



United Nations
CABO VERDE
Delivering as one UN



Annual Report 2012



Conteúdo

- 1 Forewardpage3
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Pillar 1 Inclusive growth and poverty reduction.....
- 4 Pillar 2 Consolidation of institutions, democracy and citizenship.....
- 5 Pillar 3 Reducing disparities and promoting equity
- 6 Pillar 4 Environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change Transparency and Accountability
- 7 Financial Section





FOREWORD

It is a great honor to preface the first of four annual reports falling under the new cycle of the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 for Cape Verde. In 2010 the United Nations along with national counterparts launched a consultative process to jointly identify key national priorities where the UN family could have a comparative advantage. As a result the UNDAF looks at the national challenges through a multisectoral approach and brings innovative ways to tackle national challenges by providing a more coordinated and comprehensive response, highlighting inter-linkages between identified priorities. To this effect the UN has and will continue to build on the lessons learnt from the previous years of Delivering as One, towards national ownership, alignment and greater coherence. To this end the new UN programmatic cycle aims at strategic support to Governmental institutions, providing high-level technical and capacity building support.

In a context of the global financial crisis, and as Cape Verde is its last year for the post-graduation transition process, development partners need to rethink on new ways of supporting the development agenda.

We all have heard quite a few times that the economic crisis embodies a number of negative issues, but crisis also means opportunities to do

things differently. As resources are limited, Cape Verde and its partners need to do more with less, and partnership should be the way forward in order to build a sustainable future. The Government, civil society and the private sector along with the development partners need to act in a coordinated and coherent manner. The implementation of Cape Verde's third Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DECRP III) covering the period 2012-2016 could not be timelier for stakeholders to strengthen their collaboration. Also global initiatives, such as the Post-2015 development agenda will certainly contribute to the vision of where Cape Verde wants to be in the near future. The United Nations is committed to accompany and support Government leadership in his transformative agenda to end Cape Verde's dependency on external aid.

Ulrika Richardson Golinski
Resident Coordinator of the Joint Office in Cape Verde



INTRODUCTION

2012 has been a key year for the United Nations in Cape Verde. **The United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cape Verde covering the period of 2012-2016** was approved and signed by the Government on the 22nd of June 2012.

Working within a single framework based on the main national priorities of the DECRP III, the United Nations family in Cape Verde, composed of 21 UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds, has made a concerted effort to work as “ONE” with national counterparts to address major long term challenges.

Building off of the 2006-2010 UNDAF, the 2008-2011 ONE Programme, was divided into 9 sub-programmes supporting 4 thematic areas: (i) Good Governance; (ii) Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities; (iii) Human Capital and Social Protection; and, (iv) Environment, Energy, Disaster Prevention and Response. The current UNDAF cycle follows a more inclusive and comprehensive approach, tackling national priorities in a holistic manner.

In this regard, the **UN Programme aims to intervene at three levels**; (i) the macro-level, supporting the Government in developing policies and programs, (ii) the meso-level, building systems and strengthening institutional capacities, and (iii) the micro-level, working with local communities and individuals to reinforce their capacities in order to create the necessary conditions for sustainable development.



Based on a common understanding of the situation, the United Nations in Cape Verde along with national counterparts identified a **series of priorities** to help consolidate the country's achievements during the past years. These priorities are designed around four thematic areas where the United Nations System can offer its expertise and a collective comparative advantage:

- 1- Inclusive growth and poverty reduction;
- 2- Consolidation of institutions, democracy and citizenship;
- 3- Reducing disparities and promoting equity; and,
- 4- Environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change.

Identified challenges and priorities such as youth, are addressed in all thematic areas of the UN Programme, while crosscutting themes include human rights, gender and HIV / AIDS. Particular attention has been paid to the needs of the most vulnerable populations and the creation of equal opportunities, in order for these groups to gradually assert their rights.

The following "ONE UN 2012 Annual Report" outlines the work of the United Nations in Cape Verde over the last year. The report is structured following the four thematic areas of the UNDAF, depicting the current context along with **major challenges**. It also shows the progress and **major results** achieved by national partners in 2012 with the support of the UN family in Cape Verde.

In each of the sections of the report, the reader will find short **examples portraying personal experiences** and showing the impact that UN activities and programmes have on the population.

Finally, the report also includes a financial section detailing expenditures and delivery rates with regard to the 2012 UN Programme, including those made within the framework of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) - Cape Verdean Transition Funds (CVTF).

National priorities

Pillar 1 - Inclusive growth and poverty reduction

Background

The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DECRP III) aims at establishing a dynamic, **competitive and innovative economy**, able to provide prosperity for all. Within this framework, the activities conducted by the UN system in Cape Verde under Pillar 1- Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction –aim to respond to and contribute towards meeting the following national priorities: **i)** Development and promotion of the private sector; **ii)** Economic regulation and dynamic insertion into the global economy; **iii)** Promotion of internationalization and competitiveness of services; **iv)** Integrated development of rural areas; **v)** Fight against food insecurity and malnutrition; and, **vi)** Strengthening the institutional framework to reinforce coordination and implementation of public social protection policies.

Specifically, the UN assistance provided within this pillar is focused on three outcomes: **i)** Support the Government in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes for economic development and poverty reduction, offering equal and diversified economic opportunities to



vulnerable population groups; **ii)** Improve the contribution by private sector, in particular MSMEs, to support economic growth, competitiveness and decent employment through greater access to markets and services, as well as through technical and financial assistance; and, **iii)** Increase access of the most vulnerable (youth and women) to inclusive programmes aimed at promoting sustainable production and productivity.

UN
assistance
focused
on three
outcomes



Sustainable
and stable
socio-
economic
growth

Inclusive growth continues to be a priority for the Government and, despite structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities, Cape Verde's economy benefitted from **sustainable and stable socio-economic growth** improved in recent years, allowing the country to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC).

In fact, its GDP (nominal value) more than doubled in nearly 10 years, from US\$ 620 million in 2002 to nearly US\$ 1,650 million in 2010, averaging an annual growth of more than 5%, in spite of a drop in growth rate to 3.7 % recorded in 2009 . However, as far as performance during 2012 is concerned, Cape Verde's growth slowed to some 4,3% (from over 5% in 2011) due to stagnation in the Euro zone, reduced remittances from the Cape Verdean diaspora and weak domestic demand (IMF projections).

Cape Verde has a **service-based economy**: according to National Institute of Statistics (INE) latest estimates (2010), the tertiary sector contributed some 61% of GDP, whereas the contribution of the primary and the secondary sectors was respectively 8.5% and nearly 18%. Growth in the agricultural, livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors – the main economic drivers in the rural areas - is largely considered to be underestimated and may actually be well above 12%.

Overall growth was mainly concentrated in one sector, i.e. **tourism** (21% of the GDP), which in turn had a positive impact on investments in related fields (e.g. domestic trade, construction and transport).

More than 90% of the private sector is composed of SMEs. Diversifying their productive

base and enhancing their competitiveness continue to represent a major challenge for the country, which is key to achieving economic growth and job creation. In fact, significant efforts have been pursued by the Government as far as the business environment is concerned to reinforce the private sector and attract new foreign investments: Cape Verde was one of the top performers in the Doing Business (DB) rankings for 2011 and 2012, with the country's overall position rising from 142nd in 2010 to 129th in 2011 and 119th in 2012.

With reference to trade, in the last quinquennium (2008 -2012) goods exports almost doubled from US\$ 115.7m to US\$ 215m and goods imports grew by 27.6%, from US\$ 830.7 m to US\$1,059.9 m (Economist Intelligence Unit estimates). However, from 2011 to 2012, both exports and imports declined by 15.4% and 12.6%, respectively.

With reference to the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, **Cape Verde is one of the few African countries that are on track to meet most of the goals**, in particular with respect to those related to poverty eradication, access to health, education and gender.

Poverty incidence has reduced significantly over the years, from 49% (1990) to 37% (2000) and 27% (2007- last data available). No specific surveys on poverty have been undertaken since the QUIBB 2007 but preliminary estimates, from a study commissioned by the National Directorate for Planning (DNP) to the World Bank in collaboration with the INE ("Map Poverty"), indicate that **poverty continues to**

decline in Cape Verde, and currently averages 25%. However, inequalities still persist among islands: Santo Antão and Fogo's poverty rate are respectively 46% and 39%, whereas in Boa Vista and Sal it is respectively 8% and 4%, also thanks to the income generated by tourism (Word Bank estimates).

following independence (1975), 70% of the Cape Verdean population was illiterate whereas in 2010, the literacy rate increased to 82.8%. Despite the tremendous progress, adult literacy continues to be considerably lower for women (77% of adult women are literate as opposed to 88% of adult men), especially so in rural areas, where 68% of adult women are literate.

In Cape Verde, **poverty tends to be rural** (44.3%



Inclusivity

in rural areas versus 13% in urban areas - QUIBB 2007) and affects a higher proportion of households headed by women than by men.

During the last years, Cape Verde achieved significant gains towards **inclusive economic growth** and **poverty reduction**, and the forthcoming PRSP III aims to further target remaining weaknesses to ensure a more harmonious, equitable and inclusive development of the country. Additional efforts are necessary to tackle underlying challenges that persist such as bridging the urban-rural

The country has also made remarkable progress in terms of the improvement of its literacy rate, thanks to the investment made by the government in the education sector. In fact,



Labour Market

divide, increasing gender equity and strengthening capacity development in order to continue to make progress in combating poverty.

The **unemployment rate**, which dropped from 15.3% (2007) to 10.7% (2010), rose again to 12.2% in 2011 because of current structural weaknesses, showing that the precariousness of the labour market continues to be a reality, especially for the majority of Cape Verdeans who are working without a contract. **Youth unemployment** (15-24 years old) is of particular concern as statistics show that it increased rapidly over 2010-11, from 21.3% to 27.1%. Unemployment is always higher for women, but particularly so for young adults: in 2011 one third of young women were unemployed (33.5%) and just over one fifth of young men (22.1%).

The **tertiary sector** - confirming a trend started in the early 2000s - is still the largest provider of employment in Cape Verde as it absorbed 63 % of the total workforce in 2010. More specifically, female employment was by far concentrated in the tertiary sector (82.2%), while male employment was more evenly spread across the various productive sectors (although 50% of men remain employed in the tertiary sector) (Census 2010). Women represent 52.5% of workers in the informal sector and earn on average two times less than men. In addition, as far as gender issues are concerned, women in Cape Verde head 48% of families, more often than not as single parents, combining paid and unpaid work in order to meet the needs for the family's survival.

In light of the above, the United Nations, in partnership with national institutions,

supported growth promotion and poverty reduction in Cape Verde, with particular attention paid to gender equality-related activities. In this regard, the Rural Women's International Day was jointly celebrated with national partners and the US Embassy, advocating for increased attention to rural women. Activities included a documentary on rural women to give visibility to their contribution to collective well-being, as well as a «Cheese Made in Cape Verde» fair, to highlight a specific value chain in which women are very present.



It should be noted that the National Action Plan for business **environment reforms**, developed with UN support, contains a section on gender

Women
earn on
average
two times
less than
men



mainstreaming, focusing on the development of institutional capacities, strategies for services/information addressed to women, and analysis desegregated by sex.

Civil society-specific activities were also organized to promote **empowerment and raise awareness as**, for example, the celebration of the “Consumer Rights Day,” for which specific support was provided to the local NGO’s for the organization of two workshops in Mindelo and Praia. In relation to capacity development, customized trainings and coaching activities were organized, addressing capacities building needs of national counterparts.

Progress and Results

- The UN provided technical assistance to the Government for the development of policies and **strategies on employment**. One of the results of this support is the selection of Cape Verde - among 49 eligible countries- for Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Funding to be showcased at the Global Aid for Trade event in Geneva in July. This is a result of Cape Verde’s innovative approach to supporting creative industries, which adds value to national products and services.
- The UN conducted preparatory meetings with the Government of Cape Verde regarding **assistance on WTO post-accession** and trade in services, in order to ensure better integration of

the country into the international trading system.

- In order to help Cape Verdean enterprises become more **competitive and better integrated** into the international trading system, policy advice on simplified company creation procedures was provided by the UN through the implementation of the UNCTAD e-Regulations system which aims at increasing the transparency and efficiency of rules and procedures in the area of trade and investment.
- A **National Quality Policy (NQP)** was developed with the collaboration of the UN. Its implementation will allow the establishment and strengthening of the National Quality Institute capacities, the development of national quality rules and the strengthening of the regulatory framework, to facilitate greater economic integration in the multilateral trading system and to enhance consumer protection in the country.
- The UN provided assistance to the Government for the creation of the National *Codex Alimentarius* Commission (CNCA), thus reinforcing its national food safety capacities. The expected long-term impact is a gradual harmonization of Cape Verdean food standards to



international ones and the implementation of guidelines to protect consumers' health, ensuring good practices in terms of food trade.

- The UN Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition at Schools is based on a strategic partnership between the United Nations and FICASE (*Fundação Cabo-verdiana de Acção Social Escolar*) but operates within a larger framework – equally important – involving the MED (*Ministério da Educacao e Desporto*), MDR (*Ministério de Desenvolvimento Rural*), MS (*Ministério da Saúde*) and MJEDRH

(*Ministérioda Juventude, Emprego e Desenvolvimento dos RecursosHumanos*). The programme is following a staged approach wherein, during the first years, the focus was on establishing the current status of the National **School Feeding Programme** and identifying ways on how to improve it along with strengthening the policy framework under which it operates. The programme has now shifted towards organizing a number of pilot activities (e.g. school gardens, local procurement and food provision to schools: beans, fruit, vegetables and fish) to try out the proposed improvements, which will be further adjusted before rolling out on a large(r)



scale across the country, following their evaluation.

- The National Action Plan for business environment reforms was elaborated with the support of the UN and integrated into the Program “**MudarparaCompetir**” (“Change to Compete”). Technical staff of the Public Administration was trained and an implementation plan was elaborated in a Common Assessment Framework (CAF). The implementation of the projects will improve the business environment for the development of entrepreneurship and promote investment through reforms and capacity building of national and local institutions, mainly by enabling the provision of quality services and better regulation and inspection.
- An Investment Monitoring Platform (IMP)¹ was implemented with *Cabo Verde Investimentos* (CI). A working group was created with several stakeholders to explore the data on the IMP and to start a process towards the preparation of a Cape Verde Investment Report to be issued in 2013.
- The UN supported the launch of the “**Project to Develop a National Center for Craft and Design in Mindelo**” aimed at adapting the successful model of CEDARTE (Mozambique), which included capacity

building through South-South cooperation, strategic analysis, business plan development, and coaching for implementation.

- Following a specific request from the Ministry of Finance, the UN provided assistance for the preparation process of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DECRP III), based on the recommendations from the DECRP II, with particular respect to the coherence of the process of elaboration and the monitoring and evaluation plan. More specifically, technical assistance was provided to key ministries in the definition of logical frameworks of the DECRP III prepared by each department as well as for the coordination of technical and financial partners.
- Specific trainings were provided in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank on several issues such as (i) capacity building in the evaluation of public policies, including training on the budgeting process based on program selection; (ii) the use of socio-economic indicators for monitoring and evaluation of public policies; and, (iii) the use of the ADEPT instrument, software developed by the World Bank to analyze the impact of public policies on poverty reduction.
- The UN provided specific assistance to the **Agency for the Enterprise Development and Innovation (ADEI)** to develop a venture capital tool for the

¹<http://investment.unido.org/imp/>



diversification of the financial solutions for SME's in Cape Verde.

ADEI reinforced its capacity to provide business development services to MSME's with trained consultants in Industrial Extension Programme and trained trainers in Self-Help Entrepreneurial Groups. Also during 2012, the UN supported the implementation of three instruments to reinforce ADEI's management: (i) the Business Development Suppliers Network; (ii) a Management Information System for M&E; and (iii) Accreditation of Consultants. These systems are planned to be implemented in 2013. A [Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange](#)² (SPX) Centre

was created in ADEI, and its technical staff and consultants received training in SME benchmarking, which forms the diagnostic basis for further supplier development interventions.

- Specific assistance was provided by the UN to **strengthen and develop national infrastructures for entrepreneurs**, mainly SMEs, to establish a national entity to support laboratories for fish and food testing (in S. Vicente and Santiago respectively) and to increase harmonization with market requirements and international quality standards or technical regulations in general.

[work/networks-centres-forums-and-platforms/subcontracting-and-partnership-exchange.html](http://www.unido.org/where-we-work/networks-centres-forums-and-platforms/subcontracting-and-partnership-exchange.html)

2

<http://www.unido.org/where-we->



- The UN supported the launch of the **1st Post-Graduate Degree Programme in Quality Management**, developed in partnership with the state University of Cape Verde - UniCV.
- In 2012, several national counterparts, with the support of the UN, benefitted from technical trainings in a number of fields - including hydroponics, best practices of hygiene in Praia's municipal markets, manufacturing and food manipulation, management and maintenance of fish aggregating devices (FADs)- in order to increase and promote the implementation of best practices in production, marketing and **agricultural commercialization**, livestock and fisheries aimed at enhancing productivity and quality.
- A risk assessment study on the introduction of tilapia species to Cape Verde, conducted in collaboration with the UN, was published and shared among involved partners in order to create the environmental, technical and institutional prerequisites for the **introduction of tilapia in Cape Verde** and enhance fish production and availability in the national market.
- The UN provided assistance in the revision of training tools for the **creation and management of small businesses** (Start and Improve Your Business) and their adaptation to the cultural, economic and administrative context of Cape Verde. This contributed to strengthen business development and improve the responsiveness of involved stakeholders, providing them with business tools and management trainings tailored to their needs.
- Following technical assistance provided by the UN in the field of **decent work**, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cape Verde adopted by resolution 19/2012 of 29 March 2012 a decree on a new model of labor contracting that is more responsive to the concept of decent work which included: extensive use of local labor, equity in targeting, equal treatment and non-discrimination, health and safety at work, the minimum level of remuneration, the protection in case of accident, working hours, the obligation to increase the number of jobs generated and its division by sex.
- The UN supported civil society organizations in piloting approaches to economical empowerment of rural women, namely supporting 50 women from grassroots groups of women, to enable them to better take advantage of **emerging business opportunities**, in particular linked to the growing tourism market. Capacity building was provided towards the development of entrepreneurial skills, the improvement of the quality of their products and market placement. The beneficiaries are producers of Aloe Vera based products, traditional ceramic, patchwork handicrafts, and traditional

cheese. As a result sales and orders have increased, in particular in the case of ceramic and patchwork handicrafts producers, enabling a greater number of rural women to gain a regular income.

Box 1 Success Story On the way to success as a business woman



Maria Ivonilda Martins, 51, is a bright and enthusiastic woman. Her energy and determination have made her a potential businesswoman in the handicrafts sector, producing patchwork handbags and accessories. Ivone, as she is usually known, uses African fabrics, adapting patchwork techniques to reflect local identity. She now makes a regular living out of her activity, consistently participating in fairs, responding to a growing number of orders and placing products in shops.

Ivone has come a long way in changing her lifestyle, which for over 20 years was marked by abuse and violence from her husband, economic dependency, and lack of access to **information** and **opportunities**. She sought help

from civil society organizations providing support services to survivors of gender-based violence, which helped her grow emotionally and boosted her self-confidence in achieving **economical autonomy**. Ivone always had handicraft skills, especially in the area of sewing; over the years she was a housewife; in addition to the household chores she made articles such as handbags, earrings and the like, contributing to the household's income, but as she herself says, *"I sold things, but I didn't know if I was making money or losing money."*

After separating from her husband, new perspectives opened for her as she had the opportunity to access information, training and mentoring that enabled her to reach her present situation and visualize where she wants to be three years from now. *"I see myself three years from now as a businesswoman who will have conquered the national market with my products, which will be all over the country's hotels. I want to be an Ivone who gives work to a number of women! Not just work though, I want to give them training and opportunities. Above all I want to increase production with their help and be able to arrive where I haven't got to yet: I don't want to stay just in Cape Verde, I want to go beyond the country."* This dream is achievable for Ivone because she has the **determination, skills** and **network** to do it. Her immediate short-term priorities are to invest her own resources - which she has learned to manage - in acquiring equipment and materials, to contract two more women and to increase her current production.

The story of Ivone, a mother of seven, is representative of over 50 rural women who



benefited from a UN Women supported project, implemented at local level by NGOs in collaboration with the National Gender Institute. The project worked with women and groups of women obtaining small and irregular incomes from activities such as production of ceramics, handicrafts, aloe based products and traditional cheese, to enable them to better position and grow their businesses, and to make the most of market opportunities linked *inter alia* to tourism.

Women and groups of rural women were supported to produce more diversified and market-oriented articles, exposed to the experience of other successful initiatives, given knowledge of alternative production techniques, small business management, including market analysis, costs and price setting, and supported to develop business plans and establish market networks. These interventions were implemented using a bottom-up approach, strengthening both stakeholders involved in supporting **women's economical empowerment** as well as individual/group producers.

The project is being carried out within the scope of the UNDAF and contributes to economically empowering rural women and reducing their vulnerability. In addition to the micro level action, several agencies are supporting policy and institutional level measures to promote entrepreneurship, including women's entrepreneurship.

Pillar 2 - Consolidation of institutions, democracy and citizenship

Background

According to the African Development Bank Report, *"the ambitious state modernization program launched in 2001 resulted in significant progress in terms of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public institutions to deliver services, reduce administrative burdens on citizens and firms, and enhance the state's capacity to manage the macro-economy."*³

The new Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (DECRPIII)⁴, which continues to propose reforms to *"meet the challenge of ensuring higher growth rates and greater economic diversification"*.

³African Development Bank, Cape Verde: The road ahead, 2012

⁴Approved in 2013



Areas of reform

Four areas of reform are prioritized: **i)** maintaining macroeconomic stability and reform of public finance management; **ii)** flexibility of the labor market and promotion of increased productivity, **iii)** improving the quality and relevance of education and training to fight unemployment; and, **iv)** improving the quality of infrastructure and services. Cape Verde is set to remain among the most stable countries in Africa in 2013-14, according to the Economist Intelligence Report⁵.

The challenges that Cape Verde faces in terms of **financing development** persist, with domestic resources still low despite the fiscal reforms, while external resources are likely to fluctuate and decrease in the future. Also, financial flows from the Diaspora could be channeled towards specific development objectives, as is or has been the case with some countries with strong emigration trends in North or West Africa.

A considerable part of UNDAF's pillar 2 is dedicated to **strengthening institutions involved in planning and control**, to ensure the **effective and efficient allocation and use of resources towards equitable development objectives**. In 2012 the UN provided support to strengthen the statistical system, as well as institutions involved in **national planning and budgeting**, and control institutions, such as the parliament. The One UN programme provided technical support towards the definition, implementation and monitoring of sectoral strategies and plans, while specifically



contributing to the public administration's capacity to capitalize on existing human rights protection systems at national and international level.

⁵Economist Intelligence Unit country report first quarter 2013



Cape Verde's efforts to **improve transparency and combat corruption** are recognized by the Corruption Perceptions Index, which put the country in 41th position in 2011, the third best in Africa. The state's choices to **consolidate governance** are regularly applauded by the development partners; although many challenges persist, including the country's vulnerability to drugs trafficking and money laundering.

Efforts towards the **modernization of the judicial system** are a challenge, and slow and bureaucratic procedures do not facilitate the efficient and effective provision of services. Pillar 2 focuses on security and justice, both key to good governance and to the enjoyment of all rights.

In 2012 the UN supported **judicial and police institutions**, as well as other key stakeholders, to improve institutional responses. The focus included legal and policy aspects of combating drugs and crime, as well as the strengthening of institutional operational capacities in specific

areas. The **justice system** was supported in their capacity to combat economical and financial crimes, while the assessment of needs and formulation of a programme for juvenile justice reform is on-going.

Last but not least, pillar 2 considers the importance of **civil society's participation in development processes**, both at strategic level and

for specific interventions, to ensure inclusive involvement, in particular of women and youth. Although in 2012 this line of action was not fully prioritized, progress includes capacity building for key stakeholders, contributing to their improved knowledge and skills for engagement on gender and on urban development issues. Capitalizing on the 2012 local elections, support **to electoral processes** was provided.

Capacity development is a key crosscutting theme, taking into account the pillar's focus on the consolidation of institutions, democracy and citizenship. Practically all initiatives under pillar 2 involve the strengthening of technical capacities of individuals, as well as organizational capacities, to ensure better functioning systems, structures, mechanisms and processes.

As the UNDAF completes its first year of implementation, a number of assessments and studies were undertaken, while specific support was provided to strengthen the statistical

Capacity
Building



system itself. These will provide substantive inputs to improve analysis and policy formulation, to identify **financial scenarios** within a context of fiscal constraint, and to orient the strengthening of functional and technical capacities of public institutions. In 2012 UN technical support was also directed towards the formulation of legal and policy frameworks, key to an enabling environment, which were elaborated based on consultative processes engaging the widest possible range of stakeholders.

2012 was therefore a year of particular engagement on **institutional capacity building**, while the focus on civil society participation will progressively become more important over the next few years of UNDAF implementation.

Whenever possible, capacity development capitalized on **south-south cooperation** and exchange fora such as the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP). In 2012 the National Institute of Statistics (INE), by virtue of the know-how acquired over the years, technically supported counterpart institutions in Senegal and Mauritania on new technologies (PDA, GIS) and specific survey modules, and hosted a visit tour from Guinea-Conakry to exchange experiences on the census.

Pillar 2 includes extensive **gender equality programming**, be it from the point of view of improving gender statistics and capacities for mainstreaming gender into planning and budgeting, or in the design and implementation of specific policies, as is the case in the domain of gender-based violence. Pillar 2 worked on human rights from the perspective of capacity

development of responsible public institutions, while a focus on specific groups was part of pillar 3, with its focus on disparities and inequity, with strong components of C4D, HIV/AIDS. Pillar 4 targets specifically climate change and environment sustainability.

Progress and Results

- To strengthen national statistical systems and capacities, the UN supported the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in its first comprehensive statistical operation under the *Multi-objective Continuous Survey (IMC)*, covering employment, child labor, living conditions, internal tourism and time use. The IMC, through the rotating inclusion of different survey modules, produces a continuous flow of statistics, fulfilling several information requirements, facilitating the standardization of procedures, improving the planning and flexibility of such operations, thus guaranteeing their improved quality and reduced costs. The first ever Time Use module will give visibility to the contribution of women's unpaid work to national economy and enable an analysis of factors underlying gender inequality.
- Capitalizing on the 2010 census, the UN supported the georeferencing of new buildings and updating of **census maps**, which will serve as a basis for key statistical operations in 2013. The UN supported the elaboration of the 2010-2030 demographic projections, vital for long term development



planning, and upon which health and education indicators were updated. Additionally, focusing on innovative ways of bringing producers and users of statistical information closer, for the first time in Cape Verde census information is available through an innovative and interactive platform based on Devinfo (http://devinfo.info/capeverde_censusinfo/). The UN also supported the training of journalists for improved statistical literacy.

- To strengthen the capacity of sectors to produce and use **data for improved analysis of social phenomenon**, the UN supported the Ministry of Education in the implementation of the first ever school census, as well as in the production and dissemination of education statistics. For the health sector, support was provided towards the informatization of live births from 2009 to 2012, enabling these groups to be monitored. Support was provided to improve data on immunization coverage, to resolve the lack of systematic and accurate data in this domain, and it was provided to help establish a Sanitary Information and Integrated Management System, which when operational will generate data generated for the National Health Observatory. The **information system** on morbidity was updated for non-communicable diseases, in conformity with international standards. Support was also provided towards improved treatment and dissemination of data, through the elaboration and publishing of the Health Profile of Cape Verde, under the African Health Observatory, as well as the inclusion

in the 2011 health statistical report of indicators on quality of prenatal care, births and newborn characteristics.

- The UN supported national partners towards the establishment of a Water and Sanitation Data Base, and the capacity of the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR) and the INE was strengthened to deliver improved **agricultural statistics** and prepare the groundwork for the forthcoming 2014 Agricultural Census. To resolve the lack of systematic data on crop production, support was provided for the establishment of a quick estimation method (agricultural production estimates from 2007 to 2010), with south-south technical assistance cooperation provided by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBSG).
- In terms of support to the **national planning system**, the UN assisted with the finalization of the DECRP III, at this stage through technical support to the definition of indicators for its M&E framework. Capacity development was provided for improved gender mainstreaming, as both the Government's Plan and PRSP have gender equality as a cross-cutting theme: a methodological manual was prepared and staff from the Ministry of Finance and 10 sectors were trained in the approach. For the Ministry of Rural Development a workshop at sector level was also conducted, and other such workshops are to follow for other sectors.
- In respect to **gender mainstreaming in enterprises**, the resolution on the "good



governance of public enterprises” envisions the elaboration of gender assessments and plans: in support of the implementation of this measure, a UN pilot programme provided technical support to a major semi-public enterprise, CV Telecom, to conduct a gender diagnosis and develop an action plan that is pending approval by the board.

Urban development

- In terms of urban development, a thorough situation analysis was supported, through which the urban profiles of 18 Cape Verdean cities were elaborated, as well as the **National Urban Profile for Cape Verde**. All were validated in workshops at both local and national levels, and urban development projects have been identified for each city/municipality, targeting the identified priorities. The UN supported the exchange of experiences and best practices on land planning and promoted the debate on such issues with civil society organizations, journalists, media professionals and social workers from different municipalities.

Strengthen institutional operational capacities

- In 2012 the parliament was supported in several ways: taking advantage of the commemoration of the **20th anniversary of the Constitution**, the constitutional model was discussed in a forum, while experiences in parliamentary reform were exchanged with the parliament of Brazil. The on-going discussion on parliamentary reform was also brought closer to constituents in the different municipalities of the country and the Diaspora, through public dialoguesessions. At a technical level, the parliament’s specialized commissions are

better advised, as their support staff has been trained in legislative processes, while the parliament’s information and documentation staff exchanged experiences and were trained in the context of the CPLP.

- The UN technically supported several sectors, at policy level and to strengthen institutional operational capacities. The health sector was supported to develop the National Sanitary Development Plan (PNDS, 2012-2016), which has been funded with the ONE HEALTH tool. Specific support was provided to guarantee that the PNDS is inclusive and takes into account equity, gender and handicap issues. Support was also provided for the elaboration of the national Mental Health Strategy, now under way. The strategic planning, management and budgeting capacities of the Direction of Planning and Budgeting (DGPOG of the Ministry of Health) and of the Ministry of Finance were strengthened through training provided to its staff, namely in Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks (MBB) byOne Health.
- The UN supported the **evaluation of the procurement system** for reproductive health supplies, and its findings and recommendations contributed to decision-making regarding pharmaceutical sector reform, an area of key importance, considering in particular UNFPA’s gradual phasing out in the acquisition of contraceptives and related commodities, now to be nationally funded and taken over. Staffs with responsibilities in this domain, at central and decentralized level,

were trained in planning and management of health supplies, the use of the information and management system, and CHANNEL software. In addition, support was provided for the revision of the national list of essential medicines.

SchoolCanteenProgramme

- The Joint UN Programme on Food Security and Nutrition at Schools contributed to the strengthening of national capacities in several ways: studies of the transition of the School Canteen Programme to the Government and management practices of school canteens were conducted and the analysis of cost-efficient alternatives to finance and operate the Programme to support decision-making was initiated. Based on the study's inputs a National School Feeding Strategy was prepared, under the coordination of FICASE, and submitted to technical partner ministries (MED, MDR, MS and MJERH). With respect to the integration of nutrition education into school curricula, a review of programmes and schoolbooks for pre-school, primary and initial secondary school was conducted, providing clear orientations for future improvements. Training on **best practices in food preparation** and handling reached 239 technical staff across all municipalities, while 135 school cooks and teachers responsible for school canteens were trained in food hygiene, contributing towards improved quality of school meals. Regarding school gardens – considered a key pedagogical tool for primary schools - a strategy for their implementation and management was defined and a guide for schoolteachers prepared which is currently

being pre-tested. In addition, existing best practices in school gardens were identified and experiences exchanged with schools on the island of Santiago.



Investment
in
earlychildh
ood

- The UN supported the **education sector** to conduct two studies aimed at identifying financial and political options for investment in early childhood, in particular preschool and parental education. In support of the universal implementation of the on-going curricula reform, the UN supported the training of primary school pedagogical coordinators in a competency-based approach, to be used with the new programs. Additionally, pedagogical coordinators from all municipalities were trained in special needs education, while a communication plan for WASH is in its final stage of preparation.
- With UN support, the MJEDRH prepared its Strategic Plan, to be analyzed by the consultative Youth Council and considered by the Cabinet. A database with the main information regarding youth organizations is now available and will support the political decisions and facilitate the Youth Federation's work. In addition, a roster of trainers was prepared and will be updated every year.
- The **Statute of Children and Adolescents** has been developed with UN support and submitted to the cabinet, along with the bill of law for its implementation and enforcement: for the first time all legislation related to children and adolescents are



gathered under one document, which foresees the restitution of children's and adolescents' rights by public institutions, civil servants, private institutions or individuals that threaten or violate their rights. The proposed revision of the Civil Registry Code was analyzed during a national consensus-building forum: the present code, dating from the sixties, requires improvement, taking into account in particular the widespread practices of



late registry of children in Cape Verde. Additionally, to support the good functioning of the emergency centers, which shelter children who are victims of abuse, neglect or abandonment, the UN supported the recruitment and training of 5 additional staff, while a study on scenarios for the reorganization of the emergency centers and other existing protection centers gets underway.

- The UN supported the implementation of the **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Law**: support was provided to draft the regulatory framework for the GBV law, which will enable key new services to be enacted and implemented. Also support was provided to draft procedures manual for the National Police, to harmonize response to GBV cases, and to set up a free GBV telephone line, operated 24 hours a day by the National Police. With a view to the establishment of the National Rehabilitation Programme for GBV offenders, a core technical team was trained with the support of a Brazilian NGO, who runs such programs under the “*Maria da Penha law*” in Brazil. Also, the Ministry of Justice (Prisons and Social Reintegration Directorate) is piloting two groups, with offenders that have suspended prison sentences (applied to first time offenders with small time sentences). Over 50 magistrates, lawyers and national police from all municipalities gathered for 2 regional one-day workshops on the application of the GBV law, to promote the coherent application of the law. At local level 229 stakeholders from local

authorities, NGOs, community associations and local services, participated in 9 workshops on the GBV law, creating an enabling environment at local level.

- On **migration issues**, the UN is supporting several studies, including on migration and gender, on second-generation emigrants in Europe, and the harmonization of data collection on migration in Cape Verde. The UN supported two trainings in the management of migration, a basic training for focal points from all municipalities, and an advanced one for the Ministry of Communities, the Institute of Communities and key stakeholders. These institutions and focal points are providing pre-departure orientation to potential migrants, and working towards the integration of migrants, as well as towards the re-integrations of returning migrants. Orientation guides have been published, for arriving immigrants, emigrants returning home, and on pre-departure to the USA.
- The UN supported national authorities involved in monitoring and reporting to treaty bodies. The draft reports on the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Children have been prepared, under the coordination of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Commission (CNDHC). The 2nd National Human Rights Plan is under development and will provide a framework for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of national and international human rights commitments. Additionally the Commission’s municipal



focal points were trained in the protection and promotion of human rights.

- The UN supported the implementation of the new **information and management system of social pensions**, and trained service providers of several institutions, responsible at local level for managing social pension and other benefits payments to beneficiaries. This system contributes to speedy and transparent processes, now handled locally, while providing better governance and liability of the payment system, which includes biometric signatures.
- The UN supported the Cape Verdean government in updating the legal and policy framework to combat drugs and crime, in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: at strategic level, the new National Program for Combating Drugs and Crime - PNI (2012-2016) was approved, and at the penal level a law on terrorism was approved, while a bill of law on smuggling of migrants was drafted. Additionally the process of auto-evaluation of Cape Verde, in the context of the mechanism to monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption, was concluded.
- The UN also supported operational capacities of law implementation institutions and agents to better prevent and **combat crime**: both magistrates and police were strengthened in terms of criminal investigation, including in the area

of forensic laboratory, and prevention capacities, including proximity policing. Police and judicial international cooperation was supported through capacity building of the staff of the National Interpol Office (BCN), after intensive specialized training with the Portuguese BCN. Members of ports and airports teams were trained in profiling cargo and passengers, for efficient border control to reduce illicit trafficking. About 174 law implementers, including police, magistrates and financial institutions have improved capacities towards implementation of interdiction measures to interrupt illegal smuggling at borders and money laundering, through a computer-based training, while 10 national staff from law implementing institutions attended an international FBI National Academy Associates (FBINAA) seminar on combating terrorism and the existing challenges and opportunities in Africa and the Middle East.

- Work on the **prevention** of drugs and crime focused on civil society actors, with support to the training of household heads on the role of parents in the prevention of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency and, for the first time, a nationwide survey on drug use was conducted in schools and with the general population, the results of which will inform evidence-based policy making.
- UN's support to strengthen capacities for effective justice focused on capacities to enable an effective combat against economical and financial crimes, with the participation of 90 staff, including magistrates, police and financial



institutions, in a conference on the role of the Prosecutor's Office in combating such crimes. Additionally, 40 law implementers were trained through a national workshop on anti-money laundering and combating terrorism financing.

- Taking into account the priority given by the government to the Juvenile Justice System reform, in view of the increasing levels of juvenile violence and criminality, a needs assessment was conducted and validated, upon which a joint UN programme is being formulated.
- The UN supported the network of women parliamentarians, considering its role in voicing gender issues and potential to influence decision-making: training in analysis and monitoring of gender policies was provided to members of the network, as well as to women parliamentarians from other CPLP countries. The network, committed to raise awareness on gender dimensions of the state budget, organized a one-day debate for all parliamentarians on gender-responsive budgeting, where consensus was reached as to the need to revise the state budget law, to integrate a gender perspective.
- As the National Program for Urban Development and Capacity Strengthening of Cities got under way, awareness-raising sessions were held on urbanization and territorial citizenship in all municipalities of the country, to engage stakeholders, such as local elected representatives,

associations and NGOs, on urban development.

- At the local elections of 1st of July 2012, the UN seized the opportunity to work with national institutions towards well-organized, credible and participatory electoral processes. Support was provided to political party delegates, journalists and the police on electoral processes and procedures, and also through campaigns to promote public awareness and participation in the elections.



Box 2 SuccessStory

Capacity development for the implementation of the GBV law: changing lives, contributing to equitable development

Mário Santos, guard at the National Court in Praia, has become an advocate against gender-based violence. In his case, what brought about such a change was his life story. For a period of his life, he contributed to his wife becoming part of the statistics on domestic violence. Then, one day he himself became part of the statistics, this time joining the list of men tried and sentenced of the practice of gender-based violence. *"Going through a trial helped me wake up and become aware of the seriousness of my action and allowed me to consciously chose a different attitude and behavior"*, says Mario Santos, who adds *"I went to the Judge who sentenced me to ask for a copy of the GBV law I had heard so much about, to read it and know what it was about, so that I could myself contribute to put an end to violence against women in our society. When I had those behaviors, I was not aware I was wrong. It was something natural and culturally accepted. Now, wherever I am, I try to share information with friends and colleagues, because I know it can't be like that. I now support my wife, as she supports me. My relationship with my children has improved. We are living together in a happier way. Whenever I am at home I help my wife with housework as well!"* According to Judge Maria das Dores Gomes *"This law is a very good law. We can see that in the future it will have a great impact and results on people's lives. I'm saying this because this law is working with behavior as well, and what we are trying to*

change is people's behavior towards gender-based violence, which has wide cultural acceptance". These personal testimonies about the implementation of the GBV Law reflect how the UN can make a difference, in this case through UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP jointly advocating and supporting the design of public policy, strengthening institutional capacities, contributing to the fulfillment of human rights. After just over a year and a half since the GBV Law's implementation, encouraging signs include the significant and increasing number of GBV cases being prosecuted (3,237 in the judicial year of 2011/2012), as well as the decreasing number of deaths by intimate partner (3 in 2011 against 6 and 7, respectively, 2010 and 2009). At institutional level, data on GBV prosecutions is available for the first time, as prosecution data is recorded based on crimes typified by law; the implementation of the GBV Law generated intense public and institutional debate, leading to progressive appropriation of its concepts and procedures; key new services are being implemented by several sectors; service providers are being trained; the increased awareness and capacity is contributing to an enabling environment for the establishment of inter-sectoral mechanisms. In 2012 the National Assembly established that 15% of the revenue generated by the management of property seized would revert towards combating GBV (Seizure of Criminal Property Act), ensuring a source of regular funding for the GBV Support Fund. This process represents a major advance in the achievement of the MDGs, through its contributing to the empowerment of women and the promotion of gender equality and equity.

PILLAR 3 - REDUCING DISPARITIES AND PROMOTING EQUITY

Background

Reducing **regional and gender disparities** by promoting access to services with respect to human rights is the main focus of this pillar. The UN contributions in this pillar are based on strengthening the integration of disparity reduction in national plans and strategies at central and local level, improving the quality of services and **universal access to services** and promoting the demand and use of services for

Quality and universal access to services

vulnerable populations, in particular youth and women.

Of the **Cape Verdean population** of approximately 500,000, more than **50% is under 25 years old** and children/youth (0-17 years old) represent 41.3% of the population according to the 2010 Census. However, projections conducted by the National Institute of Statistics shows a significant decrease in the proportion of population under 25 years old and children/youth 0-17 years old, which will represent only 28.7% by 2030. This trend, although slightly less drastic, is reflected in the proportion of 0-5 years old children, which would decrease from 13% in 2010 to 9% in 2030. The country is therefore in a position to benefit in the coming years from its demographic bonus. Therefore, investment may specifically address issues related to the **reduction in disparities and promoting equity**.

As mentioned earlier, the country is on track to meet at most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets by 2015, especially for education and health, and many of its development indicators stand out as exceptions for the region. However, disaggregated analysis shows that the country faces some geographical, gender and group-specific disparities. According to the latest data available on poverty, in 14 of the 22 municipalities the





poverty rates are above the national average. This includes 7 of 9 municipalities on Santiago Island and all municipalities on the islands of Fogo, Santo Antão and Brava. For the 7 municipalities of Santiago, the percentage of families who have a female head is higher than the national average (48%). Urban/rural disparities have also persisted with regard to most of the MDG targets and indicators, particularly those relating to poverty and the social-protection system, and to access to water and sanitation. Moreover, although recent data is not available, a review of the Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality shows an evolution from 0.43 in 1998, to 0.47 in 2007, after a peak at 0.53 in 2002.

According to 2010 data, only 10% of the population had no access to **safe drinking water**. 37% of the population does not have access to **sanitation**. However, disparities among islands, regions and urban/rural are again very significant.

Infant mortality rates decreased from 57.9 per thousand in 1995 to 23.0 in 2011. However, perinatal mortality is 26.3/1000 newborns. Regarding to this, particular attention must be paid to maternal health (maternal mortality rate is 48.4/100 000 newborn) as well as to neonatal and obstetric care interventions. With UN support the country achieved important results regarding maternal and child health, notably: i) more than 98% of children under five were vaccinated against polio; ii) approximately 98% of pregnant women had an HIV-AIDS test; and, iii) the number of attended births increased from 55 per cent in 1998 to 87 per cent. In 2012 the Government of Cape

Verde formally recognized the contribution of the UN on the achievement of results related to mother and child health by granting the Medal of Merit by the Prime Minister, as part of the national celebration of 35 years of successful work in reproductive health and child development.

Significant progress has been made in the overall contraceptive prevalence rate: the proportion of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a given point in time. Challenges remain regarding **reproductive health** issues for youth (only a 23 per cent prevalence rate), and across regions, according to the same source. Likewise, while the national HIV prevalence is 0.8 per cent, it reaches 2.3 per cent for youth under 30. In 2011 the Prevention Indicators Survey (APIS 2012) indicated that 43% of women and 27% of men declared that they had not used condoms during their previous involvement in high-risk sexual intercourse. However, 47% of women and 28% of men in reproductive age declared that they had HIV tests.

6 Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of Health 2011/
Prevention Indicators Survey (APIS 2012) – INE Cape Verde



Challenges remain regarding **reproductive health issues for youth**. The age of first sexual intercourse has decreased over the years. In 1998, the data indicated that the average age of first intercourse was 16.3 for girls and 15.3 for boys. In 2012, data from the Aids Prevention Indicators Survey (APIS 2012) show that, about 12% of young girls between 15-19 years have started their sexual life before the age of 15, and among the young boys this proportion is 17%. Both for males and females, early sexual relations are more common in urban areas. It is noteworthy that as a result of free availability of condoms 80% of girls and 84% of boys (15-19 years old) reported to have used a condom at their last high-risk sexual intercourse. According to the Ministry of Health in 2011, approximately

25% of pregnant women were under 19 years old. Due to the consequences of adolescent pregnancy not only for the young mothers and their children but also for the constraint to Cape Verde's development and achievement of some MDGs, this is an issue to be addressed.

Universal primary education has already been achieved and gender parity is real. The net enrollment rate is 94% for girls and 97% for boys.

Progress and Results

- Aiming to capitalize on the remarkable data on vaccination and pre-elimination of measles and rubella in Cape Verde, and in close collaboration with the technicians of the Ministry, an analysis of the costs and benefits of conducting a double campaign was conducted, and the Ministry decided to carry out this campaign in 2013.
- More than 50% of children under five have anemia. Regarding this, **annual campaigns** for deworming were carried out in 100% of primary schools and public preschools through joint efforts with the *Children Without Worms*. Also, iron was distributed in 100% of primary schools. In addition, the prevalence of worms in children at the primary school was surveyed through a partnership between the UN, Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Statistics, and



Children without Worms. This information will be used in the design of the National Plan for Nutrition in process of elaboration.

- 96% of technicians from the maternity and neonatal services from the “Hospital Regional de Santiago Norte” were trained in Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care. All the technicians working with **neonatal and mother care** in Health Centers from four municipalities of Santiago Island also attended this training. In addition, the technical capacity of doctors and nurses in the “Hospital Central da Praia” was improved in ultrasound diagnostics.
- The UN assured 98% of the needs for modern contraceptives. The country has not experienced shortages of modern contraceptives, and male and female condoms are made available free of charge. Reproductive health service providers in health centers from the Municipalities of Praia, and São Domingos, and from the “Hospital Agostinho Neto” were trained in use of implants (Jadelle).
- More than 95% of pregnant women have taken HIV tests through public services provided under the preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission program. All the positive cases have free access to anti-retroviral drugs. To reduce the abandonment of treatment, the monitoring of pregnant women and children with HIV was reinforced

through hiring of social workers who are responsible for counseling at community level.

- The support protocol for HIV/AIDS was updated according to the new WHO recommendations, and capacities were reinforced for the **empowerment of health professionals responsible** for its implementation. The Purchasing and Management Plan was revised to incorporate the needs of ARVs and other inputs, including tests.
- The Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism for HIV/AIDS (CCM) was restructured to respond to the challenges in terms of institutional arrangements and the HIV/AIDS context in the country. The UN is a very active partner of the CCM. Technical support for revision of the proposal submitted for a **Global Fund grant** was provided to the Technical Secretariat of the Committee. To complement the Global Fund, the UN allowed access to education and feeding to HIV/AIDS orphans.
- UN continued its support to youth centers and others spaces for youth counseling regarding reproductive health issues through capacity development and access to services. The work continues for better integration of services and counseling, including those related to HIV/AIDS. The ability of service providers for young people in RH health centers, youth

HIV tests



centers and NGOs has been strengthened through a training of trainers that will have a multiplier effect in 2013. This has been completed with the capacity building of youth centers in other areas, such as management and leadership, to better take in to account of the needs of young people through a multisectoral perspective.

- The coverage of **reproductive health services for adolescents and youth** in youth centers was expanded to four more municipalities (São Miguel, São Domingos, Ribeira Grande, and Ribeira Brava São Nicolau), which has increased overall coverage to approximately 50% of the municipalities. The national Youth Reproductive Health Services were evaluated with the aim to improve the quality of response from the health, youth, and education sectors, as well as from civil society, in order to meet the demand for services from adolescents and youth. This assessment will (re)orient the policies and services as necessary, taking into account the needs of adolescents and youth.
- A mapping of youth organizations in its final phase of implementation and a study on the **quality of services and the governance of the health system** has been conducted with UN



support. Both will contribute to future formulation of health policy.

- The Centre for Research in Gender and Family (CIGEF) at the University of Cape Verde (UniCV) has been strengthened through technical assistance by an institutional analysis that will be the basis for the design of an action plan for the next year.
- UN continued its support to the National Volunteer Programme. Technical and institutional capacities of



the National Agency were strengthened; national and regional teams were reinforced by the recruitment of national UN Volunteers in key areas. Volunteer management capacities involving organizations in Santiago, Fogo, São Vicente, Santo Antão, Boa Vista and São Nicolau were reinforced through training programmes. In the wake of the launch of the first ever State of the World's Volunteerism Report, public dialogues were held to promote **volunteerism**. In order to further the formal recognition of the volunteer contribution to development, the Passport of the Volunteer was approved. The statute and the mandate of the National Volunteer Corps were approved by the Council of Ministers and the Decree creating the Corps was published in August 2012.

- Further to the ratification of Convention 138 in 2011, the UN has provided support to the country to build institutional capacity to deal with **child labor** as well on increasing knowledge by funding a module on child labor into their employment and living conditions. With the establishment of the National Steering Committee, the country has created a framework to coordinate child labor actions. The next steps will be to support needs assessment of the different actors involved in the NAP implementation.

- The UN supported the preparation of three legal proposals together with the INPS (*Instituto Nacional de Previdência Social*) in order to strengthen institutional and governance capacity. These legal proposals will enable INPS: to better assure the payment of monthly contributions (coercive collection) and therefore maintain financial sustainability of the contributory system; to have a legal framework for the social security funds to be invested in financial markets; and, to strengthen the *tripartite* Governance of social security in Cape Verde, through the integration of employer and labor union representatives in the INPS board (model still under discussion). The first proposal was already approved by the Council of Ministers, and all of them have already been disseminated for public comment and discussions by the end of 2012.
- The production of a thorough and comprehensive document regarding the situation and the challenges faced by **Social Protection** in Cape Verde has allowed to define the “state of art” of social policies in the country and to identify possible next steps to be taken. The document has several times been mentioned in the speeches of the Minister, which illustrates the ownership of the document by the Ministry itself.



Box 3. Success Story

The future belongs to him

Carlitos (real name withheld), is a baby who, at 18 months old, is the pride of his mother, Catarina (real name withheld). She dreams of a happy future for her child, after having experienced the anguish of being told during her pregnancy that she was carrying HIV.

When Catarina found out that she was HIV positive, she was three months into her pregnancy and the world turned black and white for her. She believed that there was nothing positive left and that all of her hopes and dreams had ended in that moment. However, the health clinic where she was later treated put every type of care into action, from psychological and emotional care to the free disposal of anti-retroviral drugs and monitoring of her treatment. Faced with the real possibility of her child being HIV negative, if all precautions were taken and the full treatment was completed, Catarina did not hesitate. She never questioned the information provided, complying fully with all of the recommendations that were given to her, because her priority was guaranteeing that her son would not carry the virus. "I felt somewhat relieved and happy because I knew there was a possibility that my son would be negative and that was what most motivated me to keep moving forward." But the relief was never 100 percent until February of 2013, when she simply wrote, "I would like to say that today is the

happiest day of my life. Now I can say that I am happy. I have just received the results of my son's analysis and he is negative! I will never forget what the healthcare professionals said to me about doing the treatment correctly and never giving up, and that is what I did. Thanks to the treatment and to the support I received, today I know that my son and I can dream in color! My message that I leave for all pregnant women is that they take the test and if they are HIV positive, that they do everything that the healthcare service recommends and never give up."

What Catarina is referring to forms part of a project supported by the United Nations, namely by UNFPA and UNICEF, whose goal is to reduce the number of vertical transmissions of HIV to zero. This is an integral part of a comprehensive policy in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This project has contributed to promoting access to prevention through the various means which are available, as well as free care and treatment. The project has also supported the reinforcement of capabilities through training in all areas related to HIV for all professionals who work in this field, screening with rapid tests, pediatric care, and supervision of the structures of healthcare and follow-up with HIV-positive patients.

With the support of UNFPA, the services currently available to HIV-positive pregnant women include a full-time social technician who is responsible for all follow-up with the pregnant women, which has resulted in a decrease in the rate of abandonment of treatment. In 2012, 97% of pregnant women had an HIV screening test. The present rate of abandonment of treatment among pregnant women is situated at about 5%.

Pillar 4 - Environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change

Background

The islands of Cape Verde are characterized by **richness in biologically diverse**, yet fragile, ecosystems, which due to their uniqueness deserve a global conservation attention. To a great extent the productive sectors depend on the critical **balance between natural resources use and socio-economic development**. In this regard, environmental governance, which includes the participation of local communities, is essential in order to ensure sustainable development.

The importance of **protected areas to biodiversity conservation** was reiterated in the Convention on Biological Diversity's "Aichi biodiversity targets" that call for the effective conservation of at least 17% of each of the world's ecological regions on land and at least 10% of territorial seas by 2020. Cape Verde has, since 2003, created a national network of protected areas, which encompasses 47 protected areas that, due to their biological and geomorphological importance, require an effective management plan. The UNDAF is



supporting the operationalizing of 14 new protected areas, specifically on the islands of Boavista (7), Sal (4), São Vicente (1) and Santo Antão (2). In addition to clear demarcation of the protected areas boundaries, UN support focuses on the development of the essential management tools (i.e. management, business, and ecotourism), while mainstreaming gender in biodiversity conservation programs. The main goal is to **consolidate the protected area systems**, by enhancing management effectiveness and support the creation of appropriate tools and institutional frameworks to administer conservation actions, thus creating enabling conditions to successfully mainstream natural resources conservation in



productive sectors and to bring added value to tourism sector development.

Like most small island nations, Cape Verde is highly vulnerable to climate change. If the regional projection scenario is confirmed, the islands stand to be affected by decrease of rainfall, rising sea levels and higher temperatures, which can reverse some developmental gains and threaten environmental sustainability. Therefore, efforts have been placed on strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience in water for the agriculture sector and for consumption, through targeting selected communities, specifically the municipalities of Ribeira Grande, Porto Novo, Santa Cruz, São Lourenço and Tarrafal. Furthermore, climate change risks and opportunities have been successfully mainstreamed in the municipal development plans and all strategic documents relevant to the water sector.

Climate projections present a drier and hotter future for Cape Verde by 2100. Consequently, the water sector strategic plan must be "climate proof" to include all key adaptation opportunities and foster resilience to climate change risks.

Adaptation measures that increase the efficiency of irrigation and water consumption are being tested in several communities of the above-mentioned municipalities.

These aspects include the focus on local community adaptive capacity and **resilience** to climate-change as well as the upstream actions

on environmental governance ensuring the mainstreaming of climate-change in the development planning process. At the community level, through targeted affirmative action, the UN program has involved associations led by women, and local agriculture producers have benefited from the installation of efficient irrigation and agricultural production systems. As a result, local farmers have increased production and revenue. **Agricultural production** increases have also stimulated increased animal husbandry and created enabling conditions for agro-businesses to flourish. Schools gardens have been equipped with irrigation systems and received technical and agronomic guidance to ensure cultivation of essential crops for the school canteens, providing an excellent opportunity for awareness-raising and public education on climate-change and water saving techniques.

The use of **renewable energy** and enhanced **energy efficiency** as part of a low carbon emission development strategy, as well as a climate resilient regulatory framework and planning process, are essential for green growth and a green economy. Sustainable development can be achieved by strengthening the community participation and advocacy for sustainable natural resources at local and national levels. Cape Verde has in recent years experienced great progress in the energy sector: the national penetration rates of electricity have reached 95%. However, the country's dependency on fossil fuel for energy production has prompted the Government of Cape Verde to make substantive efforts on

Climatech
angeeffec
t

developing alternative sources of energy production, and it has set the target of 50% renewable energy penetration by 2020.

The UN supports the government in several areas of **renewable energy and energy efficiency**, in partnership with the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), including in improving the legal and regulatory framework for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, **training of human resources at the national level**, and promoting the development of pilot projects in order to demonstrate technical and economic feasibility and to incentivize investment in the sector. The UN has also supported the country in the development of a "**green economy**". Cape Verde inaugurated in November 2012 two additional Clean Technology Centers, attached to the Chambers of Commerce of "*Sotavento* and *Barlavento*", respectively. These centers' mission is to contribute to the

dissemination of the concepts and methodologies of cleaner production and efficient use of resources by companies, thereby enhancing productivity and improving environmental performance with reduced operating costs and environmental impact, which benefits workers and communities.

In terms of equity and the status of women, the program is contributing to a broader awareness at all levels of decision-making as to the importance of integrating a gender perspective in the diagnostic of problems, the formulation of policies, and the design of strategies for the implementation of programs. The socio-economic studies conducted show that the activities and land use practices and various natural resources are gender-based. Based on the findings of these studies, interventions were designed to guarantee a stronger participation of women in all processes and to promote a more equitable distribution of benefits and responsibilities on conservation and sustainable



management of natural resources.

A training program was designed to provide the coordination and implementation teams with specific tools for integrating gender into protected areas (PA) management plans, PA business plans, budgets, and communication tools.



In addition, training and awareness at the community level was conducted, contributing to the empowerment of women and a broader awareness of local partners and decision makers on gender issues.

Capacity development is another key crosscutting theme, taking into account the pillar's focus on climate change and environment sustainability. Practically all initiatives under pillar 4 involve the **strengthening of technical capacities of individuals and institutions**, to ensure better functioning systems, structures, mechanisms and processes. In 2012 UN technical support was particularly directed towards the formulation of legal and policy frameworks, including national development frameworks, ensuring an enabling environment, while also focusing on civil society participation to ensure sustainable development.

Through the **South-South Fund for Hunger and Poverty Reduction**, the municipality of Ribeira Brava on island of São Nicolau received a water desalination system (two units with an output capacity of 1200m³/day of safe drinking water). In addition to the technology deployment, the project ensured capacity development of local staff members to ensure system reliability and sustainability.

national strategy and a zoning plan to guide and prioritize biodiversity conservation interventions. In addition, a decree for the **creation of the autonomous authority for protected areas** was elaborated and submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers. All protected areas have their management, eco-tourism and business plans approved essential tools to operationalize the 14 new protected areas on five islands.

- The project document for the drafting of the third national communication to the UNFCCC, including the establishment of an **inventory system on greenhouse gas emissions**, was formulated and submitted to the convention secretariat, and implementation should start in 2013. A comprehensive inventory is expected to be carried out providing key information for the definition of an appropriate mitigation action plan (NAMA) for selected productive sectors. In addition, this report also updates national circumstances and climate change vulnerabilities assessments, aimed at developing adequate adaptation measures.
- To improve decision-making and mainstream climate change risks and opportunities into the main strategic plans and program, the UN supported climate change screening of the DECRP III, the water sector strategic plan and

Progress and Results

Protected areas management

- The national capacity for effective protected areas management was improved with the elaboration of the



the development plans of 5 municipalities. Furthermore, capacity of the national parliamentarians was strengthened in order to ensure that the national laws promote sustainable natural resources conservation and increase climate change resilience and adaptation. Civil society, the National Association of Municipalities of Cape Verde, the media association, technical staff from different sectors (i.e.environment, rural development, health, education, municipalities) were trained in climate proofing of policies and sectorial programs and plans.

- The **disaster risk assessment**, as an integral part of policy/decision making and a multi-disciplinary process, requires capacity building and institutional strengthening for risk assessment to be a priority in the implementation of risk reduction activities. National capacities of relevant institutions were strengthened, aiming both at understanding the country situation in terms of data and information, risk assessment activities, and institutional capabilities, as well as at diagnosing the country's readiness for disaster risk assessment.
- The UN created the enabling conditions, through pilot programs, for **recycled wastewater** to be channeled to irrigate new agricultural land in Santa Cruz. In addition, pilot projects on water use efficiency covering 7.3 hectares were

implemented benefiting more than 1,000 framers in 5 municipalities of Santiago and Santo Antão.

- **Soil and water conservation** measures for slope and watershed basin management were built to reduce run-off, increase recharge and groundwater availability in Tarrafal (2000m³), Porto Novo (2000m³), and Santa Cruz(5000m³). The arid land of Tarrafal received 371,863 plants of *aloevera* (111.6 ha) while in Santo Antão 273,306 plants were planted on 82 hectares of land.



Besides contributing to conservation of soil, the *aloe vera* has a potential to increase the revenue of local communities, provided that internal market is structured and that adequate conditions are in place to fully exploit the potential of this plant.

- The capacities of national technicians working on **crop protection** were reinforced for monitoring and analysis of pesticides residues in agricultural products and soils. A sample methodology was developed and implemented. Samples of agricultural products and soil were collected and transported to two laboratories for analysis in Germany and England respectively for further analysis.
- Training sessions on the islands of

Boavista, Sal, Santo Antão, São Vicente and Fogo, were conducted aiming at **strengthening the capacity** of local communities, civil society organizations, local and central officials, community organizers and extension workers in mainstreaming gender perspectives into all relevant tools for effective protected area management. The training delivered specific competency about the strategies and tools to facilitate gender integration in biodiversity conservation efforts.

Capacity Building

- During 2012, the epidemiological situation and occurrence of African Swine Fever in Cape Verde was further assessed and evaluated: in addition to the island of Fogo - where an original resurgence of this animal disease started in 2011 - specific focus areas were detected on Santiago and Maio islands. Disease control measures were





implemented, and technicians from both the laboratory and veterinary services of DGASP (*Direcção-Geral da Agricultura, Silvicultura e Pecuária*) benefitted from the provision of specific technical training and the delivery of equipment to increase their ability to diagnose and manage this deadly animal disease.

- **Awareness campaigns** for the conservation of forests -- 'One Tree per Family' -- were implemented on the islands of Santiago, São Vicente and Brava. Students planted and cared for more than 8,300 plants (fruit, medicinal, aromatic, ornamental and forest) around schools and houses involved in these "telefood" projects, as well as in the protected forestry areas of Serra Malagueta, São Jorge and Curralinho.
- In the area of energy, the ECOWAS Regional Centre of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) has been established, based in Praia. Ensuring technical assistance, ECREEE has developed several projects in the region gaining importance in addressing the problems of energy access in Africa. In 2012, three main projects were developed with ECREEE:
 - The project **"Promoting the Development of Market-Based Small and Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems in Cape**

Verde," approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in 2012.

- The project **"Greening the UN House,"** which is under implementation. Its first component is on Renewable Energy, with the installation of a 25 KW PV grid connected system (without batteries); the second is related to Energy Efficiency, with the conversion of lighting system by using LED high efficient lamps.
- The installation of a **photovoltaic lighting system** in the community of Chã Gonçalves, municipality of Cidade Velha.
- The Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme (Green Industry) was concluded. The programme aims were the sustainable development of industries in Cape Verde by introducing the concept of cleaner production and applying sustainable methods of production. The national stakeholders, including ministries, chambers of commerce, private enterprises and national consultants, developed and reinforced competences in cleaner production techniques and ISO 14001. Technical assistance was also provided and over eight companies are implementing these concepts, including ISO certifications. Two support Centres were established in the Chambers of



Commerce (Barlavento and Sotavento) in 2012.



This project, which consists of installing 22 light poles supplied by solar energy, fulfills an old dream for approximately 300 inhabitants of the district, who now feel part of the country's development process. As one local resident says, *"This was our dream, we didn't think it would happen. Now we are living our dream. Now when we have something to do, we will be able to do it with peace of mind, without having to rush through it, because before we had to do everything in a hurry, and so we ran the risk of not doing things properly. Not anymore, we know that we have lighting and that - being in a hurry - will not interfere with the way we do things. We can now visit people at night if we didn't have time to do it earlier. Now everything has changed."*

For the residents of the district, public lighting also strengthens security and promotes community life at night, apart from contributing to the domestic economy and having more time to spend with family.

Box 4. Success story

A mi n'detanoti n' sunhaku luz

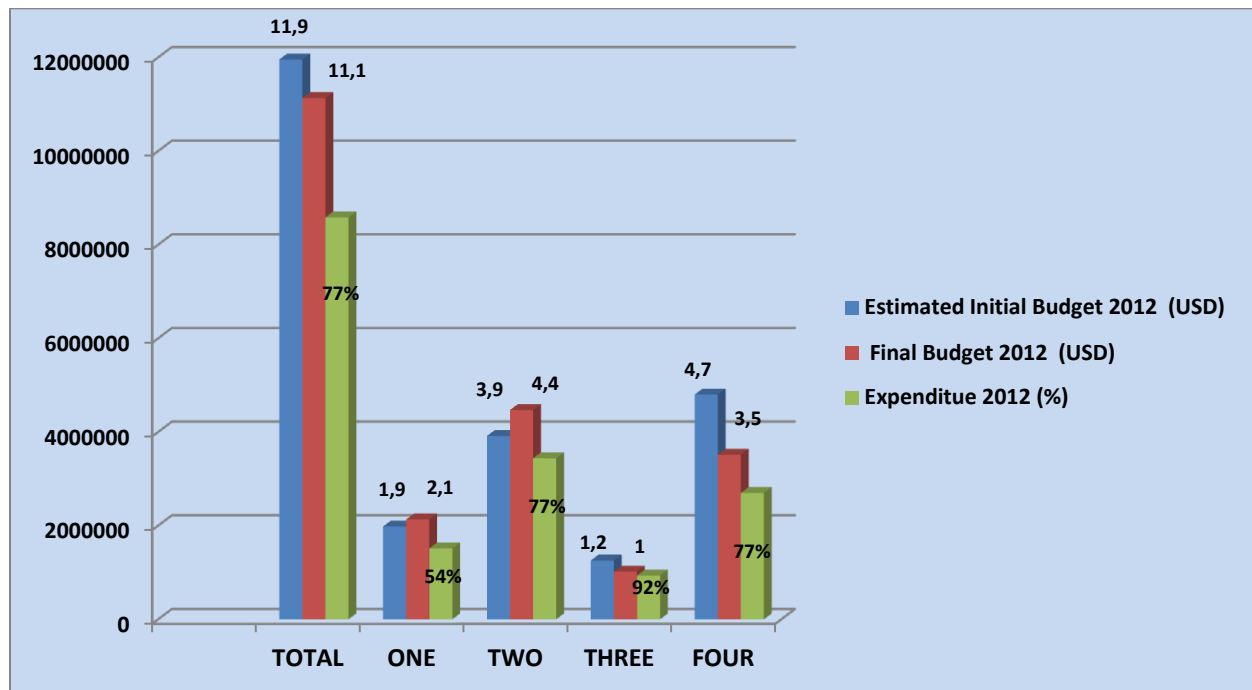
"A mi n'detanoti n' sunhakuluz (I went to bed and I dreamt about light) - One of the first verses of *batuko*, a musical form characteristic of the Island of Santiago - with African roots - which communicates collective memory. It was sung and expressed through dance on the inauguration day of the solar light poles in the district of Chã Gonçalves, in Cidade Velha, which was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2009.

In a partnership with national and municipal authorities, the implementation of the project counted on the support of UNIDO/ECREE, and in the near future, it intends to supply solar electricity to people's homes. Thus it is contributing to improving the living conditions and stimulating national development in the community. It emphasizes that the national authorities, by implementing the Strategic Plan for the energy sector, intend to provide the country with 50% renewable energy penetration by 2020, which is why the project, now completed in Gonçalves, will be replicated in other communities throughout the municipality of Cidade Velha - providing 100% coverage.



FINANCIAL SECTION

The following table provides a financial overview of the total and final 2012 budget as well as the expenditure in percentage, including by pillar as of 31 December 2012.



Pillar ONE Inclusive growth and poverty reduction

Pillar TWO Consolidation of institutions, democracy and citizenship

Pillar THREE Reducing disparities and promoting equity

Pillar FOUR Environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change

Cape Verde Transition Fund – CVTF

This financial performance section includes key financial data on the Cape Verde Transition Fund. The financial tables are prepared by the MPTF Office and the

financial information is also available on the Cape Verde Transition Fund website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CV100>).

All amounts in the tables are in United States dollars (\$).

Financial Overview

The following table provides a financial overview of the Cape Verde Transition Fund including the overall cumulative income sources, uses of funds and balance available funds as of 31 December 2012.



Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2012 US\$

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative		Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	4,373,4 45	1,846 ,252	15,526, 321
Sources of Funds								
Gross Contributions	2,411,678	2,240,678	16,695,261		Administrative Agent Fees	24,117	22,407	166,953
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,608	9,955	144,409		Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	20,189	14,110	48,301		Bank Charges	45	126	237
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-		Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-		Total: Uses of Funds	4,397,607	1,868,785	15,693,511
Other Revenues	-	-	-		Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(1,959,131)	395,958	1,194,460
Total: Sources of Funds	2,438,475	2,264,743	16,887,971		Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,757,634	798,502	-
Use of Funds					Closing Fund balance (31 December)	798,502	1,194,460	1,194,460
Transfer to Participating Organizations	4,373,445	1,846,252	15,526,321		Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	4,373,445	1,846,252	15,526,321
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-		Participating Organizations' Expenditure	3,876,191	1,620,565	12,359,106
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations								3,167,215

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP



As of 31 December 2012, the Cape Verde Transition Fund received contributions from five donors and the Expanded Funding Window (EFW) totaling \$16.7 million. In 2012, \$2.2 million was received. Additional sources of funds included the Fund and agency-earned interests, which totaled \$24,065 in 2012.

In 2012, \$1.8 million was transferred to four Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent fee is charged at the approved rate of 1% on contribution deposited. In 2012, the fee totaled \$22,407. Other use of funds included bank charges, which totaled \$126 in 2012. The balance of funds available for programming as of 31 December 2012 was \$1.2 million.

Donor Contributions

The table below displays the breakdown of the contributions (deposits) received. In 2012, \$2.2 million was received in donor contributions as a final tranche from the Expanded DaO Funding Window (EFW) and Luxembourg. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, donor contributions to the Cape Verde Transition Fund amounted to \$16.7 million.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2012 US\$			
Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total
AUSTRIA	684,225	-	684,225
Expanded DaO Funding Window (EFW)	3,462,000	473,000	3,935,000
LUXEMBOURG	1,767,678	1,767,678	3,535,356
NETHERLANDS	1,105,280	-	1,105,280
NORWAY	1,435,400	-	1,435,400
SPAIN	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Grand Total	14,454,583	2,240,678	16,695,261

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP



Interest Earned

As highlighted in table [3] below, the total cumulative interest to date is \$192,710. Details of earned interest are outlined below:

Fund-Earned Interest

Fund earned interest amounted to \$9,955 in 2012. This amount is an additional source of income for the Cape Verde Transition Fund and increases the amount of funds available for programme 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. There funded interest is also available to support programming funding. In 2012, the interest generated by Participating Organizations was \$14,110.

Table 3. Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels, as of 31 December 2012 US\$

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Fund Earned Interest (Administrative Agent)	134,454	9,955	144,409
Total - Fund Earned Interest	134,454	9,955	144,409
UNCTAD	7,834	1,103	8,937
UNDP	9,517	7,657	17,174
UNDP (UNV)	-	591	591
UNESCO	886	973	1,859
UNFPA	1,049	-	1,049
UNIDO	2,161	2,066	4,227
UNODC	11,803	1,719	13,522
UNWOMEN	941	-	941
Total - Interest Income Received from PO	34,191	14,110	48,301



Total Interest Earned	168,645	24,065	192,710

Source: MPTFOffice, UNDP

Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2012, the Cape Verde Transition Fund had approved and transferred programme funding for a net total of \$15.5 million to 8 Participating Organizations. The distribution of approved funding by Participating Organizations is summarized in the tables below.

Table 4. Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations, as of 31 December 2012 US\$

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of	Current Year	TOTAL
	31 Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012	
FAO	1,971,055	939,200	2,910,255
ILO	308,878	-	308,878
IOM	545,210	-	545,210
ITC	113,045	-	113,045
UNCTAD	421,995	-	421,995
UNDP	1,692,447	-	1,692,447
UNDP(UNV)	179,953	-	179,953
UNEP	177,696	-	177,696
UNESCO	435,441	-	435,441
UNFPA	1,222,079	-	1,222,079



UNHABITAT	500,279	-	500,279
UNICEF	1,026,018	23,390	1,049,408
UNIDO	1,218,010	-	1,218,010
UNODC	2,059,805	-	2,059,805
UNWOMEN	297,744	-	297,744
WFP	725,931	815,250	1,541,181
WHO	784,483	68,412	852,895
Total	13,680,069	1,846,252	15,526,321

Source: MPTFOffice, UNDP

As highlighted in Table [5] below, no additional funding was approved in 2012 in support of the 2012-16 UNDAF priority areas. However, additional funding of \$1.8 million was approved in 2012 in support of the on-going, multi-year Food and Nutrition Joint Programme that was approved under the 2008-2011 One Programme.

Of the \$13.7 million transferred to Participating Organizations to date, FAO received that largest overall amount of funding (19 %) followed by UNODC (13 %), UNDP (11 %) and WFP (10 %).



Table 5. Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Pillars, as of 31 December 2012 US\$

Pillars	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
2008-2011 One Programme			
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	3,353,536	-	3,353,536
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,648,846	-	1,648,846
Quality of the Education System	866,861	-	866,861
Participation of Youth	340,942	-	340,942
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,451,863	-	1,451,863
Child and Social Protection	357,874	-	357,874
Food and Nutrition	1,653,750	1,846,252	3,500,002
Coordination	71,937	-	71,937
2012-2016 One Programme			
Economic Graduation and Integration in Global Economy	782,500	-	782,500
Strengthening of Security	2,217,696	-	2,217,696
Consolidation of Democracy	934,264	-	934,264
Total	13,680,069	1,846,252	15,526,321

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Expenditure

As of 31 December 2012, a total of \$12.4 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure, which is equivalent to a delivery rate of 79.6 percent. As highlighted in table [6] below, the financial delivery rate for the 2008-11 joint programmes financed in support of the Cape Verde UNDAF 2008-2011 is near 90 percent indicating that most Participating Organizations have satisfied their financial liabilities and many will provide final financial report in 2013 with the exception of the ongoing Food and Nutrition joint



programme that will remain operational through 2014.

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. 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>).

Table 6. Expenditure by Pillars, as of 31 December 2012 US\$

Pillars	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
2008-2011 One Programme					
Promotion of Growth and Economic Opportunities	3,353,536	2,963,957	214,691	3,178,648	94.78
Environment, Energy, Disasters Prevention and Response	1,648,846	1,354,976	201,933	1,556,910	94.42
Quality of the Education System	866,861	760,593	72,446	833,039	96.10
Participation of Youth	340,942	240,569	78,509	319,078	93.59
Contribution to the Reform of the Health Sector	1,451,863	1,027,757	265,639	1,293,396	89.09
Child and Social Protection	357,874	382,966	(39,022)	343,944	96.11
Food and Nutrition	3,500,002	369,122	721,649	1,090,770	31.16
Coordination	71,937	54,416	380	54,797	76.17
2012-2016 One Programme					
Economic Graduation and Integration in Global Economy	782,500	705,291	34,304	739,595	94.52
Strengthening of Security	2,217,696	1,910,886	62,857	1,973,742	89.00
Consolidation of Democracy	934,264	968,010	7,177	975,187	104.38
Total	15,526,321	10,738,542	1,620,565	12,359,106	79.60

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Under the 2012-16 One Programme, a total of \$3.9 million was approved in 2011 and a total of \$104,338 was reported as 2012 expenditure against the previous transferred amount.



Table 7. Expenditure by Participating Organizations, as of 31 December 2012 (in US\$)

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
FAO	2,910,255	1,688,064	58.00
ILO	308,878	291,510	94.38
IOM	545,210	522,381	95.81
ITC	113,045	101,284	89.60
UNCTAD	421,995	363,153	86.06
UNDP	1,692,447	1,662,052	98.20
UNDP (UNV)	179,953	158,145	87.88
UNEP	177,696	155,208	87.34
UNESCO	435,441	400,436	91.96
UNFPA	1,222,079	1,222,023	100.00
UNHABITAT	500,279	498,187	99.58
UNICEF	1,049,408	1,025,880	97.76
UNIDO	1,218,010	1,090,887	89.56
UNODC	2,059,805	1,952,228	94.78
UNWOMEN	297,744	242,940	81.59
WFP	1,541,181	435,107	28.23
WHO	852,895	549,623	64.44



Grand Total	15,526,321	12,359,106	79.60
-------------	------------	------------	-------

Source: MPTF Office, UNDP

Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

Current UNDG Categories/	Revised Harmonized Categories
1. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	1. Staff and other personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials
3. Training of counterparts	3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation
4. Contracts	4. Contractual Services
5. Other direct costs	5. Travel
6. Indirect Support Costs	6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts
	7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs
	8. Indirect support costs

As highlighted in Table [8] below, a total of \$11.4 million was reported as Programme costs and \$908,546 as indirect costs. This corresponds to an expenditure rate of 79.60 percent for total programme costs and 7.93 percent for total indirect support cost.

As indicated below, the largest percentage of programme funding is committed to personnel costs through the One Fund.



Table 8. Total Expenditure by Category, as of 31 December 2012 (in US\$)

Category ⁷	Expenditure			Total Programme Cost %
	Prior Year as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	2,338,383	-	2,338,383	20.42
Personnel (Old)	3,665,811	-	3,665,811	32.01
Training of Counterparts (Old)	1,023,143	-	1,023,143	8.94
Contracts (Old)	2,336,016	-	2,336,016	20.40
Other direct costs (Old)	573,476	-	573,476	5.01
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	682,506	682,506	5.96
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	62,766	62,766	0.55
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	77,381	77,381	0.68
Contractual Services (New)	-	13,247	13,247	0.12
Travel (New)	-	274,369	274,369	2.40
Transfer and Grants (New)	-	109,759	109,759	0.96
General Operating (New)	-	293,704	293,704	2.56
Programme Costs Total	9,936,828	1,513,732	11,450,561	100.00

⁷Standard UNDG Budget Categories used in all MPTFs to enable standardized financial reporting across all Participating Organizations



IndirectSupportCosts Total	801,713	106,832	908,546	7.93
Total	10,738,542	1,620,565	12,359,106	

Source: MPTFOffice, UNDP

The reporting of Indirect Support Costs depends on each Participating Organization rules and regulations. The Indirect Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt or at a later stage by a Participating Organization. Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the allowed 7percent for on-going projects. When all projects are financially closed, this number should not exceed 7percent.

Balance of funds

As per the Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2012, a net amount of \$15.5 had been transferred to Participating Organizations. This is 93 percent of gross donor contributions to the Cape Verde Transition Fund, with the remaining 1 percent representing the AAfee. The balance of\$1.2 millionis available to be allocated to programmatic activities. The unutilized balances remaining with Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2012 was \$3.2 million, which is 20 percent of transferred amount.

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 2012, was as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent fee:** One percent charged at the time of donor deposits and is for the entire duration of the Cape Verde Transition Fund. In the reporting period \$22,407 was deducted as AA-fee. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, \$166,953 has been deducted as AA-fee.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7 percent indirect costs. In the reporting period \$106,832 was deducted as indirect cost by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, this amounted to \$908,546.
- **Direct Costs:** May be charged to the Fund to cover costs associated with the secretariat services and overall coordination as well as Fund level reviews/evaluations. In 2012, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.



Transparency and Accountability

The MPTF Office provides regular information on the operations of Cape Verde Transition Fund on its GATEWAY. The MPTF Office GATEWAY is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are posted on the GATEWAY which provides easy access to over 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.