures, more than 2,700 students and over 80 teachers have access to water and sanitization. In order to bring about a change in the behavior of students, teachers and communities regarding hygiene and raise awareness about the proper use of adequate water and sanitation infrastructures in schools, a Communication Plan was developed with the support of the United Nations - implementation starts in 2010.



Output – Development framework regarding access and quality to Secondary education and Vocational training is developed

Dissemination and discussion of the student’s statute – aimed at the development of social skills in youth and teenagers as well as promoting citizenship was introduced as a measure to prevent violence and at-risk behaviors at school. The statute was disseminated and discussed with students in secondary schools thanks to the support of UNFPA. These actions were accomplished in tandem with other actions to prevent and combat violence at school.

Output – Development framework for Higher Education is developed (e-learning, innovative training, ICT and curriculum development).

Capacity building for gender-oriented planning - Supported by UNFPA and UNIFEM -- gender strategic planning was further supported with the creation of CIGEF (Center for Research and Training in Gender and Family UniCV) to strengthen skills for planning and developing programs / projects from a gender perspective here at the national level as well as with French and Portuguese-speaking countries in the sub-region. The Center is poised to support the country in capacity building to integrate the gender approach and issues related to the family at all stages of training and planning and in the operationalization of policies and programs targeting development.

### 2.4.2 Participation of Youth.

Thematic Axis IV:	Human Capital and Social Protection.
Sub-Programme 7:	Participation of Youth.
Lead Agency :	UNFPA
Participating Agencies:	UNICEF, UNV
National partners :	Ministry of Youth Ministry of Health National Association of Municipalities NGO Platform.

**Outcome: Young people exercise their right to active participation in national development by promoting volunteerism and strengthening institutions and civil society organizations.**

Strengthening communication and information activities for young people - In 2009 republished promotional materials on reproductive health were disseminated through Youth Centers (Ministry of Youth and Sports) and educational institutions.

Promoting sexual and reproductive health of young people and teenagers - Promoting sexual and reproductive health among young people remains a priority for the Ministry of Health and Youth. UN-sponsored activities and involvement were implemented with the support of UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. In 2009, UNFPA, drawing from qualified personnel, continued to support the efforts of the Government in enhancing the provision of services aimed at teenagers and young people.



The United Nations, through UNFPA, supported the introduction of sexual and reproductive health services and information in Youth Centers in conjunction with the local Health Offices in Porto Novo (Santo Antão) and Santa Cruz (Santiago). UNFPA also provided adequate equipment and materials based. All efforts were closely coordinated between the two sectors (health and youth) for both better integration and to eliminate duplication.

The prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV / AIDS information and education on reproductive health, the fight against STI / HIV / AIDS and voluntary and anonymous testing (always taking into account gender specificities) were among the developed actions. The promotion of reproductive rights continues, particularly in the health sector, through the National Health System and health units, at all levels, in order to give adequate responses to the specific needs of specific groups, teenagers and youth, women and men and in Youth Centers and NGOs as specific and complementary responses to the health care system.



Building the capacity of young volunteers and leaders of associations - The goal of the Youth Centers (CEJ) is to promote the integral and integrated development of teenagers and youth, especially in the areas of reproductive health and economic and social integration. Building the coordination capacity of the youth sector, including



Youth Centers, through the training of DGJ and Youth Centers technical staff, Youth Centers volunteers and leaders of youth associations, as well as through the acquisition of educational and informational materials and equipment (computer and others) are some of the actions of technical assistance that UNFPA has been supporting, to contribute to that national objective, using Youth Centers as a core to its sectoral strategy.

Improved access of youth to information and ICT – **considered a ‘benchmark’ program breakthrough for 2009** - UNFPA facilitated the access to Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) to young people in the most isolated communities by the delivery of two (2) Mobile Centers – for the island of Santo Antão and for the rural areas of the island of Santiago. The above effort further:

- Enables the decentralization of the activities of Youth Centers;
- Facilitates participation in IEC activities and training in various fields including RH; and
- Fights drugs and violence.

Promoting volunteerism through the creation of legal mechanisms and coordination – Cape Verde has a strong potential for the development of volunteerism because of the following factors:

- Strong social context - a very young population (about 60% are under 25 years);
- Well-articulated civil society with strong sense of teamwork; and
- Strong government commitment to issues relating to youth

With UNV support – 2009 realized the implementation of the National Volunteer Programme (PNV) - the aim is to promote community-based development through the participation of civil society and strengthen community-based organizations, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Platform of NGOs.

Social reintegration and education for young people outside the education system – Youth literacy rate stands at 95%, however the dropout rate is estimated at 20% for the age group from 12 to 17 years old, with a much higher percentage among girls (24%) versus boys (15%).

In this sense, there is a compelling need to search for alternatives for young people who are outside the educational system in order to reduce juvenile delinquency and urban violence. In this regard, with Luxembourg and UNFPA funding, the UN supported the social and educational rehabilitation of young people outside the education system in the municipality of Santa Cruz, the area defined as the focus of UN activities since 2006 with the aim of contributing to reverse poverty in the municipality.

### 2.4.3 Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector.

<b>Thematic Axis IV:</b>	<b>Human Capital and Social Protection.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 8:</b>	<b>Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector.</b>
Lead Agency :	WHO
Participating Agencies:	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC
National partners :	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Youth National Association of Municipalities Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, CCS-SIDA, CCCD, NOSI, INE, ARFA, NGO Platform ...

The United Nations Programme in Cape Verde for the health sector supports national institutions in the implementation and monitoring of progress in achieving human rights related to health services. Special attention is given to people in vulnerable situations.

**Outcome: National institutions ensure the implementation and monitoring of progress in the realization of human rights relating to access to health services.**

Output – National institutions supported to implement the Health Reform to guarantee equal access to more efficient services.

Strengthening of the implementing capacity of national health services – In collaboration with universities and professional associations, UN agencies jointly supported the Ministry of Health in:

- Adoption of strategic and normative documents of the National Health Service.
- Integrating Cape Verde into regional and international networks for training in human resource management and continuing education of health professionals.
- Publication of the national list of medicines, training in the rational use of medicines and establishment of institutional cooperation with ARFA (Regulating Agency of Food and Medicaments).

Output – Expanded access to quality reproductive services is guaranteed to women and children, with special attention give to newborns, youth and men.

UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO jointly supported the Ministry of Health to strengthen the Reproductive Health Programme through:

- Raising awareness among of caregivers with regard to the importance of obstetric and neonatal care. Obstetric and neonatology services at Praia Hospital – home to more than 50% of births in the country -- were strengthened with UNFPA support.
- Advocacy and awareness about HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and reproductive health among health professionals, women and young people.
- Strengthening of the Reproductive Health Program, with the introduction of rules and tools for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and targeting specifically young people.
- Preparation by the Government of two key documents -- the “National Road Map for the Reduction of Infant/ Neonatal and Maternal Mortality” and “Analysis of the National Reproductive Health of Adolescents and Youth”.
- The UNFPA supported the extension of specific services in reproductive health for Youth in Health Centers in 2 municipalities (Santa Caterina and Santa Cruz).



Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups - UNICEF, WFP and WHO have jointly supported Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education in their national efforts to overcome the nutritional problems that affect children and pregnant women, through the:

- Strengthening the capacity of intervention of the National Nutrition Program.
- Providing an efficient distribution of micronutrients and treatment for parasites in schools and kindergartens.
- Promotion of breastfeeding in Health Centers and in communities.

Output – National institutions are supported for the promotion of health, prevention and control of transmissible and non transmissible illnesses.

Strengthening of Programs of anti-vector suppression and control of dengue epidemic - UN agencies together with other international development partners jointly supported national efforts to combat the first ever dengue epidemic that hit the country during the last quarter of 2009. The rapid coordinated response quickly mobilized funding, equipment and technical support for the government to effectively and efficiently address the problems:

- WHO relied on effective South-South cooperation from Brazil, Senegal (Institute Pasteur-Dakar) and Thailand providing technical skills to local cadres in quick detection and effective monitoring tools for infected patients, establishing diagnostic and virology laboratories.
- WHO supported Ministry of Health and NOSI to create on real time a Quick Alert Information System ([www.dengue.gov.cv](http://www.dengue.gov.cv) )
- UNICEF and WHO provided technical support to draft and implement a communication campaign for community mobilization, continuously informing the population, including on the measures to be taken by all to support effective control of the epidemic.

- **Joint resource mobilization efforts:** UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA acted quickly, releasing financial resources to assist the Government and the city of Praia for vector control and social mobilization. UNICEF, WHO and OCHA worked together to formulate a CERF request - which was quickly approved. WHO mobilized resources from ECHO, Luxembourg and USAID; while UNICEF received funds from Australia.
- UNICEF and WHO combined their expertise in water and sanitation and anti-vector and larvae interventions. Mosquito nets were made available quickly for use in hospitals and Health Centers by UNICEF.

Improvement of the quality of the Extended Immunization Programme – UNICEF and WHO focused their support to the Ministry of Health in illnesses that can be prevented by vaccination of children under 5:



- While UNICEF continued to support the country on the procurement services, in order to guarantee the availability of quality vaccines through the Immunization Independent Initiative, both institutions strengthened the immunization of children against measles and poliomyelitis through national vaccination campaigns achieving coverage of 87%.
- Integrated the Extended Vaccination Programme and the Integral Care of Child Illnesses in 4 municipalities in the country; this good practice will be scaled up to other municipalities during 2010.
- Advocacy and coordinated action with the Ministry of Health will result in 2010 in the expansion of the national immunization calendar (including new types of vaccines such as the pentavalent vaccine and triple viral). This will undoubtedly have positive impact on the morbidity rates in the short future.

Strengthening of the national surveillance capacity on illnesses with high epidemic potential - WHO permanently supports the Ministry of Health in this regard in:

- The early detection and response at national level against illnesses with epidemic potential.
- Assessment of national capacities (airports and harbors) to meet the International Health Regulations.
- Bulletin publications.

Strengthening the response capacity of the National Plan for Non-Transmissible Illnesses - WHO provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to

- Draft the action plan taking into account the STEPS survey and its risk factors.
- Disseminate therapeutic protocols and prevention norms.
- Capacity building on prevention of risk factors and life styles.

Strengthening National Capacities for Health Promotion - UN Agencies provided joint technical support to the Ministry of Health in:

- Drafting the National Strategy for Promotion of Health
- Supported the national survey on prevalence of tobacco consumption
- UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF supported the diffusion of Radio and TV messages for social education, mobilization and information on health promotion.

Output – Access to prevention, treatment, care and services in the fight against AIDS are improved with special attention to people in vulnerable situations such as adolescents, women and people with risky behavior.

Strengthening of Programs to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and other diseases – several UN Agencies jointly supported CCS-SIDA, CCCD and Ministry of Health in their fight against HIV/AIDS with special focus on prevention, diagnosis and treatment, as stated in the National Multisectorial Strategic Plan (2006-2010). In 2009 we witnessed the following highlights:

- Approval of the country proposal for the 8th Round of the Global Fund – implementation of Fund programming will begin in 2010. This result was obtained with the support of UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNIFEM.
- WHO supported the management system of supplies and stocks.
- Free screening, counseling and support services to pregnant women to prevent HIV vertical transmission (PMTCT) were extended to all the Health Centers and Reproductive Health Centers. In 2009 approximately 90% of pregnant women were screened for HIV/AIDS.
- The UNODC-WHO joint programme Treatnet-II was elaborated and launched to increase national capacities to improve drug addiction treatments and health risk reduction for drug addicts, namely infected by HIV/AIDS.
- UNODC extended their support to the Ministry of Health to implement the National Plan for Drug Prevention in prison services on drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases among inmates.

With Spanish funding, WHO managed to support the Ministry of Health in drafting the Strategic Plan of Eradication of Malaria and Tuberculosis, reinforcing the anti-vector fight, improving diagnostic capacities and free treatment and free access to medicines to patients with tuberculosis.

Output – National institutions are better able to develop an information system for monitoring and evaluation of programs and services

Strengthening the capacity of intervention of the National Health Service –several UN Agencies jointly supported Ministry of Health in strengthening the capacity building of health care providers of the National Health Service, namely:

- The adoption of strategic documents, technical upgrading and networking of the national information and management system have all contributed to reinforce the capacity of intervention of the Ministry of Health.
- Through the technical assistance of WHO, the Ministry of Health initiated the implementation of the project for the integration of the National Health Information into the government network in the collaboration with NOSI.

- In partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, the Ministry of Health continued to implement actions of the programme “Integral Attention to Women’s Health (AISM)” through technical capacity building, monitoring and evaluation of the introduction of women’s health monitoring tools during pregnancy and childbirth.
- WHO and UNICEF supported a national survey on vaccination coverage that showed that 94% of children were completely vaccinated in 2008, of which 94% for measles and 97% for polio. The completion of this national survey on immunization coverage demonstrated the actual rate of vaccination in the country, previously unclear due to the weakness of available administrative data. Providing this data proved to be of crucial importance to guaranteeing access of Cape Verde to the second Millennium Challenge Corporation round financial support, for which specific levels of performance on those health related indicators were required.
- The production of reliable information that support decision-making regarding reproductive health is instrumental and essential to the strengthening of the National Institute of Statistics by UNFPA, specifically, the production of statistics that reflect data breakdown at all levels to highlight the specific needs of men and women ultimately resulted in better design of public policies.

In collaboration with INE, NOSI, WHO supported the Ministry of Health in

- Integrating the National Health Information Center with the Government Information Network.
- Improvement of the information reliability and disaggregation of indicators in databases (birth certificate, reproductive health data).

#### 2.4.4 Child and Social Protection

<b>Thematic Axis IV:</b>	<b>Human Capital and Social Protection.</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 9:</b>	<b>Child and Social Protection.</b>
Lead Agency :	UNICEF
Participating Agencies:	ILO
National partners :	Ministry of Education Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity Ministry of Justice National Association of Municipalities NGO Platform INE, ICCA, CNDHC, INPS, CNPS...

**Outcome: National and municipal institutions ensure an effective and sustainable system of social protection and children protection.**

Output – Ensuring a protective and participative environment for infants – UNICEF interventions for the protection of childhood are partly channeled through support to the Government to strengthen, streamline and harmonize social inclusion policies and legislation. In this sense, and with the support of UNICEF, a “Study on the Vulnerability of Children in Cape Verde” was prepared in order to examine the potential effects of Cape Verde’s graduation from the Group of Least Developed Countries on children’s rights, survival and protection. Additionally, the “Study on Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents” was updated.

UNICEF also supported the Government in strengthening the system for the full protection of children with the aim of improving monitoring capacity and reporting on the observation of children's rights.

Output – National institutions (central and local) along with civil society organizations are able to increase access to quality water and sanitation services and improve community hygiene practices. 42% of Cape Verdean households have no bathrooms with access to sewage or septic systems, and the differences between rural (63%) and urban (22%) areas are significant.

As for tap water, 50% of homes are not connected to the public water supply, with discrepancies between regions. Thus, the interventions of UNICEF aim at improving people's access to water and sanitation, especially the most vulnerable. In 2009, vulnerable families of the municipalities of Santa Catarina in Santiago, Porto Novo and Ribeira Grande in Santo Antão received improved access to water and sanitation through their connection to publically piped water and the construction of bathrooms.

Output – Vulnerable persons through the implementation of the Plan of Action for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (including those affected by HIV / AIDS) have access to support and social protection - The Plan of Action for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (including those affected by HIV / AIDS) continues to be supported with UNICEF resources and under the coordination of the Directorate-General for Social Solidarity. Assistance was provided to orphans and other vulnerable children to improve their physical and psychosocial development. The training of managers of social structures, the distribution of school supplies, nutritional support, school transport, training, leisure, psychological support, education of parents have all contributed greatly to ensure children's rights.



Output – National Social Protection is extended and strengthened

Improving social protection in Cape Verde - The policy of social protection is improved with the preparation of an action plan for implementing the Development Strategy of Social Protection in Cape Verde -- initially developed in 2005 without an operational plan.



Strengthened juvenile justice systems - UNICEF continues to support the reform of the juvenile justice system, particularly concerning alternatives to juvenile detention. In this sense, the institutional strengthening of the General Directorate of Penitentiary Services and Social Rehabilitation and the dissemination of the law on social-educational measures have facilitated the implementation of socio-educational measures to be applied to children in conflict with the law.

Support for child victims of irregular migration - Practical assistance was given to child victims of illegal immigration in the following manner:

- Advocacy - in order to establish a specific protection system for these children;
- Technical and financial support provided between 2008 and 2009, for the reception and repatriation of a group of fifteen children / young people originating from Guinea Conakry.

Output – National Center for Social Pensions consolidated

Strengthening of the National Center of Social Pensions and elaboration of the charter of policy for senior citizens - the National Center of Social Pensions was strengthened to ensure successful management of the new social security and health system which includes pensions.



## 2.5 ADDRESSING CROSS—CUTTING ISSUES.

Through the design of the One Programme five cross-cutting themes - gender, human rights, capacity development, communication for development and HIV/AIDS, were considered as national priorities and a necessary basis for all programmatic areas. In 2009, to further ensure that these cross-cutting themes are efficiently addressed through all phases of the One Programme, the UN country team identified Lead Agencies to coordinate joint efforts for each of them: UNIFEM for gender mainstreaming in the One Programme processes, OHCHR in the case of human rights and UNDP (Joint Office) for capacity building. The existing interagency communication working group led the efforts to address communication for development, under the leadership of UNICEF (Joint Office), and the Joint Team on HIV/AIDS the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS.

The substantive contributions of the UN in terms of priority programming in 2009 for each of the cross-cutting themes are described across the different section of the present report.

### Gender Equality

A UN Gender Advisor was provided by UNIFEM to work with the UN Country Team to ensure effective and systematic mainstreaming of gender into the One Programme. During 2009 giving gender issues visibility and putting gender on the agenda has been a priority for the UNCT, who opted for a participatory gender audit methodology, in order to move towards a common vision of gender equality commitments and strategies for its mainstreaming, as well as a baseline against which to track progress on gender mainstreaming.

With technical support from ILO, UN staff from several participating Agencies and national partners were trained to be facilitators of Gender Audits. The 4 Ex-Com Agencies of the Joint Office engaged in a gender audit process, coordinated by UNIFEM, an exercise foreseen to be undertaken also for the Sub-Programmes of the One Programme. The results obtained provide a baseline for progress on gender mainstreaming in the Delivering as One reform process as a whole. Indeed several of the recommendations apply both to the Joint Office and the One Programme and will inform and strengthen the planning on gender of the Thematic Working Group on Human Rights and Gender, which was recently established.

The Gender Audit contributed to gender mainstreaming by pinpointing areas for improvement. Key findings show that Agency's gender policies can further be taken into account in programming and organizational processes. In terms of accountability, increased priority is to be given to gender mainstreaming responsibilities, while staff's capacity on gender would benefit from continued development in order to contribute to systematic gender mainstreaming into programming, based on national priorities. Partners could benefit from proactive operational support for gender mainstreaming and gender expertise is required across different sectors, with a focus on changing underlying unequal gender power relationships. The mechanisms for involving women's groups and networks in the planning and processes could be further strengthened. A follow up plan to improve the institutionalization of gender in the Joint Office will be implemented in 2010. These results will also feed into the elaboration of a UN gender strategy.

As mentioned above, the UNCT opted for a common UN mechanism for human rights and gender, in the form of a Thematic Working Group co-chaired by OHCHR and UNIFEM, to further promote coordination and collaboration over the two cross-cutting issues, capitalizing on synergies. The main objective of the working group is to provide strategic advice and technical leadership to the UNCT to integrate human rights and gender in the DaO reform and programme delivery in Cape Verde.

Over 2009 a higher level of awareness and engagement on gender equality was also achieved through direct support to the review of documents and programmes and contribution to the introduction of gender dimensions in new programmes, as well as closer engagement with the national gender machinery and women's civil society organizations, as crucial partners in voicing women's concerns.

## Human Rights

To strengthen the implementation of a rights-based approach as part of the UN's role in support of Cape Verde to meet its international commitments and target specific groups, a capacity building plan was defined, involving UN Agencies and national partners. In 2009, UN staff indicated by the UNCT participated in a Training of Trainers in Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) organized by the RDT and technically supported by OHCHR and UNSSC. Based on this, in 2010, UN and national programme staff will be trained in using HRBA when planning and implementing the One Programme.

As mentioned above, the UNCT opted for a common UN mechanism for human rights and gender harmonizing the approach to these crosscutting themes, capitalizing on available resources and ensuring a consistent one voice on HR and gender.

## Capacity Development

As for all other cross-cutting themes, the substantive contributions of the UN, in this case to national capacity development, are reported in the different section of the present report. Capacity development is a comparative advantage of the UN development system and having 18 resident and non-resident UN Agencies working in the One Programme has considerably widened the range of mandates and expertise that can be tapped into in support of capacity development within UN development programmes, based on national priorities and plans.

## Communication for Development (C4D)

To strengthen the C4D component of the One Programme in order to achieve behavior change, a capacity building plan involving UN Agencies and national partners was established. In 2009, contributing to the different programmatic areas, C4D initiatives include Health and nutrition (vaccination, de-worming, breastfeeding, breast cancer, response to Dengue epidemic), gender equality (gender based violence, men's engagement for gender equality, girls education), children's rights, HIV/AIDS, climate change, fight against corruption, alcohol and drug abuse prevention.

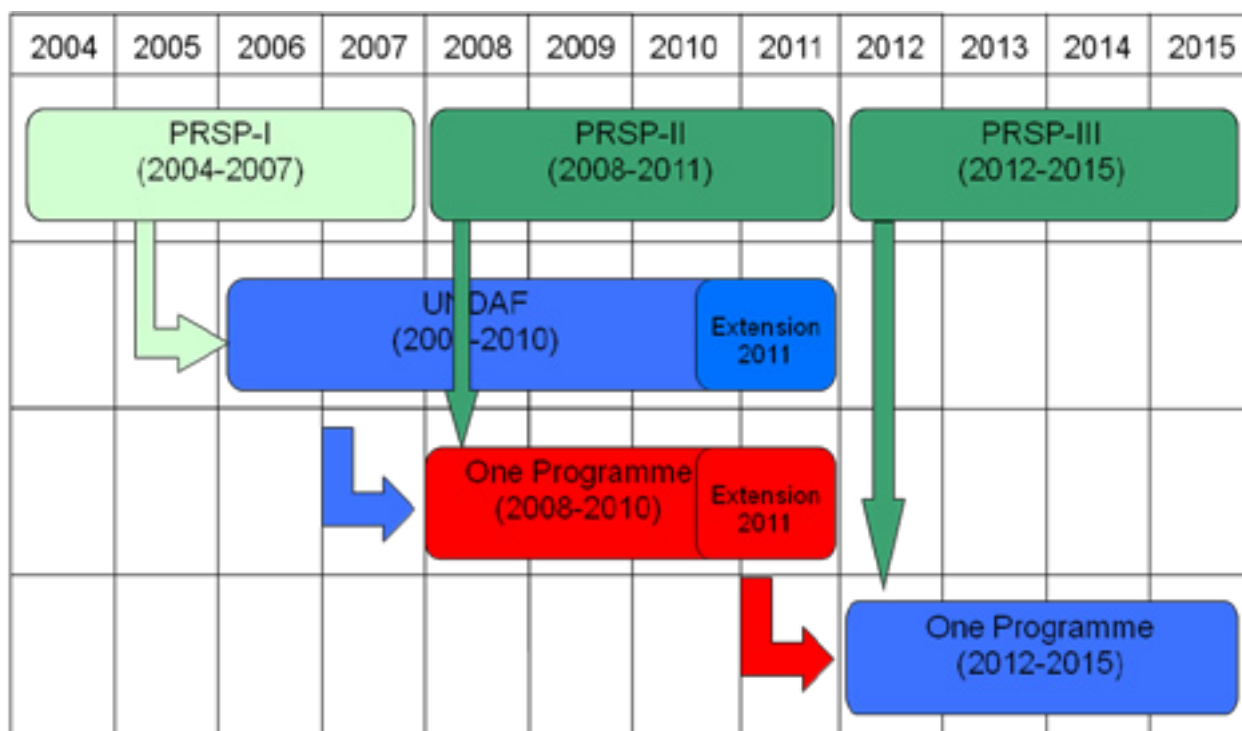
## HIV/AIDS

During the One Programme planning stage, the HIV/AIDS interagency technical working group supported the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS across programmes. This has resulted in HIV/AIDS being reflected through almost all Sub-Programmes, across key sectors such as youth, education, health, social protection, among others. To further ensure a coherent support to the national AIDS response the technical working group has evolved into the Joint UN Team on HIV/AIDS, responsible for coordinating joint UN planning on HIV/AIDS.

### 3 PROGRESS ON UN REFORM: IMPLEMENTING THE DELIVERING AS ONE IN CAPE VERDE

#### Genesis of the One Programme (2008-2011) in Cape Verde

The present One Programme in Cape Verde was based on the UNDAF (2006-2010), which was developed by 9 UN Agencies back in 2004. The One Programme signed in 2008 included, rearranged and expanded the UNDAF outputs and outcomes into new One Programme outputs and outcomes, as the result of the inclusion of a higher number of participating UN Agencies, from 9 to 21, in its design.



The end product is a diversified, up to date and enhanced programmatic reference document in better alignment with the national priorities as stated in the GPRSP-II (2008-2011). To also align with the national planning framework, the One Programme was extended until 2011.

With better programmatic and budgetary synergies in place, significant advances in the implementation of the UN reform in Cape Verde were possible through the implementation of the consecutive corresponding operational One Programme, which was elaborated through coordinated Annual Work Plans.

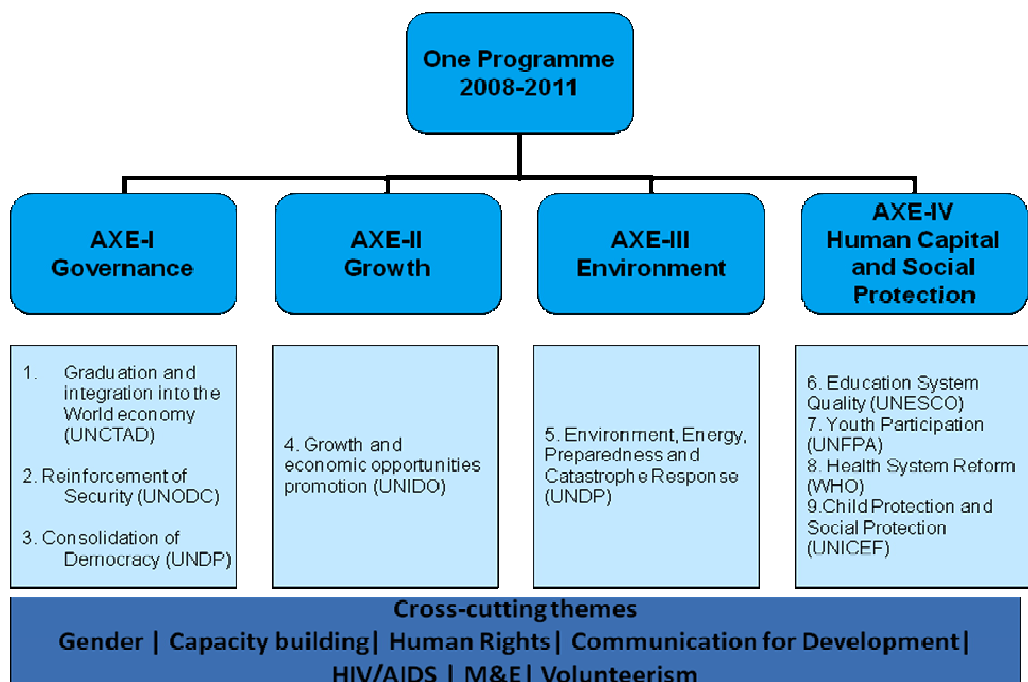
#### 3.1 One Programme.

##### Better alignment with national priorities.

The One Programme (2008-2011) is fully aligned with the Cape Verdean GPRSP-II (2008-2011) - the most important reference document for national and international development partners in the country. Since all the UN interventions are included in the One Programme, the alignment with the national priorities is better assured.

The Thematic Axes of the One Programme are aligned with the Pillars in the GPRSP-II and follow the same sector classification. Specifically, there are 9 Sub-Programmes in the One Programme (to be extended to 10 in 2010) - clustered per Thematic Axes. The sum total of the 9 Sub-Programmes equals the One Programme; concurrently the cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in each of the 9 Sub-Programmes (see section 2.5).

“Making all UN interventions in Cape Verde abide to the goals and objectives of the One Programme to ensure the total alignment of the whole UN system with the national priorities described in the GPRSP.” This was the message conveyed by the GOCV to the UN system in Cape Verde with their participation in the Intergovernmental meeting in Kigali (October 2009). Affectionately referred to as the “Kigali Statement” nonetheless, it prompted the UN system in Cape Verde – and other DaO pilot countries - to focus on a common country planning document with a single budgetary framework.



There are immediate impacts in terms of:

**Enhance accountability and better division of labor** among UN Agencies and towards all stakeholders – Again, in line with the “Kigali statement, the GOCV agreed that *pursuing an inclusive One Programme and its budgetary framework will provide an overall view on what the UN system is doing and where it is spending funds. It shows in a transparent and holistic manner the work of the UN in the country and makes it easier for governments to lead and have country ownership of the strategic direction of the programme and guide the work of the United Nations.*

Accordingly, the UN system in Cape Verde provides the GOCV and all stakeholders with a comprehensive view of programmatic and financial investments. In other words, our national partners and donor partners know what the UN is doing, with whom and how much it costs. The comprehensive investment effort in Cape Verde is shown in a transparent manner that make it easier for the GOCV to lead and own the strategic direction of the One Programme, thus actively guiding the work of the United Nations.

**The Oneness ... is catching on** - the UNCT applied the principle of inclusiveness to increase the “Oneness” of the One Programme and inserted their activities in the One UN Annual Work Plan. For the first time ever, a single One UN Annual Work Plan was prepared by the UN system and signed by the GOCV. Today, only a few UN interventions remain outside the One Programme and the corresponding One UN Annual Work Plans. An estimated 95% of the UN support provided in 2009 was done in a coordinated, comprehensive and programme-based approach.

**Less overlapping – more synergies.** Including all UN interventions in the same document and having them classified following the GPRSP-II structure has practically eliminated the possibilities of overlapping while also providing the Agencies a clear framework to better detect current and potential synergies for action among them.

**Leadership and Coordination on the UN side**

What makes the *One Programme unique* in Cape Verde is our internal leadership setup: the “One-Lead-Agency-per-Sub-Programme” approach.

All UN Agencies may contribute, in accordance to their mandates, to one or several Sub-Programmes. An agency can be lead agency in one or more Sub-Programmes and participating agency in others.

However there is only **one Lead Agency per Sub-Programme**. The Lead Agency has a unique and fundamental role, as specified in the Overarching ToR of the One Programme outlined below:

- Provide strategic leadership to participating agencies in close collaboration with national partners within the Sub-Programme;
- Coordinate engagement with the main Government counterparts for all Participating Agencies in the Sub-Programme in order to minimize transaction costs;
- Coordinate the planning process within the Sub-Programme and produce the Sub-Programme Annual Work Plan;
- Collect information for the narrative and financial reports from all the Participating Agencies in the Sub-Programme and;
- Provide final Sub-Programme Annual Work Plans (narrative and financial reports) to the Coherence Unit in the RC Office for final compilation of the One Programme Annual Work Plans.

Agency	Sub-Programme								
	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9
FAO	P			P	P	P			
ILO				P					P
ITC	P								
ITU	P			P		P			
IOM				P					
UNAIDS						P	P	P	P
UNCTAD	<b>LEAD</b>								
UNDP		P	<b>LEAD</b>	P	<b>LEAD</b>				
UNEP					P				
UNESCO				P	P	<b>LEAD</b>			
UNFPA			P	P	P		<b>LEAD</b>	P	
UNHABITAT		P	P	P					
UNHCR									
UNICEF		P	P	<b>LEAD</b>	P	P	P	P	<b>LEAD</b>
UNIDO	P			<b>LEAD</b>	P				
UNIFEM		P	P	P		P			
UNISDR					P				
UNODC		<b>LEAD</b>						P	
UNV							P		
WFP						P			
WHO					P			<b>LEAD</b>	
WMO									

### 3.2 One Budgetary Framework

In Cape Verde, the One Budgetary Framework began as an answer to an appeal by the GOCV for greater transparency of UN activities. The framework clarifies three elements in a multi-year basis and annually:

- UN planned resource allocations;
- Projected/Anticipated financial needs (Gap); and
- Detailed budgetary breakdown per Sub-Programme and Agency.

In 2009 financial information for all UN interventions in Cape Verde were collected using two streamlined reporting tools with user-friendly formats:

- An excel file to collect the financial status on the funds spent on each UN intervention (at the activity level).
- A second tool to capture the One Programme Annual Work Plan inclusive of planned costs of future UN supported activities.

The financial information provides a detailed breakdown between core versus non-core spending and the “One UN Fund”, as well as information on the remaining gap.

Better positioning of the UN among development partners - collecting total expenditures of all UN Agencies in Cape Verde into a single document has the following advantages:

- Clear documentation of total funds channeled through the UN system in Cape Verde – 40% above what was projected.
- Confirmation that the UN is the 3rd largest grant-making development partner in Cape Verde after the European Union and the Millennium Challenge Account (USA).

Greater financial transparency and mutual accountability - the One Programme and the One Budgetary Framework crystallized in the One Programme Annual Work Plan enables mutual accountability among UN Agencies – in other words, who is doing what, with whom and for how much.

Better awareness to detect new synergies - now it is possible, at a glance, to spot the synergies among Agencies by observing how various activities executed by different Agencies contribute to common outputs and results.

A more strategic focus - the One Programme Annual Work Plan raised Government awareness of the diversity, scale and scope of UN interventions and its vast array of governmental partners. As a result of this information, the GOCV renewed its determination to make the best use of the UN resources and provide better guidance to the UN system in order to increase the focus on strategic interventions.

More space for joint GOCV-UN resource mobilizations - the One Budgetary Framework shows exactly how the gap is distributed among the UN Sub-Programmes. In addition to resource mobilization efforts made by UN Agencies, with the one budgetary framework, the GOCV is in a strong and well informed position. The Government is in a better position to support joint resource mobilization efforts with the UN system. The information supports governmental efforts to approach donor communities in a methodic and comprehensive way.

### 3.3 One UN Fund

The “One UN Fund” fostering higher alignment, leadership and ownership by the Government. The One UN Fund in Cape Verde is called the “Cape Verde Transition Fund” (CVTF). The fund is an important resource in supporting the GOCV in its transition from Least Developed Country to Middle Income Country. What makes this fund unique is its terms of reference – the Government itself is in the driver’s seat and the GOCV, through its leadership of the One Programme Steering Committee, distributes available funds in the CVTF across the different Sub-Programmes according to the highest national priorities. The involvement of the central ministries in the Steering Committee guarantees better management of the funding gap thus increasing the probabilities of achieving quick-wins. The role of the UN is to follow-up and to propose the best UN-mix of mandates to tackle the identified national priorities to the Steering Committee.

The One Fund expanded the access of Cape Verde to a wider range of UN mandates and expertise.

One important effect of the CVTF was the successful attraction of a high number of Non-Resident Agencies responding to new development challenges associated with Cape Verde’s graduation from LDC status. These Agencies benefitted from the One UN Fund and in return brought their own core and non-core funds to the One Programme – integrating them into the One Budgetary Framework along with the Agencies’ own resource mobilization capacities.

The One UN Fund brought Agencies closer.

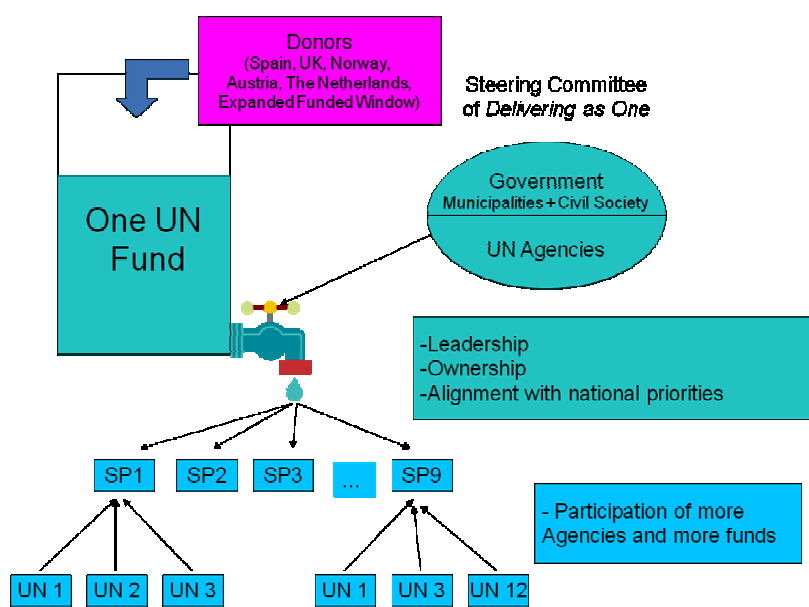
The ToR for the CVTF are designed in such a way that the criteria to access funds are the same for all participating Agencies without distinction to resident or non-resident status. The ToR encourage Agencies to coordinate and plan towards common outputs and outcomes.

Donor financial and political support to the reform process increased.

Donors at the country level (Spain, Austria, and Luxembourg) and at regional or international level (Norway, The Netherlands and United Kingdom) strongly support the UN reform in Cape Verde.

None of the donors at the country level finance Agency-specific activities and most of them contribute with un-earmarked funds to the CVTF. The exception is Luxembourg, which partially earmarks contributions to areas where there are synergies with its bi-lateral cooperation, leaving the rest un-earmarked, for the UN to choose the best UN-mix of mandates to tackle areas according to the national priorities as defined by the Government.

The existence of standard donor agreements, the convenience and efficiency of common reporting, together with the user-friendly transparency offered by the UNDP-MDTF Gateway website motivates donors to channel their funds through the UNDP-MDTF and the Cape Verde Transition Fund.



### 3.4 One Leader and One UN Country Team.

#### Integrating a high number of Non-Resident Agencies

The financial expenditures of the 14 Non-Resident Agencies in Cape Verde (2/3 of UN Agencies accredited to Cape Verde are Non-Resident) amounts to approximately 1/3 of overall expenditures of the UN system. The involvement of all NRAs was a challenge that UNCT members, under the participative and inclusive leadership of the Resident Coordinator, turned into an opportunity.

The UNCT had to find creative ways of trying to overcome the challenge of keeping the involvement of NRAs at similar levels to those of Resident Agencies.

The keys to this success were:

- Establishment of Non-Resident National Coordinators - Half (7) of the Non-Resident Agencies recruited national coordinators, who empowered by their respective supervisors at regional or HQ level, are able to attend and fully participate in the UNCT meetings.
- Use of Information & Communications Technologies (audioconference services provided for free by another NRA: UNCTAD) helped NRAs to join and participate in the UNCT meetings,
- Strong secretariat functions provided by the RC Office improved the participation of UNCT members during and in between UNCT meetings. This increased the enthusiasm of UNCT members to follow up on common issues and enhanced the quality of the UNCT Annual Work Plan by increasing the strategic focus, the internal accountability and a better budgeted Work Plan,
- The NRA focal point in the RC Office helped to regularize and invigorate information sharing among Agencies ( i.e., missions, joint implementation of activities).

RESIDENT AGENCIES	NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES	
UNDP	UNIDO	ILO
UNICEF	ITC	ITU
UNFPA	UNCTAD	UNISDR
WFP	UNEP	UNAIDS
	UNIFEM	UNODC
WHO	UNESCO	UNV
FAO	UNHABITAT	IOM

### 3.5 One Office.

#### One UN House

Cape Verde is one of the few countries in the world with a UN House which houses all UN Agencies. During 2009, five additional Agencies – FAO, UNIDO, UNHABITAT, IOM and UNESCO - joined the common premises at the “Casa Azul” (the Blue House) as it is known among the local population. In 2010, concerted efforts will be made for “Greening the Blue House.”





Today all UN Agencies with permanent staff in Cape Verde - a total of 13 – reside in the UN House. Specifically:

- 6 Resident Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and WHO)
- 7 Non-Resident Agencies (UNIFEM, UNV, UNODC, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNHABITAT and IOM).

The physical proximity among the Agencies hosted in the single 4-story building is proving to be a powerful instrument for continuous inter-agency communication and coordination. Agency meetings no longer require driving or elaborate logistics – simply walking up and down the stairs, staff can easily coordinate and share information and at the same time reduce the UN’s carbon footprint.

### Harmonization of business practices

The “Joint Office” is the only example in the world where 4 UN Funds and Programmes – UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP – merged into one entity under One Representative and with one set of business practices. With administrative cost savings of approximately 35%, the Joint Office now has:

- A common Procurement department.
- A common Human Resources department.
- A common Finance Department.
- Shared common services: ITC, travel services, common pool of vehicles and drivers, receptionist, cleaning and maintenance.
- The Joint Office also offers a wide menu of the mentioned administrative services to those Non-Resident Agencies who are hosted in the UN House.

### 3.6 One Voice

The purpose of the communication component of the One Programme is to promote and amplify the vision for the UN as One. . In 2009, progress on the “One Voice” was accomplished through the elaboration of a work plan, one message, a website and more focused branding.

**One Work plan** - An integrated United Nations Communications Group comprised of staff from the participating resident and non-resident Agencies was established and a common work plan was developed and adopted. Currently, a joint and comprehensive communications strategy is being developed.

**One Message** – In 2009 the One Voice of the United Nations was put into action thanks to several joint advocacy initiatives in the country - a comprehensive One Voice was heard on such issues as: gender equality and combating gender violence, climate change and fighting HIV. A very good example of effective communication as One was the coordinated and joint UN Agency support to the national emergency response to the dengue outbreak.

The communications and media work generated great interest about the work of the UN and the One UN Programme in Cape Verde. In the past year – several special reports and interviews were broadcast and/or published in the most important national media. Joint communication activities focused on key stakeholders including the Government, civil society organizations, the media, development partners and the general public.

**One Web Site** – Agencies are able to promote their activities in a unified way through the specially designed website ([www.un.cv](http://www.un.cv)) .

**One Branding** - A new UN logo was developed for use in all joint communications and materials. Furthermore, the branding exercise incorporated “environment friendly” concepts. A more encompassing branding exercise is planned for 2010 to strengthen the One UN identity. It should include the use of focus groups and the elaboration of a UN communication protocol.

## 4 WAY FORWARD TO OVERCOME MAIN CHALLENGES

On 10 February 2010, the 2009 One Programme Annual Review took place in Praia with an unprecedented participation from government, bilateral and multilateral partners. The conclusions and recommendations of this section were drawn from it.

### Further alignment of the One Programme with GPRSP sectors

Although the Thematic Axes in the One Programme are aligned with the Pillars or Axes in the GPRSP, a more direct link between Sub-Programmes and the GPRSP sectors is needed. The GPRSP-II assigns the responsibility of each sector to a specific - line or central - ministry or governmental institution.

The direct link of the Sub-Programmes to the GPRSP sectors will connect each Sub-Programme on the UN side with the responsible structure on the government side.

Alignment of Sub-Programmes with national sectors as defined in the GPRSP is key to providing a simplified and more homogenous structure, which could possibly be emulated by other bilateral and multilateral partners.

Sub-Programme	Lead Agency	National Responsible Structure	Sectors
Integration in the global economy	UNCTAD	Ministry of Economy	Commerce; Inspection / Regulations.
Strengthening of security	UNODC	Ministry of Justice	Justice
Consolidation of Democracy	UNDP	Ministry of State Reform	State reform; Public Administration; Decentralization.
Economic Growth and Job Opportunities	UNIDO	Ministry of Economy	Employment; Vocational Training; Agriculture; Fishing; Tourism; Private Sector; Services; Industry.
Environment, Energy, Disaster Management	UNDP	Ministry of Environment & Agriculture	Environment; Territorial Planning; Sanitation; Water Management; Energy.
Education	UNESCO	Ministry of Education	Education; Culture
Youth Participation	UNFPA	Ministry of Youth	Youth
Health	WHO	Ministry of Health	Health
Child and Social Protection	UNICEF	Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity	Social Protection; Poverty reduction; Social housing;
Food & Nutrition <sup>2</sup>	FAO	ICASE (Ministry of Education)	Food Security
Coordination Unit	RC Office	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Aid Coordination & Effectiveness

<sup>2</sup> In 2010, the 10th SubProgramme on Food and Nutrition will be added to the One Programme, this SP will be aligned to the Food Security Sector, a governmental priority established on the GPRSP II.

Likewise, for three of One Programme the cross-cutting themes, Lead Agencies work with lead national sectors: the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) for gender, the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC) for human rights and the Committee for the Coordination of the Combat against HIV/AIDS (CCS-SIDA) for HIV/AIDS.

Aligning the UN system in Cape Verde with the national programming and budgeting cycles is part of the UNCT Work Plan for 2010. The National Directorate of Planning in the Ministry of Finance designated a focal point to help the UN system to synchronize with the national yearly planning calendar and follow the national planning stages, so that the next One Programme Annual Work Plan for 2011 fully aligns with the national planning and budgeting systems. This will result in:

- Better use and fuller understanding of the national short-term financial and development needs;
- An increase in the likelihood of achieving “quick-wins”;
- Improved management of the financing gap; and
- Strengthened donor coordination.

### **“Requesting as One” to reduce dispersion**

One of the reasons for the wide dispersion of the One Programme is that the requests for UN support come from a variety of governmental/national partners (over 80 different partners).

In line with the philosophy of “Delivering as One”, the Government also commits to work in the direction of “Requesting as One” articulating and activating existing coordination mechanisms on the Government side that will increase the leadership and rationalize communication flows, and thus facilitate and streamline cooperation between Government and the UN system.

As envisioned, the Government will identify a lead agency or corresponding national entity per sector to partner with their counterpart UN Sub-Programme lead agencies.



### **Joint Government-UN sectorial planning and revision**

As a first step, the RC Office, with support of lead Agencies and in close cooperation with the National Directorate of Planning (Ministry of Finance) will set out a common annual calendar for joint planning and reviewing.

Once the annual calendar is agreed (October), the GOCV and UN co-leads will jointly convene all relevant participating national partners and UN agencies to review progress on current year activities and planning for the following year.

The General Directorates of Planning, Budget and Management (DGPOG) are the structures responsible for planning and cooperation in each line ministry. They are well placed to act as Sub-Programme co-leaders. Strengthening DGPOGs through capacity development will result in better coordination and alignment.

### **Improving internal and external communication at Sub-Programme level and beyond**

The internal coordination structure of each Sub-Programme needs to be consolidated. The concept and roles of lead agency / participating agency needs to be clarified; leaders of Sub-Programmes need to enhance their leadership by encouraging systematic internal communication among participating agencies in each Sub-Programme, using the “One Programme Annual Work Plan” as a reference. Systematic internal communication is the basis for improved synergies and better coordination in order to reduce transaction costs when approaching national partners.

The current Sub-Programme structure does not lend itself easily to identifying opportunities for collaboration between different Sub-Programmes and Thematic Axes.

In 2010, the development of a Communication Strategy and the launch of the UN website for Cape Verde [www.un.cv](http://www.un.cv) will increase the visibility of the One UN and will allow the UN Communication group to expand its outreach to national media and opinion-makers and thus give greater visibility to UN supported programmes and activities.

### **Further integration of Non-Resident Agencies**

The UNCT meetings supported by audio-conference cannot quite reduce the barriers of NRAs to participate on a par with resident agencies. Given the high number of NRAs in Cape Verde and the increasing number of thematic working groups, new ICT solutions, like webcasts or video conferences will be explored.

NRAs without permanent staff in the field (7 Agencies) find participation in the joint UN-GOCV planning and revision sessions to be especially challenging. Strengthening the role of the NRA focal point to support these agencies will improve their participation and implementation of their planned activities.

### **Involving other stakeholders: civil society, municipalities and international development partners**

The involvement level of the NGO Platform, the National Association of Municipalities and international development partners in the joint UN-GOCV planning and revisions sessions should be strengthened. Universities and research institutes should also be more systematically involved.

Taking advantage of the preparations for the 2011 Paris Declaration survey, the UN will offer support to the government, as well as national and international development partners, to have a common understanding of the main benefits of and obstacles to the implementation of the Paris Declaration.

The establishment of an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) in Cape Verde –including a database of projects implemented by development partners – will greatly help the dissemination of information; facilitation of coordination among the UN system and the rest of development partners; and the creation of nation-wide sector working groups.

The UN will also explore the possibilities of participating in the General Budget Support sessions as observer to enhance its involvement in policy dialogue with government and other partners.

### **UNDAF roll-out year**

The next UNDAF (2012-2015) should build on progress achieved by the One Programme (2008-2011). It must be based on national ownership and reflect national development priorities. It should also adhere to results-based management principles and a Human Rights Based Approach including a strong gender perspective.

2010 is the year to roll-out the new UNDAF (2012-2015) in Cape Verde. It is the perfect opportunity to:

- Increase the alignment of the One Programme with the next GPRSP-III (2012-2015) and contribute to its formulation;
- Agree with the government on how the UN can contribute in terms of UN Agency comparative advantages to support national priorities;
- Further promote synergies among UN Agencies; and
- Make the UNDAF and the One Programme one and the same. .

### **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework**

M&E is the area of greatest challenge for the UN system in Cape Verde. Nonetheless, the UN as a part of the national M&E group - a multidisciplinary team assigned to make operational a national M&E plan to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the GPRSP-II – has the opportunity to support the:

- Integrated system for budget and financial management (SIGOF) for all government activities;
- Strengthening the quality of statistical data produced by the National Institute of Statistics (INE); and
- Sharing training in RBM with M&E group members.

However, there are other constraints to setting up a strong M&E framework to improve the quality of administrative data, evaluation mechanisms, project monitoring at the municipal level, the lack of trained human resources, etc.

Therefore further capacity development is recommended to:

- Improve the implementation of results management mechanisms and extend them to the municipalities;
- Create mechanisms for impact assessment of results;
- Adapt the M&E mechanism under construction in the framework of the “One Programme” to the Government M&E system;
- Broaden use of official data produced by national authorities;
- Build technical capacity of human resources in statistical field (mainly in sector-specific components)

## Resource Mobilization

The RC Office is trying to incorporate best practices on joint resource mobilization strategies to counterbalance the reduction of available grant contributions to Cape Verde after its graduation from the group of Least Developed Countries at the beginning of 2008.

### Strengthen national public financial management capacity and procurement systems

The UN needs to further its use of national financial and procurement systems. Together with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UN will work to channel cash transfers related to nationally executed (NEX) UN supported activities through the National Treasury.

## 5 FINANCIAL SECTION

According to the financial data provided by all participating UN Organizations in Cape Verde to the RC Office, in 2009 the UN System spent \$13,845,130.00 USD.

In this section, financial expenditure data of the UN system in Cape Verde as a whole are given, including specific tables for the contribution of the CVTF against the global financial expenditure of the UN system.

Standard tables to report on 2009 financial status are provided, as well as a tailored extra section with the last updated expenditures of the CVTF as for 31 March 2010.

### 5.1 Financial expenditure in the whole UN system in 2009

#### 5.1.1 Funds spent per Thematic Axis in 2009

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 13,845,130</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>		USD 5,024,714	36.79%
<b>Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities</b>		USD 2,609,389	19.11 %
<b>Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response</b>		USD 1,275,611	9.34 %
<b>Human Capital and Social Protection</b>		USD 4,747,845	34.76 %
	<b>RC Office</b>	USD 187,571	--

## 5.1.2 Funds spent per Sub-Programme (project) in 2009

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 13,845,130</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy		USD 2,253,430	16.50 %
Strengthening of security		USD 1,574,220	11.53 %
Consolidation of Democracy		USD 1,197,064	8.76 %
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities		USD 2,609,389	19.11 %
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response		USD 1,275,611	9.34 %
Quality of the Education System		USD 1,618,884	11.85 %
Youth Participation		USD 302,603	2.22 %
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector		USD 2,445,502	17.91 %
Child and Social Protection		USD 380,855	2.79 %
	<b>RC Office</b>	USD 187,571	--:--

## 5.1.3 Funds spent per participating UN organization in 2009

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 13,845,130</b>	<b>100 %</b>
FAO		USD 1,484,154	10.87 %
ILO		USD 210,094	1.54 %
IOM		USD 159,269	1.17 %
ITC		USD 42,464	0.31 %
ITU		USD 30,000	0.22 %
UNCTAD		USD 142,144	1.04 %
UNDP		USD 2,239,168	16.40 %
UNEP		USD 34,500	0.25 %
UNESCO		USD 247,279	1.81 %
UNFPA		USD 1,557,687	11.41 %
UNHABITAT		USD 100,378	0.73 %
UNICEF		USD 1,149,859	8.42 %
UNIDO		USD 2,003,958	14.67 %
UNIFEM		USD 104,077	0.76 %
UNODC		USD 1,464,120	10.72 %
UNV		USD 44,050	0.32 %
WFP		USD 1,029,941	7.54 %
WHO		USD 1,614,416	11.82 %
	<b>RC Office</b>	USD 187,571	--:--

#### 5.1.4 Funds spent by the “Joint Office” in 2009

Cape Verde is the only country in the world with a “Joint Office”: the total fusion at the country level of the 4 Ex-Comm (UNDP, UNICEF, UNICEF and WFP.) Since 2006, the Joint Office strictly applies the 4 principles of the Delivering as One. The 4 Agencies share the same Representative/Country Director with a single Operations Department with all services and business practices 100% harmonized.

	TOTAL	USD 13,845,130	100 %
<b>Joint Office (UNDP+UNICEF+UNFPA+WFP)</b>		USD 5,976,656	43.76 %
<b>Rest of the UN System in Cape Verde</b>		USD 7,680,903	56.24 %
	<b>RC Office</b>	USD 187,571	--:--

#### 5.1.5 Funds spent by Non-Resident Agencies in 2009

Cape Verde may be considered an example of best practice in integrating NRAs. In 2009, 6 Resident Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and WHO) and 12 Non-Resident Agencies (UNIDO, UNODC, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, ILO, IOM, UNIFEM, ITC, UNV, UNEP and ITU) implemented activities in Cape Verde.

	TOTAL	USD 13,845,130	100 %
<b>Resident Agencies</b>		USD 9,075,226	66.45 %
<b>Non- Resident Agencies</b>		USD 4,582,333	33.55 %
	<b>RC Office</b>	USD 187,571	--:--

## 5.2 Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure in 2009

### 5.2.1 Percentage of Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure in 2009

	TOTAL	USD 13,845,130	100 %
<b>- Cape Verde Transition Fund (“One UN Fund” in Cape Verde)</b>		USD 2,385,216	17.23 %
<b>- Core funds of each Agency</b> <b>- Other resource mobilization efforts</b> <b>- Coordination expenses according to the 2009 Resident Coordinator Annual Report</b>		USD 11,459,914	82.77 %



## 5.2.2 Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure in 2009 (per Agency)

Participating UN Organization	SPENT IN 2009 Core funds + Other resource mobilization efforts (1 January - 31 December 2009)	SPENT IN 2009 Cape Verde Transition Fund (1 January - 31 December 2009)	TOTAL SPENT IN 2009 (1 January - 31 December 2009)
FAO	USD 1,391,381	USD 92,773	USD 1,484,154
ILO	USD 157,157	USD 52,937	USD 210,094
IOM	USD 81,934	USD 77,335	USD 159,269
ITC	USD 40,000	USD 2,464	USD 42,464
ITU	USD 30,000	USD 0	USD 30,000
UNAIDS	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0
UNCTAD	USD 125,000	USD 17,144	USD 142,144
UNDP	USD 1,762,600	USD 476,568	USD 2,239,168
UNEP	USD 34,500	USD 0	USD 34,500
UNESCO	USD 238,000	USD 9,279	USD 247,279
UNFPA	USD 1,361,340	USD 196,347	USD 1,557,687
UNHABITAT	USD 37,000	USD 63,378	USD 100,378
UNICEF	USD 853,008	USD 296,851	USD 1,149,859
UNIDO	USD 1,970,748	USD 33,210	USD 2,003,958
UNIFEM	USD 97,925	USD 6,152	USD 104,077
UNODC	USD 567,771	USD 896,349	USD 1,464,120
UNV	USD 43,354	USD 696	USD 44,050
WFP	USD 1,021,866	USD 8,075	USD 1,029,941
WHO	USD 1,458,758	USD 155,658	USD 1,614,416
RC Office	USD 187,571	USD 0	USD 187,571
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 11,459,914</b>	<b>USD 2,385,216</b>	<b>USD 13,845,130</b>

## 5.2.3 Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure in 2009 (per Sub-Programme)

<b>SUB-PROGRAMME (PROJECT)</b>	<b>SPENT IN 2009 Core funds + Other resource mobilization efforts (1 January - 31 December 2009)</b>	<b>SPENT IN 2009 Cape Verde Transition Fund (1 January- 31 December 2009)</b>	<b>TOTAL SPENT IN 2009 (1 January - 31 December 2009)</b>
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	USD 2,230,979	USD 22,451	USD 2,253,430
Strengthening of security	USD 643,196	USD 931,024	USD 1,574,220
Consolidation of Democracy	USD 1,088,551	USD 108,513	USD 1,197,064
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	USD 2,227,586	USD 381,803	USD 2,609,389
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	USD 917,953	USD 357,658	USD 1,275,611
Quality of the Education System	USD 1,481,969	USD 136,915	USD 1,618,884
Youth Participation	USD 260,188	USD 42,415	USD 302,603
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	USD 2,097,086	USD 348,416	USD 2,445,502
Child and Social Protection	USD 324,834	USD 56,021	USD 380,855
Coordination Unit	USD 187,571	USD 0	USD 187,571
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 11,459,914</b>	<b>USD 2,385,216</b>	<b>USD 13,845,130</b>

### 5.3 Financial expenditure of the Cape Verde Transition Funds (as for 31 March 2010)

#### 5.3.1 Cape Verde Transition Funds spent per Agency (as for 31 March 2010)

Participating UN Organization	FUNDS ALLOCATED and TRANSFERRED (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)	FUNDS SPENT (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)	EXPENDITURE RATE (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)
FAO	USD 246,985	USD 143,847	58.24%
ILO	USD 176,344	USD 52,937	30.02%
IOM	USD 142,283	USD 115,831	81.41%
ITC	USD 45,045	USD 33,508	74.39%
UNCTAD	USD 211,365	USD 202,195	95.66%
UNDP	USD 565,947	USD 485,568	85.80%
UNESCO	USD 80,348	USD 9,279	11.55%
UNFPA	USD 231,374	USD 196,347	84.86%
UNHABITAT	USD 211,860	USD 63,378	29.92%
UNICEF	USD 369,027	USD 350,785	95.06%
UNIDO	USD 208,553	USD 132,054	63.32%
UNIFEM	USD 94,050	USD 6,152	6.54%
UNODC	USD 1,157,706	USD 896,349	77.42%
UNV	USD 58,677	USD 4,085	6.96%
WFP	USD 123,431	USD 8,075	6.54%
WHO	USD 171,795	USD 155,658	90.61%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 4,094,790</b>	<b>USD 2,856,049</b>	<b>69.75%</b>

## 5.3.2 Cape Verde Transition Funds spent per Sub-Programme (as for 31 March 2010)

SUB-PROGRAMME (PROJECT)	FUNDS ALLOCATED and TRANSFERRED (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)	FUNDS SPENT (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)	EXPENDITURE RATE (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010)
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	USD 379,170	USD 297,285	78.40%
Strengthening of security	USD 1,272,670	USD 931,024	73.16%
Consolidation of Democracy	USD 154,341	USD 108,513	70.31%
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	USD 863,795	USD 481,813	55.78%
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	USD 475,158	USD 387,323	81.51%
Quality of the Education System	USD 338,212	USD 160,484	47.45%
Youth Participation	USD 100,396	USD 45,804	45.62%
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	USD 404,024	USD 348,416	86.24%
Child and Social Protection	USD 52,574	USD 86,386	164.31%
Coordination Unit	USD 54,450	USD 9,000	16.53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 4,094,790</b>	<b>USD 2,856,049</b>	<b>69.75%</b>

## 5.3.3 Standard financial tables

TABLE 5.4.1

Sources, Uses, and Balance of Cape Verde Transition Fund, as of 31 December 2009

	Prior Years	2009	Total as of 31 December 2009
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	5,823	1,750	7,573
Fund Earned Interest Income	45	45	90
Participating UN Organization Earned Interest Income	0	0	0
<b>Total - Source of Funds</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>7,663</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating UN Organizations	0	4,095	4,095
From Donor Contributions	0	4,095	4,095
From Earned Interest	0	0	0
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Participating UN Organizations	0	0	0
Administrative Agent Fees	23	52	76
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat ... etc.)	0	0	0
Other Expenditures from Earned Interest	0	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0
<b>Total - Use of Funds</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>4,171</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>(2,352)</b>	<b>3,493</b>

TABLE 5.4.2

Total Donor Deposits into the Cape Verde Transition Fund , cumulative as of 31 December 2009

Donor Name	Gross Donor Deposits		
	2008	2009	Grand Total
AUSTRIA	388	297	684
Expanded DaO Funding Window	0	1,018	1,018
The NETHERLANDS	0	436	436
NORWAY	1,435	0	1,435
SPAIN	4,000	0	4,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>7,573</b>

TABLE 5.4.3

Transfer of Funds by Window, Cape Verde Transition Fund cumulative as of 31 December 2009

	Budget	Funds Transferred	% of Total Funds Transferred
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	628	379	9.26
Strengthening of security	1,919	1,273	31.08
Consolidation of Democracy	698	154	3.77
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	2,422	864	21.09
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,206	475	11.60
Quality of the Education System	645	338	8.26
Youth Participation	242	100	2.45
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1203	404	9.87
Child and Social Protection	290	53	1.28
Coordination Unit	54	54	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 5.4.4

Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization, Cape Verde Transition Fund

Participating UN Organization	2009	Cumulative as of 31 Dec 2009
	Funds Transferred Amount	Funds Transferred Amount
FAO	247	247
ILO	176	176
UNDP	566	566
UNESCO	80	80
UNFPA	231	231
UNHABITAT	212	212
UNICEF	369	369
UNIDO	209	209
UNIFEM	94	94
WFP	123	123
WHO	172	172
IOM	142	142
ITC	45	45
UNCTAD	211	211
UNODC	1,158	1,158
UNDP(UNV)	59	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>4,095</b>

TABLE 5.4-5

Financial Delivery Rates, for the reporting period and cumulative as of 31 December 2009, Cape Verde Transition Fund

	Cumulative			2009		
	Total Transfers	Expenditure	% Delivery Rate	Transfer	Expenditures	% Delivery Rate
Cape Verde	4,095	2,385	58.25	4,095	2,385	58.25
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	379	22	5.92	379	22	5.92
Strengthening of security	1,273	931	73.16	1,273	931	73.16
Consolidation of Democracy	154	109	70.31	154	109	70.31
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	864	382	44.20	864	382	44.20
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	475	358	75.27	475	358	75.27
Quality of the Education System	338	137	40.48	338	137	40.48
Youth Participation	100	42	42.25	100	42	42.25
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	404	348	86.24	404	348	86.24
Child and Social Protection	53	56	106.56	53	56	106.56
Coordination Unit	54	0	0.00	54	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>58.25</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>58.25</b>

TABLE 5.4.6

## Total Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period, Cape Verde Transition Fund

Category	2009	Total Expenditure	
		Total Expenditure	% of Total Programme Costs
Supplies, com, equip	1,131	1,131	51.02
Personnel	440	440	19.86
Training of counter	188	188	8.47
Contracts	380	380	17.13
Other direct costs	78	78	3.52
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect costs	168	168	7.60
<b>Indirect Support Costs Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7.60</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,385</b>	



TABLE 5.4.7

Total Expenditure by Window and Year, Cape Verde Transition Fund as of 31 December 2009

	Total Funds Budget and Transferred as of 31 Dec 2009			EXPENDITURE	
	Budget	Funds Transferred	% of Total Funds Transferred	2009	Total
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,385</b>
Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	628	379	9.26	22	22
Strengthening of security	1,919	1,273	31.08	931	931
Consolidation of Democracy	698	154	3.77	109	109
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	2,422	864	21.09	382	382
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,206	475	11.60	358	358
Quality of the Education System	645	338	8.26	137	137
Youth Participation	242	100	2.45	42	42
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,203	404	9.87	348	348
Child and Social Protection	290	53	1.28	56	56
Coordination Unit	54	54	1.33	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,385</b>

TABLE 5.4.8

Expenditures reported by Participating organizations Cape Verde Transition Fund cumulative as of 31 December 2009

Participating UN Organization	Budget Amount	Transfers		Expenditures	
		Funds Transferred	Funded Amount	2009	Grand Total
FAO	691	247	247	93	93
ILO	241	176	176	53	53
IOI	442	142	142	77	77
ITC	103	45	45	2	2
NGO/UNDP	109	0	0	95	95
UNCTAD	341	211	211	17	17
UNDP	1,122	566	566	381	381
UNDP(UNV)	122	59	59	1	1
UNEP	170	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	311	80	80	9	9
UNFPA	947	231	231	196	196
UNHABITAT	392	212	212	63	63
UNICEF	865	369	369	297	297
UNIDO	687	209	209	33	33
UNIFEM	223	94	94	6	6
UNODC	1,804	1,158	1,158	896	896
WFP	123	123	123	8	8
WHO	613	172	172	156	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,385</b>

TABLE 5.4.9

Total Expenditure by Participating UN Organization, with breakdown by Category, Cape Verde Transition Fund, cumulative as of December , 2009

Participating UN Organization	EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY											Grand Total
	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	Supplies, com, equip	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect costs	Grand Total		
FAO	247	93	68	16	0	0	3	87	6	93		
ILO	176	53	10	11	29	0	0	49	3	53		
IOM	142	77	0	72	0	0	0	72	5	77		
ITC	45	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
NGO/UNDP	0	95	0	36	0	54	1	91	4	95		
UNCTAD	211	17	0	13	3	0	0	16	1	17		
UNDP	566	381	97	128	0	102	29	357	25	381		
UNDP(UNV)	59	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
UNESCO	80	9	1	7	0	0	0	9	1	9		
UNFPA	231	196	42	36	37	67	2	184	13	196		
UNHABITAT	212	63	0	58	0	0	0	59	5	63		
UNICEF	369	297	129	22	5	95	26	277	19	297		
UNIDO	209	33	0	20	10	0	1	31	2	33		
UNIFEM	94	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6		
UNODC	1,158	896	730	9	94	0	4	838	59	896		
WFP	123	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8		
WHO	172	156	54	8	11	61	11	144	11	156		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,385</b>		

TABLE 5.4.10

Total Expenditure by Participating UN Organization, with breakdown by Category, Cape Verde Transition Fund, 1 January - 31 December , 2009

Participating UN Organization	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY							Total Programme Cost	Indirect costs	Grand Total
			Supplies, com, equip	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Programme Cost				
FAO	247	93	68	16	0	0	3	87	6	93		
ILO	176	53	10	11	29	0	0	49	3	53		
IOM	142	77	0	72	0	0	0	72	5	77		
ITC	45	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
NGO/UNDP	0	95	0	36	0	54	1	91	4	95		
UNCTAD	211	17	0	13	3	0	0	16	1	17		
UNDP	566	381	97	128	0	102	29	357	25	381		
UNDP(UNV)	59	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
UNESCO	80	9	1	7	0	0	0	9	1	9		
UNFPA	231	196	42	36	37	67	2	184	13	196		
UNHABITAT	212	63	0	58	0	0	0	59	5	63		
UNICEF	369	297	129	22	5	95	26	277	19	297		
UNIDO	209	33	0	20	10	0	1	31	2	33		
UNIFEM	94	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6		
UNODC	1,158	896	730	9	94	0	4	838	59	896		
WFP	123	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8		
WHO	172	156	54	8	11	61	11	144	11	156		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,385</b>		

## 6 LIST OF ACRONYMS

1	ACIAB	Commercial Association of Industrial and Agricultural Windward
2	ACS	Commercial Association of Eastern
3	ADEI	Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation
4	AfriPANet	African Investment Promotion Agencies Network
5	AGR	Income-Generating Activities
6	AIMS	Aid Information Management System
7	AISM	Integral Attention to Women’s Health
8	AN	National Assembly
9	ANAC	National Communications Agency
10	ARFA	Regulating Agency of Food and Medicaments
11	BQE	Portal of Qualification and Employment
12	C4D	Communication for Development
13	CBO	Community Based Organizations
14	CCCC	Coordination Commission for Drug Control
15	CCS/SIDA	AIDS Coordinating Committee
16	CEJ	Youth Centers
17	CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
18	CIGEF	Center for Research and Training in Gender and Family – Univ. of Cape Verde
19	CMRB	Municipality of Ribeira Brava
20	CNDHC	National Human Rights Commission and Citizenship
21	CNPS	National Centre for Social Pensions
22	CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
23	CVI	Cape Verde’s Investment Promotion Agency
24	CVTF	Cape Verde Transition Fund
25	DaO	Delivering as One
26	DGA	Directorate General Environment
27	DGASP	General Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry
28	DGCI	Directorate General for International Cooperation
29	DGJ	Directorate General of Youth
30	DGPOG	General Directorates of Planning, Budget and Management
31	DHC	Human Rights and Citizenship
32	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
33	UEMOA	Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa
34	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
35	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
36	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
37	GOCV	Government of Cape Verde
38	GPRSP II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – II
39	IC	Institute of Communities
40	ICASE	Cape Verdean Institute for Social Work and School
41	ICCA	Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents
42	ICIEG	Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity
43	ICT	Information & Communication Technologies
44	ICVS	Monitoring Surveys on Corruption and Crime
45	IEC	Information Education and Communication
46	IEFP	Institute of Employment and Vocational Training

47	ILO	International Labour Organization
48	INE	National Statistics Institute
49	INGRH	National Institute of Management of Water Resources
50	INIDA	National Institute for Investigation and Agricultural Development
51	INMG	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics
52	INPS	The National Institute of Social Welfare
53	IOM	International Organization for Migration
54	IPCV	Pedagogic Institute Cape Verde
55	ITC	Information, Technology and Communication
56	ITC	International Trade Centre
57	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
58	M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
59	MADRRM	Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources
60	MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
61	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
62	MDHOT	Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning
63	MDTF	Multi Donor Thrust Fund
64	MEES	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
65	MFI'S	Micro-Finance Institutions
66	MORABI	Organization for Self Promotion of Women in Development
67	MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprises
68	MTFSS	Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity
69	NDMO	National Debt Management Office's
70	NGO	Non Governmental Agencies
71	NOSI	Operational Nucleus for Information Society
72	NRA	Non-Resident Agencies
73	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
74	ODA	Official Development Aid
75	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
76	OMCV	Organization of Women of Cape Verde
77	PAGE	Electronic Governance Action Plan
78	PANA-II	National Action Plan for the Environment - II
79	PESI	Information Society Strategic Plan
80	PMTCT	Prevent HIV Vertical Transmission
81	PNV	National Volunteer Programme
82	RBM	Result Based Management
83	RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
84	RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
85	SANDWATCH	Volunteers Network
86	SIA	Environmental Information System
87	SIGOF	Integrated System for Budget and Financial Management ( )
88	SNIAC	National System of Civil Identification and Authentication
89	SNPC	National Service of Civil Protection
90	SPS	Sanitary & Phytosanitary
91	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
92	TBT	Technical Barriers to trade
93	UCRE	Coordination Unit for State Reform
94	UN	United Nations
95	UNCT	United Nations Country Team

96	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
97	UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
98	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
99	UNDP-GEF	United Nations Development Programme – Global Environment Found
100	UNDP-MDTF	United Nations Development Programme – Multi Donor Thrust Found
101	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
102	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
103	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
104	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
105	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
106	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
107	UNI-CV	University of Cape Verde
108	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
109	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
110	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs Crime
111	UNV	United Nation Volunteers
112	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
113	WFP	World Food Programme
114	WHO	World Health Organization
115	WTO	World Trade Organization







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