



Cabo Verde

2014 ONE UN ANNUAL REPORT



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Table of Content

1. Foreword.....	4
2. Executive Summary	5
3. Pilar 1 – Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction.....	7
4. Pilar 2 – Consolidation of Institutions, Democracy and Citizenship.....	13
5. Pilar 3 – Reducing Disparities and Promoting Equity.....	23
6. Pilar 4 – Environment Sustainability, Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation..	29
7. Financial Section.....	34



The year 2014 was the first year after the end of the ‘transition period’ of Cabo Verde, following graduation from the LDC category in 2008. With the related, progressive disengagement of traditional ODA partners and mechanisms, the vulnerability of the country’s socio-economic situation became more apparent. The consolidation of Cabo Verde’s position as a middle income country remains a challenge, in a context characterized by insularity and absence of traditional development resources, low growth with high unemployment, very limited fiscal space, and geographical vulnerability to climate change, but also to the dangers of transnational crime networks, primarily relating to drug trafficking.

In this context, the Government of Cabo Verde took decisive steps in 2014 to discuss long-term development perspectives and an agenda of transformation allowing Cabo Verde to reap the benefits of graduation while mitigating the associated risks, through an inclusive growth model. This was exemplified by the organization of national debates with support from the UN on the country’s decentralization model, and the second National Forum on Transformation, supported by the UN, which allowed the definition of key strategic priorities for the period 2014-2030, including a focus on social protection, demographic dividend and environmental sustainability. Another example was the renewed engagement of the Government towards MDG achievement, with specific focus on gender and children issues, with the adoption of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and of the national plan against gender-based violence, and a decision to accelerate actions towards MDG 4 and 5 achievement.

The year 2014 was also marked by two natural disasters, i.e. a very serious drought which led 2014 to be labeled as the worst ever agricultural year in the country, and the eruption of the Fogo Island volcano, still ongoing since November 2014, causing widespread destruction and displacement of nearly 1,000 people. In addition, while the country was not directly touched by the Ebola epidemic, its proximity with the affected region implied strong efforts in terms of emergency preparedness on the part of the Government.

Through joint efforts, progress was achieved at the policy level, in particular in regard to the UN contribution to track and accelerate MDG achievement and to envision the country’s long-term development agenda, to advance the gender equality and human rights agenda, with a focus on youth and children’s rights, to integrate disaster risk reduction in development planning and to emergency response following the Fogo eruption.

The year 2015 will be an important year to consolidate gains on MDG achievement, as well as to look forward towards post-2015 development objectives. In Cabo Verde, the UN plans to support the Government to launch a reflection on localization of Sustainable Development Goals, grounding the objectives in the national reality and defining priority objectives for the country’s development path post-2015. In addition, the UN will continue to offer technical support to national statistical authorities to ensure that critical development data will be available for MDG final tracking and SDG target-setting exercises.

Ulrika Richardson
UN Resident Coordinator in Cabo Verde

Celebrating 40 years of independence and 40 years of close cooperation with the UN system, Cabo Verde's development success reaffirms the latest projections, which estimate that the country will reach most of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (MDG 2014). The targets most at risk are those linked to the MDGs 4, 5 and 7. The rate of poverty and extreme poverty are at 27% and 12% respectively (QUIBB 2007), which represents a significant reduction since 2002. However, inequality and unemployment remain major challenges and even increasingly so as the country faces challenges with decreased economic growth and decreasing FDI. While the country is experiencing a demographic transformation with a youth bulge (15-30 years) representing 33% of the population, youth unemployment stands at approximately 35%, almost double the national average. (Employment survey 2014).

Ranking second in the Mo Ibrahim Index, the political situation has remained stable in 2014 and this is expected to continue even as the country prepares for elections scheduled for 2016. However, the perception of growing insecurity marked the second half of the year, with the occurrence of high-profile assassination and assassination attempts attributed to organized crime. The consolidation of the country as a middle income country remains a major challenge in a context marked by insularity, lack of traditional natural resources, high youth unemployment rates, limited fiscal space and geographic vulnerability to hazards imposed by, on the one hand, climate change and, on the other, transnational crime.

2014, as the first year after the transition period following the LDC graduation in 2008, has highlighted the country's economic vulnerabilities, much based on the fact of being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). According to data from the report of the National Budget for 2015, the growth rate in 2014 was 2% and the inflation rate was 1.5%, while the ratio of public debt was estimated at 107.2% of GDP.

Development aid has decreased by 40% compared to donor commitments for 2013.

In 2014, the Government launched a second National Forum on Transformation, a national debate for tracking development issues while facing new socio-economic scenarios. Aiming to make an assessment of the implementation of the first Transformation Agenda approved by the Government in 2001 and set the strategic direction for national development, the Government focused on the horizon 2030.

The Forum analyzed the new challenges of Cabo Verde, taking into account the international context and changes at the national level, particularly in relation to the new status of the country. Discussions focused on the development model to be adopted, given the need to improve the productivity and efficiency of development policies in the context of declining FDI and public investments. One of the Forum's critical achievements was the imperative to address youth to be able to reap the demographic dividend presented by the current youth bulge. The Government also undertook a process of participatory strategic thinking about the most appropriate decentralization model based on current challenges and opportunities.

The year 2014 was also marked by significant awareness on adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction. Cabo Verde undertook its first risk assessment exercise and the importance of integrating risk management into national planning instruments was dramatically highlighted following the volcano eruption in Fogo Island end November. While quick humanitarian response averted any loss of life, the disaster nonetheless led to the displacement of nearly 1,000 people and complete destruction of houses, socio-economic infrastructure and resources in the affected area.



I. Purpose

- A National Forum on Transformation, i.e. "Cabo Verde 2030", organized by the Government of Cabo Verde with strong support from the UN Country Team, took place in Praia in May 2014, in partnership with civil society organizations and involvement of international and national experts in its design and implementation. Serving as a platform for dialogue for the government to introduce the economic transformation agenda and mobilize key stakeholders (political parties, private sector, donors, etc.), this forum (the second of its kind) identified key strategic focus areas for Cabo Verde's development until 2030, including how to build necessary capacities to implement the Country's Poverty and Growth Strategy. As a result of the support from UN agencies, the Forum also brought to the forefront the need for concerted policy action to reap the country's demographic dividend, and overall to integrate a focus on youth in its development policies. In line with the first Forum, which took place in 2003, the second Forum allowed a broad dialogue on issues such as youth employment, education and social protection to come to the fore in the discussions around long-term development strategies. The Forum hence enabled actors to work towards the construction of a national consensus for progress as well as a repositioning of the government's strategic planning efforts, issue on which the UN is reinforcing its alignment with the country's priorities.
- The socio-economic context has been particularly difficult for Cabo Verde in 2014 given a poor agricultural season (marked by late, irregular and limited precipitation), and the eruption of the volcano in Fogo in November 2014 which resulted in the destruction of villages, several hectares of farmland and caused the displacement of nearly a thousand people, of which 50% were children. In this context, the UN assistance also aimed at consolidating achievements made under previous interventions and developing policy instruments to support the rural and agricultural sector, as well as the identification and development of innovative practices to improve

food security and contribute to poverty reduction in Cabo Verde.

II. Results

- Economic growth for Cape Verde in 2014 was estimated to be 2%, with a 1.5% inflation rate, in line with anticipated forecasts. Since 2007, Cabo Verde has been lacking official data regarding poverty and the evaluation of development policies' impact. According to the most recent estimates (the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy DECRP III), the national poverty rate is likely around 25%. New development challenges of Cabo Verde such as decreasing levels of ODA and foreign direct investment combined with a limited fiscal base, require better control, enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditures, and the redefinition of strategic targets and subsequent interventions. In this regard, enhancing the social protection system and strengthening the capacities of the public administration are key strategies. Within this framework, the options for a cash transfer program was jointly prepared in a partnership with UNDP and UNICEF, the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth and IPEA (Applied Economic Research Institute) through South-South Cooperation with Brazil. As a result, new options for a coherent and efficient social programmes were validated at technical level. This report makes an inventory of existing social program interventions and proposes mechanisms to systematize and enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. The analysis of the fiscal space and the population dynamics was also incorporated in this document allowing for a more integrated and sustainable response. The result of this work will culminate in a national dialogue and high-level presentation in the first half of 2015 that would allow stakeholders and decision makers to discuss and examine the best scenario for the country.

With support from UNIDO to enhance the quality of services within the Public Administration, a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) project was implemented with the Secretary of State of Public Administration. This project provided technical assistance and capacity building to the Government with a view to improve the quality of public service to

the private sector through a pilot implementation of CAF in two public institutions, more specifically in the Directorate General for Industry and Trade and the Registry, Notary and Identification Office. As a result, 42 technical staff from Public Administration were trained in quality management techniques and the CAF model; two pilot services implemented CAF and improved their performance in several areas: (i) management with the introduction of the Deming Cycle, tools for planning and for monitoring and evaluation; (ii) communication with the use of social media tools, a communication plan with the use of specific channels for each target group; (iii) process management with the definition of key processes, process owners, definition of indicators and targets; (iv) partnership, settlement of the procedures for partnership with key stakeholders and respective mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation, (v) front office, with the use of new forms and flyers with all information regarding every service provided. A CAF Resource Centre Model was defined and Cabo Verde is a now member of the CAF European Network ensuring that the Government of Cabo Verde will have updated information about quality management and best practices in other countries, access to training and international forums.

- Responding to the socio-economic needs of the country, the introduction of entrepreneurship in the general and technical secondary education system, is expected to help build an entrepreneurial foundation for a competitive and dynamic private sector. With technical assistance from UNIDO, including the production of materials, entrepreneurship curricula started in September 2014, for 9th and 12th grades. The programme covers 12 schools on six of the nine populated islands, with 2.493 students enrolled (54% female). Additionally, 91 teachers were trained to teach entrepreneurship (48% female) together with 29 professionals trained, which included school directors, pedagogical inspectors and central Ministry staff.

- As part of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), FAO supported the Government to revise the National Food Security Programme (NASP) 2007-2011 by introducing two new components on i) family farming and ii) the right to adequate food and nutrition. In the same context, the national strategy document for Food and Nutrition (ENSAN) 2014-2020 has been updated.

- The UN Joint Programme of FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO financed by Luxembourg contributed to the consolidation of vegetables and fruit quality standards and tools for local purchases for school canteens, which can be used in other contexts, including other institutional markets (hospitals, military and other supply chains). The second phase of the pilot project "local purchases" was completed, benefiting approximately 9,000 students in 31 schools from five municipalities on three islands, with about 51 tons of fresh produce and fish of domestic origin. The ability of producers and suppliers was reinforced around farming and post-harvest techniques and quality enhancing for horticultural products through practical training and exchanges between producers and suppliers. In addition, the institutional capacity of the Ministry for Rural Development (MDR) and the Fundação Cabo-verdiana de Ação Social e Escolar (FICASE) was reinforced to facilitate technical assistance to the various actors in the school canteens' supply chain.

- With support from the UN Joint Programme, the process of developing a resource mobilization strategy for the private sector began in order to



Food arriving at the central of FICASE

strengthen the capacity to mobilize 'FICASE' resources, contributing to their financial independence and the sustainability of these social programs, especially the National Programme for Food and School Health Promotion (PNASE).

- Within the framework of the MoU signed between UN Women and the Second Millennium Challenge Account (MCA II-CV) aiming at mainstreaming gender into water and sanitation programmes, a social and gender-oriented analysis of water, sanitation and land, based on data and information available, was conducted. As a result, the findings from this analysis are now informing the process of developing social and gender indicators for the MCA program's M&E framework. The survey pointed to existence of considerable social inequalities, mainly regarding benefits that individuals get from access to water and sanitation services. The survey equally underlined the need for further discussion on household vulnerability factors in setting beneficiary selection criteria for special rates for water and sanitation services.
- UN Women also provided contributions to leverage the awareness level of public decision makers and to increase the visibility and integration of a gender perspective and analysis in various select critical national analysis and planning documents such as (i), the National Strategy for Water and Sanitation through e.g. the setting of social and gender indicators for its M&E framework, (ii) the preparatory paper of the Third Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey, (iii) a gender-sensitive methodology for the Agricultural Census, (iv) the Mid-term review of the HIV/AIDS National Plan, (v) the Review of the Penal Code, and (vi) the Terms of Reference of the new intersectoral National Commission to combat Sexual Violence Against Children among others. Additionally, the Minimal Set of Indicators of Gender (Observatório de Género) consolidated by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Cabo Verdean Institute of Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) was reviewed and became more comprehensive with technical support from the UN. The result was a more comprehensive set of indicators, which also integrated the gender indicators proposed in the UN Women's concept note for the Post-2015 Agenda. The draft report "Male, Female and Gender" - A Reading from the 2010 Census - was also finalized in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, which brings a gender

analysis from the 2010 Census data, thus allowing for an update of the gender profile of the country.

In addition, financial support to a group of women soap producers in Cidade Velha, close to the capital city of Praia, has created basic conditions for increased production and better market opportunities.

Under the UN Joint "Programme to support the national strategy for employment creation", the participating agencies ILO and UNDP helped to strengthen the quality of decentralized support services for employment and employability, through the development of an Employability Manual. In addition, by using music as a vehicle of information and awareness about the role of entrepreneurship in job creation and self-employment and employability, a CD was recorded featuring young people from 3 different islands and which will be broadcasted through various means. In collaboration with ADEI, 34 trainees were trained in the 'SIYB' methodology – Start and Improve your Business (Gerir Melhor a sua Empresa) and as a result these professionals will give business development support to potential micro and small enterprises entrepreneurs. Lastly, adaptation of the SIYB manuals to Cabo Verde's reality, including the integration of recent legislation about micro and small enterprises regime, has been effective from 1st January 2015. These manuals have also been simplified to allow an easier transition for entrepreneurs who want to move to organized accounting and change their tax system.

As part of the promotion and strengthening of the culture of entrepreneurship within Instituto de Emprego e Formação



Professional (IEFP), the second phase of KAB - Know About Business - CODE in Portuguese - was carried out. As a result, the training now forms part the capacity building support provided by IEFP-CV. As of now, 10 national CODE facilitators (trainers of trainers) and 20 trainers have been certified.

- Five training courses involving a total of 27 participants from various ministries and institutions were offered around the following thematic areas: (i) Address the employment problems of young people; (ii) Local Development Management; (iii) PRORURAL - Projects for Rural Development; (iv) Manage the risk, guide the change: Disaster risk reduction as part of the Local Development processes; and (v) Sustainable Tourism in rural areas.
 - A technical training on the use of the CEB Toolkit, a tool that facilitates the evaluation of National Strategies and UNDAF to ensure that it effectively

promotes and facilitates the Decent Work Agenda, has led to the identification by national partners and UN Agencies of ideas for joint programme opportunities in several areas in Cabo Verde, to ensure vulnerable populations, in particular youth and women, in both rural and urban areas, have better access to decent work employment and programs to promote sustainable production and productivity.

As part of the UN's (and particularly UNDP and ILO's), support to the country, a technical paper on strategies and good practices to promote Youth Employment has been prepared and shared with national authorities as a contribution to the National Conference on Employment organized by the Ministry of Youth Employment and Human Resource Development in September 2014.

II. SUCCESS STORY

Entrepreneurship at school: building the future today to transform communities tomorrow.

"Entrepreneurship is a matter of attitude, based on the acquisition of basic skills to enhance our environment and our individual capacity for improvement". This is how Cabo Verde, through the Minister for Education and Sport, Fernanda Marques, recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship at school, while presenting the Entrepreneurship Program in secondary schools during the first day of class in September 2014.

Across the country, 12 secondary schools from six islands were selected as pilot. It is expected that about 2,500 students, of which 54% girls, will participate in this innovative curriculum and enter the labor market, especially the private sector, with competitive, dynamic and inclusive skills and qualifications, as a way to address the country's major employment challenges and particularly youth employment.

This project, which benefited from technical assistance from UNIDO and financial support from the Government of Portugal, will also involve 91 teachers as well as other education specialists through specific training activities.

Developing an action-oriented approach, this entrepreneurship curriculum will focus on practical training, teachers making sure that students are able to transpose concepts learned in the classroom into real life to enable them to take their own destiny in hands and building their future. The innovative aspect of this program consists also in the different partnerships established with the private sector and national and local companies working with the communities, with a view to gather additional support and ensure the project's sustainability.



Teachers during training session

Only 17 years-old and cherishing the dream of becoming a surgeon, Cleída Brito, attending her 12th grade in high school Canon Jacinto Beach, one of the schools part of the project's pilot phase, already understands the entrepreneurship concept and the doors it may open to her in life. "Entrepreneurship requires creativity. This curriculum has helped us get a broader view of the Cape Verdean market. Indeed, being entrepreneurial is the ability to create alone. We managed through this curriculum to develop some qualities that we did not have before, helping us in real life even regarding topics such as time use. We already have a business plan that can help us now but also in the future if we have to build up alternatives. At this point I already have a business idea if I am not able to get into medical school this year. When graduated, I would also like to develop a social project to help the community. I come from a poor family and if I was not to get a scholarship, I intend to open a small business which could contribute to finance my studies".



Cleída Brito, student from the program

For Anilda Soares, National Coordinator of the Entrepreneurship Program in Secondary Schools, "with this program students have more contact with reality and with the market. Much of the activity consists in identifying opportunities in the communities for field study visits. This brings additional motivation and allows for a more effective learning. Despite initial limited implementation, it has been particularly visible during field visits that some students, through their feedback, have seemed more aware of opportunities and realizing the importance of savings to start a business. Some have already figured out what they would like to do in the future and how to invest those savings. As another interesting result to point out, some students are already preparing their business plans. Concerning those who may already have opportunities in mind, e.g. whilst relatives are already advising them for family business management, they declared themselves more prepared to assist their mothers in increasing benefits from the selling of various products. This program turned visibly the lives of boys and girls. Despite initial promising results, the project is already facing some challenges in relation with sustainability or capacity building. The Ministry of Education and Sport" will fully assume these responsibilities during the next project phase.



Anilda Soares, National Coordinator of the Entrepreneurship Program in Secondary Schools

Another aspect promoted through the program is South-South Cooperation, to enable experience sharing between Angola, Mozambique, Uganda, Namibia, countries who have already successfully launched similar programs, and Brazil, which will bring its expertise in the program implementation process. This will enable the country to benefit from lessons learned in other places and make the most of positive developments, minimizing aspects that may have proved less successful in other countries, always taking into account the particularity of each context and challenges.

This program was set-up in Cabo Verde in the context of the current curriculum revision. Implemented by the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Entrepreneurship Program in Secondary Schools consists of a USD 723,181 budget provided by Portugal, for the period 2014-2016, with the Ministry of Education and Sports as main partner. It aims to create strong entrepreneurship culture for a dynamic and competitive private sector in Cabo Verde.



I. Purpose

- Consolidating its status as a middle income country, further strengthening the conditions for poverty reduction and boosting shared prosperity remain key challenges for Cabo Verde. In the last years, the country undertook important public administration reforms to respond with more efficiency and efficacy to the graduation from the least developed countries' status and associated challenges. However, key challenges remain regarding the consolidation of these reforms, decentralization and how to improve the existing public accounting system as well external control institutions. In this regard, the UN is working to strengthen control institutions such as the General Finance Inspectorate, the Procurement Agency, the Court of Auditors, the Parliament and the Justice System. In addition, the UN is helping to build national capacities for planning, monitoring and evaluating policies aimed at promoting sustainable development.

- While important achievements are to be acknowledged, national inequality averages continue to highlight significant concerns, especially in terms of age and sex, mostly among youth and women. This was analyzed and highlighted during government-led exercises supported by UN studies and reports such as the MDG 3 report, Report on Time Use on Paid and Unpaid work, Beijing +20 report, National Plan to combat Violence (?), and national forums, such as the National Strategic Dialogue on Gender Achievements, Challenges and the Transformation Forum of Cabo Verde.

- During these evidence-based discussions and dialogues, the government insisted on the need to respond to gender challenges and demonstrated commitment through the engagement of several sectors including for the first time the Ministry of Finance and Planning in, for

example, the elaboration of the National Strategy for Gender Inequality (PNIG). As a result, Cabo Verde now has evidence-based diagnosis and instruments such as the mentioned national strategy for the period 2014-2017 to reach further results on the promotion of gender equality by both governmental and non-governmental sectors, based on a comprehensive gender mainstreaming approach. There is a strong commitment from the government to develop gender-sensitive planning and budgeting processes within the approved plan's implementation framework.

II. Results

- With support from the UNICEF, Cabo Verde's Civil Code was approved by the National Parliament in December 2014. It is expected that this will significantly improve the judicial protection framework for women and children, in particular regarding birth registration. Measures such as reduction in waiting time for child registration, obligation to register children before leaving health structures or obligation to register abandoned children should help improve birth registration rates. A study focusing on family practices highlighted that an estimated 8% of children under 6 years are not registered in Cape Verde. Among main reasons, 19% of respondents mentioned lack of responsibility from the father.



- Cabo Verde's adhesion to the Global Partnership for Education in which the UN, in particular UNICEF, played an instrumental role, led to the creation of the Local Group for Education and the elaboration of the new strategic sectorial plan. This achievement is indeed particularly timely, at a moment where the government engaged a national debate via the "National Transformation Forum Cabo Verde 2030" where education was given a central role for inclusive development. With such a view, the new plan adopted a sectoral and integrated vision of education (from pre-school to university) which will not only increase the quality of the education and its interlinkages with the labor market but also decrease the "drop out" rate concerning students passing from primary to secondary.

- The study on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children (SEA) financed and prepared with technical assistance from UNICEF, will be used as a baseline for the National Plan to tackle this issue. Developing a socio-anthropologic approach, the study explored for the first time the different behaviors and knowledge on the topic, and hence provided crucial data for the elaboration of the National Plan on SEA (which will translate soon into an operational action plan) and the establishment of the intersectoral National Commission to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children.

- In partnership with the UNICEF, Cabo Verde tested three pilot prototypes as part of a Regional Initiative for Early Childhood Development in Western and Central Africa. The last prototype, the report on family practices study was technically validated and will be presented in early 2015. To complement these tools, and given the specificities of the country regarding pre-school organization, a study on systemic costs was undertaken to help ensure that schools and community organizations offer appropriate settings to support children's holistic development. These tools constituted the basis for the elaboration of the National Early Childhood Program. This program will have two axes: 0-3 years and 4-5 years, and will be finalized and submitted to

policymakers during the first semester of 2015 for review and adoption of new policies.

- Two additional studies conducted in 2013 with targeted populations helped the revision of the HIV-AIDS Strategic Plan (2012-2015) undertaken with support from the UN Working Group on HIV/AIDS. The plan's timeframe was extended to two years (2017) and the UN actively participated in the different technical Steering Committees monitoring the studies' elaboration and the revision process of the National Strategy. In addition, conceptual notes on AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was prepared and submitted to the Global Fund for funding.

- The « CIPD beyond 2014 » campaign, was launched together with key support of UNFPA in July 2014 at national level with «Investing in Youth» as main theme, concentrating its main activities in the two largest municipalities of main island of Santiago, Praia and Tarrafal. This campaign mobilized around 500 young people from the 22 municipalities around thematic areas such as reproductive health, demographic transition dividend, youth employment and the role of youth in the CIPD process, as the result of a partnership with REJOP (Journalists Network in Population and Health), the Ministry of Youth and civil society organizations. Awareness was raised around the importance of associating youth to debates around their specific needs. In 2015, this campaign will continue and journalists will be trained to better integrate population issues in their day-to-day work. The last data on poverty was produced in 2007. The lack of official information on the trends of poverty poses problems for the monitoring,



evaluation and planning of development policies. For this reason, UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP are supporting the implementation of the family's expenditure and consumption survey that will ensure indicators for the 2016 planning process, particularly the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP IV) and the Sustainable Development Goals.

- New courses and training scenarios for Public Administration officers were defined through a partnership between UNDP, a Brazilian institution specialized in public administration (FUNDAP) and the Cabo Verde Secretariat of State for Public Administration. It will facilitate the capacity development of civil servants and will allow a smooth transition to the new Career and Salaries Plan approved in 2014. One of the results on this partnership is that six Ministries responsible for the execution of 80% of the state's budget have logical frameworks for investment projects integrated in the e-governance M&E module, through the training of 250 officers and managers in results-based approaches. This will increase transparency, but also will contribute to the implementation of the new national act for planning approved in 2014.

- UNDP provided technical assistance in order to strengthen the financial management of public accounts (implementation of the national budget and yearly financial reporting or General State Account) through enhancing the capacities of staff and Court judges in this area: i) 3 auditors and 1 account auditor from the Department of Account Control benefited from knowledge exchange with their peers from the Portugal's Court of Auditors in the area of concomitant control, ii) 1 General Auditor and 1 technician from the IT department visited the Brazilian Court of Auditors to exchange over strategies and communication planning, iii) a training of trainers for 2 General Auditors on the SAIPMF (self-evaluation of capacities and strategic planning for Audit institutions) was conducted in Brazil in partnership with INTOSAI-IDI, the World Bank and the Court of Auditors of Brazil and Portugal, iv) judges, auditors and staff (50

executive officers) of the court were trained around principles and ethical/deontological norms in public audit, v) the strategic and operational ICT plan was implemented and court communication enhanced for progressive application of an integrated audit system.

- Technical and financial assistance from the UNDP strengthened the National Assembly's capacities for a more efficient legislative control and more-informed discussion regarding the 2015 state budget. Three reports regarding the application of Conventions on Human Rights, more specifically around the issues of torture, rights of disabled persons and migrant workers was finalized. Indeed, this process opens a renewed opportunity for debate and results review between the government, civil society organizations and the medias regarding the implementation of the Constitution and Human Rights Conventions. In addition, due to the recurrent lack of judges in the system and to enhance the access to justice, eight judges at the beginning of their careers were trained in Portugal, and capacities of twenty judges in tribunal and judicial files management was reinforced.

- The decentralization process made the headlines in Cabo Verde in 2014 and generated major debates during the «National Transformation Forum - Cabo Verde 2030». UNDP, as main partner of the government in the decentralization process, actively contributed to this debate through supporting a retrospective study on twenty years of decentralization, introducing a situation analysis and various scenarios for the future. This study demonstrated that all technical competencies transfer to municipalities are still not effective, due to limited capacities of municipalities and poor strategic planning. Lack of financial resources also jeopardizes technical capacity and human resources quality.

- The National Plan for Gender Equality (PNIG) and the Second National Plan to Combat GBV were elaborated and technically validated. These new plans take into account the new

challenges Cabo Verde has to face regarding this specific area, integrate the CEDAW recommendations for action, and endow the country with strategic tools for resource mobilization. This integration made possible a harmonization of both plans, with the assistance of the UN agencies, primarily UN Women and UNFPA.

- The implementation of the Programme on GBV Law funded by the UN Trust Fund To End Violence Against Women and with technical assistance from UN Women continued in 2014 with: i) successive media campaigns and involvement of community leaders; ii) creation of the Monitoring Committee of GBV Law and capacity building of 30 non-governmental organizations and 35 media professionals and; iii) advocacy and policy dialogue with the justice sector for resource mobilization to enable the effective implementation of the law. As a result, the coverage of the care network for victims increased and will cover 18 municipalities (out of 22). Furthermore, the Men Rehabilitation Program was evaluated, and a guide for facilitators of the Reflection Groups on men accused of GBV has been finalized and edited. As part of the celebrations marking the Month of Women in March, the media campaign “A Real Man Doesn’t Hit a Woman” which involved public figures - the President, Prime Minister, Secretary General of the main opposition party, Executive Secretary of the White Ribbon, singers, actors, football players, etc. created a broad social space for debate on the situation of GBV in the country and the need for its disposal. The development of 16 Days of Activism, held at national level, mobilized public opinion around GBV and drew attention to existing gender inequality situations, mainly in economic and political spheres.

- In addition, the Report of the “Time Use on Paid and Unpaid Work Survey” was prepared, published and disseminated with support from UN Women. These sensitization events enabled an open discussion forum to analyze public policies that take into consideration the over-charge of unpaid work

of families and mainly for women and their contribution to social wellbeing. An agenda for research on this issue was under discussion with the Gender and Family Research Center at Cabo Verde University (Uni-CV) to exploit the database of this related to the survey, which will contribute for the monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies. Regarding security issues, UN assistance has continued in terms of strengthening the capacities of national institutions in charge of assuring and promoting enhanced security and rights of citizens through normative and policy assistance, training of human resources, operational capacity and research and trend analysis.

- Cabo Verde’s legal framework on criminal matters will soon be further aligned with UN Conventions and international standards, as both the penal and penal procedure code are being reviewed as a result of UN consistent advocacy and technical assistance. As a result, major emerging crimes, including trafficking of persons and cybercrime, are expected to be criminalized under this domestic legal framework. National compliance with the UN Convention against Corruption will soon be reviewed (primarily by UNODC and UNDP), within the framework of the UNCAC review mechanism. In this context, it is worth noting that Cabo Verde completed its self-evaluation in the 2012 and the subsequent peer-review by Costa Rica and Malawi is expected to be completed in 2015. In addition, the 2012-2014 National Integrated Programme on the fight against Drugs and Crime is on the implementation phase, with the required UNODC contribution, through national, regional and global projects and programmes.

- National crime prevention and criminal investigation capacity has been strengthened with additional capacity building in fields such as forensics, notably toxicology and crime scene investigation, leadership in crime investigation and community policing, within the framework of a three year 2012-2014 tripartite cooperation among UNODC, Government of Cabo Verde and the Netherlands. Furthermore,

regarding toxicology, the forensic laboratory is becoming increasingly autonomous, as it depends less and less on international cooperation for drug and substance analysis, as a result of the participation of UN quality assurance since 2011, as well as additional technical assistance in operating the equipment.

- UNODC supported the judicial police in re-launching a “quick-fixed” version of its Criminal Investigation System (SIIC), as a result of the implementation of one of the recommendations from an information security audit conducted in 2011 with UNODC. The SIIC will be upgraded in the following years within the framework of the judicial police’s overall technological development project, which the UN is committed to support. The country’s capacity to detect criminal activity has been reinforced through consistent capacity building of law enforcement officers through computer based training (CBT), including border interdiction and money-laundering. As a result, an additional 127 staff were trained bringing the total number of law enforcement personnel trained since the start of CBT implementation in 2012 to 430.

- National capacity to prosecute and sentence cases of money-laundering has been enhanced with the conducting of the second training workshop on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, delivered to 50 magistrates, including judges and prosecutors. It is worth noting the country has been able to secure convictions on money laundering as a result of major cocaine seizures conducted in the past few years.



- Public awareness and capacity to identify and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons have been strengthened as a result of UNODC technical assistance consisting of a preliminary assessment of the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and a training workshop on TIP has conducted in March with a participation of around 48 participants, including law enforcement agents and civil society activists, in late June and early July. The training event held in Praia counted on the international cooperation of Brazil and Portugal.

- The national capacity of law enforcement to counter cybercrime was strengthened through the delivery of an introductory training session on cybercrime and the collection of digital data, delivered to 50 law enforcement agents, including police officers, prosecutors and judges. The training was promoted by the Cabo Verdean Office of the Attorney General, in partnership with its Portuguese counterpart, and benefitted from UNODC support.

- In partnership between UNODC and the Ministry of Justice, a re-structuring of the mandate and operational capacity of the inter-ministerial Coordinating Commission against Drugs (CCCD) was undertaken. To that end, a draft organic law has been delivered to the government for consideration and subsequent enactment.

- The Cabo Verdean Judiciary has launched a pioneer policy initiative which consisted of the development of its first 2015-2016 national strategic plan for the judiciary aiming at a faster and fairer administration of justice. The draft document was the main output of a training workshop on procedural management and strategic planning that UNODC co-organized with the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSMJ), which took place in November, in which around 35 judges from almost all jurisdictions of the country participated. The event was facilitated by an expert from the Brazilian National Council of

Justice (CNJ), another one from the Portuguese Superior Council of the Judiciary, as well as national judges and management experts.

- In 2014, UNV provided technical support to the National Volunteer Corps in building a system for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the Volunteers Involving Organizations (VIO) with the scope of enhancing national knowledge based on the value/contribution of volunteerism to development results and strengthening the national Volunteering scheme. Further, the final evaluation of the pilot project “Support for the implementation of a National Volunteer Programme” was conducted. The evaluation produced a series of recommendations, including the need to build strategies to include other important segments of the society, besides the youth, and to engage all stakeholders, and particularly government and private sector, to ensure all the benefits of the “volunteer passport” are effective, thus granting larger recognition to volunteerism.

- The UN also supported the construction of a strategy to promote Corporate Social Responsibility for Volunteerism within the private sector to enhance the sustainability of the interventions of the National Volunteers Corps and the discussion of a joint project with the Ministry of Communities to promote Volunteering within the Diaspora. In addition, ten UN Volunteers served in Cabo Verde during 2014 (3 nationals, and 7 international, including 4 Volunteers fully funded by partners – Luxembourg, Slovenia and Switzerland). Also, 56 online UN Volunteers have been mobilized and provided support to 8 different UN agency projects in design, translation and proofreading, video editing, web design and research.

- Upon a request from the Cabo Verdean government to ILO, a two-phase activity was designed to: (i) monitor and evaluate the social and economic impact of the National Minimum Wage, that came into force the 1st of January 2014; (ii) and to assess the extent to which the initial level of the minimum wage (established

at 11,000 Escudos per month, equivalent a €100) is binding and effective at particularly intended goals (e.g., to reduce the level of poverty among low paid workers). Together with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) a nationwide representative household-based survey was developed and implemented in order to capture the short- and medium-term effect of the policy and to assess the adequacy of the initial level of 11,000 Escudos. The development and the implementation of the survey allowed equipping constituents in Cabo Verde (including the INE, the government, the Tripartite Social Dialogue Council, and organization of employees and employers alike) with reliable wage data, a methodology for the collection of wage data to evaluate the minimum wage policy, an instrument (before and after estimation) to quantify the impact of the policy on wage inequality, poverty, compliance and related employment outcomes. The report will be disseminated in 2015.

- In the health sector, the national pharmaceutical strategy was reviewed at the national forum on pharmaceutical policy which brought together key stakeholders from public and private sectors. In addition, the new national ‘List of Essential Medicines’ using the WHO reference Model was approved and capacities of the members of the National Drug Commission were reinforced. Considering the epidemiological transition profile of the country, a multi-sectorial national action plan to prevent and fight against non-communicable diseases (NCDs) with the respective operational plans, was approved. While, the plan is fully aligned with the 2012-2016 National Health Strategy, the plan has not yet been budgeted or presented for the mobilization of resources.

- The school feeding program remains a priority for the government and needs to be modernized and integrated into public policies to ensure its durability, efficiency and efficacy. In this regard, key actions are underway with support from the national institutions to strengthen the legal and political framework of school feeding and support the adoption of

models for managing school canteens with emphasis on the preparation and submission to the Government of feeding and school health legislation for approval. In addition, with support from the Joint UN programme, involving FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO and financed by Luxembourg, tools were developed to promote food and nutritional education in schools and among the general public, through the design and implementation of educational campaigns (the program "Food healthy"), and the development of educational materials for teachers, school cooks, staff and managers of school canteens.



III. SUCCESS STORY

"Hora di Bai" - the "Social inclusion of youth: empowering youth and transforming realities" Project

"Hora di bai" is a unique expression of Cape Verde, in link with someone's farewell. In 2014 ended the first phase of Project for Social Inclusion of Young Adolescents also called "Hora di bai" in association with the Brazilian NGO AfroReaggae. Committed to transmit knowledge and social technology through building the capacity of actors from local organizations in three vulnerable neighborhoods of the capital to mobilize community networks, this association helped provide young people with alternative and viable life paths that can be beneficial to society and contribute to improve the life of Cape Verdeans.

On departure, Johayne Hildefonso, leader and artistic director of the Brazilian NGO, declared with emotion, that a lot has changed for these communities, with which progress made is undeniable. The experiment and its results highlighted how much commitment and dedication from youth in Cape Verde can result in new attitudes and behaviors. Neighbours began to discover the other side of young populations facing significant socio-economic difficulties and a high risk of exclusion. Through the development of artistic and cultural workshops, school support as well as social monitoring of families part of these communities, the project provided young people, victims or at risk of social exclusion, with alternative and viable life paths, encouraging reconciliation with the education system and better knowledge of the labor market, and contributing to the social inclusion of families and improved access to basic public services.

It all started with a Soccer Game against Poverty organized by UNDP in Brazil in 2012, with goodwill ambassadors Ronaldo and Zidane. Implemented by the Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development, in partnership with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in Cape Verde, this project is an example of South-South cooperation and an opportunity to tackle the critical issues related to youth in Cabo Verde, in particular those linked with their exclusion from formal secondary education, leaving many unqualified young people struggling to integrate the labor market.

The initial aim of the project was to function with six social "multipliers" in each district, what in the end unexpectedly resulted in 70 "multipliers", underlining quality of actions and young people's high involvement in the project. Social "multipliers" attended training of trainers' workshops on graffiti art, drums and circus and were invited to assume responsibilities over these activities during the next project phase.

Jandira Tavares, 26, is now social "multiplier" for the project: *"After the program started, I soon noticed a difference in the lives of young beneficiaries. They used to spend a lot of time doing not much, without attending class, but through this project we managed to generate renewed interest towards teaching. Over the last months, many of them went back to school. Indeed, we did not only manage to reintegrate children into basic education but also older groups into higher education. I have also noticed that the relationship between the young beneficiaries and their families has improved greatly over the past few months."*

Whether results and impact are visible, after the completion of this first phase remains the issue of sustainability. Social "Multipliers" in Santiago have demonstrated a great ability to sustain efforts and extend interventions to other communities and neighborhoods of the capital as well as to the other municipalities of the island. But the project's ambition is larger, with a view to extend the project at national level and intervene wherever threats and risks of social exclusion may exist for young adolescents. To do so, additional resources will be needed to perform next project's steps, set priorities and scope of action, and thus to respond to the growing demands in alternatives for integration into the labor market of hundreds of young people, girls and boys, all over the country.



Jandira Tavares

Thus, the project aims to achieve results whilst expanding the number of partners, including private sector ones, with the participation of companies which may contribute to social inclusion of young people from impoverished neighborhoods and help transform the reality of many young people looking for better life opportunities.

Eolando Varela, 20, attended the percussion workshop, "I heard about the project when I began to hear drumming songs close to my house. After school, I started to approach the project's actors myself, expressing mine interest to join the group. Since that day, I have been part of the project. I then started to transfer all my learning to kids from my neighborhood. Twice a week, we meet and I teach them what I learn through this project. I feel privileged to be part of this and what I want most is to continue to learn from other young people, change my community and soon join the university. "



Eolando Varela, participant in one of the project's workshop



I. Purpose

- Two important events that influenced interventions under this pillar include: the threat of the epidemic of Ebola and the volcanic eruption on the island of Fogo. Related to Ebola, the UN, under leadership of WHO, in Cabo Verde has supported the country in the preparation and implementation of the national response and a national contingency plan. Related to the volcano eruption, under leadership from the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNCT provided humanitarian assistance, with UNDP supporting early recovery.

- Cabo Verde assisted the assessment of the implementation status of gender development commitments as well as of the gender normative global framework, such as the MDGs, the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, and the Second Transformation Forum of Cabo Verde. This was an opportunity to refocus the importance of the debate on gender equality in the country, and to promote social cohesion and justice.

- The PRSP III formalized that the national mechanism for promoting gender equality is the government body that defines the national strategy which subsequently led to the establishment of the National Gender Equality Plan (2014-2016). The Framework for Action Plan defines the main lines of action at the sectoral level and identifies mechanisms for articulation among DECRP III programs.

- Regarding drug rehabilitation treatment in Cabo Verde, the existent responses are not well articulated yet and require ongoing improvement in terms of quality and comprehensiveness. Regarding measures to prevent the use of illegal drugs, the interventions cover all country municipalities, however it seems their design is far from the quality or efficacy of current standards in this area.

- So far the Government in Cabo Verde has shown commitment and concern with policy development to reduce demand especially for illegal drugs. However, improvements can be

made towards enlightening the responses, quality and effectiveness and their cost efficacy.

- In this sense, within the framework of the National Integrated Programme on drugs and crime (2012-2016), elaborated by the Cabo Verde's Government with technical assistance of UN/UNODC, the improvement of health, treatment and socio-professional reintegration of drug addicts is anticipated by promoting a continuum of evidence-based and ethical drug dependence treatment and care services in the community, using the one-stop-shop model, which are low-cost to the provider and accessible to the patient.

II. Results

- Through a South-South Cooperation partnership with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, a Brazilian NGO "Afro Reggae" transferred their innovative social technology to four national NGOs working with three communities considered vulnerable in terms of youth violence in Praia, hence building their capacities for community-based interventions with youth through artistic and cultural workshops delivered



in the three pilot neighborhoods. Expansion of the methodology is planned in other cities.

- In 2014, the country agreed to cover the introduction of at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) in the national vaccination calendar and WHO and UNICEF supporting the establishment of this Plan. Besides, under the framework of the Global Strategy for the Eradication of Polio, 99% of children aged under 5 in the country were vaccinated against polio during the National Vaccination Day.

- In partnership with UNICEF, the government accepted the introduction of “home fortification” as a strategy to reduce anemia among children aged under 5. Decisions were made regarding methods for the introduction and distribution of micronutrients powder and the training phase started with the Ministries of Health and Education. An evaluation regarding the product’s acceptability is ongoing with mothers, health practitioners and kindergarten managers in three cities. Anemia is a public health issue in Cape Verde and affects 52% of children aged under 5.

- In partnership with UNFPA, UN Women supported the elaboration and preparation of the National Gender Equality Plan (2015-2018). This plan, based on findings of the MDG 3 and Beijing +20 reports (both processes supported by UN Women), presents a detailed diagnosis of the actual situation and a detailed budget. It is accompanied by an operational framework by sectors, which allows the introduction of the activities and their budgeting in sectoral plans, as well the National Institute for Gender Equality and Equity’s monitoring capacities reinforcement.

- UN Women is technically cooperating with UNDP to strengthen technical and functional skills of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), National Parliaments and Civil Society for the control of public finances in the PALOP (African countries speaking Portuguese) and Timor-Leste (Pro PALOP-TL SAI). Members of the Network of Women Parliamentarians were supported in the review process of the State Budget for 2015, and in the preparation of instruments that support actions of advocacy during the parliamentary

discussion for the approval of the budget. An immediate impact of this action was the doubling of the 2015 State Budget investment towards the promotion of gender equality and the commitment of other sectors to analyze their budgets and provide funding for the implementation of the 2015 Equality Plan.

- The first One-Stop-Shop Center for drug addiction treatment is currently being piloted at a health center in a neighborhood in the capital city of Praia. In September 2014, 31 health professionals of Central Hospital in Cabo Verde were trained through support from UNODC in using the Substance Abuse Screening Test and Brief Intervention (ASSIST/BI) at the Emergency Service in the Central Hospital in Praia and referring the drug addicts to specialized treatments.

- UN/UNODC is supporting the prison and social reintegration services in implementing the project ‘Drug-free Unit’, as a dedicated prison site for treating drug users and dependent inmates. Prison guards have been sensitized in this area to better contribute for the operation of drug-free Unit at the Central Prison in Cabo Verde



Recycled products made by youth participating in the social reintegration project – drugs dependents treatment

- UN agencies, primarily WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, have jointly provided technical support to the country in monitoring programs on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as in the preparation and submission of the candidature to the Global Funds on Tuberculosis, Aids and Malaria (GFTAM). The concept note for the consolidation of the pre-elimination of malaria 2014-2017 was submitted to GFTAM in October 2014 with support from WHO and was approved. The concept note of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and the respective national strategic plans were revised and submitted to GFTAM in January 2015.
- In collaboration with WHO/Geneva, a training workshop on new recommendations for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS was organized for African Portuguese-speaking countries. The national protocol for HIV/AIDS and the technical guide for the national tuberculosis program have been updated according to the new WHO recommendations.
- Joint technical support from UNICEF and WHO has been given to planning for the introduction of an Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) in 2015 and the development of a complete multi-year plan for immunization. The country has continued to make progress towards the eradication of polio, with emphasis on the surveillance of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) (non-polio AFP rate in 2014 was 1) and proper sample collection (100%), the organization of National Immunization Days with a coverage rate of 99.2%, and preparations for the introduction of an IPV plan to Cabo Verde.
- Monitoring progress and acceleration actions for achieving the MDGs have been at the highest level of national priorities with the appointment of a National Commission chaired by the Minister of Finance and supported with technical assistance from the UNCT. An acceleration plan for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality was developed with particular support from UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF and is in the process of implementation at national and local level, with emphasis on strengthening health services, analysis and monitoring of actions and indicators.
- UN agencies under leadership of FAO have jointly provided technical support to the development of national nutrition and food security plans, which was validated by key stakeholders (Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Education as well as development partners).
- Technical support was provided by WHO for capacity building for the development and implementation of a national strategy on health financing with a view to achieving universal coverage.
- Through a Joint Programme of UNICEF and ILO, technical assistance was provided to the Government to strengthen national social protection programmes, including the support for establishing and implementing a unified information registry. In this context, a design proposal of the Social Registry of Social Protection was made both to national partners (governmental and non-governmental) as well as to international development partners in Cabo Verde resulting in raising awareness of the importance of such an instrument to improve transparency, governance and better resource management.
- With support from ILO and UNICEF, a national survey on Child Labor was validated in June 2014 by government authorities, social partners and other relevant stakeholders. It provided Cabo Verde with relevant statistical data disaggregated by sector and gender. This has contributed to strengthening the country's capacity to formulate targeted policies on Child labour prevention.
- In the framework of the Caravan against Child Labor, the Associação Comercial do Sotavento (ACS), an employer's association member of ILO, conducted a set of actions to promote the elimination of child labor.
- With technical assistance from ILO and support from UNICEF, the Code of Ethics for Tourism against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents was designed, approved and published and several flyers about Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents were disseminated.

- UN-Habitat supported the Government of Cabo Verde in the implementation of the National Programme for Urban Development and Empowerment of Cities (NPUDEC) by providing technical expertise on the elaboration of the NPUDEC action plan, institutional arrangements and resource mobilization strategy, advocacy and communication strategy.
- Cabo Verde has been selected as one of four African countries to adapt to local context,

the ‘International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Urban Services for All’, and national counterparts are supporting the implementation of the 5 deliverables under this initiative through preparatory work, stocktaking, policy and stakeholders’ analysis, gap analysis and recommendations, national guidelines and related action plan and championing and dissemination of related national guidelines.

III. SUCCESS STORY

Strengthening Women MPs’ capacities for more effective gender-sensitive legislative budget oversight in Cabo Verde Islands

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is a form of government planning, programming and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights. It entails identifying and reflecting upon required interventions to address gender gaps in different sectors and local government policies, plans and budgets.

In Cabo Verde, the Institute for Gender Equality and Gender Equity (ICIEG) is the executive’s main instrument to promote Gender Equity Policies and National strategies. In 2010, ICIEG was supported by UN Women and UNDP to design and carry out an assessment exercise to identify shortcomings with regards to gender equity effective mainstreaming in the Government’s formulation of strategies, planning and budgeting models.

This led to the development of an Action Plan for the implementation of a Gender-responsive budgeting and Planning Programme (PGRB), involving various government sectors, the Parliament and civil society. Specifically, taking into account the critical role of the Parliament in approving state budget and oversee its implementation, as well as the impact of such process in gender targets and milestones, one of the strategies adopted within the scope of UNDP Action Plan and the Pro PALOP-TL SAI consisted in working specifically with the Network of Women Parliamentarians (RMP-CV), in partnership with UN Women.

With support from the Pro PALOP-TL SAI, the RMP-CV started a series of field visits to the main country municipalities in order to effectively ensure legislative oversight of national gender equity targets and approved executive policies and identify the main challenges for meeting the implementation of the Gender based Violence (GBV) Law.

On each island visited, Women MPs scheduled a number of meetings with institutions dealing with GBV issues, such as the Town Council, the National Police, the Office of the Attorney General, the official Law Centre, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the associations working with women victims of violence and meeting with rural communities.

This work in the field was followed and complemented by expert support and guidance provided by a Gender senior advisor within the Pro PALOP-TL SAI scope and in collaboration with UN Women. This allowed to enhance Parliament Budget and expenditure oversight through strengthening Women MPs and RMP-CV’s capacity to carry out an in-depth result-based analysis of 2015 Executive’s Budget Proposal with a special focus on the differential costs and impact on men and women.

The gender-sensitive analysis of the Executive’s Budget Proposal for 2015 carried out by RMP-CV highlighted that: i) Funds allocated to support the implementation of the law are coming mostly from member states donations; ii) The financial support to law implementation needs to increase substantially ; ii) In order to better implement measures proposed in the National Plan to Fight Gender Based Violence and the National Plan for Gender Equality additional, funding is needed for the “Strengthening Gender Equality and Equity” program.



Graça Sanches, President of the Network of Cabo Verde Women Parliamentarians, during discussions at the National Assembly to enact the Executive's Budget Proposal for the 2015 General State Budget

According to Graça Sanches, the President of the Network, “funding for implementation of the Special Law on Gender-Based Violence and fight against GBV is insufficient. That is why we are making this intervention to call on the authorities and ministries. We need to allocate part of the funding for the implementation of the Law. Don't forget that the economic losses produced as a result of domestic violence can be very high”.

Following discussions at the National Assembly to enact the Executive's Budget Proposal for the 2015 General State Budget, the Cabo Verde Women MPs' Network continued advocacy in a more assertive and knowledgeable way, bringing the discussions directly into the Special Parliament Committees and involving the Executive and Ministers responsible for programmes which could be financing those measures, according to the nature, results and targets of their respective programmes.

The implementation of proposed specific gender-sensitive actions and measures in 2015 will require a total sum of 1,320,662 USD (128,483,201 CVE), accounting for 0.38% of the funds allocated for those programmes.

This allowed to avoid negative impact in the fiscal discipline required and promoted by the Executive and the Ministry of Finance, through systematically reallocating less than 1% of the available funds while providing specific results-based content and targets to those programmes.

This approach proved very successful and had critical impact in advocacy actions led by RMP-CV during the 2015 Executive's Budget Proposal discussions. In this context, a first milestone was immediately reached: the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health, Cristina Fontes Lima, who is also responsible for the ICIEG, announced the integration of measures addressing gender equality into her own Ministry's policies while addressing the Special Commission on Health and Social Issues,, as well as an allocation of 82,000 USD (approximately 8 million CVE) to build the capacity of the ICIEG.

More recently and after the 2015 State Budget debate, a second but not less important milestone was also reached: 4 years after the approval of the GBV Law by the Parliament, the executive finally set-up specific procedures and implementation frameworks, including measures to compensate GBV victims.

RMP-CV continues to advocate for more gender equity, looking for alternative approaches in addressing the challenges of equitable opportunities for women in Cabo Verde Islands. UNDP continues to provide technical and financial support to these actions, in collaboration with the UN Women Office in Cabo Verde and under the framework of Pro PALOP-TL SAI.



I. Purpose

Responding to the Volcano Eruption in Fogo at the end of November 2014, the UN played a critical role in accompanying the response and recovery work, as well as in the coordination of international assistance. The RC was the only international member of the first high-level governmental visit to the eruption site led by the Prime Minister and the UN was subsequently accorded the role of co-coordinator of international assistance. In order to ensure the UN's coordinated response, an inter-agency UN emergency response group was established (UN RC, WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF) and which also was included in the government Crises Cabinet Cell.

A common framework for vulnerability assessment and resilience building is being developed and disaster risk reduction and emergency response capacities at national and local actors are being strengthened. This includes following up on the Samoa Pathway, the hazard mapping exercise that was concluded in 2014, as well as lessons learned from the Fogo volcano eruption.

II. Results

With support from UNDP and financed by GEF, the operationalization of 14 Protected Areas was finalized in 2014, with the delineation of their geographic limits, preparation of management documents (ecotourism and environmental management plans, business plans, etc.), training of technicians and communities' sensitization around inclusive participation and environmental preservation. At central level, management tools such as the National Strategy for Protected Areas, a business plan and a new proposal for an autonomous management structure were completed.

As part of the UN objectives for Disaster Risk Reduction, an evaluation and cartographic risk exercise for Cabo Verde was performed in 2014 with technical assistance from UNDP. The finalization of this analysis is an important step forward in the risk assessment process and the implementation of the National Risk Information System (SNIR). Technical assistance provided throughout the process allowed substantial strengthening of national capacities for risk assessment (data analysis and modelization) and cartography, with the training of 56 technicians and methodology testing with a view to implement new standards. In addition, Early Recovery initiatives were initiated notably after the Sao Miguel floods, and funds mobilized from UNDP for post-disaster needs assessment and early recovery activities after the Fogo eruption.

With regard to the integration of climate-related risks and adaptation opportunities into development and sectorial planning, progress is worth noticing in terms of capacity development for risk analysis as well as vis-à-vis the implementation of strategy and adaptation measures. In addition, UNDP supported the participation of Cabo Verde in the SIDS Conference in Samoa, which helped position the country in terms of advocacy around SIDS's interests, but also at strategic level regarding the specific challenges of SIDS in adaptation to climate change on, for



Protected area in Santo Antão

example, issues such as access to energy and foreign direct investment.

- As part of the Small Grant Program (financed by GEF), 25 civil society organizations and NGOs benefited from direct capacity building assistance in order to actively take part in conservation activities and environmental management, with an increased understanding of the importance of sustainable management and its contribution to social development and poverty reduction. 15 of these community-based organizations received small grants to participate in turtle preservation (12 rangers trained and hired for nesting site monitoring), establishment of nurseries for endemic species (forestation and reforestation), removal of invasive species, implementation of mechanical structures for soil conservation (dykes for torrential correction), organic production based on efficient irrigation systems, development of supply structures and water storage facilities, as well as other productive activities in link with ecotourism development. Lastly, community-based organizations from the 14 Protected Areas targeted by the project benefited from capacity building initiatives (183 beneficiaries) in areas such as associative management, sustainable entrepreneurship, negotiations and conflict management, sustainable natural resources management, project formulation and participative planning.

- The volcanic eruption that took place in Fogo Island in November 2014 led to the internal displacement of nearly one thousand inhabitants including 490 children, despite rapid intervention that prevented any loss of human lives. The eruption caused the entire destruction of infrastructures and communities' livelihoods, as well as the contamination of ground water and water reservoirs. The UN directly contributed to the operational coordination of the emergency response to the Fogo volcanic eruption, which enabled improvements in the exchange of information and coordination mechanisms, especially regarding technical and financial partners. IDPs were housed in three reception centers and an initial Rapid Assessment was

undertaken in Fogo in coordination with the UN Emergency team and support from OCHA in order to assess immediate needs and provide adequate assistance. Solutions were found regarding the psychosocial accompaniment of families in reception centers and an early recovery plan taking into account long-term considerations was elaborated, with emphasis on sectors such as education, protection, water and sanitation. The most critical issue in centers was sanitation. Portable toilets were made available and construction needs identified. In parallel, the education response was immediate, with all affected children integrated into schools around welcoming centers. The displacement also put the capacities of host communities under pressure. The importance of integrating risk management into development planning was underlined in a dramatic way as a result of the eruption. Overall, 2014 was marked by a growing awareness regarding adaptation to climate change and needed disaster risk reduction efforts, with the country initiating its first risk assessment exercise.

- The ECOWAS Regional Centre of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)'s capacities were strengthened in 2014 with support from the UN, around strategy and management, M&E, institutional image and communication. In 2014, ECREEE was established as the ECOWAS Focal Institution for the Sustainable Energy for all Initiative (SE4ALL). A Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers Platform was established to facilitate south-south activities between the various regional sustainable energy centers. As the first regional



Solar System installed in Santo Antão Island

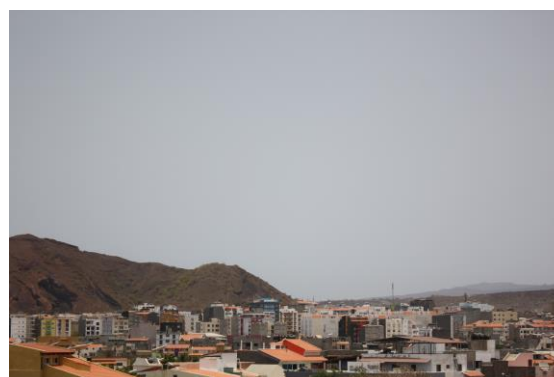
center to be implemented, ECREEE organized several study tours for knowledge sharing in 2014. Furthermore, an ECOWAS Observatory for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECOWREX) was established and an ECOWREX data collection and validation exercise performed simultaneously with the NREAP, NEAP and SE4ALL action agenda preparation in each member states. Besides continuous assistance around the GEF project “promoting the development of market-based renewable energy systems for small and medium scale in Cape Verde”, the UN supported the implementation of The ECOWAS Renewable Energy Facility (EREF I) whilst assisting in selecting 5 projects under the 2nd EREF Call for Proposals. Regarding Decentralized Renewable Energy Systems, a study to profile sites without energy access to the grid was performed, including definition of Minigrid and Solar Home System solutions projects. At last, in collaboration with Philips, 17 sites were selected to install lighting centers in public football fields and recreation spaces.

- To reduce consequences of the poor growing season, an emergency project was set up to help households affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Through this project, FAO has provided vulnerable farmers and breeder’s victims of climate shocks with a variety of tools to rebuild their assets (small ruminants - sheep and goats -, chickens and pigs) to enable them to capitalize on agricultural and livestock farming.

- As part of the preparations for Habitat III, UN Habitat supported the Ministry for Environment, Territorial Planning and Habitat (MAHOT) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to establish a National Habitat Committee, about to initiate a National Urban Campaign to mobilize and engage all partners around pressing urban issues. The National Forum of Cities in Cabo Verde allowed capitalizing on a participatory consultation process, consolidating the country’s national urban agenda prior to Habitat III. A National Report of

Cabo Verde for Habitat III has also been prepared with financial and technical support from the UN. Within the framework of the National Programme on Urban Development and Empowerment of Cities (NPUDEC), promoted by the Government, UN Habitat focused its interventions in 2014 around (i) Effective support to the implementation of the NPUDEC (ii) Participatory Slum Upgrading (iii) Urban Resilience (iv) Capacity Building of Local Leadership (v) Local Economic Development (vi) Territorial and Urban Citizenship and (vii) Urban Safety.

- The UN System in Cape Verde has also been involved in developing a new regional project to address urban risk and build resilience of Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe to natural hazards, in particular coastal erosion linked to sea level rise, flash floods, inland erosion, droughts and landslides. Still in its early phase, anticipated results are: 1. Increased levels of technical understanding and knowledge of urban risk reduction and resilience of the municipal authorities; 2. Integration of urban risk reduction and resilience aspects into the municipalities’ respective government structure, urban plan and municipal strategies; 3. Enhanced communication and information exchange on good practices between cities and towns to strengthen urban risk reduction and resilience.



III. SUCCESS STORY

Eco-bike: from innovation to environmental sustainability - for a mobility "which does not drink and does not smoke"

Significant climate change and increase in fuel prices lead to one of the most difficult challenges of the twenty-first century - feasibility, safety and sustainability of Electrical Systems and Transportation. Currently, these systems are subject to the volatility of fossil fuel prices and contribute to a large part of the CO2 emissions. In addition to this, the dependence of Cape Verde in the use of oil has an important environmental and economic impact. Replacing fossil fuels with more environmentally- friendly solutions requires investing in more efficient and sustainable technologies. In this context started the innovative project "Eco-friendly Mobility" designed by a group of young people associated with the Association of Students and Former Students in Renewable Energy from the Cabo Verde Business and Technology School (AEER - ENTCV) to associate strategic vision with environmental and social responsibility.



Young creators preparing the eco-bike for public presentation

The "Eco-friendly Mobility" project financed by GEF/SGP-PNUD, aims at building a future without dependence on fossil fuel, using new technologies such as electric mobility and 100% renewable charging stations. The exploitation of the wind and solar potential of Cape Verde and the per-capita income of the Cape Verdean society constitutes a solid basis for the promotion of sustainable development and for placing technology expertise at the service of general interest.

"Our project does not drink and does not smoke: it means that it does use fossil fuels or emit CO2. This is our motto! Initially we designed bicycles for municipal guards to ensure them a more comfortable mobility but at the same time a more environmentally-friendly option. While developing our projects, we were willing to go further and consider the possibility of creating an electric tricycle for population groups with physical disabilities to facilitate their social inclusion and autonomy. This is a zero emission project, 100% ecological, which could have a major impact not only in Praia, but also globally. It has the potential to facilitate youth employment and help develop the country. Without funding from the GEF/SGP-UNDP we would not been able to implement this project. The idea is to work jointly with tourism actors and develop a large-scale rental system for tourists. This could generate jobs both in maintenance and sale. Our ambition with this is to create a concept of Green City, including also the national police" said Janilton Veiga, 20, one of the young creators behind the project.



Janilton Veiga in front of the bike prototype together with other creators of the project

From this project, these young creators build-up their own company. The Eco-bike's mission is to provide energy solutions to the transport sector through electric mobility, proximity and the use of renewable energies to contribute to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the development of Cabo Verde.

The Eco-bikes and Electric Tricycles' function is to provide proximity mobility at no cost with minimal effort. Based – partially or completely - on an electric motor using electricity stored in a battery, the Eco-bike has a range of 30 to 60 km and can potentially save the emission of 67.51 CO2 tons per year.

Besides, the project also aims, in a sustainable way and non-polluting manner, to help people with physical disabilities in their proximity travel, contributing to improve their social inclusion and life quality.


















This project is the result of a partnership between the GEF Program /SGP-UNDP, the Association of Students and Former Students in Renewable Energies from the Business and Technology School of Cabo Verde (AEER-ENTCV), the Cape Verdean Association of Disabled Persons and City Hall Beach.










**Consolidated Annual Financial
Report of the Administrative Agent
of
the Cabo Verde Transition Fund
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2014**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

-  Food and Agriculture Organization
-  International Labour Organization
-  International Organization for Migration
-  International Trade Centre
-  UN Conference on Trade and Development
-  United Nations Development Programme
-  United Nations Volunteers Programme
-  United Nations Environment Programme
-  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization
-  United Nations Population Fund
-  UN Centre for Human Settlement
-  United Nations Children's Fund
-  UN Industrial Development Organization
-  UN Office for Drug and Crime
-  United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
-  World Food Programme
-  World Health Organization

CONTRIBUTORS

-  AUSTRIA
-  Delivering Results Together
-  Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window
-  LUXEMBOURG
-  NETHERLANDS
-  NORWAY
-  SPAIN

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2014 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Cabo Verde Transition Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2014. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CV100>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2014, 7 contributors have deposited US\$ 21,127,155 in contributions and US\$ 203,709 has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 21,330,864.

Of this amount, US\$ 17,934,063 has been transferred to 17 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 15,238,599 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 211,272. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Cabo Verde Transition Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	2,062,628	2,369,266	21,127,155
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	3,882	5,034	153,325
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	1,659	424	50,384
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	2,068,169	2,374,724	21,330,863
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	1,557,742	850,000	17,934,063
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(56)	(36)	(92)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,557,686	849,964	17,933,971
Administrative Agent Fees	20,626	23,693	211,272
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	81	96	414
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	1,578,393	873,753	18,145,656
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	489,775	1,500,971	3,185,207
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,194,460	1,684,236	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	1,684,236	3,185,207	3,185,207
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,557,686	849,964	17,933,971
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	1,737,194	1,142,299	15,238,599
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			2,695,372

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
AUSTRIA, Government of	684,225	-	684,225
Delivering Results Together	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	3,935,000	-	3,935,000
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	5,597,984	869,266	6,467,250
NETHERLANDS, Government of	1,105,280	-	1,105,280
NORWAY, Government of	1,435,400	-	1,435,400
SPAIN, Government of	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Grand Total	18,757,889	2,369,266	21,127,155

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December 2014, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 153,325 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 50,384, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 203,709. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	148,291	5,034	153,325
Total: Fund Earned Interest	148,291	5,034	153,325
Participating Organization			
UNDP	17,174		17,174
UNIDO	5,335	424	5,759
UNDP (UNV)	591		591
UNFPA	1,049		1,049
UNWOMEN	941		941
UNCTAD	8,937		8,937
UNESCO	2,031		2,031
UNODC	13,901		13,901
Total: Agency earned interest	49,960	424	50,384
Grand Total	198,251	5,458	203,709

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the AA has transferred US\$ 17,934,063 to 17 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	4,100,999		4,100,999				4,100,999		4,100,999
ILO	308,878		308,878	400,000		400,000	708,878		708,878
IOM	545,210		545,210				545,210		545,210
ITC	113,045		113,045				113,045		113,045
UNCTAD	421,995		421,995				421,995		421,995
UNDP	1,835,204		1,835,204	400,000		400,000	2,235,204		2,235,204
UNDP(UNV)	179,953		179,953				179,953		179,953
UNEP	177,696		177,696				177,696		177,696
UNESCO	435,441		435,441				435,441		435,441
UNFPA	1,387,062	(56)	1,387,006	50,000		50,000	1,437,062	(56)	1,437,006
UNHABITAT	500,279		500,279				500,279		500,279
UNICEF	1,049,408		1,049,408		(36)	(36)	1,049,408	(36)	1,049,372
UNIDO	1,218,010		1,218,010				1,218,010		1,218,010
UNODC	2,059,805		2,059,805				2,059,805		2,059,805
UNWOMEN	297,744		297,744				297,744		297,744
WFP	1,541,181		1,541,181				1,541,181		1,541,181
WHO	912,153		912,153				912,153		912,153
Grand Total	17,084,063	(56)	17,084,007	850,000	(36)	849,964	17,934,063	(92)	17,933,971

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2014 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table 5.1. below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **17,933,971** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **15,238,599**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **85** percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: IOM, UN HABITAT and UNICEF.

Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
FAO	4,970,773	4,100,999	2,413,550	546,654	2,960,204	72.18
ILO	708,878	708,878	298,789	160,040	458,829	64.73
IOM	545,210	545,210	545,210		545,210	100.00
ITC	113,045	113,045	101,284		101,284	89.60
UNCTAD	421,995	421,995	385,069	8,136	393,205	93.18
UNDP	2,235,204	2,235,204	1,755,022	117,642	1,872,664	83.78
UNDP(UNV)	179,953	179,953	176,365		176,365	98.01
UNEP	177,696	177,696	160,421		160,421	90.28
UNESCO	435,441	435,441	409,270	(31,120)	378,150	86.84
UNFPA	1,437,062	1,437,006	1,386,952	15,000	1,401,952	97.56
UNHABITAT	500,279	500,279	500,280		500,280	100.00
UNICEF	1,049,410	1,049,372	1,049,373		1,049,373	100.00
UNIDO	1,218,010	1,218,010	1,154,798	21,985	1,176,783	96.62
UNODC	2,059,805	2,059,805	2,057,622	749	2,058,371	99.93
UNWOMEN	297,744	297,744	255,789	1,290	257,078	86.34
WFP	1,541,181	1,541,181	747,413	260,872	1,008,285	65.42
WHO	912,153	912,153	699,093	41,051	740,144	81.14
Grand Total	18,803,839	17,933,971	14,096,300	1,142,299	15,238,599	84.97

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY UNDAF OUTCOME

Table 5.2. displays the net funded amounts, expenditures incurred and the financial delivery rates by the UNDAF Outcomes.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNDAF Outcome, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Country/Sector	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013		Current Year Jan-Dec-2014		Total		Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	
Cabo Verde							
Consolidation of Democracy	934,264	983,164		589	934,264	983,752	105.30
CPV Food and Nutrition	4,750,004	2,211,947		813,959	4,750,004	3,025,906	63.70
CPV-Child & Social Protection	357,874	348,944			357,874	348,944	97.50
CPV-Coordination Unit	71,937	55,989		10,443	71,937	66,432	92.35
CPV-Env't, Energy & Disaster	1,648,846	1,595,401		13,490	1,648,846	1,608,891	97.58
CPV-Growth&Econ Opportunities	3,353,536	3,274,646	(36)	27,226	3,353,500	3,301,873	98.46
CPV-Quality of the Educatn Sys	866,861	830,603		(15,070)	866,861	815,533	94.08
CPV-Reform of Health Sector	1,451,863	1,304,897		35,367	1,451,863	1,340,264	92.31
CPV-Youth Participation	340,886	337,299		0	340,886	337,299	98.95
Econ Grad&Integ-Glob Ecny	782,500	759,865		(17,998)	782,500	741,867	94.81
P1 Inclusive Growth			800,000	255,037	800,000	255,037	31.88
P2 Institutions & Citizenship	226,073	225,512		0	226,073	225,512	99.75
P3 Disparities & Inequity			50,000	15,000	50,000	15,000	30.00
P4 Environment-Climate Change	81,667	17,303		2,930	81,667	20,233	24.77
Strengthening of Security	2,217,696	2,150,728		1,326	2,217,696	2,152,054	97.04
Cabo Verde Total:	17,084,007	14,096,300	849,964	1,142,299	17,933,971	15,238,599	84.97
Grand Total:	17,084,007	14,096,300	849,964	1,142,299	17,933,971	15,238,599	84.97

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006, the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 has been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure is reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	2,338,383	-	2,338,383	16.46
Personnel (Old)	3,665,811	-	3,665,811	25.80
Training of Counterparts (Old)	1,023,143	-	1,023,143	7.20
Contracts (Old)	2,336,016	-	2,336,016	16.44
Other direct costs (Old)	573,476	-	573,476	4.04
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	1,201,040	463,438	1,664,478	11.72
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	198,971	67,197	266,168	1.87
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	173,092	12,317	185,408	1.30
Contractual Services (New)	216,863	182,640	399,503	2.81
Travel (New)	379,301	139,213	518,514	3.65
Transfers and Grants (New)	360,246	48,945	409,191	2.88
General Operating (New)	626,053	201,941	827,994	5.83
Programme Costs Total	13,092,394	1,115,690	14,208,084	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	1,003,906	26,609	1,030,515	7.25
Total	14,096,300	1,142,299	15,238,599	

¹ **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2014, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **23,693** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, US\$ **211,272** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **26,609** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,030,515** as of 31 December 2014.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2014, no direct costs were charged.

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