

TRAC3 Category II Funding

Immediate response to the 2017 drought in Cabo Verde

1. COVER PAGE



Country: Cabo Verde


Implementing Party: UNDP Cabo

Verde

Programme Period: December 2017 to December 2018;
Programme Components:
Coordination: National and local coordination structures reinforced to engage in, coordinate and lead participatory and decentralized response associated with the 2017 EPM-DA;
Needs Assessments and recovery frameworks: Multi-sectoral needs assessment and recovery framework elaborated .
Project Title: Immediate response to the 2017 drought in Cabo Verde
Project ID:
Project Duration: 12 months;
Management Arrangement: Direct Execution Project (DEX);

Total Budget	US\$ 100 000
Allocated resources:	US\$ 100 000
• Government	_____
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ Donor	US\$ 100 000
• In kind contributions :	_____
• Unfunded budget:	_____

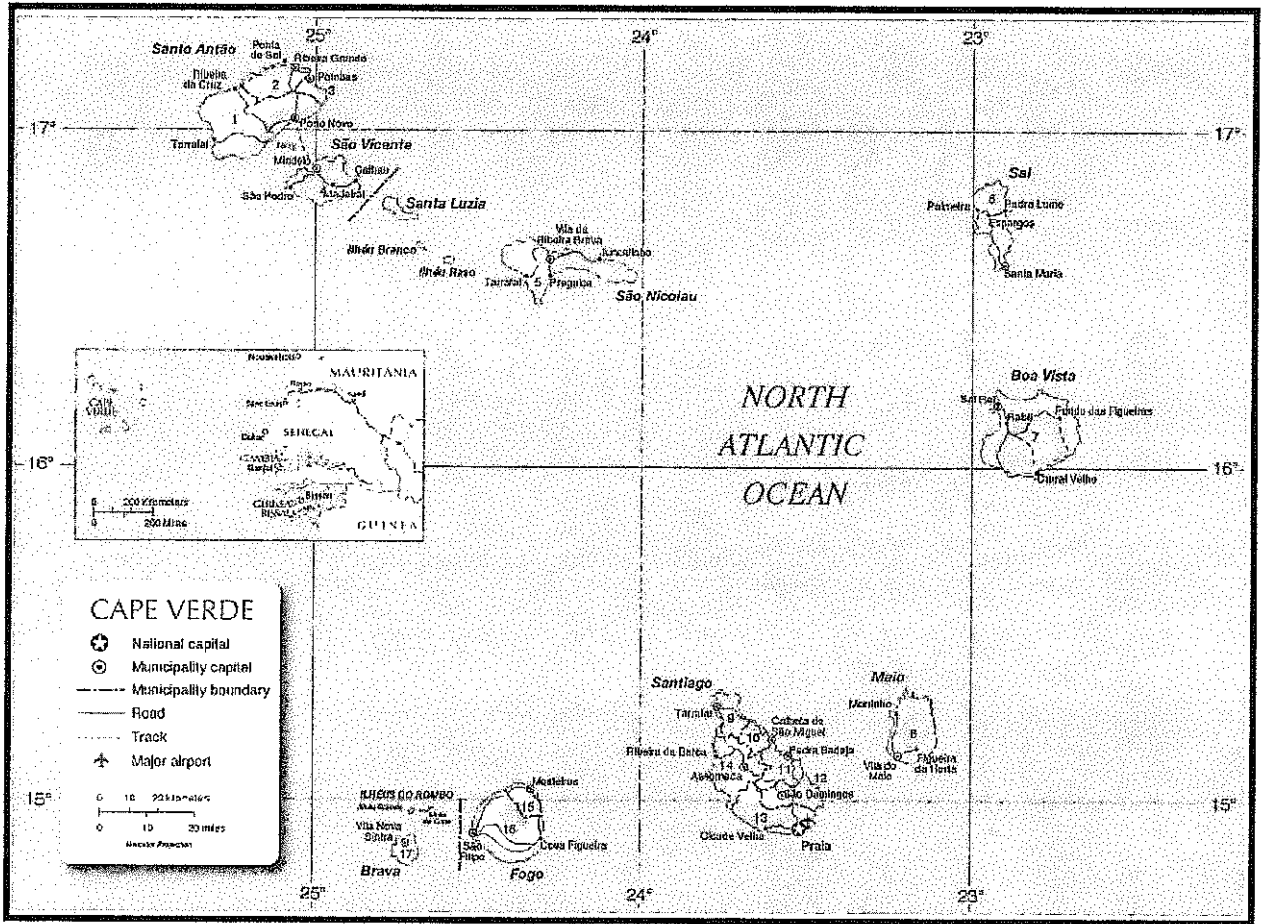
Agreed by (UNDP):



DRR P&O

20/12/2018

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS



Geographical location of Cabo Verde. **Source:** INGT, 2017.

Cabo Verde is an African archipelago country composed of 10 islands (nine of them inhabited) and 13 islets located in the Macaronesia Region, on the North Atlantic Ocean, 570 km off the coast of West Africa. As a Small Island Development State (SIDS), it presents an environment system with a high degree of fragility and vulnerability facing the occurrence of extreme natural phenomena, especially droughts. As a Sahelian country, it is exposed to agrometeorological drought, and has low coping capacities to climate change.

The 2017 agricultural year has evolved very unfavorably, contrary to the seasonal forecasts delivered by the Agrhyment Center, which predicted a globally “normal” to surplus rainy pattern for the campaign and entire Sahel region. The normal rainy season being August–October, the impact of the lack of rain during the rainy season in 2017 has already become clear and is worrisome to national authorities, with classic signs of drought already apparent in agricultural areas, such as lack of pasture for cattle, very under pressure livestock with prices of meat and livestock decreasing, and other foodstuff prices increasing both in cities and in the rural areas. National institutions responsible for nutrition and school feeding programmes are anticipating heightened needs in the months to come. The foreseen effects of the drought are estimated to be the worst, when a succession of events of extreme drought and food crisis happened in the 1970s; widespread throughout the archipelago in 1972, followed by events of similar magnitude in 1977.

Data from the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (IDRF 2015) show that about 24.2% of the Cabo Verdean population lives below the “poverty line” and 9.2% live in extreme poverty. The poverty rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas, the primary sector plays a very important social role. Agriculture employs 22% of the country's active population, and this figure reaches 82% in rural areas (INE, 2013). Considering the current scenario of lack of rainfall, reflecting both the scarcity of agri-food products and rising

prices, the state of food and nutritional insecurity of families is considerably worsened, thus reducing economic access to food. According to the data from the Economic Analysis of Families³, the islands of Santiago and Santo Antão will be the most affected.

The foreseen effects of the drought – estimated to be the worst since 1977- are the reduction of the net income and increased food insecurity of the rural families, with possible impact on children's health and wellbeing. This is particularly linked to the marked predominance of rainfed agriculture versus irrigated agriculture, and the chronic water scarcity affecting the archipelago, which turns into catastrophic in cases of drought. In addition, it is important to note that, while a very small percentage of Cabo Verde's land is arable (9% of the territory), a remarkable percentage of its households (36%) is classified as agricultural, as many families undertake agricultural activities which supplements their livelihoods. It is expected that the impact of the drought will be most poignant on women and girls, which constitute the majority of rural population, and female-headed households, which constitute the majority of single-households in Cabo Verde, as especially in several rural municipalities where female-headed households may represent as much as 60% of households.

The ongoing severe drought will imply the reduction of the net income and water availability and the possibility of increased food insecurity among rural families, with possible impact on children's and other vulnerable populations' health and well-being. At the national level, rainfed agriculture has a significant meaning in social, economic and cultural terms. According to the Government Drought Emergency Plan (EPM-DA), based on a partial vulnerability assessment, as of end October, a minimum of 17,203 agricultural households (62.3% of rural households) are particularly vulnerable to the situation of low farm production during 2017, due to the extreme drought and food crisis, hence it can be inferred that at a minimum of 18% of the population is at risk and in need of livelihoods support. The reduction of the net income of rural families is associated with the possible degradation of the nutritional and health status of vulnerable populations in rural areas, but also with different survival strategies which may increase the ongoing rural-urban exodus and the pressure for limited resources, like water, sanitation, housing, and jobs in the cities.

Overall, the drought diminishes the ability of rural families to access basic products, aggravating food insecurity and triggering survival strategies, especially rural-urban migratory waves in search for new forms of livelihoods, with all the inherent implications. According to the Government emergency plan, since Cabo Verde is a country that is structurally dependent on the outside world for the supply of food, the drought situation will have an impact on the balance of payments.

Government Response

In order to ensure response to immediate needs related to the current drought and low agricultural production, and to guarantee the livelihoods of the affected families, a National Emergency Program for Mitigating Drought and the Bad Agricultural Year of 2017 Campaign (EPM-DA) is in place. This Emergency Program has been developed by the Government, with FAO support, to mitigate the effects of the drought and the adverse agricultural in the current year, comprised by three broad groups of measures:

- Livestock Protection;
- Water scarcity management;
- Creation of alternative revenue-generating activities for affected families;

The EPM-DA has national coverage and is foreseen to be implemented by the municipalities. It will run for 18 months. The measures envisaged within this Emergency Program will have a total estimated cost of 765,000,000 ECV (Seven hundred and sixty-five million escudos, the Cape-Verdean currency unit), equivalent to USD 7,000,000. In this frame, the Government has called the support of international partners to support the emergency plan in the drought context.

In order to coordinate the response to the drought and implementation of the EPM-DA, the Government has created a National Technical Steering Committee for the coordination of all emergency operations, under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. Also, local steering committees are being created in all municipalities to design and oversee implementation of proposed municipal drought-response plans.

In addition to the immediate measures foreseen in the EPM-DA, the Government intends to undertake a socio/economic vulnerability study in order to assess the overall actual and foreseen social impact of the drought, identify social needs of potentially affected populations and foresee mitigation measures. The Ministry of Social Inclusion is carrying out an exercise based on the social registry data to identify, in each municipality, vulnerable households whose primary source of income is in the agricultural and in the livestock sector.

Another preliminary assessment conducted by FICASE (Cabo-Verdean Foundation for School Social Action - responsible for school feeding programmes) was undertaken between September and October 2017, following the start of the school year. FICASE analyzed the impacts of the drought and food crisis on the implementation and functioning of the regular national school feeding program, with technical visits in three (3) islands, and seven (7) municipalities, leading to preliminary identification of nutritional needs to be met by the school feeding programme

In this context, accurate and complete data and information on the socio-economic impact is still needed, particularly data which could form the basis of a multi-sectoral and holistic recovery intervention. The Government is currently preparing an official request for support by the UN for the undertaking of a multisectoral needs assessment on the drought crisis.

The Government has also already established a consultation framework with partners, such as local delegations of agriculture, social services of the local municipalities and community associations. Nevertheless, the needs of data collection and its analysis are far from being met as coordination mechanisms set up at the national and regional level remain insufficient to face the challenges of national and especially local authorities to engage in, coordinate and lead participatory, participative and decentralized humanitarian response for this slow-onset crisis. The EPM-DA has national coverage and is foreseen to be implemented by the municipalities. In this regard, the Government has created a Permanent Technical Steering Team (ETP) for the coordination of all emergency operations, under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. Also, local steering teams are active at the municipal level to design and oversee implementation of proposed municipal plans. The ETPs, both at national and local level are composed by DGASP-MAA, ANAS-MAA, DGPOG-MAA, ANMCV, NGO Platform, DGP-MF, DGC-MNEC, DGFIS-MEFIS and Chambers of Commerce. However, human resources capacities are insufficient, particularly at the local level, particularly on coordination, planning, RBM and generally M&E, and this is an obstacle to the effective implementation of drought response emergency actions which require coordination of a variety of actors.

Rationale for the Intervention

While the immediate response in the agricultural sector is vital to protect livelihoods and well-being of affected populations, there is a need to deepen the socio-economic assessment well beyond the agricultural sector, to ensure response targets all at-risk populations. Hence, UNDP together with the UN system has advocated for the need for a multisectoral needs assessment and recovery framework, capable of capturing foreseen impact in all sectors, and recommending actions to mitigate the impacts of the crisis on the population. UNDP's support to immediate response will seek to support the multi-sectoral needs assessment of the impacts of the current drought and food crisis in affected localities, in particular, in the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, and Santiago, which have a high percentage of the population relying on agriculture, livestock and others agricultural activities to generate income. Critical crop and livestock losses in these areas will lead to food shortages and exacerbation of social vulnerability, particularly for mono-parental families led by women. Also, failure to adequately integrate a multisectoral and resilience-based recovery approach into the territorial-based initial response now could compromise the limited gains already achieved in development in high-risk regions in the country. UNDP's expertise will help the Government to maintain a focus on improving resilience in affected communities and ensuring that the drought recovery process is undertaken building-in risk mitigation and resilience measures. Further, UNDP will support coordination of implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation at the local level, particularly through the local development platforms established at municipal level, to ensure that emergency interventions are visibly responding to locally-set priorities and that impact of the Government response programme is monitored and evaluated on a regular basis, linked to longer-terms local development efforts, and that there is enough

information to support to evidence-based decision making and transparency in emergency aid management. Enhanced coordination will ensure the integrated treatment of different sources of information to lay the foundation for efficient early recovery in a cross-cutting approach to prevention and preparedness for future drought risks, maintaining vulnerable populations at the core.

Hence, this project will contribute to improved coordination of the response, particularly with regard to participatory planning, M&E and reporting, as well as to a multi-sectoral evaluation of needs and the development of a holistic and multisectoral recovery framework . We foresee complementary activities to ongoing resilience initiatives underway in Cabo Verde, including with support from UNDP and other UN agencies.

3. PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

The overall goal of this proposal is to support a resilient and sustainable recovery process for the 2017 drought. It foresees support to the Cabo Verdean Government in implementation of the National Emergency Program for Mitigating Drought and the Severe Agricultural Year of 2017 Campaign (EPM-DA) through support to national capacities for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of a decentralized response to the drought. It also foresees support to broaden the scope of the needs assessment and recovery frameworks through a multisectoral, holistic and resilience-based approach.

This intervention will focus on the following three interlinked Outputs:

<p>Output 1 :</p>	<p>National and local coordination structures reinforced to engage in, coordinate and lead participatory and decentralized response for slow-onset disasters and crisis is reinforced, as part of the emergency response associated with the 2017 EPM-DA;</p> <p>Strengthen coordination structures at national, regional and local levels to improve data collection, planning, M&E and reporting on emergency interventions, through a participatory process involving all stakeholders;</p>
<p>Output 2 :</p>	<p>A multi-sectoral assessment and recovery framework for the drought crisis are available.</p> <p>Provide technical support for the implementation of a multisectoral needs assessment ensuring adequate analysis of areas of expertise of UNDP. Provide technical support for the elaboration of a recovery framework for the drought crisis with a strong emphasis on resilience and risk reduction. Both will be undertaken in cooperation with other UN entities (eg. OCHA, FAO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN etc.),</p>

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This proposal will be implemented over a 12-month period starting Mid-November 2017. UNDP Country office Cabo Verde will perform the project activities. Also, as a Direct Execution Project (DEX), UNDP CO Cabo Verde will handle the Project Coordination, management and monitoring adherence to this proposal. Since the purpose of this plan is to complement the interventions of the Government of Cabo Verde, it will be executed in close collaboration with the Government of Cabo Verde (at different levels: national, regional and local), particularly the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and communities, as well as with selected municipalities. . The UNDP Country Office will receive and manage the requested funds. Therefore, UNDP will handle the coordination, management, and the monitoring of the project by the work plan which forms the basis of its implementation. All essential steps will be taken into account to ensure that UNDP is accountable for project management, project results and the implementation of the project as well as the efficient use of the requested resources.

5. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description Amount	
<p>Output 1: National and local authorities reinforced to engage in, coordinate and lead participatory and decentralized response associated with the 2017 EPM-DA;</p> <p>Indicator 1: Availability of framework documents on coordination of participatory and decentralized mechanisms between the national and local governments, and other humanitarian and development actors; Baseline: 0; Target : 1;</p> <p>Indicator 2 : Number of outcome decisions at coordination meetings by the Permanent Technical Steering Team (ETP) Baseline: 0; Target : 9;</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of result-oriented consolidated reports, at the municipal level, prepared on the implementation of the drought response recovery framework. Baseline: 0; Target : 22;</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthen municipal teams with additional human resources and/or methodologies and tools for participatory implementation and M&E of the emergency response</p> <p>1.2 Technical advice to the national steering committee on coordination, M&E and reporting</p> <p>1.3 Technical advice for data collection, analysis for evidence-based decision making on crisis response implementation</p> <p>1.4 Technical advice on communication campaigns</p> <p>1.5 Technical advice on methodologies for participatory management of emergency plan at municipal level</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP	TRAC 113/Cat 2	Consultancy , UNVs, Coordination Meetings, Capacity Building and Training; Workshops, Travel Costs, Operational and Administrative Logistics;	50,000

							Amount
<p>Output 2: A multi-sectoral assessment and recovery framework for the drought crisis are available. ;</p> <p>Indicator 1: A multisectoral needs assessment is conducted</p> <p>Indicator 2: A Recovery Framework is prepared for the national and local level</p>	<p>2.1. Technical support on the methodology of the multi-sectoral assessment</p> <p>2.2. Technical support for implementation of the multi-sectoral needs assessment particularly on early recovery, and other areas of UNDP expertise</p> <p>2.3 Technical support for the preparation of the drought recovery framework,</p> <p>2.4 Field missions</p> <p>2.5. Support to PDNA-trained resource persons to participate in needs assessment and recovery framework preparation</p> <p>2.6 Multi-stalker validation workshop for the Recovery Framework by emergency response partners</p>	X	X	X	UNDP	<p>TRAC 1.1.3/Ca t2</p> <p>Consultancies Specialist on post-disaster needs assessment Coordination Meetings, Building Capacity and Training; Workshops, Travel Costs, Operational and Administrative Logistics;</p>	50,000