



2011 One UN Programme
Annual Report



United Nations
CAPE VERDE
Delivering as one UN

Cape Verde
2011 One UN Programme
Annual Report

**Many Strengths
One Mission**

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This is the third annual report on the One UN Programme in Cape Verde, covering the year 2011. The report highlights joint efforts and achievements of the UN System, the Government and Civil Society within the framework of the One Programme. It includes both programmatic and financial reporting. It gives concrete examples of the development impact of the “Cape Verde Transition Fund” -- both how those funds were used, and how they complemented additional resources available to the UN system (e.g. core funds plus contributions resulting from other resource mobilization efforts). The report shows how UN system activities have supported national priorities as defined in the Cape Verdean Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP II).

Readers will also find in this report examples of innovative partnerships and activities that the UN supported, including, inter alia:

- Supporting through the Joint Office (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF) Partnering with UNICEF and ILO to help the GOCV enhance its social protection schemes, including through strengthening GOCV child protection programmes, expanding social security and supporting technology upgrades to the GOCV-run Mutual Health Fund;
- Continued support from UNIDO and UNCTAD to strengthen Cape Verde's integration in the global economy by strengthening the institutional environment for Cape-Verdean exports through support to the national quality system and fulfillment of WTO and European Union quality requirements;
- Launching a partnership with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, the Government of Luxembourg and the Government of Cape Verde to support the GOCV-led school feeding programme through technical assistance and capacity development, expanding school gardens, promoting supply of local farmers' produce to the school feeding program, and introducing nutrition and food hygiene into primary school curriculum;
- Continued activities to mainstream gender into UNCT and national programming, focusing on promoting adolescent girls' reproductive health rights, supporting implementation of Cape Verde's 2011 landmark law on gender-based violence, and promoting programs to generate incomes for rural women; and
- Expanded programs to help protect Cape Verde's fragile environment, better manage its scarce water and marine resources, increase its development and use of renewable energy technologies, and educate Cape Verdeans, on the importance of protecting the environment, particularly through promoting youth and community volunteerism.

The UN is an important partner to Cape Verde. It is, of course, critical that technical and financial resources available within the UN System are used in a manner which optimizes their impact on development and on the improvement of people's lives. There were some inevitable delays in implementing some 2011 programming due to Cape Verde's successful holding of two sets of democratic, free and transparent elections, legislative (February 2011) and presidential (August 2011). These elections also showcase how good governance, political stability and investments in human capital can make a real development difference and place a country firmly on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Yet, Cape Verde remains vulnerable, especially in terms of economic development opportunities. As Cape Verde, along with other countries in the region continue to adapt to growing global economic uncertainty, particularly with Cape Verde's major EU trading partners, including Spain and Portugal, it is important that the development success that enabled Cape Verde to graduate from LDC Status at the end of 2007 is sustained. Despite tightened UN budgets, the UN and other partners to Cape Verde therefore continue to have an important role to play in the support of nationally led development efforts.

On behalf of the entire UN system, I would like to thank the Government of Cape Verde, the municipal authorities and civil society for their leadership and direction of UN operational activities in the country during 2011. I would also like to express gratitude to the Governments of Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for their contributions to the "Cape Verde Transition Fund". Other countries have supported UN reform efforts through their regular financing of UN system activities, and we are indebted to all development partners for their trust in the UN system. We would also like to encourage development partners to continue to invest in sustainable, equitable and inclusive development in Cape Verde.

Petra Lantz
Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Cape Verde



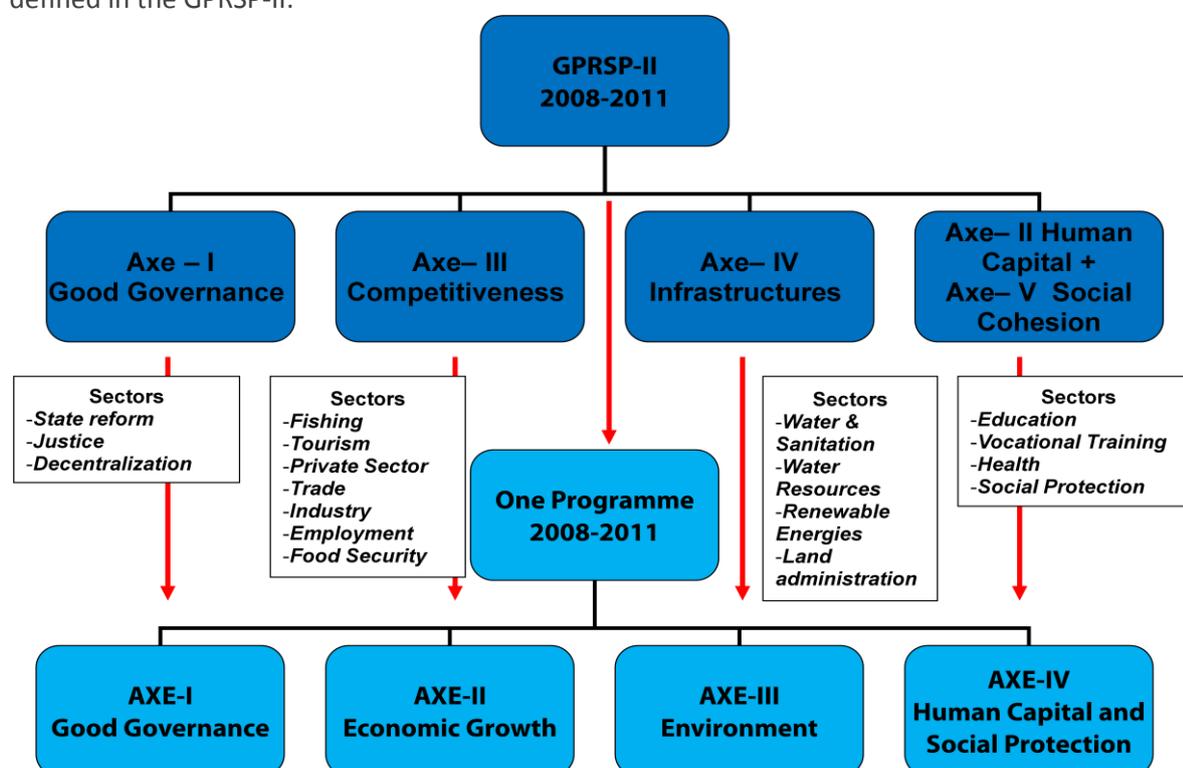
2 Main achievements



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

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

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





2.1 Good Governance

2.1.1 Economic graduation and integration in the global economy.

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

Outcome: Post-accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO): Formulation of a trade policy adapted to WTO related commitments.

Understanding WTO benefits (UNCTAD, ITC)

Key Government Officials and Private Sector were trained and sensitized:

- on the Country's commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the need to adhere to them as per Cape Verde's Protocol of Accession;
- in the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and how to benefit from these provisions;
- on potential risks that Cape Verdean exports could face if the country stopped receiving non-reciprocal tariff preferences granted to LDCs by its main trading partners.
- on the benefits of adhering to notification commitments in the WTO.
- on the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS) and the need to formulate appropriate trade policies and the requisite regulatory framework to benefit more fully from the country's commitments in the WTO.
- on the benefits of trade facilitation and benefits from WTO membership for the private sector

Outcome: Development of investment planning and promotion tools.

Investment database (UNCTAD)

The implementation of an e-Regulations system, carried out in partnership with the Cape Verde Investment Promotion Agency "Cabo Verde Investimentos" is providing the country a tool aimed at increasing transparency on rules and procedures in the area of trade and investment. The implementation of activities in 2011 consisted in the update of the information registered in the database notably on company creation, investment incentives and approval of licenses as well as the documentation of new procedures (payment of taxes for natural person and for corporate entity) in Portuguese: <http://caboverde.eregulations.org>

Better investment policies (UNIDO)

Cape Verde Investment Promotion Agency (CVI) received capacity building and better tools to develop investment policies, business environment assessments and ensure support services to the investors, both foreign and national. In 2011, the Africa Investor Survey was implemented with CVI and in collaboration with the National Statistics Institute (INE). The data of 356 enterprises is available in the UNIDO Investment Monitoring Platform <http://investment.unido.org>, together with the data from 21 other countries in Africa (AfrIPAnet). Training of CVI staff was provided with Investment and Technology Promotion Office (ITPO) on image building and networking and green investment attraction.

Together with the support of France ITPO, Cape Verde is now part of the French Programme “Entrepreneurs en Afrique” (EeA) to support enterprises and entrepreneurs in business projects in Africa. The focal point in Cape Verde is the Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation (ADEI).

ADEI is developing a venture capital fund; the model of the fund has been decided and will receive support in the fundraising.

Outcome: Reinforced institutional support to export companies.

Food safety (FAO)

FAO completed the Legal Texts concerning food safety (SSA) in accordance with the WTO SPS Agreement and completed the translation into Portuguese; drafted a Joint Programme to strengthen the operation of the National Food Safety System and elaborated the Country Programme Framework for the FAO Office in Cape Verde for the period of 2012-2016 in collaboration with MDR and other national institutions involved.

West Africa Quality Programme (UNIDO)

The West Africa Quality Programme (WAQP) achieved its output: “Market standards and technical regulations for products for exports are implemented through state of art laboratories, inspections and traceability schemes.” Cape Verde is now better prepared to answer to the standards requirements of the World Trade Organization, Special Partnership with European Union and national food safety and The National Quality System was defined and the National Institute was created



2.1.2. Strengthening of security

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

The actions implemented in this sub-programme context contribute to strengthening the national capacity to combat drugs and organized crime as well as ensures public safety and the implementation of policies based on an approach of human rights and equity in order to ensure good governance by national institutions.

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

The actions implemented in this sub-programme context contribute to strengthening the national capacity to combat drugs and organized crime as well as ensures public safety and the implementation of policies based on an approach of human rights and equity in order to ensure good governance by national institutions.

◆ **Strengthening the CCCD network (UNDP)**

Coordination in fight against drugs and crime was reinforced, as a result of the annual meeting of CCCD staff at central and local level was held. The balance of previous year of work was done and the plan for the 2011 was approved. The meeting had as main objective the exchange of experiences and information concerning the fight against drug trafficking and how to assist the drug users. The annual meeting of CCCD staff has been very useful to capacitate them for the better deal with this delicate issue.

◆ **Improving Border Control (UNODC)**

Interagency Team Units were established in the international ports and airports. The teams have been trained and equipped. Regarding the airport joint teams, the control at the international airport of Praia has been strengthened with the full operation of the Joint Airport Interdiction Team (JAITF) at the international airport of Praia, as of 27 June 2011, in the framework of the Aircop project. Along with Senegal, Cape Verde is the first country in West Africa that has managed to create the JAITF, train its members and allocate an equipped facility to its joint team. In addition, Cape Verde successfully hosted Aircop's first steering committee meeting. Also, it is noteworthy that with the entry of the operation of the CAAT-Aircop, tightened up the control interagency at the International Airport of Praia with the systematic seizure of drugs from Brazil.

As per Port Joint Units, within the framework of the Global Container Control Programme, a step forward was taken towards the full operation of Joint Port Control Units, thanks to a Monitoring Mission/Mentorship Training fielded to the international ports of Praia (Santiago), Mindelo (S. Vicente) and Palmeira (Sal).

◆ **Strengthening of National Criminal Investigation Capacities (UNODC)**

Investigative capacity of national institutions was strengthened, as a result of the implementation of a number of activities, including: provision of two technical assistances to the Office of Attorney General (OAG) and the Judicial Police (JP), respectively. The first one supported the participation of two national attorneys for work/mentorship visit to The Netherlands, within the scope of a bilateral exchange cooperation programme on prosecution and law enforcement experiences and practices held early July. The second activity supported the conducting of an Intelligence Security Audit at the JP late December. In addition, national operational responses related to criminal investigations was improved through the installation of a telephone interception system at the Judicial Police late January, as well as through the refurbishment works and provision of surveillance and office equipments to the Criminal Investigation Unit (CIU) at the Office of Attorney General, completed mid February.

It is worth mentioning that, the upgrade of national investigative and international cooperation capacities have been evidenced by the 1.5 ton seizure of cocaine that took place in Praia early October 2011, as result of about two years of investigation in collaboration with some European countries.

◆ **Awareness-raising against Corruption Enhanced (UNODC)**

Within the framework of the global campaign against corruption and the commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December), the national counterpart – Anti-Corruption Commission, conducted an awareness-raising campaign on major radio stations, newspapers and TV channels. Likewise, awareness-raising material (7,000 brochures and 1,000 posters) were produced and distributed in schools and institutions throughout the country. In addition, the UN Secretary-General’s message was broadcasted by major media stations.

◆ **Baseline Data on Juvenile Justice System Available**

Baseline Data on Juvenile Justice System Available (UNODC)

Cape Verde has now an evidence-based analysis on its juvenile justice system, which can be used for future programme/project in this domain. The final English version of the report on the comprehensive assessment of the Juvenile Justice System in Cape Verde conducted last May was submitted in October 2011. The assessment report conclusions and recommendations are expected to feed in policies, strategies, programmes and projects in this top priority sector for Cape Verde, as way to assure both justice and protection for the juvenile population.

◆ **International Judicial Cooperation (UNODC)**

National capacities on international judicial cooperation to effectively combat drug traffics and organized crime, including money laundering and terrorism financing, have been strengthened with the UNODC-supported Seminar on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal matters from 19 -21 October, in Cape



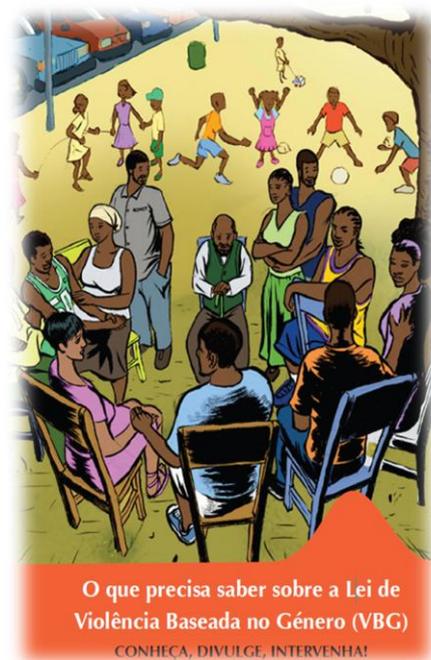
Verde. About 100 justice system professionals participated in this event organized by the Office of Attorney General's Office in partnership with the Ministry of Justice.

◆ Capacity building for the swift implementation of the specific GBV Law (UNWOMEN, UNFPA)

Cape Verde approved a specific GBV Law (nº 84/VII/2011, of 10th January 2011), which came into effectiveness on 11th March 2011. Previously the Penal Code (2004) criminalized domestic violence, through one article on “aggression and abuse practiced against spouse”. Whilst this represented significant progress, its implementation showed that law suits were resolved with great procedural slowness, leading to very high rates of withdrawal of complaints. Additionally 78% of aggressions were practiced by ex-partners, not spouse.

Although it is difficult to assess changes in women’s access to justice after just 10 month of the GBV Law’s effectiveness, the following are already to be noted: courts are sentencing GBV cases in 2 months as opposed to 4 to 5 years, there is a substantial increase in GBV cases being tried, the National Police and Justice systems are mobilizing for the implementation of the GBV Law and public awareness on GBV has increase.

In 2011, in view of supporting capacity building for the swift implementation of the GBV Law, the justice sector received support in the elaboration of an annotated version of the GBV law, a tool for magistrates, to ensure its coherent application, as well as 2 regional workshops with judges and attorneys. Under the GBV law there is a one year period for the establishment of new GBV services, such as support centers for victims, treatment program for offenders, support fund. As such, the National Gender Institute (ICIEG) and stakeholders received support in organizing a roundtable on the rehabilitation of men offenders, to discuss international experiences, approaches and modalities of such programs, resulting in a first consensus as to the institutional set up and approach to be pursued in Cape Verde. Additionally, support was provided to the ICIEG and key sectors – justice, police and health, through an analysis of structures, mechanisms and human resources needed to provide and manage specific services to be established and enacted under the law. The National Police trained 256 policemen and women on GBV, through an internal pool of specialized trainers, established in 2012 with support from the UN and Spanish Cooperation/NEPAD. On awareness raising training tools and IEC materials for the dissemination of the Law were prepared and the effort to mobilize men as key actors continued through the Laço Branco network (the Cape Verdean White Ribbon Campaign), reaching over 790 persons at community level.



◆ Prison security (UNODC)

Security at Central Prison of Sao Vicente Island was increased and human rights in prison setting promoted with the successful installation of a video surveillance system and the training of personnel on its use.

◆ **Prevention of Drug Abuse and anti-social behaviours. (UNODC)**

Prevention of drug abuse and anti-social behaviors has been strengthened as a result of various implemented activities, including training provided to community leaders on developing community prevention plans on incivility and violence related to alcohol abuse and other drugs and production of a Guidelines on Drug Use Prevention for Community agents to facilitate NGO and community-based organizations' (CBOs) interventions in the field of drug use prevention; In addition, and within the scope of the World Drug Day activities, a journalist network for drug and crime prevention was established and IEC materials were produced and distributed, including two advertisement campaigns (Radio and TV), one radio and one TV Programme, as well as 5,000 brochures and flyers and 3,000 T-shirts, recording of a CD with drug related songs, all within the scope of the World Drug Day activities.

◆ **Baseline on Urban Space Organization and related Urban Violence (UNHABITAT)**

Cape Verde has now baseline data on Urban Space Organization and related Urban Violence thanks to the supported Rapid Situation Assessment on Urban Space Organization and related Urban Violence, conducted on 7 islands (Santiago in particular Praia, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Tarrafal; Santo Antão (Porto Novo); São Vicente, Sal (Espargos and Santa Maria), Boa Vista, Brava and Fogo (São Filipe). The Rapid Assessment produced one national report and 11 municipality-based reports, which identify national and municipal priority actions on Urban Spaces Planning and Management.



2.1.3 Consolidation of Democracy

Thematic Axis I:	Good Governance.
Sub-Programme 3:	Consolidation of democracy.
Lead Agency :	UNDP
Participating Agencies:	UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNWOMEN
National partners :	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Planning Ministry of State Reform Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Finance Ministry of Rural Development National Association of Municipalities NOSI, AN, ANAC, CNDHC, CNE, Casa do Cidadão, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), NGO Platform

Outcome. Decentralized power and local development responds in an efficient and effective manner to meet the socio-economic needs of local populations.

◆ Capacities for managing the local government and citizen participation particularly in terms of allocation of municipal budgetary resources have been strengthened. (UNDP, UNHABITAT)

In partnership with the Government of Cape Verde (specifically with the Ministry of Environment, Habitat and Territorial Management – MAHOT and the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement-ARAP) achieved the following results:

-Elected municipal officials and their staff are better versed in municipal law, financial and land management, and tendering after the training of 22 people (staff and elected officials) in municipal law, 50 people in financial and land management, 40 people in taxation, and 65 people in procurement;

-Those responsible for civil society organizations affiliated with the national “NGO Platform” are more aware of standards and ethical guidelines in the management of their organizations after the training of trainers for their staff and member organizations, which will help 100 NGO Platform members;

- Cape Verdean society is better informed on the role of civil society organizations and on good practices of NGOs by support to produce 18 radio and 5 television programs called "Mundo Solidario", about increasing awareness and information of the work of the NGO Platform;

-A Financial Information System (SIM) that will increase budgeting capacity has been installed in the Porto Novo municipality, and a second SIM is in process on the island of Maio;



- Decision-making capacity of national and local officials responsible for land management has been enhanced, following the development of 23 urban profiles, the report on the condition of the capital city of Praia, training of experts to set up a national Habitat observatory, and production of 6 television commercials supporting national sustainable urban development, land management and governance.

The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Planning, MAHOT developed 23 urban profiles and a national comparative profile in the framework of the Global Participatory Slum Upgrading Program – PSUP; the state of Praia City report was produced to be part of the global state of Cities report 2012/2013; training of experts to set up a national Habitat observatory, and production of 6 television advocacy programs supporting national sustainable urban development, land management and governance.

Outcome. State reforms through institutional and IT support respond better to the expectations of citizens

◆ **The Public Administration, the control system, the electoral system and the Parliament has a partnership with United Nations agencies to contribute to a more efficient public management and service delivery better quality citizens. (UNDP)**

- Databases have been fully devolved from the central government to municipalities and institutions to permit a more decentralized management of human resources, under the supervision of the General Directorate of Public Administration.
- 26 Public Administration leaders were trained in monitoring and evaluation for better performance in public management;
- The Directorate of the “Casa do Cidadão” is evaluating how to better provide citizens services based the results of a customer satisfaction survey and study, which will improve provision of public services and will serve as primary input in preparing a new strategic plan;
- Audit institutions, the Court of Accounts and General Inspectorate of Finance have been given software for managing the audit process to harmonize audits and thus enable timely corrections of abnormalities and result in more qualitatively sound audits of Public Accounts. Additionally, a comprehensive assessment of the current situation of the Court of Auditors through sponsoring exchange visits by judges of the Courts of Accounts of France and Portugal who examined and commented on the performance of the Court’s new strategic plan was also supported.
- 2011 national legislative and presidential elections were well-organized. Electoral institutions and National Electoral Commission (CNE) capabilities were strengthened through various trainings. Public awareness campaigns for voter participation were conducted during election periods, both in-country and in Diaspora communities. Political parties and journalists also benefited from training. All these actions strengthened the electoral system which ensured free and transparent elections, recognized by all;
- Cape Verde’s electoral experiences were shared with high-level regional officials through its hosting of a two-day ECOWAS conference that focused on the links between security, free elections and rule of law. High media coverage of the event also enabled Cape Verdean citizens to compare their own experiences with those of their neighbors in West Africa.
- The Ministry of Finance and some others Ministries are better able to develop programme-based budgeting in a framework of medium term programming of expenses. The formulation of the medium term framework of expenses law, the development of the existing manual for the elaboration of the Medium Term Expenses Framework, the training of staff responsible for



planning on medium term budgeting from the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries and for the analysis of the SIGOF platform to incorporate the framework of medium term budgeting were also supported.

- The Supreme Court organized a high level workshop to discuss the new civil code process with the support of UNDP. Stakeholders, including Supreme Court and other judges, lawyers and prosecutors including the Attorney General, were trained on aspects of the new civil code. The workshop made recommendations to allow for more timely and effective case management, thus enhancing the civil and economic rights of citizens.

◆ **Strengthening national capacities for the implementation of national e-governance (UNDP, ITU)**

Development is ongoing of a customized system to issue biometric passports through the consolidation of SNIAC.

The Communications Regulatory Agency, ANAC, is better equipped to prepare the legal framework for transition from analog to digital system for the broadcast media, following an inventory and analysis of the national television company achieved with technical assistance.

◆ **Capacity building of national institutions responsible for the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity (UNFPA, UNWOMEN)**

- The contribution of ICIEG to the development of a CPLP action plan for gender equality through participating in the CPLP meeting of Ministers responsible for gender equality.
- Support was given to ICIEG for the independent evaluation of the National Gender Equality Plan (2005-2011) and National GBV Plan (2009-2011), a key instrument to inform national gender policy for the new national planning cycle.
- The municipal plan for gender equality in the municipality of Paul is operational together with the support of ICIEG.
- Cape Verdean society is more aware of the situation of women and the need for a compromise for gender equality through continued support for commemoration of National and International Women's Days;

◆ **Human Rights promotion (UNDP, OHCHR)**

Regarding actions to better respect for human rights some results may be reported such as:

- The creation of the National Human Rights Award, whose awards ceremony received extensive television coverage, and the first Human Right National Report was elaborated;
- The report on the implementation of UPR recommendations and those of treaty bodies has been finalized.
- Prison guards from different parts of the country have been trained in legal standards for law enforcement and human rights.
- The awareness workshop with government and parliamentarians and civil society to ratify the Additional Protocol ICESCR was organized and the results were positive: Cape Verde signed the Optional Protocol to ICESCR and a brochure was published on the needs to ratify this protocol
- A first draft of the report on ICESCR is finalized and available
- Cape Verde signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
-

◆ **Capacity building for Gender Responsive Budgeting (UNWOMEN, UNFPA)**

The National Statistics Institute (INE) and ICIEG received support to develop the Time Use survey tools, based on international best practices and national data needs, to be conducted as part of the national employment survey. The Time Use survey project was presented to stakeholders during the main celebration ceremony of African Statistics Day (18th of November), a national workshop organized by the INE. Both agencies also supported the INE and ICIEG in the establishment of a Gender Equality Observatory and the definition of a set of indicators to monitor progress on gender equality, which were also presented on African Statistics Day. Capacity building in GRB was supported, through a training of decision makers and technical staff involved in the elaboration of national budgets (MoF), staff from Municipalities, as well as ICIEG's staff and representatives of civil society, and the elaboration of training manual tailored to Cape Verde's planning and budgeting system. The ICIEG is now working with the MoF on integrating gender indicators in the National M&E system (sectors piloting the SIGOF M&E system are education, health, agriculture, energy, habitation and infrastructure).



2.2 Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities

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

Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunity, one of the biggest challenges for Cape Verde, strives to reduce poverty as well as support the positive and sustainable development of the country. The United Nations, under the One Program, created Sub-Program 4 (SP4) to support the Government in pursuit of:

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

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



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

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

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

Outcome: Improved business environment and world class support for the creation and development of enterprises and employment.

◆ **The business environment and competitiveness study was done and an action plan was developed to be implemented until 2015. (UNIDO, UNWOMEN)**

- The report on “Improvement of the Business Environment in Cape Verde” was elaborated and presented to the Prime-Minister and Public Administration. This included a gender analysis and the identification of priority challenges to women’s entrepreneurship as well as measures to improve it.
- The report was presented at several occasions with different stakeholders: (i) Workshop in celebration of the Public Administration in Africa; (ii) Workshop about Regulation & Inspection – the role of the States; (iii) Workshop about Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and (iv) Two consultation workshops in Mindelo and Praia with all national stakeholders including private sector. Recommendations were collected and integrated in the Action Plan.
- The Action Plan “Improving Business Environment” was included in the National Government Plan “Change to Compete”.
- In October, Cape Verde obtained good results in the Doing Business 2011, getting the 132nd position, 10 places higher than DB 2010, in the ranking. The Prime-minister in his speech thanked the United Nations for the support on Business Environment Reforms.
- In November, the Secretary State of Public Administration, as a follow up to the report conclusions, requested UN technical assistance to implement the CAF in two pilot institutions. The project was elaborated and approved by the Government, and included in the next UNDAF.
- The capacities of national stakeholders were enhanced to analyse business constraints and develop integrated business environments reforms.

◆ **Technical support services to promote private sector are strengthened. (UNIDO)**

- The Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation (ADEI) has strengthened its capacity to provide services to MSME with trained consultants in Industrial Extension Programme and trained trainers in Self-Help Entrepreneurial Groups. The Enterprise Development Network and a Management Information System is being developed. A network of consultants has been formed.

◆ **National capacities are enhanced to better respond to the needs of the labor market, including improving vocational training offered.**

- The integrated information system of vocational training (BQE – Bolsa de Qualificação e Emprego) was strengthened with software and publication of a user’s manual. Also under this program technical capabilities of the employment centers were enhanced in three islands through on-the-job training.
- The capacity of IEPF has strengthened in accounting and management of human resources which allows it to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the institution.
- The National Qualifications were disseminated in employment centers, technical and secondary schools and the business sector. Also 10 profiles and training programs were elaborated.
- The study on "the inclusion of social clauses favorable to the promotion of decent work in the contractual arrangements and decentralized programs in Cape Verde" was validated by the national partners of Cape Verde in a prelude to the adoption of a model of second-generation of program contract in the country; an action plan has been prepared in order to facilitate the adoption of the new proposal together with its operational instruments by the Government before the end of the year;
- A plan for the implementation of the National Observatory of Employment and Vocational Training (ONEF) was elaborated and several activities have already been organized by the Government. The Director of the ONEF has been appointed.
- In order to introduce enterprise culture in vocational training, twenty trainers from several islands were trained to master the “Know About Business” (KAB) tool and its educational uses.

Outcome: A productive, diversified, competitive environment that creates jobs

◆ **The national conditions for the practice of agriculture, livestock and fisheries are improved, boosting business creation and employment. (FAO)**

- 110 fish aggregating devices (FADs) were manufactured and installed in 5 islands Santiago (40), S. Vicente (16), Maio (20), Fogo (10) and Santo Antão (24) .
- 8 reservoirs were covered and completed in 3 islands (Santiago 4, S. Vicente 2, Santo Antão 2) raising the water storage capacity to 425 tons to provide for drip irrigation systems;
- Five greenhouses were installed in 5 islands (Santo Antão, S. Vicente, Fogo, Maio e Boavista), and made operational after the conclusion of a training programme on greenhouse cultivation and hydroponics;
- Under the programme “Improvement and diversification of agricultural production systems and livestock” 12 bulls of the breed Holstein Frisian, 6 sheep of the breed Pelibuey and 55 goats of the breed Majoreiras were provided for future reproduction.



A comprehensive risk analysis process, aimed at assessing the environmental and ecological risks of introducing tilapia in Cape Verde was initiated with INDAP as part of the Technical Cooperation Programme on Aquaculture

Outcome: Special programs for integration of women, young people and vulnerable groups into the labor force are implemented.

◆ Special Program for the socio-economic integration of Women was implemented. (UNCTAD, UNWOMEN)

- Capacity building and promoting in young mothers self-employment: (i) elaboration of business plan and accounting for a group of 20 young people, as well as (ii) training for 20 young people in cooking and pastry.
- Capacity building for a group of 20 grassroots women, to improve collective production of Aloe Vera based products, such as handmade soap and shampoo. New techniques and equipments were introduced, and products branded, to connect the women's group to market opportunities, internal and linked to tourism, as Aloe Vera products have significant market demand.
- Enhancing capacities to mainstream gender in trade policy: A report has been produced "Who is Benefiting from Trade Liberalization in Cape Verde? A Gender Perspective" with the objectives of (i) to shed light on the differentiated impacts of trade policies, especially policies geared to trade liberalization and facilitation, on men and women in Cape Verde, and to analyze whether there is a gender bias in the gains from trade. The national validation workshop is planned for 2012.

◆ Special Program for the socio-economic integration of Youth was implemented.

- 24 micro-projects in the fields of youth business initiative were supported (including 6 projects from NGO's) benefiting a total of 91 young people; 15 young people received training in handicraft techniques and 22 young women received financial support for small business development ; 42 youth received training for the development of competencies in management of companies using GERME and CEFÉ methodologies ; 17 youth received training in some domains (secretariat, tourism, catering, accounting, etc) and were inserted into labor market in the respective municipalities.
- Also 20 new trainers from both public and private institutions have been trained on Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) to ensure greater responsiveness to meet the demand of young people in entrepreneurship and job search.
- An SIYB network aimed at strengthening the national capacities to better support MSMEs to start and grow has been officially set up in December 2011. The regulatory framework of the network has been adopted and the different technical entities in charge of the management of the network put in place: i) the general Assembly ii) a fiscal council, iii) an Executive Committee of seven members from both public and private institutions. An action plan of the network for 2012 has been elaborated and adopted.
- Three Offices for support, guidance and professional integration of youth were created in the youth centers in the municipalities of Tarrafal/Santiago, Brava and Maio, which strengthened the

proximity between the youth and the youth Centers and offer services of guidance and orientation of integration into labor market.

◆ **Special Program for the socio-economic integration of vulnerable populations was implemented. (IOM)**

- A study was launched to provide a critical analysis on the Deportee Integration Project, in partnership with the Institute of Communities. Apart from the analysis, the study also looked for best practices currently in place elsewhere, in order to provide reintegration options to Cape Verde citizens who have to return. As such this included a case-study on the Azores islands, where some of the initiatives were documented.
- A training session on Pre-departure Cultural Orientation to Emigrants bound to the USA was organized for 15 representatives of different Cape Verdean institutions, including representatives of 6 different islands. The session focused on training of trainers who have direct responsibilities in providing information to both potential migrants and emigrants already in possession of a Visa bound to the USA.
- Reintegration support to returned Cape Verdean citizens was provided via an assisted voluntary return program, aiming at supporting the reintegration of a returned citizen and to ease its life once in Cape Verde.

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

◆ **Strengthening industrial development in Cape Verde through the generation of technical information for policy making (UNIDO)**

- National stakeholders have a much better understanding of Cape Verde's competitive position in the global industrial scene and the Industrial Competitiveness Report 2011 was launched in the 2011 Africa Industrialization Day celebration. The Industrial Competitiveness Report of Cape Verde was elaborated with contributions generated by national technocrats that have participated in UN's trainings in 2010.
- An awareness seminar for high-level government officials and influential private sector representatives was conducted in Cape Verde to share: the importance for Cape Verde to boost the industrial sector, the main findings from the Industrial Competitiveness Report and a road-map of the industrial strategy of Cape Verde prepared by the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy (MTIE).



◆ **A Strategy for the Local Economic Development was produced and the validation is planned for 2012 (UNHABITAT)**

- General Directorate of Local Administration (DGAL) received support on the preparation of the Cape Verde LED (Local Economic Development) Strategy. In this sense, the LED strategy first draft was finalized and it is in 2012 in the consultation phase with different stakeholders.

◆ **The Programme for the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Curricula in Secondary Education was elaborated and approved. (UNIDO)**

- The Program document for 2012-2015 was developed and approved by the Government, Ministry of Education and Sport.
- In December, two workshops were done to present the Program to the private sector, national partners and donors. Portugal and Luxembourg has showed interest in support the Programme. Also, the first steps for the implementation was done with the settlement of the National Technical Working Group in the Ministry.

Outcome: A National Statistical System that corresponds to International Standards and fully informs authorities.

◆ **INE and national statistic system (sectoral statistics producers) strengthen their capacities. (FAO)**

- Training plan was elaborated and implemented in the areas of statistical software and strategic planning, benefited 80 technicians;
- Also, INE has enhanced capabilities for conducting and reconciling periodic surveys after a study trip to Morocco;
- Finally, the collection and production of statistical indicators of decent work for the period 2000-2010 were carried out. The reports should be presented at a national workshop of validation and dissemination.
- A revised ex-post estimate of the 2007 – 2010 agricultural production at national level, including irrigated and rainfed crop, coffee, grape and animal production, was elaborated in collaboration with INE and MDR to adjust and more adequately reflect the sector's contribution to the GNP

◆ **National capacities for monitoring and evaluation are strengthened.**

- The module of M&E was elaborated and implemented and the capacities of the General Directorate of Planning, Budget and Management were improved with on-job training. Also technicians of sectoral DGPOGs (Agriculture, Health, Education, Environment etc) were trained in management of indicators and metadata that allowed them enter all the frameworks of projects enrolled in the public investment program into the M&E system, and make the management of the system.
- The GPRSP II (Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy) was evaluated, which will allow the Government to know the weaknesses and strengths of the strategy and draw lessons for the next cycle which will be done during 2012.



2.2 Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response

Thematic Axis III:	Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.
Sub-Programme 5:	Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response.
Lead Agency :	UNDP
Participating Agencies:	FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO
National partners :	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Planning Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources / Prime Minister Council Ministry of Labor, Industry and Tourism and Energy Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Ministry of External Relations National Assembly National Association of Municipalities Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, INGRH, INMG, SNPC, NGO Platform, Chambers of Commerce, Uni-CV, CMRB –Sao Nicolau

This Sub-programme supports activities to protect Cape Verde's delicate environment and ecosystem. To reduce its historical vulnerability and dependence on imported fossil fuels, various agencies are assisting Cape Verde in developing cleaner, more efficient uses of energy, including through development and use of renewable energy. Finally, helping Cape Verde address existing vulnerabilities to natural disasters that are increasing due to the effects of climate change, the UN is supports national and local efforts to improve disaster prevention and response capabilities.

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

◆ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (UNIDO)

In the area of Energy, the ECOWAS Regional Centre of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) was developed and implemented in Praia. Ensuring the technical assistance ECREEE has developed several projects in the region gaining importance to address the problems of energy access in Africa. This institution was able to collect more than 29 Million USD for different donors to be use until 2015

In partnership of ECREEE, they developed a project to the Global Environment Facility in promoting the development of market-based renewable energy systems for small and medium scale in Cape Verde. The validation workshop was done in March with the presence of 60 participants from 30 organizations. The project was approved and submitted to GEF.

◆ Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (UNIDO)

The Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme (Green Industry) was initiated. The programme aims at the sustainable development of industries in Cape Verde by introducing the concept of Cleaner Production and applying sustainable methods of production. National stakeholders, including Ministries, Chambers of Commerce, Private Enterprises and National Consultants have developed and reinforced competencies in Cleaner Productions techniques and ISO 14001 through trainings performed in 2010 and 2011. Also technical assistance was performed by international and national consultants and some companies are now implementing this concepts including preparing themselves for ISO certifications. The Chambers of Commerce has received on-the-job job trainings and technical assistance to settle a Cleaner Production Centre in 2012.

◆ Building National Capacities and HCFCs Phase out Management (UNEP)

Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat received support to develop an Institutional Strengthening Project to assist the country to maintain Compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and achieve the future reductions. Specific objectives include:

- a) To maintain the Ozone unit activities;
- b) To continue information dissemination;
- c) To continue public awareness campaigns;
- d) To ratify the Montreal and Beijing amendments; and
- e) To collect and report data.

UNEP developed also an HCFC management plan in collaboration with the country to control the use of HCFCs in Cape Verde and to train:

- Customs officers on identification and control of HCFCs and
- Refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling of HCHCs

◆ Building national capacities for planning and management of natural resources (UNDP, FAO)

In this sense, the strategic documents, monitoring and accountability systems was promoted to enhance water conservation and natural resources efficiency. The mobilization of relevant expertise to assist the country in the definition of the national strategy and tools for better monitoring and evaluation of water resources, mobilization of south-south cooperation and support provided to search and acquire up-to-date technology and software for implementing information systems.

A project proposal on “Support to urban and peri-urban forestry in Cape Verde was elaborated and approved by the national authorities. The document was listed by the DGA and MDR for future submission for financing under GEF 5.

◆ Safe drinking water for development (UNDP)

In partnership with the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty reduction and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) financed the installation of a desalination plant, in response to the need to provide safe drinking water to the entire population of the island of São Nicolau. Two municipalities (Ribeira Brava and Tarrafal) defined a road map of major achievements for self-sufficiency in water production and supply to the local population. Besides providing a reliable and constant supply of safe drinking water to 100% of the inhabitants of the island (pop.13,500), the desalination plant will contribute, indirectly, to improve the health of the communities, particularly women and children, with the provision of enough safe drinking water. The plant was built in 2011 and should start operating in 2012. Allowing sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and others to greatly benefit since groundwater sources currently used for domestic consumption will be reallocated to the agriculture sector, in way to increase production and food security. The Government and local authorities believe that the outputs shall pave the way for a sustainable management of water resources and, beyond this already important achievement, also create enabling conditions for ecotourism, agriculture, and small industry to develop.



◆ Integrated water resource management (UNDP)

The legal framework for environmental governance has been enhanced to provide basis for the development of strategic planning for water sector and mechanisms/tools for sustainable natural resources management. The strategic action plan for integrated water resource management (PAGIRH 2009-2020) was developed and approved by the council of Ministers in 2009, creating enabling conditions for the implementation of key reforms in water sector. The strategic pillars of this plan of action ensure water resource mobilization and efficient demand management. To monitor this strategic plan a set of indicators were created. Water information system (SINAGUA) includes indicators from water production system (groundwater wells, desalination plants) and water quality parameters of the drinking water distributed to the households.

◆ Environmental Information System and legal framework (UNDP)

The environment governance was enhanced by the implementation of the environmental information System (EIS), a web base platform (<http://www.sia.cv>), which is now fully operational. All environmental information produced and compiled by different sectors as well as important environmental laws, impact assessment studies of public and private infrastructures are made available for public consultation.

Also the Parliamentarian Network on Environment Desertification and Poverty is operational and has been a key actor for adaptation of the existing legal environmental framework in compliance with the multilateral agreements on biodiversity, climate change and desertification.

Outcome: National institutions and civil society ensure effective management in disaster response (drought, volcanic eruption, chemical disaster...).

◆ Risk reduction and disaster prevention (UNDP, FAO)

In 2011, relevant tools and methodology for Systematic Inventory and Evaluation for Risk Assessment was provided which allow the establishment of a comprehensive database on risk reduction and disasters prevention. Capacity building and expertise in disaster risk reduction and assessment is helping the country define a strategic framework and enhance resilience and preparedness to disaster prevention. Furthermore, twenty two emergency centers were equipped (one per Municipality) enabling the local authorities to provide rapid assessment to central government in case of disaster.

Cape Verde is better prepared to response to emergency and natural disaster, in terms of human and operational capacity. In addition to providing necessary equipments and gears for combating forest fires, substantive actions were taken to build disaster prevention and response at the local level. National contingency plan for risk reduction of natural disaster was adopted. The Governments adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action, which aims to reduce the collective vulnerability to natural hazards. The National platform created for the implementation of Hyogo action plan is operational. Emergency centers have been appropriately equipped to quickly respond at each of 22 municipalities of the 9 inhabited islands.

Capacity building of local staff was strengthened in terms of response and rapid disaster assessment to inform the central level officials in case of natural disaster. A comprehensive analysis of country situation in disaster risk assessments was carried out, and the preliminary National Hazard Profile was carried out.



An emergency project “*Assistance d’urgence pour le controle d’une epizootie de Peste Porcine Africaine*” was elaborated, financed and implemented in mid-2011 following the outbreak of African Swine Fever on the island of Fogo. The project is ongoing and delivered a number of training courses, public information campaigns and technical support in 2011.

◆ Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change (UNDP)

Aiming at building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in water sector 12 communities were supported with the construction of water reservoirs, check-dams for soil conservation and salt reclamation, fixation of more than 406,000 drought tolerant plants (Aloe Vera) (122ha in Santiago and 12ha in Santo Antão). These activities empower and sensitize the local communities to address the challenges of climate change and promote the dissemination of good practices. In addition, capacity building at central and local level addressing risks and opportunities of climate change and participatory planning mechanisms were established to enhance community level participation.

The country is increasingly gaining awareness of the importance of mainstreaming climate change into the strategic policies and program, due to the advocacy and policy dialogue and building on the GEF experience for the establishment of terrestrial and marine protected areas and continuing effort for consolidating the system of protected areas of Cape Verde. The government cost sharing contributions (close to 800 000USD) mobilized as well as GEF funding and funding from local communities for protected areas. It should be noted that environment is the only area where cost sharing contributions were received from the government, particularly in these recent years of budgetary constraints. In addition, the office is supporting the government in further mobilizing GEF funding for further investments in biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, with a focus on protected areas.

◆ Climate change Vulnerability assessment study (UNEP)

The study was led by the Government of Cape Verde, with support from the United Nations country team in Cape Verde, the United Nations Environment Programme and Enda Tiers-Monde. The exercise was made possible, thanks to resources from the One UN Fund in Cape Verde allocated to UNEP to carry out the assessment which falls under the subprogram 5 of the UN joint programme.

A wide range of stakeholders including the UNCT, government partners, civil society organizations as well as private sector in Cape Verde participated in developing and reviewing this report, in particular at an Inception Workshop on April 19th, 2011 which set up the priority areas and geographical focus and a Validation Workshop on 3 November 2011 where participants provided inputs and observations on the draft report but also on the way forward.

The summary for policy makers (SPM) was jointly launched by Mrs Eva Ortet, the Cape Verdean Minister of Agriculture (on behalf of her colleague of housing and environment) and Amina Mohamed, UNEP Deputy Executive Director in the margins of the UNEP special Governing Council held on February 20-22, 2012 in Nairobi. High officials from Angola, Mauritius, Guinea Bissau, Fiji, Samoa and Dominican Republic attended the side event.



MAIN FINDINGS

- Cape Verde has dual vulnerability to climate change, both as a small island developing State, and as an arid country in the Sahel region.
- Water resources are already extremely scarce with pressures increasing
- Average annual temperature in Cape Verde has increased by 0.6°C since 1960, and more significant increases are projected this Century
- Extreme events have increased in frequency in Cape Verde
- 80% of Cape Verde's population lives in the coastal zone
- The service sector has been the main engine of growth in Cape Verde, but is vulnerable to climate change

- Agriculture, the main source of livelihood in Cape Verde, could be impacted by variability in rainfall and rising temperatures

SELECTED POLICY OPTIONS FOR ACTION

- Increasing water use efficiency
- Reducing vulnerabilities in coastal zones
- Making climate change a part of development planning

♦ The National System of Protected Areas. (UNDP)

The system of Protected Areas (PAs) for both terrestrial and marine units are strengthened and expanded at national level. In 2011, new operations started in 5 islands promoting participatory approaches to management and conservation, creating the necessary planning and management instruments for each protected area and ensuring the overall sustainability of PA systems. In terms of coverage and expansion, these efforts are expected to add 41,214 ha to the total protected estate as gazetted by law and bring the level of PAs operational from only 6% of the existing estate to 77%. Threatened and endangered native flora and fauna of Cape Verde as well as their critical terrestrial habitat were placed under secure and sustainable use regimes. Cape Verde is vulnerable to climate change, the insularity and climatic characteristics have serious affects on the already highly sensitive ecosystems. The water sector was identified among the most vulnerable sectors, susceptible to reversing important economic development and poverty reduction efforts. In Santiago island vulnerability reduction Assessment (VRA) carried out involving 72 local community members and 35 technical staff (Santo Antão and Santiago Islands) enable evaluation of degree of vulnerability of local communities to climate change and establishment of VRA indicator baseline and target (80% and 60% respectively).

♦ Engagement of civil society in environmental activities (UNDP, FAO)

Rural communities and civil society were engage in biodiversity conservation, climate change and land use conservation in compliance with the objectives of the GEF focal areas, and national environmental priorities, through the implementation of the initiatives of the GEF SGP in Cape Verde. In 2011, 26 protected species of national (including 10 endemic) and global importance were preserved; 5,372 ha of protected areas have been the target of actions of biodiversity conservation, and 9,700 m³ of water were saved through the actions of rational use of water. 123 civil society organizations (from 9 islands) were directly involved in the activities of the GEF SGP.

A draft for the creation of a Socio Environmental Observatory at the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) level was elaborated and submitted to all countries and the CPLP Secretariat for approval and future follow-up.

♦ Integrated coastal and marine environment management (UNDP)

Responding to shoreline changes and its human dimensions through integrated coastal and marine environment management and its implications to highly productive coastal zones of Cape Verde, in terms of significant biological diversity that is under threat from climate change, important contributions to the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones and the promotion of economic activities to prevent over-exploitation of resources were provided. In particular, erosion of shoreline due to intense wave activity from climate related pressure and/or the sediment was realized by using 'soft engineering techniques such as beach vegetation as natural stabilizers.

◆ **Urban Development and Cities Empowerment (UNHABITAT)**

In partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Planning (MAHOT) a strategic document: National Programme on Urban Development and Cities Empowering, PNDUCC. The policy areas covered were: (i) Territorial Planning, Planning, Management and Urban Policy, (ii) Infra-Structure, Housing, Urban Rehabilitation and Environmental Sanitation, (iii) Urban Security.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MAHOT received support to organize a Donors Round Table on National Programme on Urban Development and Cities Empowering, PNDUCC, the 21 October 2011.

MAHOT received technical assistance and support in the preparation of the second National Cities Forum based on the theme Climate Changes and Cities.

A peer to peer capacity building training on Sustainable Urban Development is being prepared in the framework of the Urban Campaign Better Cities better life and local stakeholders are identified in order to sensitize the population on the Sustainable Urban Development campaign.



2.3 Human Capital and Social Protection.

2.3.1 Quality of the Education System.

Thematic Axis IV:	Human Capital and Social Protection.
Sub-Programme 6:	Quality of the Education System.
Lead Agency :	UNESCO
Participating Agencies:	UNFPA, UNICEF
National partners :	Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture Ministry of Health Ministry of Labor, Family... National Association of Municipalities FICASE, INIDA, Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, IPCV, CCS-SIDA, CNDHC, IEPF, IIPC, IP

Subprogramme 6 uses a human rights-based approach to support enhancing the quality of the education system, including inter alia through support for vulnerable populations to access education services and professional training, strengthening curricula at all levels of education, enhancing teaching skills and special education programming, and promoting culture.

Outcome: The most vulnerable populations exercise their right to access to sustainable, high quality educational services and professional training.

◆ Quality of preschool and primary education is improved. (UNICEF, UNFPA)

The quarterly performance supporting pre-school education focused on monitoring / supervision of monitors on the ground in S Domingos, S. Lourenço and Ribeira Grande de Santiago, where in addition to direct consultations with a total of 36 monitors, wrap-up meetings with the participation of all monitors and coordinators of preschools took place as a way to share the constraints encountered and suggest alternatives. The participation of two early childhood education experts was sponsored at a director-level meeting on an integrated approach to early childhood in Lisbon.

Early Childhood – Robust advocacy efforts were undertaken with the GOCV and development partners on the issue of investments for children, justice for children, early childhood and adolescence. The issuance of the 2011 UNICEF report on “The Analysis of the Situation of Children and Adolescents” at the holding of the National Forum on Children and Adolescents in November spotlighted childhood and adolescent issues on the national agenda. A Letter of Commitment was drafted by the Forum for submission to highest levels of government that will allow decisions to be taken on sensitive issues, notably in the area of early childhood education and preschools. The last Report on the **Situation Analysis of Children** (Sitan) was done in 2002, so the 2011 inter- and multi-sector report updates, compiles and analyzes information on the situation of children and adolescents in all areas.

In Cape Verde, while access to basic education is a reality, grade repetition rates (10.3% primary and 25.2% secondary), dropout rates (1.7% in primary and 7.3% in secondary) and the results

of evaluations conducted to measure acquired skills seem to indicate difficulties of the system to guarantee the required quality. Quality control and regulatory programs for under 6 years are still insufficient.

In 2011 educational reforms continued to focus on curriculum review and other educational quality issues. Two stock-taking meetings on curriculum review in 2011 revealed both good progress but also new challenges related to teacher training. Expansion of pilot training began in 2010 remained in the same regions but reached more teachers and classes. Pre-pilot and pilot training for capacity building teams have reached 172 trainees (teachers, coordinators and managers) from 4 primary and 8 secondary school that cover 747 students. Teaching materials have been developed and monitoring systems introduced, and crosscutting issues (reproductive health including HIV/AIDS, gender, human rights, civics, and the environment) have been integrated into curricula.

Pre-Trial Follow-up of the Pre-school, Basic and Secondary curricula revisions has been mostly completed in the schools of S Catarina, S Miguel and S Vincent by DGEBS (Directorate General of Basic and Secondary Education). In terms of implementation of the process, the entire scheme focused on supporting the curriculum of pre-trial phase 1 of elementary education and the first cycle of secondary education. The training program was designed and implemented in partnership with a team of trainers / coaches from the Pedagogical Institute for Basic Education and the University of Cape Verde for secondary education. The target audience consisted of experienced teachers, coordinators, managers of the schools involved (8 basic, 2 secondary) and goals of training aimed at building the skills necessary to implement the integration of pedagogy, using a skills-based approach. Technical analysis revealed the need to take urgent political decisions about the process of continuity of curriculum revision. Specifically a decision needs to be made whether or not to introduce widespread testing of the curriculum in the current school year or to continue with pre-trials located in the pilot schools, a trend that appears the most appropriate, but needs a clear decision to that effect. Further capacity building of teachers, coupled with the completion of training aids is still required. There should be a consultation meeting with MED on the type of support that UN agencies should provide to the process of curriculum revision in progress.



◆ Education for All (UNESCO)

The Global Monitoring Report Education for All (EFA) 2010 - "Reaching and teaching the most marginalized," was presented in Cape Verde in partnership with the Cape Verde National Commission for UNESCO. The report presents the analysis of the education sector worldwide, which each year launches its Global Monitoring Report on EFA, fulfilling their responsibilities towards education for all in the world.

Literacy and education for young people and adults in the program "Education for All" - This a program presented to the Directorate General of Training and Adult Education (DGEFA). Training sessions targeted 20 facilitators, followed up by field visits, to track actions of the program nationally. The Cape Verde

experience in use of radio for *distance literacy programme provision* was capitalized and published for sharing.

◆ Local management of the quality of learning (UNESCO)

Preliminary results of a survey measured revealed major gaps on the level of student learning. It is therefore important that the Ministry be provided with relevant indicators in order to follow the level of quality of learning and design an effective quality education pilot program. This technical assistance aims therefore support the Ministry (DGEBS GEP and the Minister of Education and Sports) in the development of indicators for monitoring the quality of learning at each school and to make them available to schools, the inspectorate, and communities.

◆ Special Educational Needs- SEN (UNICEF)

Monitoring and training was done in special educational needs in the municipalities of Santa Catarina and Tarrafal, R. Grande, Santa Cruz, and Praia). The purpose of these trainings was: to create target groups on the approach of Inclusive Education, provide the participants with knowledge / skills / tools that enable improved teaching practice regarding the care of children with SEN. Follow-up activities took place in ten municipalities with the following objectives: study the SEN primary education management structure, identify constraints to basic learning; analyze the current municipal oversight SEN educational models and propose adjustments to their improvement, when necessary; and monitor the activities developed in some classrooms where children with SEN have been integrated. This capacity building for ministry staff, teachers and local teams was largely technical but also included equipment and materials for “resource rooms” for special needs students in Praia, Santa Cruz, S. Filipe and Porto Novo. Training programmes have been developed this year that will allow all municipalities to receive a core of technical support for teachers as well as access to materials to support their work with these students.

Basic sanitation in schools. With the goal of increasing access to water and sanitation in primary schools, based on the Government's plan, in 2011 the rehabilitation and construction of restrooms in fourteen schools resulted in a 4% increase in the number of students with access to these services. Ten schools' health facilities were rehabilitated, and four schools benefited from new health facilities. The current coverage is 94.5%.



In the field of communication, 14% of managers / teachers were trained in communication for development (C4D) for better management of student behavior on the use of restrooms. Those trained will replicate the training for all colleagues from 2012, under the new program of Joint Office (2012-2016). In 2011 at least one teacher from each school was trained, which allowed the distribution to all primary schools of the specific training module to promote WASH in schools through education radio stations. At the same time, 100% of managers and coordinators were trained. This was reinforced by a public

awareness campaign, which included the production of brochures, posters and other educational materials distributed to 100% of schools.

The implementation of this project, Water and Sanitation in Schools, has had a significant impact on access to water and sanitation in schools. During these five years of the project, 25% of schools in basic education and 31% of primary pupils in Cape Verde built restrooms with water and adequate sanitation. Access to water infrastructure and sanitation in schools has important implications in improving academic performance and behavior change in children, and helps to improve hygiene and living conditions within households also.

In 2010, flooding revealed the need to better organize and prepare the education sector for emergency situations. An Action Plan for Education in Emergencies (EIE) was developed with support from the UNICEF Regional Office, and in 2011 its implementation began with teacher training in EIE and identification of a focal point of the EIE in primary schools. As a result 5.6% of teachers are now prepared for emergencies and the Ministry of Education will continue the implementation of the plan with the goal of reaching 100% coverage of teachers in five years.

Training of trainers in the laboratory science teachers in secondary schools in the country. Since 2010 UNESCO has assisted the Directorate General of Secondary Education and the UNICV Science Department to 50 teachers from throughout the country. Currently a team is preparing follow-up field visits to assess the impact and implementation of training. The laboratories of the schools that benefited from such training will be provided with equipment supplied by UNESCO.

Elevating Mathematics Olympiad to the national and Lusophone levels. The Math Olympiad, held nationally since 2008, was held at the national level this year. This enlargement was organized by the Directorate of Secondary Education, with support from UNESCO and Brazilian Cooperation. For the first time Cape Verde also participated in the program of Olympic Games of Lusophone countries with 24 students taking part.

Training of trainers in the laboratory science teachers in secondary schools (UNESCO)

Directorate General of Secondary Education and the Uni-CV Science Department appointed 50 teachers from throughout the country to be trained. Currently a team is preparing follow-up field visits to assess the impact and implementation of training. The laboratories of the schools that benefited from such training were also provided with equipment.

Elevating Mathematics Olympiad to the national and Lusophone levels. In cooperation with the Brazilian cooperation, The Math Olympiad, held nationally since 2008, was held at the national level this year. This enlargement was organized by the Directorate of Secondary Education. For the first time Cape Verde also participated in the program of Olympic Games of Lusophone countries with 24 students taking part.

◆ **A framework for improving access to, and quality of, secondary, technical and vocational education is developed. (UNESCO, UNFPA, UN HIV-AIDS Working Group)**

Integration of HIV AIDS school curricula. In collaboration with the UN HIV/AIDS working group, under

the project "Accelerating HIV prevention for young people by integrating sexuality education in curricula in the Portuguese-speaking Countries of West Africa", a field mission to carry out a situation analysis of sex education in Cape Verde and to prepare a training of technicians, managers and trainers from the ministries of education, linked to this issue. The mission led to high-quality exchanges with UN partners, representatives of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MED), the Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating Committee for Combating AIDS (CCS-SIDA) and the Cape Verde National Commission for UNESCO. With the evidence gathered and after conducting a preliminary diagnosis on the issue, a detailed plan is under preparation and is expected to result in a workshop for Ministry of Education personnel in October 2011. This mapping is in its final preparation phase and once completed, the document will contribute to the mobilization of funds for the education sector response on HIV in Cape Verde.

◆ **Support to the cultural sector. (UNESCO)**

The Economy of Culture is a project that aims to provide the Ministry of Culture of Cape Verde a diagnostic study on the economics of culture, the prospect of finding relevant data on the weight of the culture sector (in GDP, job creation, identifying companies in the sector, identifying the number of artists working in various fields of culture, the number of organizers, technicians and producers of music, the number of bookstores, recording studios, entertainment venues, etc...). So far under this program legislation has been drafted on the economy of culture as well cultural aspects of Law, include the statute of the cultural industry and special statutes on cultural achievements and events. This project is the final stage and a final report will be prepared.

Study on the Morna. The study on the Morna song form was presented for funding by a nongovernmental entity in order to promote actions for the collection of information and scientific research on the history of Morna. This small but comprehensive project is undertaken almost entirely by the organization itself (the researchers, the Storg A. Canuto Foundation) which should make an important contribution to the research the Morna.



"Students explore the cultural and natural heritage of their country" Project. In collaboration with some associated schools, this project aims to take students to discover the cultural heritage of their country (including the World Heritage site Cidade Velha, the ethnographic museum, the underwater museum, the Museum of Tabanka, national parks etc..)

Cimboa Preservation. In partnership with the IIPC (Institute for Research and Promotion of Culture), this project aims at the recovery and revitalization of the cimboa, traditional musical instrument that was going into decline. During this project training workshops were held to raise awareness of the importance of the cimboa as an instrument of traditional music, awareness and promotion of the cimboa. An accompanying brochure was also designed and distributed, and cimboa demonstrations in schools during the sensitization workshops were organized in the municipalities.

◆ **Education Sector Data Base (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO)**

DGPOG/MED has completed pre-test and test phases and has moved to subsequent training of users, with development of a training plan for users at the decentralized level (the level of delegations of MED. The test phase revealed and corrected gaps, including identification of selection abnormalities, modification of date code and retesting of the modified code, and completed integration of data). The official presentation of the database to show to sectoral leaders and development partners is planned for the first semester of 2012. Support for the creation of the database of education enabled its completion in 2011, and is now available nationally and locally. Containing key education indicators, the database allows for better monitoring and guarantees fair access for girls and boys in all parts of the country. This database will also feed into an information system, enabling more efficient and quality education in line with the new requirements for the socio-economic integration of youth in society.

◆ **School Census. (UNICEF, UNFPA)**

Preparation has begun of a program of actions to mobilize resources, identify partners and outline early definition of the main fields that the school census should integrate through a diagnosis of current situation (mapping of school infrastructure, analysis of water and sanitation situation, existence of cafeterias, state of repair of infrastructure, availability of school gardens, identification of children with special needs, human resources at individual school level, etc...). A technical team has been created for this purpose and the methodology and schedule of activities has been defined. Start-up with teams on the ground is planned for October with the survey to continue throughout the month of November but technical problems occurred and the collect of data was rescheduled to start in 2012.

◆ **Dissemination of statistical and other information for decision-making support in the education sector. (UNESCO UNFPA, UNICEF)**

Two key documents were produced in the sector, "Statistical Yearbook" and "Key Indicators", which were distributed to all delegations in the MED and institutions that work directly or indirectly in the field to support evidence based planning. Improved planning and targeting of interventions, preparation of the analysis of the bottlenecks in education conducted, allowed us also to do advocacy with the Ministry of Education on matters related to preschool and abandonment / retention rates. Those initiatives will continue in 2012.

◆ **Strengthening the technical capacity to implement a management system and local learning. (UNESCO)**

DGEBS received support for the analysis of student achievement, if there are factors that influence more than others, the quality of learning (relation between the results and questionnaires), and analyzes the survey methodology used in order to ensure continuity of forthcoming evaluations.



2.3.2 Participation of Youth.

Thematic Axis IV:	Human Capital and Social Protection.
Sub-Programme 7:	Participation of Youth.
Lead Agency :	UNFPA
Participating Agencies:	UNV
National partners :	Ministry of Youth (DGJ/CEJ) Ministry of Health National Association of Municipalities CMSCZ NGO Platform.

This sub-programme, promotes youth participation in society through volunteerism and participation in civil society and other community organizations.

Outcome: Young people exercise their right to actively participate in their country development, through the promotion of volunteerism and the strengthening of institutions and civil society organizations.

◆ Strategic Plan for Youth (UNFPA)

The process has been initiated and implemented with participation of focus groups of young people from all the islands, whose inputs were included in the “Diagnostic Study on Youth”, “Survey on Youth” and “National Youth Conference.” A first draft of the Strategic Plan was presented at the end of the year. These results will feed into a Strategic Plan and also meet the new reality of young people in a country in economic and social transition. It will fuel the development of the next GPRSP III, in preparation (expected May 2012). In addition, advocacy and analysis conducted in 2011 helped make the issue of teenage pregnancy a top national priority, and identify a number of actions, all contained in the Declaration of the Forum on Children and Adolescents held in Praia and organized in partnership national authorities in November 2011.



Program "Bo ki ta Disidi " - The project was publicly launched in July and training for its implementation has taken place in two islands covered by the project (Sal and S. Vicente), with support from the Youth Center.

◆ Integrated services for Reproductive Health. (UNFPA)

Support for integrated services, specifically reproductive health for youth in the Youth Centers and health centers, continued in 2011 as part of collaboration between the two sectors, youth and health. This collaboration has strengthened the referral system and benchmark against the Reproductive Health for

youth, including the promotion of family planning, and prevention of STIs/HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse. Youth centers have continued to reach more young people away from urban centers, with the support of "mobile units". All this was possible thanks to the capacity building of staff in these centers. This year UNFPA support to young people was less focused on the acquisition of equipment and materials and more on support for the organization of services.

Advocacy and internal discussions with the sectors of Health, Education and Youth has led to harmonization and coordination of more concerted and comprehensive approach in terms of the Reproductive Health of Adolescents / Youth, and in 2012 will result in a joint approach to developing the 2012-2016 National Strategy for RH for Adolescents / Youth. The TOR's have been defined and the design of the development criteria is planned for 1st half of 2012. There is an increased awareness on the issue of teenage pregnancy and the importance of coordination of interventions at different structures and at community level.

◆ **National Volunteer Program (UNV)**

Volunteering is considered by the Government of Cape Verde as a cornerstone of its policy of youth development, and integrates the Strategic Plan for Youth. The Government recognized the importance of addressing this issue and took the steps to make volunteerism a public policy, including the insertion of the national volunteer program in the state budget (running costs of the national agency, and direct support structures for volunteers), and the quest for diversification of funding sources, and the institution of laws and regulations pertaining to volunteerism.



Strengthening institutional and technical capacities of the National Agency - The agency team members were recycled to facilitate training in volunteer management and the certification process around the issuance of the "passport" to volunteer-involving organizations. With the objective to improve field interventions, and mobilize structural capacities of national and local institutions, management and volunteer management have been strengthened; trainings were held in Santiago municipalities in the areas of: Social Mobilization, Communication, Planning and Evaluation.

Creating an environment conducive to the promotion of volunteerism and promotion and mobilization of volunteers – In order to further the formal recognition of the volunteer contribution for development, two discussion forums of the passport of the volunteer were made in Praia and Sao Vicente, designed to collect inputs from public and private organizations and volunteers for mobilization. IEC materials and a training manual addressing volunteer management in light of the Volunteer Passport were developed to raise awareness among volunteer-involving organizations. Volunteer Management capacities of Volunteer involving organizations in Santiago, Fogo, São Vicente, Santo Antão and São Nicolau were reinforced through training programmes. A proposal of the Statute and the Mandate of the National Volunteer Corps was prepared.

Commemoration of the Year International Volunteer + 10 - The National Strategy to commemorate the International Year was developed and several Projects and Volunteer Mobilization activities

commemorating the International Year of Volunteers + 10 were supported throughout the year. The celebrations culminated with a Fair to showcase the contributions of volunteerism for development into achieving the MDG in each pilot Island.

Advocacy and promotion of Volunteering - Several activities promoting volunteerism were held, namely, the volunteer fair in Praia; debates on MDGs 1 and volunteerism in S. Vicente, Tarrafal Santiago, Santo Antao and Fogo; and fundraising events.

Communication - Ongoing activities of the PNV and volunteering, with the aim of promoting volunteerism.

The networks of voluntary organizations were reenergized and mobilized through meetings, volunteer training and support to the implementations of joint activities.



CENTRO DE SAÚDE REP. DA FAZENDA
Liana Pres-Enfermeira

Ministério da Saúde
Serviços de Saúde Reprodutiva
Caderno de
Atenção Integral
à
Saúde da Mulher



2.3.3 Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector.

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

This Subprogramme supports enhancing the Right to Health through a holistic, programme-based approach undertaken in support of Ministry of Health (MoH) priorities and in collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders

Outcome: National institutions ensure the implementation and monitoring of progress in the achievement of health services-related human rights.

- ◆ **National institutions are supported in the implementation of the health system reform aimed at ensuring equitable access and improved efficiency of services. (UNICEF, WHO)**

Advocacy led to the opening of the Ministry of Health for the introduction of a tool – “MBB” in the planning process. In important partnership with the Budget Support Group support was given to the health sector in the exercise of expenditure review coordinated by the World Bank and involving different partners from the European Union, the African Development Bank and Spain. The Review of Financial Management of Health Sector will enable the Ministry to have a clearer vision of the challenges of financial management and procurement, create planning tools with budgetary frameworks and accurately assess development needs of institutional and human capacities of the Ministry and its partners. Furthermore, the strong commitment to the MBB and the findings of the review will be included in the consolidated report by the World Bank, to serve as a basis for developing the next plan of public finance reform.



- ◆ **Extended access to good reproductive health services is guaranteed to women and children; special attention will be given to infants, young people and men. (UNFPA, WHO)**

In 2011 continued the strengthening of the supply of modern methods of contraception with implants, not only in terms of increasing availability in all health facilities but also with the capacity of providers. As a result we had 100% of national technicians trained and able to make the introduction of modern contraceptive implants (Jadelle), building on the training of trainers conducted in 2010 in partnership with Bayer.

Taking into account that the perinatal mortality rate represents more than 50% of infant deaths, interventions have focused on changing this indicator, taking advantage of the fact that 87% of deliveries are made in health structures. Efforts were developed with the Ministry of Health to improve services provided by hospitals (maternity and pediatric services), through capacity building of providers (doctors and nurses) and improve general work conditions. As part of the implementation roadmap for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal, training in partnership with the Superior School of Nursing Lisbon (ESEL), reached 90% maternity and neonatology health technicians at the National Hospital (HAN). Interventions to improve the diagnostic capability for deliveries at HAN, and the maternity hospitals in Santiago Norte and S.Vicente were also done through strengthening equipment and material.

◆ **Integrated services for Reproductive Health. (UNFPA)**

High level recognition in the sectors of Health, Education and Youth of the need to harmonize and comprehensively coordinate policies involving Reproductive Health of Adolescents and Youth, was a very important result for 2011 and that culminated in discussions for preparing the 2012-2016 National Strategy for Reproductive Health Adolescents and Youth. Paying specific attention to youth coaching was done jointly with leaders in the health and youth sectors through the continued integration of RH services in specific health and youth centers. Continued support for both national and local structures ensured greater availability of services RH rights, and included products and technical support for all health facilities, particularly health centers and hospitals. For this national supervision teams in reproductive health were revitalized and a Supervision Plan was set up for implementation in 2012, following the principle of ensuring the sustainable integration of RH services and rights into the national health system. Strengthened diagnostic capacity which starts in maternity clinics was expanded to three other health facilities that provide RH services, namely in the terms of both equipment and materials for trainers. The results of interventions in these areas have resulted in improved overall RH indicators.

◆ **Vaccinations. (UNICEF, WHO)**

Regarding vaccination, due to the introduction of new vaccines and the Extended Program of Immunization (EPI) - Pentavalent and the MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) - training and raising awareness reached 100% of the providers of basic health / immunization services. Training occurred for EPI technicians on the guidelines for proper vaccine management, nationally. Actions of social mobilization for the public information on the new vaccination schedule were also supported. Eradication of Polio, with the aim of stopping the circulation of wild virus polio and ensure continuity of no new reported cases of polio in the country (last case in 2000), continued in 2011. In 2011, 98.6% of children under five were vaccinated against poliomyelitis in integrated National Synchronized Immunization Days (NIDs) against Polio conducted. Two surveys of external monitoring of NIDs were conducted on the quality of interventions including NIDs social mobilization / awareness and team coordination at field level. African Vaccination



Week was conducted at the national level, in the media, with emphasis on the importance of routine immunization and strengthening of the disclosure schedule immunization with new vaccines introduced.

◆ **National institutions are supported in health promotion and in the prevention and control of transmissible and non transmissible diseases. (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC)**

Robust multisectoral interventions led by national partners contributed to a 97% recognition rate by women of the risks of breast and uterine cancers and an awareness of the need for personal vigilance. Outreach campaigns and information on the 2 cancers, as well as screening by the Association of the Fight Against Cancer helped lead to these results.

Results from the National Survey of disorders due to Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) have been disclosed, and data have demonstrated that interventions conducted in the context of the fight against micronutrient deficiencies have been well led: the rate of goiter prevalence fell from 25.5% in 1996 to 7.6% in 2010. The methodology for the National Study of Parasitics was analyzed and discussed and the study protocol was finalized by the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Statistics together with the support of Children Without Worms . The study will be implemented in 2012 and will assess the impact of de-worming campaigns. As part of the fight against micronutrient deficiencies, the administration of iron to all children in the primary school, and food fortification processes continued to be supported by the private sector as well.

The first human milk bank in the country was implemented in partnership between the MoH and Brazil and supported with the training of all health providers, and equipment and information/educational materials for mobilization of the population to promote the donation of milk were provided.

The capacity of the primary and secondary education systems were strengthened in the field of drug prevention with the support of the training of 99 school teachers (54 elementary school teachers and 45 secondary school teachers) on how to prevent drug use, addiction and related health problems.



◆ **Treatment, care and support services for the fight against AIDS are improved, with special attention to persons in vulnerable situations (adolescents, women and people with risk behavior). (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)**

UN agencies have continued to work closely so that the guidelines on the fight against HIV / AIDS are taken into account in national policy documents. In 2011, as part of the CCM (National Coordination Mechanism), the office was able to contribute to improving the functioning of the governing body

related to the Global Fund, in response to a mission of technical assistance supporting the President (Health Minister) and members of the CCM to start deliberating and analyzing possible internal changes for better performance.

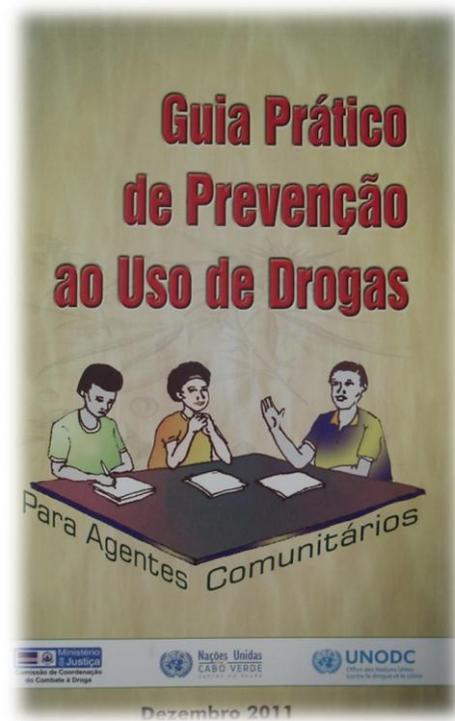
In the context of Delivering as One, the UN agencies have continued to coordinate to ensure that the guidelines on the fight against HIV/AIDS are taken into account. Similarly the benefits of PMTCT complementarity between UN Agencies showed good results on improving the coverage rate of pregnant women with access to ARVs to more than 80%. Program capacity of Transmission PMTCT of the "Polo Sotavento" was strengthened to allow an adequate monitoring of mothers/children in ARV treatment at the community level, through the integration of a social assistant, herself a PLWHA (People living with HIV-AIDS).

The Network of PLWHA was created to strengthen the capacity of PLHIV involvement in issues of HIV/AIDS. The Association "Esperança" of PLWHA in Santa Cruz has been strengthened with support in planning and implementation of prevention/promotion and protection of HIV/IDS among local youth, and in the other four municipalities in the Northern Santiago health region. Complementing efforts supported by the Global Fund, the Platform of NGOs implemented actions to strengthen the monitoring system of community interventions for HIV-AIDS and the revision/adequacy of data collection tools / registration data. Support to the promotion of prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS among youth in schools has reached in 100% of secondary schools in the country. Regarding prevention methods, promotional work for use through a better knowledge of female condoms was led through a national campaign for their disclosure and use, from the perspective of empowerment of women for the Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies, in partnership with the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), the Ministries of Health, and Youth, and the NGO "Verdefam."

◆ **Treatnet II programme in Cape Verde (UNODC, WHO)**

National technical capacities in the area of alcohol and drug dependency treatment were improved as 57 health professionals, including 13 doctors, 20 nurses, 15 psychologists and 9 other health and social workers attended a training workshop in Praia on 6-8 July. The training, aimed at reinforcing health professionals' technical capacities on the Treatnet package, was facilitated by Treatnet Master Trainers.

On the other hand, community responses to care and treatment of drug addicts, within the framework of the national treatment and rehabilitation Programme of Cape Verde, were strengthened as 31 Community Agents (11 women/20 men) from 21 national Community-Based Organizations were trained on *drug dependency counseling and referring drug dependents and their families to treatment facilities.*



In addition, 147 prisoners and 46 prison guards are now better prepared to respond to drug and HIV/AIDS issues, based on a peer education approach following the last round of training on drug and HIV/AIDS prevention delivered by CCCD in the second quarter of 2011 at the central prison of Santo Antão.

◆ **Fight against Diseases (WHO)**

The following activities were conducted against Malaria, Dengue, antivectional fight (LAV):

- Assist in the preparation of indoor spraying campaign (LAV) and participation in the meeting to assess the impact of PID and consider future strategies;
- Support the improvement of LAV in the Bureau of Health in May: identification of outbreaks and to strengthen the LAV team;
- Training of four technicians in the course of MS paludology in Benin: Offices of Health from S.Antão Ribeira Grande, Maio, Sal and S. Nicolau;
- Support the preparation process of clarification with TRP / Global Fund application of the proposed pre malaria elimination in preparation for signing;
- Ongoing preparation of the NHIS to the Global Fund programs: Malaria, HIV-AIDS





2.3.4 Child and Social Protection.

Thematic Axis IV:	Human Capital and Social Protection.
Sub-Programme 9:	Child and Social Protection.
Lead Agency :	UNICEF
Participating Agencies:	ILO
National partners :	Ministry of Education Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity Ministry of Justice Ministry of External Relations National Association of Municipalities NGO Platform INE, ICCA, CNDHC, INPS, CNPS, DGSS, DGSPRS, DGRNI... National Police, Judicial Police, Trade Unions, Employers Associations, Municipal Chambers of Praia and Sao Filipe ACRIDES, FIF, FCS

Outcome: National and Municipal Institutions provide an efficient and sustainable system of Social and Child Protection.

◆ A protective environment and child participation is ensured. (UNICEF)

The strengthening of holistic systems to protect children continued, in order to implement a policy of inclusion, especially through legislation. Thus, a new version of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent has been circulated for comments with a view towards passage in 2012. Discussions to validate the status of children and adolescents are ongoing and center on the following key issues: the explicit obligation to keep pregnant girls in school and offer them assistance, and support for the revitalization of municipal committees for the management and coordination of social protection mechanisms. The statute will form the basis for building integrated systems to protect children and adolescents and will clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

In preparation for its next program, a situation analysis of children and adolescents in Cape Verde, last issued in 2005. The report's key findings were presented to relevant ministers and the First Lady at a National Forum in November, 2011. Forum discussions received extensive media coverage and focused on justice for children, early childhood, and adolescent reproductive health (especially teen pregnancy). The Forum statement of commitment included the need to invest in and protect children under 6 years old, and a call to better integrate pro-child policies into economic and social protection policies. Specific program and analysis proposals were recommended for implementation between 2012 and 2014 to create and finance an agenda to support the rights of children.

In the area of the registration of children, advocacy created an opening for the Justice Ministry to revise the law on the registration of children (1969 Act), with inputs received during national meeting of all

stakeholders. A National Day of Civil Status has been established; public notification now highlights the days of registration services delivery in communities, and “registration fairs” have been held in several localities which enabled up to 45% of previously un-registered children in these localities to be registered. A 2011 general assessment on the registration of children revealed that efforts must continue in order to reduce the rate of unregistered children in the age group 0 - 17 years (3%). Partnerships will also be established, particularly between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, so that children born in hospitals (80% of all births) are registered before leaving the health facility.

A situation analysis of child justice allowed to mobilize the attention of the responsible institutions (ICCA, Ministry of Justice) on the issue. This study, done in close liaison with social protection authorities, is intended to better support the efforts of national authorities responsible for strategies and programs in the field of child justice. This analysis was grounded on the principles of the best interests of the child, participation, non-discrimination, protection against abuse, exploitation and violence, and prevention of conflicts with the law, all based on the UN approach to child justice. The study identified important aspects of violations of the rights of children, especially a tendency to view children treated more as perpetrators and less as victims. It also emphasized the fragility of the justice system and its limited liaison with the social protection system in case management.

Institutional support for the Directorate of Social Reinsertion continued, through providing educational materials and support for recreational activities to children placed in Cape Verde’s only rehabilitation center for children in conflict with the law, as well as support for exchanges with counterpart centers in Portugal.

A diagnosis of the institutional capacity of Praia’s Emergency Centre for Children, especially regarding staff responsiveness, was conducted with the aim of improving reception conditions. In addition, the center has received support to strengthen the physical security of facilities.



◆ **Preparation of study on adolescent pregnancy. (UNICEF)**

It will give us key clues to intervene in the problems related to adolescents, with better definition of where and how to target future support. These two instruments (this study and Sitan), will help us better define and focus our intervention as the UN, and our integrated UNDAF Action Plan will enable us to better support the Government with the availability of the latest analytical tools, and disaggregated data for the preparation of the next GPRSP III, planned for next year.

◆ **The capacity of national institutions, national and local governments and society are strengthened in order to: (i) increase access to and quality of services of the provision of water and sanitation, and ii) improve community hygiene. (UNICEF)**

With regard to municipal water and sanitation in 2011, in order to improve the system of planning and management and maximize the impact of interventions, the Association of Municipalities received support to fill gaps in data availability, and to create an integrated database for municipal water management and sanitation. The system was developed by NOSI (the national body responsible for ICT) with support from a multidisciplinary group (the National Institute of Statistics, the Directorate General for Environment, ANMCV, Municipalities), and the conclusion of work is scheduled for the first half of 2012.

◆ **People in vulnerable situations (OVC, youth, women and people infected and affected by HIV / AIDS), have access to support services and social protection. (UNICEF)**

Socio-educational support to Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVC) helped nearly 1,000 children, under the Action Plan for OVC, to improve their physical and psychosocial development, by : support for recreational activities; the training of 30 social workers to better work with children in communities; school integration, through the provision of supplies and school transport; psychological support, parenting education, health and nutrition. In addition, 90 children affected by HIV/AIDS could stay in school and see their nutritional status improved, with the goal of avoiding social exclusion and to support the capacities of their families.

◆ **The National Institute of Social Welfare (INPS) is strengthened (UNICEF, ILO)**

Support to INPS to conduct financial and actuarial studies and to strengthen the financing of social protection was enhanced through:

Support for a study on public social spending in Cape Verde - In coordination with other UN agencies in Cape Verde and GOCV partners, a provisional version of study of public social spending that focused on the analysis of public spending and performance of the system of social protection (SPER) was completed in December and sent to partners in for inputs.

◆ **Capacities of INPS institutional surveillance legal frameworks were enhanced. (ILO)**

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the INPS to improve control of social security contributions in order to combat tax evasion and reduce debt. In response to an INPS request, the project supported the development of terms of reference for the production of a proposed legal reform relating to debt management.
- Organization, in collaboration with the International Training Centre in Turin, of a training about inspection of social security accounting given to 26 INPS inspectors. Inspectors of the institutes of welfare and social security from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique also participated.

- Seminar on strengthening the tripartite governance of the social security system that was attended by the Minister of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development and the participation of 33 government representatives, workers and employers.

◆ **INPS capacity to gather statistics and develop indicators was strengthened. (ILO)**

- The first publication of the Statistical Yearbook of the INPS. STEP / Portugal provided technical assistance to the statistics bureau to produce two quarterly newsletters and a biannual newsletter that was printed and made available online at the Internet site of the INPS.
- Organization of a seminar to launch the first statistical bulletin of the INPS - The event was organized by the INPS, had a wide participation of experts stakeholders in the field of social protection and attracted significant media coverage.

◆ **The National Center of Social Pensions (CNPS) is equipped and strengthened. (ILO)**

Support to CNPS to enhance its current statistics and information systems were enhanced through :

A contract with NOSI to upgrade the existing features in CNPS's computer system. The "layout" of the system was completely changed in order to modernize it and make it compatible with other computer e-Government applications in Cape Verde. To supporting the development of new anti-fraud features in computer applications, also in partnership with the NOSI, new features were introduced in the operating system of the CNPS. Its completion, scheduled for early 2012, requires the continued support of the STEP / Portugal with the aim of improving the selection of beneficiaries and detection of fraud in order to optimize the granting of pensions to targeted groups.



◆ **Conducting a financial evaluation of the Mutual Health Fund**

Through the support for the evaluation of the Mutual Health Fund, in 2011 the Fund fully implemented its new administrative, including introducing the use of computer tools for pharmacies. The evaluation of the Fund was completed successfully and was based on interviews with managers of pharmacies and Social Development Centers in charge of providing and billing services. Further analysis of spending to better analyze the characteristics of its composition and verify the operation of the ceiling and the per capita levels per beneficiary was conducted -- preliminary results of the evaluation were very good, and were handed over to the authorities as part of the CNPS document "Diagnostic CNPS" (described below).

◆ **Designing a set of indicators to monitor the national social pension plan (still in development)**

Support for the design of the Statistical Bulletin of the CNPS. A document was produced for the CNPS that defines the contents of the detailed statistical tables and basic indicators to be calculated in order to monitor social pensions, including of the Mutual Health Fund. Support for carrying out a diagnosis of CNPS to ensure the relevance of technical assistance, which was based on analysis and information collected through interviews with managers of social pensions. "Diagnostic CNPS" analyzed current procedures, employee perceptions, progress and difficulties identified by staff.

◆ **Social Protection plans are extended. (ILO)**

Support for implementing the program for the extension of social security to self-employed and domestic workers

A study on the extent of coverage of the contributory social security system in Cape Verde supported the implementation of the Operational Plan for the Extension of Coverage. This included the commissioning in 2011 of a study on the extent of coverage and the contribution of workers excluded from mapping. The first version of the draft study was prepared and delivered to the INPS at the end of 2011. This study helped identify more precisely where there are "gaps" in coverage and will increase the effectiveness of the INPS efforts of the INPS in this area. On a side note, the results show that the contributory coverage indicators continued to increase in 2011, including coverage of self employed workers. Support for the design of a special regime for the formalization of micro and small enterprises to include them in social security through drafting recommendations was delivered to the Government, which undertook to appoint an inter-institutional technical committee to draft the proposed scheme. However, support for the project is still pending.

◆ **Tripartite mandates take measures against child labor in its worst forms in accordance with the commitments of ILO Conventions 138 and 132 (ILO)**

- The government entities are trained and advised by promoting the inclusion of the goal of prevention and eradication of child labor in their institutional plans of action:
 - i) Technical training on child labor of all inspectors working in Cape Verde by the Inspectorate General of Labour MEJDRH.
 - ii) Training to officials of institutions on child labor in Cape Verde by the Directorate General of Labour MEJDRH.
- 2) Impulse commitment to non-governmental entities, organizations of civil society and religious bodies in the prevention and eradication of child labor:
 - i) Implementation of national training workshop for media professionals on child labor in Cape Verde by the Association of Journalists of Cape Verde.
 - ii) Declaration of Commitment in the fight against child labor from 47 employers' associations in Cape Verde signed following the completion of the national training workshop on child labor in Cape Verde by the Commercial Association of Sotavento.
 - iii) Implementation of the national workshop on labor child labor in Cape Verde by the National Union of Workers of Cape Verde.
- 3) Implementation by ICCA of an action program aimed at strengthening its capacity to coordinate national action plan against child labor in Cape Verde.



2.3.5 Food Security and School Nutrition

Thematic Axis IV:	Human Capital and Social Protection.
Sub-Programme 10:	Food security and school nutrition.
Lead Agency :	FAO
Participating Agencies:	WFP, UNICEF, WHO
National partners :	FICASE Ministry of Education and Sports Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Health

The Programme UNJP/CVI/042/UNJ: Support for Food Security and School Feeding (UNJP), Sub-Programme 10 of the One Programme of the U.N. in Cape Verde was designed in 2010 in order to assist the GOCV, in particular the Cape Verdean Foundation for Social-Academic Action (FICASE), the Ministry of Education and Sports (MED), the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR) and the Ministry of Health (MOH), to strengthen and sustain their school feeding programme, using expertise from FAO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP.

The overall goal of the Programme is to maintain existing good results in terms of enrollment; increase the quality of education and improve food security and child nutrition. The programme includes the following objectives:

- Maintain and strengthen access of students, girls and boys, to a balanced food basket in primary schools and kindergartens (Management of School Canteens);
- Identify and document opportunities to diversify school meals with local produce, and thus create economic opportunities for local producers, both women and men (Local production);
- Strengthen student awareness of food and the environment through expanding the use of school gardens (School gardens for educational purposes);
- Strengthen student and staff knowledge and skills in nutrition and food hygiene through integration of nutrition into the primary school curriculum (Food and Nutrition Education).

Sub-programme 10, financed by Luxembourg (implementation cost of 5.611.080 USD), began in February 2011 and will last four years. The Joint Programme is implemented in close collaboration with Project CVE/075 « Health and School Canteens », with complementary objectives and also financed by Luxembourg. The two projects share a Steering Committee (CP) for the overall supervision of the projects as well as a Technical Committee to direct the actual implementation. Each Committee includes representatives from relevant UN agencies, national institutions, and resource partners

◆ **Element 1 (Management of School Canteens):**

Outcome: A national school feeding policy and strategy is defined, based on an analysis of results achieved, current/future needs, and local potential:

- A technical assistance mission to assist with the revision of the National School Feeding Programme (PNAS) is scheduled for March 2012. The TOR was shared and approved;
- Cape Verde was proposed to be included with other countries to be part of a global series of case studies which is under preparation in partnership between WFP/WB/PCD. This case study will serve as input of a more in-depth study analyzing the cost-efficiency of the school feeding programme. The ToR has been shared with FICASE and approval and the implementation is scheduled for May 2012. The JP Technical Committee has designated a technical team to support and validate the case study.

Outcome: PNAS mechanisms and management capacities are strengthened and PNAS legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks are defined.

- Assistance framework to help FICASE define and implement fund raising strategies has been established in partnership with Project CVE 075 – Health and School Feeding.

Outcome: The national structure assumes ownership of a strengthened monitoring system.

- An IT technical support mission has made recommendations and proposed a ToR for assistance in this area;

Outcome: Both national and international exchanges share experiences on management of school feeding programs.

National Forum on « Reflecting on the Sustainability School Health and Nutrition » (Brava, November 2011):

National Forum on « Reflecting on the Sustainability School Health and Nutrition » (Brava, November 2011):

- Sharing experience with other national school feeding programmes and frameworks (of São Tomé & Príncipe and Mozambique) allowed the Cape Verdean staff to compare best practices and analyse major challenges, and to make recommendations on how to improve the efficiency of the PNAS;

Global Forum on School Feeding (Kenya, May 2011) :

- FICASE staff shared experiences with counterparts on school feeding best practices and challenges.



◆ Elements 2 e 3 (Local Production and School Gardens):

Outcome: Potential strategies to supply local produce to schools are identified, tested and documented, using a gender-based approach.

- A survey of 87% of elementary and pre-schools was conducted to examine different initiatives to diversify school feeding programs. The results will be presented in January 2012 and will map how schools currently use local produce in feeding programmes and how school gardens are used for educational purposes. Planning has begun with the Brazilian Embassy in Praia to organize an exchange to share Brazilian experiences of linking local farm production to school feeding programmes ;
- Modalities for local purchases of produce for use in schools were identified: (1) Local purchases directly from farmers/producers; (2) Improving management and productivity of municipal gardens, (3) Partnerships between MDP Agricultural Research Stations and the MED to supply schools fruits and vegetables at a symbolic price. These proposals will be tested as part of a pilot project on five islands in 2012 (Santiago, Fogo, S.Vicente, Sto Antão and S.Nicolau).

Outcome: Pilot projects are set up organize chains of production of food products responsive to the needs of school feeding programmes.

- A proposal to test different modalities has been presented and a pilot project has started.

Outcome: Sorting to select varieties of vegetable products begins.

- MoU signed with INIDA to perform field tests to identify the most productive varieties of seeds for vegetable gardens (tomatoes, carrots, peppers, onions, sweet potatoes, cabbage, etc...) which began in November 2011.

Outcome: Development of proposals of strategies and guidelines for the establishment, management, and monitoring and evaluation of school gardens.

- Consultations with IP, MED and Pedagogical Coordinators to set up methodologies and identify activities to promote the use of school garden for teaching purposes in selected schools have taken place, and implementation of a pilot programme is expected to begin in 2012.



◆ **Element 4 (Food and Nutrition Education) :**

Outcome: Nutrition education in primary and pre-school curriculum and textbooks evaluated, and improvements, proposed.

- Recruitment of national consultants to evaluate integration of nutrition education in primary and pre-schools has been completed and the study should begin in January 2012;

Outcome: School staff (including cooks and teachers) as well a food vendors located near schools are trained on nutrition and food hygiene.

- A proposal has been submitted to transfer funds to the MoH for a pilot program to train targeted schools on best practices in food hygiene. The training should begin in 2012.



Addressing cross—cutting issues.

◆ Human Rights and Gender Equality

In 2011 the trend towards a more consistent focus on human rights and gender equality continued, with greater involvement of different agencies, as well as the involvement of the UNCT as a whole. The UNCT contributed to a first-ever discussion of gender equality in aid effectiveness and coordination, through support to the elaboration of the Optional Gender Module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Survey. It also ensured the consistent participation of the Human Rights Commission (CNDHC) and National Gender Institute (ICIEG) through the UNDAF planning process, leveraging their ability to influence key sectors, beyond the traditional social sectors. Several specific commemorative days were celebrated by the UNCT, also raising awareness and visibility of human rights and gender issues.

The Human Rights and Gender Thematic Working Group and the UN Gender Advisor provided by UN Women were active in the elaboration of the ONE Action Plan (2012-2016), contributing to human rights-based and gender-sensitive outputs, key activities and M&E framework. 2011 was an opportunity to strength joint analysis and identify opportunities for joint work on gender equality.

The One Programme contributed towards the fulfillment of the rights of Cape Verdean men and women in many domains, as described across the different sections of the One Report, in particular through: strengthening the national response to GBV, building capacities for improved gender analysis and planning, promoting programs to generate incomes for women, while supporting the identification of challenges to women's entrepreneurship and measures to overcome them, and improving the analysis of the differentiated impacts of trade policies on men and women in Cape Verde. UN's advocacy contributed to the strengthening of the human rights systems in Cape Verde, including the ratification of international human rights instruments, such as the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and to the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment (CAT), and the passing of a landmark GBV Law. The institutional capacities of human rights and gender mechanisms were strengthened in many areas, including strategic planning and for the elaboration of periodical reports to treaty bodies.

◆ Communication for Development (C4D)

In 2011 the public visibility of Delivering as One UN in Cape Verde was strengthened through the implementation of communications activities, supported by the UN Communication Group (UNCG), which contributed to efforts of agencies to communicate in a coordinated way on UN contributions to support national priorities. During the years, the UNCG developed initiatives to ensure effective information-sharing and promote programmatic results of UN interventions through effective advocacy on thematic areas and overall communication for development activities. Advocacy on human rights, equity, social inclusion, youth participation, poverty reduction, gender equality and environment were just some of the many themes addressed by UN agencies speaking as One Voice.

Almost 30 NGO's from Praia were trained on C4D and the UNCG has received requests for future training from NGO's on São Vicente and Santo Antão. The main objective was to strengthen capacities of youth groups to organize and systematize their communications and social mobilization activities programmatically and use their influence to promote behavioral and social change. Supporting analysis and promoting the right of information, the UN in partnership with National Press Agency, supported the organization of an international forum on "The Role of the News Agencies in the Democratic Societies", with the participation from national and international journalists.

UN programmatic interventions were also covered by the national and resident regional/international media, where UN representatives appeared on the popular RTP Africa program "Nha Terra Nha Cretcheu" to discuss issues ranging from climate change to women's empowerment. Increased UNCG use of social media (Website, Facebook, Twitter and Flickr – online since June 2011 and frequently updated), increased the visibility of UN interventions to younger audiences and to Cape Verdean diaspora communities. The UN quarterly newsletter "Morabeza" is posted online and also published and distributed to partners and stakeholders showing how the One Un in Cape Verde is delivering to improve the quality of life for Cape Verdeans. Finally, our Country Economist has introduced an "Economics E-Bulletin" targeted at policy makers, think tanks and universities.

All UN corporate publications were disseminated through UN mailings and as well by the national media. The MDG brochure, UN publication of the GOCV 2010 national MDG report, and the DaO program brochure have been distributed at important events as advocacy tools. UN observances of International Days and Months have regularly received extensive media coverage, particularly on Cape Verde's three television channels. These activities are always used to communicate relevant development messages, and when available, incorporate UN spots produced by agency headquarters for local use.

◆ HIV/AIDS

2011 HIV/AIDS awareness-raising activities included "in-house" events, when 100% of all UN personnel, from all UN agencies and all levels were targeted by two interactive information sessions on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, as part of the reactivated UN Cares initiative. Sessions were organized and conducted under the leadership of the Joint Team, in collaboration with the UN Personnel Association, the UN dispensary, and the UN Communication Group. In addition to UN Cares material and practical information on the use of Pep Kits and condoms (male and female), sessions also enabled information sharing on the situation of the epidemic in the country, presented by staff from the Ministry of Health. New sessions are planned for 2012 targeted to dependants.

Revision and finalization of the terms of reference of the Joint Team (under UNFPA coordination in 2011) explicitly highlighted the role of the team in mainstreaming UN response to HIV/AIDS within the One Program, as well as the technical assistance function of the team within the UN; direct and coordinated management of new UNAIDS funding by the Joint Team, and improved coordination of agency specific contributions within jointly defined priorities. UN leadership in supporting and convening dialogue between Global Fund regional representatives and donor partners also continued in 2011.

Main programmatic results, mentioned in detail in sub-programme chapters, included: (i) finalization and validation of the Third National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (PENLS 2011-2015); (ii) Strategic plan prepared

for the city of Praia in collaboration with the Municipality and the CCS/Sida; (iii) the network of PLHIV/AIDS was created and held its first assembly in 2011; (iv) Support provided to national authorities for the revision of the HIV/AIDS-related law, through a Joint Team-supported UNAIDS mission and further Joint Team advocacy; (v) HIV/AIDS related information provided in partnership with the Ministry of education to all secondary students in the country during the one week celebrations surrounding HIV/AIDS day; and (vi) CCM fully restructured and subcommittees created, following a technical mission (through its network of PRs) upon request of the CCM President.



According to the financial data provided by all participating UN Organizations in Cape Verde to the RC Office, in 2011 the UN System spent **\$14,329,606 USD**.

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

2.4 Financial expenditure in the whole UN system in 2011

2.4.1 Funds spent per Thematic Axis in 2011

Good Governance	2,973,021	20.75 %
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	3,078,172	21.48 %
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	4,554,364	31.78 %
Human Capital and Social Protection	3,724,049	25.99 %
TOTAL	USD 14,329,606	100 %

2.4.2 Funds spent per Sub-Programme (project) in 2011

Economic graduation and integration in the global economy	705,389	4.92 %
Strengthening of security	988,435	6.90 %
Consolidation of Democracy	1,279,197	8.93 %
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	3,078,172	21.48 %
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	4,554,364	31.78 %
Quality of the Education System	1,059,830	7.40 %
Youth Participation	339,314	2.37 %
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,465,901	10.23 %
Child and Social Protection	434,242	3.03 %
Food and Nutrition	424,762	2.96 %
TOTAL	USD 14,329,606	100 %

2.4.3 Funds spent per participating UN organization in 2011

FAO	1,087,672	7.59%
ILO	250,274	1.75%
IOM	198,741	1.39%
ITC	49,712	0.35%
OHCHR	34,903	0.24%
UNCTAD	104,937	0.73%
UNDP	5,439,366	37.96%
UNEP	290,000	2.02%
UNESCO	374,149	2.61%
UNFPA	1,390,159	9.70%
UNHABITAT	329,165	2.30%
UNICEF	1,477,830	10.31%
UNIDO	845,024	5.90%
UNODC	1,039,798	7.26%
UNV	199,370	1.39%
UNWOMEN	238,603	1.67%
WFP	253,633	1.77%
WHO	726,271	5.07%
TOTAL	14,329,606	100.00%

2.4.4 Funds spent by the “Joint Office” in 2011

Cape Verde is the only country in the world with a “Joint Office”: the total fusion at the country level of the 3 Ex-Comm (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.) Since 2006, the Joint Office strictly applies the 4 principles of the Delivering as One. The 3 Agencies share the same Representative/Country Director with a single Operations Department with all services and business practices 100% harmonized.

Joint Office (UNDP+UNICEF+UNFPA)	8,307,354	57.97 %
Rest of the UN System in Cape Verde	6,022,252	42.03 %
TOTAL	USD 14,329,606	100 %

2.4.5 Funds spent by Non-Resident Agencies in 2009

Cape Verde may be considered an example of best practice in integrating NRAs. In 2011, 5 Resident Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and WHO) and 13 Non-Resident Agencies (UNIDO, UNODC, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN, ITC, UNV, UNEP, OHCHR and WFP) implemented activities in Cape Verde.

Resident Agencies	10,121,297	70.63 %
Non- Resident Agencies	4,208,309	29.37 %
TOTAL	USD 14,329,606	100 %

2.5 Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure

Cape Verde Transition Fund ("One UN Fund" in Cape Verde)	USD 3,866,090	26.98 %
TOTAL One Programme	USD 14,329,606	100 %

2.5.1 Cape Verde Transition Fund versus total expenditure (per Agency)

Participating UN Organization	Total expenditure	Spent from CVTF	% of CVTF vs. total expenditure
FAO	1,087,672	514,847	47.33%
ILO	250,274	115,666	46.22%
IOM	198,741	185,664	93.42%
ITC	49,712	49,712	100.00%
OHCHR	34,903	0	0.00%
UNCTAD	104,937	104,937	100.00%
UNDP	5,439,366	424,658	7.81%
UNEP	290,000	158,240	54.57%
UNESCO	374,149	261,968	70.02%
UNFPA	1,390,159	260,231	18.72%
UNHABITAT	329,165	151,509	46.03%
UNICEF	1,477,830	325,774	22.04%
UNIDO	845,024	292,269	34.59%
UNODC	1,039,798	541,851	52.11%
UNV	199,370	54,207	27.19%
UNWOMEN	238,603	64,781	27.15%
WFP	253,633	197,993	78.06%
WHO	726,271	161,783	22.28%
TOTAL	14,329,606	3,866,090	26.98%

2.6 Financial Performance of the Cape Verde Transition Fund

This Financial Performance section includes key financial data on the Cape Verde Transition Fund. It has been consolidated by the MPTF Office, the Administrative Agent of the Cape Verde Transition Fund. Expenditure data is consolidated on the basis of reports submitted by Participating Organizations. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up.

2.6.1 Financial Overview

The below table provides a financial overview of the Cape Verde Transition Fund as of 31 December 2011, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) and with Participating Organizations.

Table 1.2.3.1- Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	12,042,905	2,411,678	14,454,583
Fund Earned Interest Income	127,486	6,608	134,454
Interest Income Received from Participating Orgs	14,002	20,189	34,191
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	--	--	--
Other Revenue	--	--	--
Total - Sources of Funds	12,184,753	2,438,475	14,623,228
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	9,306,624	4,373,445	13,680,069
Refunds Received from Participating Organizations	--	--	--
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	9,306,624	4,373,445	13,680,069
Administrative Agent Fees	120,429	24,117	144,546
Direct Costs (Steering Committees etc.)	--	--	--
Bank Charges	66	45	111
Other Expenditures	--	--	--
Total - Uses of Funds	9,427,119	4,397,607	13,824,726
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	2,757,634	-1,959,131	798,502
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	9,306,624	4,373,445	13,680,069
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	6,862,351	3,876,191	10,738,542
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,444,273	497,254	2,941,527

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Apart from donor contributions, the Cape Verde Transition Fund also receives funds from the interest earned income. The two sources of interest income are: (1) Interest earned by the MPTF Office on the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent's (Fund) account; and (2) Interest Income from the Participating Organizations, which is the amount earned by the Participating Organizations on the undisbursed balance of the Cape Verde Transition Fund. By the end of 2011, the fund-earned interest amounted to \$134,454. The Administrative Agent fee is charged at an approved rate of 1 per cent on deposits to the Cape Verde Transition Fund, amounting to a cumulative total of \$144,546 as of 31 December 2011.

2.6.2 Donor Contributions

The below table displays the breakdown of the contributions (deposits) received. In 2011, \$1,767,678 was received in donor contributions. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, donor contributions to the Cape Verde Transition Fund amounted to \$14,454,583.

Table 1.2.3.2 - Donor Contributions

Donor	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Government of Austria	684,225	--	684,225
Expanded DaO Funded Window	2,818,000	--	3,462,000
Government of Norway	1,435,400	--	1,435,400
Government of Spain	6,000,000	--	6,000,000
Government of Netherlands	1,105,280	--	1,105,280
Government of Luxembourg	--	1,767,678	1,767,678
Total	12,042,905	2,411,678	14,454,583

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

2.6.3 Interest Earned

Fund-Earned Interest: Fund earned interest (i.e. interest earned by the Cape Verde Transition Fund Administrative Agent; the MPTF Office) amounted to \$134,454 in 2011. This amount is an additional source of income for the Cape Verde Transition Fund and increases the amount of funds available for project funding.

Agency-Interest Earned by Participating Organizations: All interest earned by the Participating Organizations is expected to be credited to the Cape Verde Transition Fund unless the governing bodies of the said organization has approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions. The refunded interest will be used to augment the availability of funds for project funding. In 2011, the interest generated by Participating Organizations was \$34,191.

Table 1.2.3.3 - Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Fund Earned Interest (Administrative Agent)	127,846	6,608	134,454
Total - Fund Earned Interest	127,846	6,608	134,454
UNCTAD	4,431	3,403	7,834
UNDP	3,459	6,058	9,517
UNESCO	254	632	886
UNFPA	1,049	0	1,049
UNIDO	91	2,070	2,161
UNODC	4,215	7,588	11,803
UNWOMEN	503	438	941
Total – Interest Income Received from PO	14,002	20,189	34,191
Total Interest Earned	141,848	26,797	168,645

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

2.6.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2011, the Cape Verde Transition Fund had funded approved programme-funding for a net total of \$13,680,069. The distribution of approved funding by Participating Organizations is summarized in the below tables.

Table 1.2.3.4.1 - Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
FAO	690,493	1,280,112	1,971,055
ILO	240,644	68,234	308,878
IOM	442,283	102,927	545,210
ITC	103,045	10,000	113,045
UNCTAD	341,365	80,630	421,995
UNDP	1,231,647	460,800	1,692,447
UNV	121,827	58,126	179,953
UNEP	170,000	7,696	177,953
UNESCO	311,415	124,026	435,441
UNFPA	946,574	275,505	1,222,079
UNHABITAT	391,860	108,419	500,279
UNICEF	864,748	161,270	1,026,018
UNIDO	687,291	530,719	1,218,010
UNODC	1,803,706	256,099	2,059,805
UNWOMEN	222,550	75,194	297,744
WFP	123,431	602,500	725,931
WHO	613,295	171,188	784,483
Total	9,306,624	4,373,445	13,680,069

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Table 1.2.3.4.2 – Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Sector/Priority/Outcome Area

Sector/Priority/Outcome Area	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Economic Graduation and Integration in Global Economy	627,870	154,630	782,500
Strengthening of security	1,918,670	299,026	2,217,696
Consolidation of Democracy	697,841	236,423	934,264
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	2,241,858	931,678	3,353,536
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,205,558	443,288	1,648,846
Quality of the Education System	645,433	221,428	866,861
Participation of Youth	241,546	99,396	340,942
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,203,024	248,839	1,451,863
Child and Social Protection	290,374	67,500	357,874
Food and Nutrition	0	1,653,750	1,653,750
Coordination	54,450	17,487	71,937
Total	9,306,624	4,373,445	13,680,069

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

2.6.5 Expenditure

As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$10,738,542 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure, which is the equivalent to a delivery rate of 78,5 per cent.

All expenditure reports were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the MPTF Office's UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and consolidated by the MPTF Office. The below tables provide different cuts on this expenditure data. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organization with breakdowns by budget category are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).



Any over-expenditure reported by Participating Organizations, and reflected in the tables below, will be corrected in Participating Organizations' 2012 financial reporting.

Table 1.2.3.5.1 below displays transfers and expenditures of the Cape Verde Transition Fund in 2011 and presents the financial delivery rates. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred.

Table 1.2.3.5.1 - Expenditure by Sector/Priority/Outcome Area

Sector/Priority/Outcome Area	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
Economic Graduation and Integration in Global Economy	782,500	477,963	227,328	705,291	90,13%
Strengthening of security	2,217,696	1,428,830	482,056	1,910,886	86,17%
Consolidation of Democracy	934,264	636,819	331,191	968,010	103,61%
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	3,353,536	1,882,373	1,081,584	2,963,957	88,38%
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,648,846	821,983	532,993	1,354,976	82,18%
Quality of the Education System	866,861	377,791	382,802	760,593	87,74%
Participation of Youth	340,942	186,362	54,207	240,569	70,56%
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,451,863	766,513	261,244	1,027,757	70,79%
Child and Social Protection	357,874	239,403	143,563	382,966	107,01%
Food and Nutrition	1,653,750	0	369,122	369,122	22,32%
Coordination	71,937	44,313	10,103	54,416	75,64%
Total	13,680,069	6,862,351	3,876,191	10,738,542	78,50%

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Table 1.2.3.5.2 - Expenditure by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
FAO	1,971,055	535,606	514,846	1,050,452	53,3%
ILO	308,878	147,892	115,666	263,558	85,3%
IOM	545,210	241,039	185,664	426,703	78,3%
ITC	113,045	51,552	49,712	101,264	89,6%
UNCTAD	421,995	258,307	104,937	363,244	86,1%
UNDP	1,692,447	1,170,676	434,761	1,605,437	94,9%
UNV	179,953	89,732	54,206	143,939	80,0%
UNEP	177,696	0	158,240	158,240	89,1%
UNESCO	435,441	136,583	261,968	398,552	91,5%
UNFPA	1,222,079	913,636	260,230	1,173,867	96,1%
UNHABITAT	500,279	323,391	151,508	474,900	94,9%
UNICEF	1,026,018	693,147	325,773	1,018,920	99,3%
UNIDO	1,218,010	533,710	292,269	825,979	67,8%
UNODC	2,059,805	1,282,989	541,851	1,824,840	88,6%
UNWOMEN	297,744	141,428	64,780	206,209	69,3%
WFP	725,931	29,242	197,992	227,235	31,3%
WHO	784,483	313,419	161,783	475,202	60,6%
Total	13,680,069	6,862,350	3,876,191	10,738,542	78,50%

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Table 1.2.3.5.3 - Expenditure by Budget Category

Budget Category ¹	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment	1,856,521	481,862	2,338,383	23,53
Personnel	2,312,310	1,353,501	3,665,811	36,89
Training of Counterparts	635,622	387,520	1,023,143	10,30
Contracts	1,246,425	1,089,591	2,336,016	23,51
Other Direct Costs	325,785	247,690	573,476	5,77
Total - Programme Costs	6,376,664	3,560,164	9,936,828	100,00
Indirect Support Costs	485,687	316,027	801,713	8,07
Total	6,862,351	3,876,191	10,738,542	

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

2.6.6 Balance of funds

As per the Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2011, a net amount of \$13,680,069 had been transferred to Participating Organizations. This is 94,64% per cent of gross donor contributions to the Cape Verde Transition Fund, with the remaining 1 per cent representing the AA-fee. The available balance of \$168,645 represents the interest earned by the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2011, and may be allocated by the appropriate governing body to programmatic activities. The unutilized balances remaining with Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2011 was \$798,502 (or 5,83 per cent of transferred amount).

2.6.7 Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the Cape Verde Transition Fund is 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 Donors.

Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2011, was as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent fee:** One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is for the entire duration of the Cape Verde Transition Fund. In the reporting period \$24,117 was deducted as AA-fee. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, \$144,546 has been deducted as AA-fee.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7 per cent indirect costs. In the reporting period \$316,027 was deducted as indirect cost by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, this amounted to \$801,713.

¹ Standard UNDG Budget Categories used in all MPTFs to enable standardized financial reporting across all Participating Organizations

2.6.8 Administrative Agent role

♦ Administrative Agent Functions

The Cape Verde Transition Fund is administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in New York, with certain functions delegated to UNDP at country-level. Established in 2006, the MPTF Office is the fund administrator for the UN system when UNDP is selected to administer donor funds intended for multi-agency operations established in the context of humanitarian, transition, reconstruction and development programmes.

The pass-through fund-management mechanism used for transfer of funds enhances UN transparency and accountability, a direct application of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda and UN Reform initiative “Delivering as One”, and is consistent with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, including national ownership and alignment with national priorities, harmonization and coordination, effective and inclusive partnerships, and achieving development results and accounting for them.

The MPTF Office uses this arrangement to enable partnerships between donors, Governments and UN organizations. As per the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent (AA), as well as the Standard Administrative Arrangement concluded between donors and the AA, the responsibilities of the AA include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from the donors, disbursement of such funds to Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the approved programmatic documents, and provisions of consolidated reports, based on the reports submitted by Participating UN Organizations.

♦ Transparency and Accountability

A major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the Cape Verde Transition Fund during the reporting period was the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

The MPTF Office GATEWAY was launched in 2010 and is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system (Atlas) on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations (POs). Currently, POs’ annual expenditure figures are also posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, and the MPTF Office is working with POs to enable periodic posting (quarterly or bi-annually) It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

Each MPTF and JP administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The MPTF Office GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. The MPTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.

3 List of Acronyms

1	AA	Administrative Agent
2	ACS	Commercial Association of Eastern
3	ADEI	Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation
4	AfrIPANet	African Investment Promotion Agencies Network
5	AN	National Assembly
6	ANAC	National Communications Agency
7	ANMCV	National Association of Municipalities in Cape Verde
8	ARAP	Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement
9	ARFA	Regulating Agency of Food and Medicaments
10	ARV	Antiretroviral
11	BQE	Portal of Qualification and Employment
12	C4D	Communication for Development
13	CAF	Common Assessment Framework
14	CAAT-AIRCOP	Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces – project aimed at establishing international and operational communication among airports to fight drug trafficking through airways
15	CAT	Convention Against Torture
16	CBO	Community Based Organizations
17	CCCD	Coordination Commission for Drug Control
18	CCM	National Coordination Mechanism
19	CCS/SIDA	AIDS Coordinating Committee
20	CEJ	Youth Centers
21	CD	Compact Disc
22	CIGEF	Center for Research and Training in Gender and Family – Univ. of Cape Verde
23	CMRB	Municipality of Ribeira Brava
24	CMSCZ	Municipality of Santa Cruz
25	CNDHC	National Human Rights Commission and Citizenship
26	CNPS	National Centre for Social Pensions
27	CPE	National Electoral Commission
28	CPLP	Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
29	CVI	Cape Verde’s Investment Promotion Agency
30	CVTF	Cape Verde Transition Fund
31	DaO	Delivering as One
32	DGA	Directorate General Environment
33	DGCBS	Directorate General of Basic and Secondary Education
34	DGEFA	Directorate General of Training and Adult Education
35	DGJ	Directorate General of Youth
36	DGPOG	General Directorates of Planning, Budget and Management
37	EeA	Entrepreneurs in Africa
38	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
39	ECREEE	ECOWAS Regional Centre of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
40	EIE	Education in Emergencies
41	EIS	Environmental Information System
42	EU	European Union
43	EFA	Education for All
44	EPI	Extended Program of Immunization

45	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
46	FICASE	Cape Verdean Foundation for School Social Action
47	GATS	General Agreement on Trade and Services
48	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
49	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
50	GEF	Global Environmental Fund
51	GEF SGP	Global Environmental Fund – Small Grants Programme
52	GERME	Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise (Manage Better Your Enterprise)
53	GOCV	Government of Cape Verde
54	GPRSP II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – II
55	HAN	Hospital Agostinho Neto
56	HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
57	IBSA	India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty reduction and Hunger Alleviation
58	IC	Institute of Communities
59	ICCA	Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents
60	ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
61	ICIEG	Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity
62	ICT	Information & Communication Technologies
63	ICVS	Monitoring Surveys on Corruption and Crime
64	IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
65	IEC	Information Education and Communication
66	IEFP	Institute of Employment and Vocational Training
67	IIPC	Institute for Research and Promotion of Culture
68	ILO	International Labour Organization
69	INE	National Statistics Institute
70	INGRH	National Institute of Management of Water Resources
71	INIDA	National Institute for Investigation and Agricultural Development
72	INMG	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics
73	INPS	The National Institute of Social Welfare
74	IOM	International Organization for Migration
75	IPCV	Pedagogic Institute Cape Verde
76	ISO	International Standards Organization
77	IT	Information Technologies
78	ITC	Information, Technology and Communication
79	ITC	International Trade Centre
80	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
81	JP	Judicial Police
82	KAB	Know About Business
83	LAV	Antivectorial Fight
84	LDC	Least Developed Countries
85	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
86	MAHOT	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Planning
87	MBB	Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks
88	MED	Ministry of Education and Sports
89	MESC	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation
90	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
91	MDR	Ministry of Rural Development

92	MDTF	Multi Donor Thrust Fund
93	MJEDRH	Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development
94	MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
95	MoF	Ministry of Finance
96	MoH	Ministry of Health
97	MDTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
98	MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprises
99	MTIE	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy
100	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
101	NGO	Non Governmental Agencies
102	NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
103	NIDs	National Synchronized Immunization Days
104	NOSI	Operational Nucleus for Information Society
105	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
106	ONEF	National Observatory of Employment and Vocational Training
107	OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
108	PAs	Protected Areas
109	PAGIRH	Integral Management Plans of Water Resources
110	PANA-II	National Action Plan for the Environment – II
111	PENLS	National Strategic Plan to fight Against HIV/AIDS
112	PLWHA	People living with HIV-AIDS
113	PMTCT	Prevent HIV Vertical Transmission
114	PNAS	National School Feeding Programme
115	PNDUCC	National Programme on Urban Development and Cities Empowering
116	PNV	National Volunteer Programme
117	PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Program
118	RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
119	RH	Reproductive Health
120	SEN	Special Education Needs
121	SIGOF	Integrated System for Budget and Financial Management
122	SIM	Financial Information System
123	SINAGUA	National Water Information System
124	SIS	Health Information System
125	SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
126	SNIAC	National System of Civil Identification and Authentication
127	SNPC	National Service of Civil Protection
128	SPER	Public Spending and Performance of the System of Social Protection
129	SPM	Summary for Policy Makers
130	SPS	Sanitary & Phytosanitary
131	SSA	Food Security
132	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
133	TRIPS	Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
134	TRP	Technical Review Panel
135	TV	Television
136	UCAD	Cheikh Anta Diop University
137	UCC	University of Cape Coast
138	UCRE	Coordination Unit for State Reform
139	UN	United Nations

140	UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
141	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
142	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
143	UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
144	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
145	UNDP-GEF	United Nations Development Programme – Global Environment Found
146	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
147	UNEP DED	UNEP Deputy Executive Director
148	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
149	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
150	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
151	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
152	Uni-CV	University of Cape Verde
153	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
154	UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
155	UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
156	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs Crime
157	UNV	United Nation Volunteers
158	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
159	USA	United States of America
160	VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
161	WAQP	West Africa Quality Programme
162	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
163	WFP	World Food Programme
164	WFP/WB/PCD	WFP / World Bank /Partnership for Child Development
165	WHO	World Health Organization
166	WTO	World Trade Organization

