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# Cape Verde

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2023

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# Overview

**2022 saw the deterioration of the food security situation in Cape Verde's archipelago, which faced a complex crisis** resulting from several factors, including years of drought and subsequent drops in food production, the socio-economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, and global supply chain disruptions as well as sharp food price increases mainly driven by the Ukraine crisis. The March *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) analysis projected that over 46,000 people were likely to face acute food insecurity (CH Phases 3 and 4) during the lean season (June - August) [1] - representing ten percent of the total population [2].

These challenges **threatened the country's hard-won gains in food security, putting West Africa's first-ever nationally owned school feeding programme in Cape Verde at risk of being put on hold due to the government's inability to supply all required goods.** In addition to improving school attendance, enrolment, and retention, Cape Verde's school feeding programme represents a crucial safety net, supporting vulnerable families at risk of food insecurity. Consequently, the Government of Cape Verde requested WFP, both in March and May, to leverage its expertise to purchase and deliver in-kind food commodities necessary to support the continuation of the national school feeding programme and to support the government's fundraising strategy.

While WFP had no presence in Cape Verde, it carried out a joint mission with the Government and the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to review the food security situation in the country and identify needs for assistance. Accordingly, in June, **WFP activated a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) [3] to ensure the purchase and delivery of commodities necessary to maintain the national school feeding programme.** Thanks to internal WFP financing from Immediate Response Account [4], which helps to kick off the LEO implementation. Through this LEO, WFP also aimed to enable advocacy for strengthened partnerships between national and international development actors to support the government's investments in food security and nutrition.

Initially operating under one strategic outcome (Strategic Outcome 1), **WFP coordinated the international purchase and shipping of approximately 1,200 metric tons of commodities** for use in the 2022-2023 school year, representing 76 percent of the total metric tons planned for procurement and shipment under the original LEO. WFP did not reach 100 percent of its target as global supply chain disruptions hampered its shipping and procurement operations. **WFP's main implementation partner was the Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar (FICASE)** for the customs and clearance, storage, and delivery of food commodities procured by WFP to school canteens. WFP also worked closely with FAO, with whom it launched a Joint Appeal calling for USD 15 million to support through immediate and anticipatory action 100 percent of the population projected to face crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity during the lean season as well as students affected by potential disruptions of the food canteen system due to the crisis.

Given persistent needs and procurement delays, WFP undertook a **budget revision (BR) of its LEO in August to extend it by six months (December 2022 - May 2023) and increase its budget from USD 1.6 million to USD 4.4 million.** This BR adjusted the strategic orientation of the LEO by introducing a new strategic outcome (Strategic Outcome 2), aligned with WFP's Corporate Strategic Outcome 1 [6], for WFP's direct provision of food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme. **Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP reached 84,886 schoolchildren in 857 schools** throughout Cape Verde during the year, while no activities were carried out under SO1.

Throughout its response, WFP maintained its positive collaboration with national authorities, supporting them toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In 2022, the Government of Cape Verde and the United Nations Country Team in Cape Verde endorsed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Cape Verde for 2023 - 2027 [5], which will guide the Government, the UN, and all stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in an integrated manner.

# 84,886

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



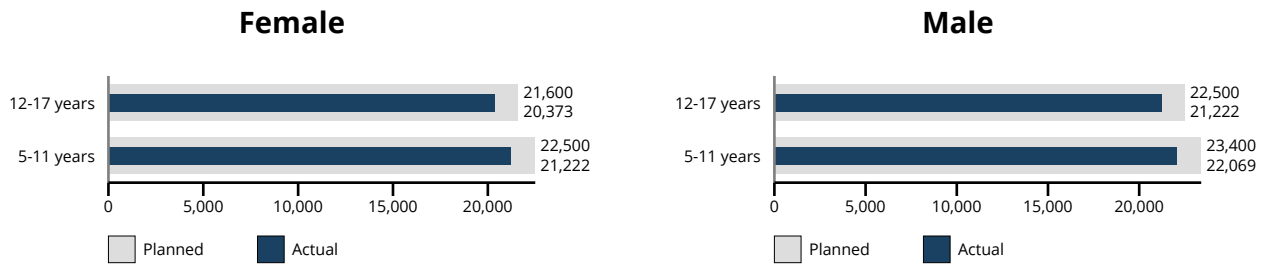
49% female



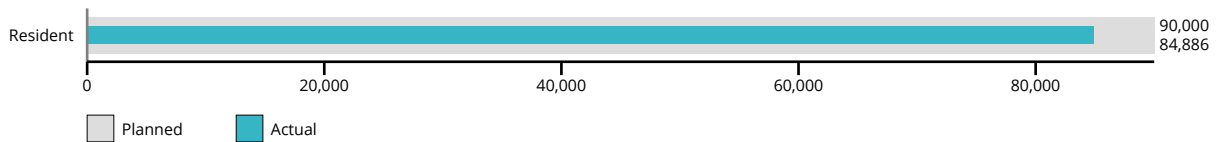
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,600 (49% Female, 51% Male)

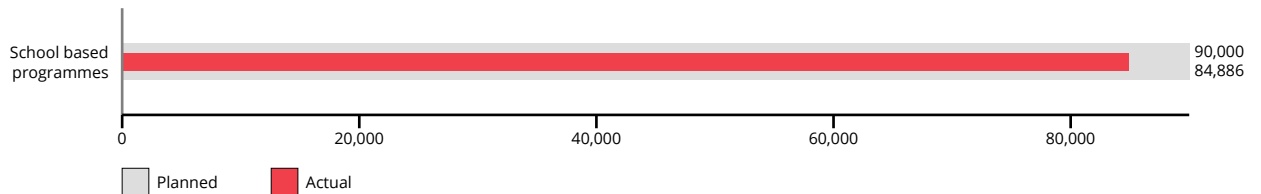
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



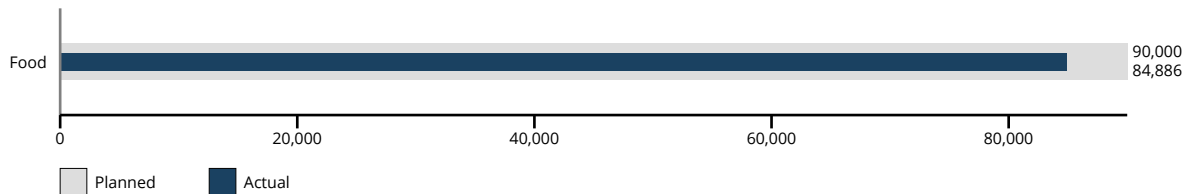
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



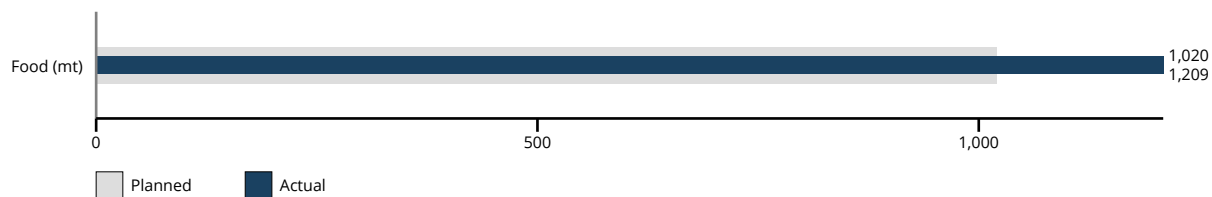
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



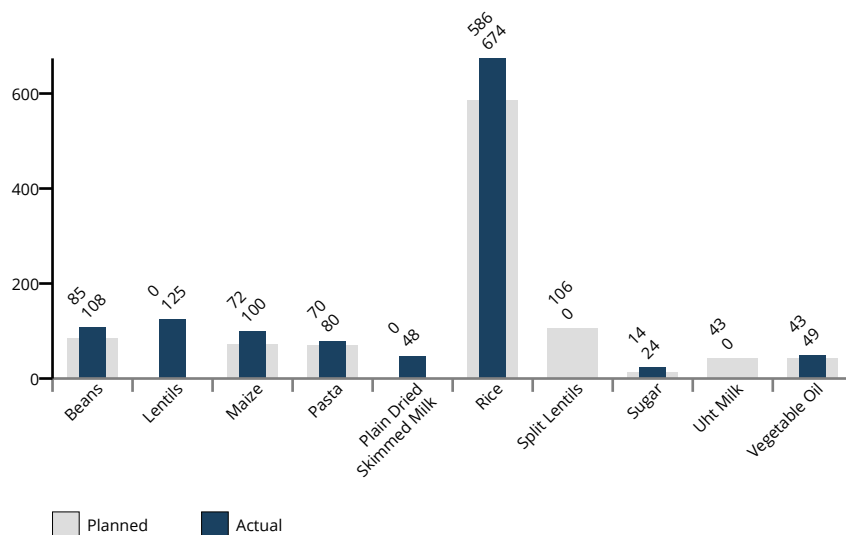
### Beneficiaries by Modality



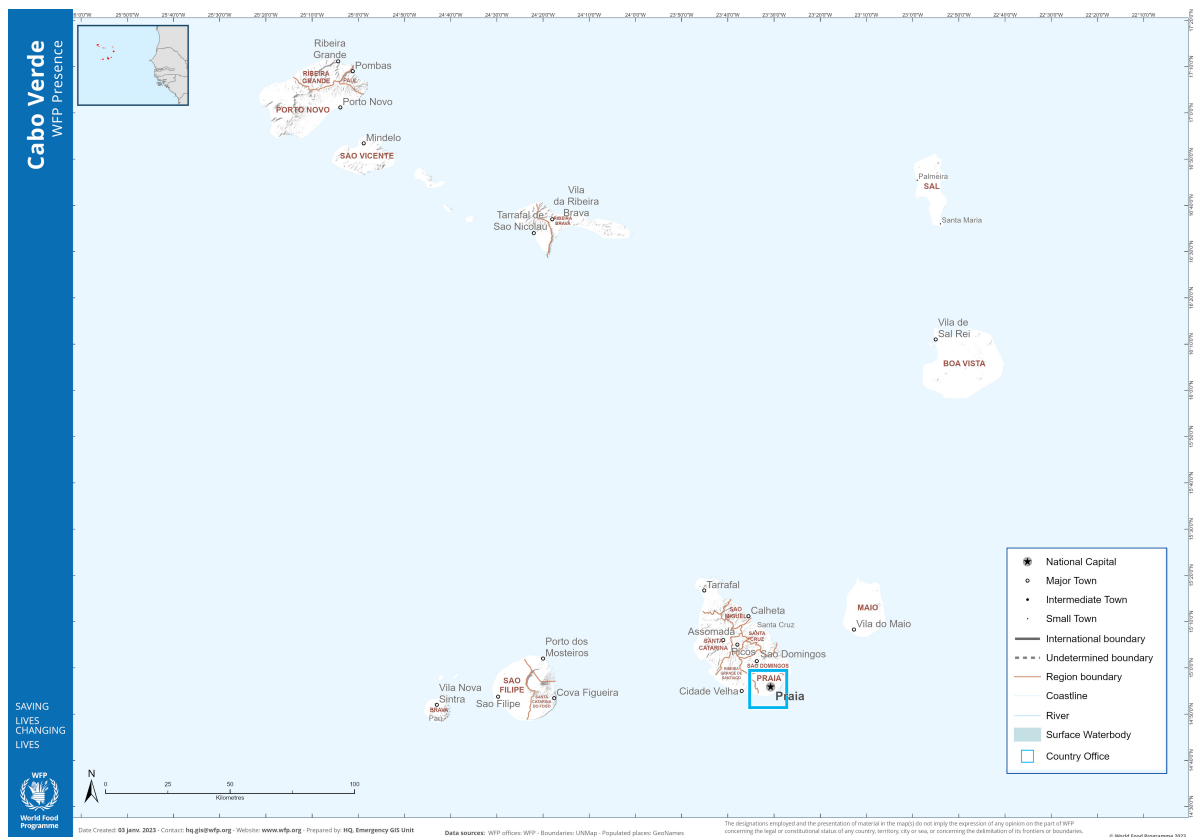
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



# Context and operations



**Cape Verde has been facing an acute crisis resulting from five consecutive years of drought and the significant socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic due to the country's heavy dependence on tourism and remittances.** The Ukraine crisis, the subsequent global food price hikes, and disruptions in the global supply chain affected the supply capacity of this archipelago, which relies on food imports for over 80 percent of its domestic food consumption. Inflation rose from 0.6 percent in 2020 to 1.9 percent in 2021 [1], driven by high energy prices and an increasing domestic demand.

**These combined shocks strained the economy and severely affected agricultural production capacity, livelihoods, and households' food and nutrition security.** The Government of Cape Verde's ability to implement its development and social protection programmes got significantly hampered as the country was hit by a 14.8 percent gross domestic product (GDP)'s contraction after the COVID-19 pandemic caused a 78 percent decline in tourism, which accounted for 67.5 percent of employment. At the same time, the public debt ratio rose to 155 percent of the GDP. These compounded existent vulnerabilities as the volatility of the archipelago's development, growth, employment and finances was already high before these shocks.

With a population of approximately 587,925 [2], Cape Verde is one of the least populous countries in the world. Its Human Development Index (HDI) for 2021 was 0.662 [3], placing it 128th out of 191 countries and territories (medium human development category). Small Island Developing States [4] on the African continent, such as Cape Verde, face unique and peculiar vulnerabilities related to dependence on food imports and distance from global markets. This combined with Cape Verde's territorial fragmentation, the existence of a limited area of arable land (10 percent), limited irrigation systems, and exposure to extreme weather phenomena due to climate change (leading to water shortages) renders Cape Verde vulnerable to food insecurity.

Food insecurity in the country has a triple expression, namely the stunting in children aged 24 - 59 months, which affects 1 child in 10; overweight and obesity (respectively 20.4 percent and 7.9 percent), with exponential growth in the adult population; and anemia, which despite important gains is still considered a serious public health problem, affecting 43 percent of children aged 24 - 59 months [5]. In June-August 2022, more than 46,000 people [6] - 10 percent of the population - were estimated to be acutely food insecure (Cadre Harmonise categories 3 and 4) in the archipelago, an increase of 31 percent compared to March-May 2022.

**In March and May 2022, the Government of Cape Verde requested WFP to support filling the commodity gaps threatening the continuation of the national school feeding programme (PNASE), a critical safety net for**

**vulnerable children and their households.** The PNASE aims to reduce food and nutrition insecurity among children by facilitating access to quality school meals that meet students' nutritional needs while contributing to increased school enrolment and strengthening the agri-food sector. PNASE, the first national school feeding programme in West Africa, covering about 20 percent of the total population, has contributed significantly to the high primary school enrolment rate of 96 percent while providing social protection benefits[7] to the most vulnerable families. By ensuring hygiene throughout the food storage, production, and distribution chain, PNASE has always played a central role in promoting public health.

**In response to the Government's request for assistance, WFP conducted a joint mission with FAO in April to review the food security situation, better understand the needs, and identify opportunities for potential short, medium, and long-term assistance.** The surveys conducted during the mission revealed the use of negative coping strategies among the population, especially in the Northern rural areas. On average, households ate one to two meals compared to at least three before the COVID-19 pandemic, as food stocks were dwindling and food prices reached record highs in the country. Several severe coping strategies put in place by the populations demonstrated a problematic food situation, including massive destocking among pastoral communities, further causing a sharp decrease in household incomes depending on milk and cheese production and lowering children's access to milk. Cape Verde was also cited among FAO's and WFP's 19 hunger hotspots, where acute hunger was expected to worsen from June to September 2022 [8].

The mission made three recommendations to address the situation: (i) the development of a joint (Government - UN Agencies) two-year plan for anticipating and responding to the crisis; (ii) the establishment of a donor mobilisation strategy and the development of advocacy/communication notes and tools; (iii) the provision of technical support in the organisation of the supply chain and the area of information systems on food and nutritional security. **In June 2022, and following the Government of Cape Verde's declaration of a state of social and economic emergency, WFP launched a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) for six months** to assist the archipelago with procuring food for the national school feeding programme and thus ease pressure on limited national food stocks and ensure programme continuity for targeted schools. This also aimed to secure a permanent WFP presence in Cape Verde to build strong partnerships with the national government and strengthen linkages with development partners, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the private sector.

**Initially operating through one Strategic Outcome [9], WFP had planned to supply food commodities,** indirectly assisting 90,000 school children (about 20 percent of the population) across 788 schools for a budget of USD 1.6 million. However, with the continuously deteriorating economic situation, **WFP reassessed its support to the country, extending the LEO by six additional months to May 2023.** In addition, through this revision, WFP expanded the budget to USD 4 million with a new strategic outcome to be able **to provide direct food assistance,** technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.

## Risk Management

WFP identified and applied several measures to mitigate **operational, financial and fiduciary risks.**

Given the volatility of food and fuel prices, WFP looked at positioning supplies early and strategically to ensure an efficient action. WFP **designed and implemented its response in close coordination with the Government and in a way that does not harm, conscious of the dynamics of the area.**

WFP **closely monitored currency and exchange rate fluctuations,** setting up alternate arrangements with vendors to limit its exposure. Meanwhile, the risks related to fraud and corruption, including the risk of food assistance being diverted to local markets or used for unintended purposes was mitigated through the application of WFP risk management procedures (compliant with operating security standards of the United Nations common security system) and cooperation with authorities at the national and local levels.

WFP **took every precaution to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and other wrongdoings** in accordance with established policies and operational measures.

# Partnerships

The Government of Cape Verde and WFP have been collaborating over the past years for the development and implementation of the national school feeding programme (PNASE), initiated in 1979. The PNASE became the first nationally owned school feeding programme in West Africa in 2010, with significant government commitment which was key in turning it into one of the flagship social protection programs in-country, enshrined into law in 2015. Between 2011 and 2015, and through a United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) led by FAO, WFP also provided capacity development assistance to Cape Verde to consolidate and strengthen the gains already made, and secure continuity of the programme. **In 2022, the Government of Cape Verde renewed its collaboration with WFP through its request for assistance** in response to the shocks that hampered its ability to continue running the programme. In response, WFP supported the Government's resource mobilisation efforts in addition to the provision of logistics services.

This renewed **collaboration with Cape Verde's national authorities** was marked by WFP's support to the official Government's mission to Dakar, Senegal to boost resource mobilisation from external donor sources. Under the leadership of the Minister of Agriculture and Environnement, WFP accompanied the official mission to meet key donors, and advocate for their support in response to the uprising emergency in the island. Although no concrete decisions or funding opportunities were shared during these donor meetings, the delegations were informed about the existing needs in-country and agreed to raise these concerns to their capitals to enable potential emergency funding.

The subsequent release of the Government's official social and economic emergency declaration, followed by the **issuance of a joint WFP-FAO Appeal** in June, triggered the launch of WFP's Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). **WFP's main counterpart for the deployment of this operation was the Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar (FICASE)**, to which the food commodities were delivered for distribution to the schools. This arrangement was followed in order to keep national ownership of the programme and ensure WFP's alignment to existing national mechanisms. A week after the schools reopened in September, **WFP further formalised its collaboration with the Government by signing a Letter of Understanding** to meet the food and nutrition needs of nearly 90,000 school children through the PNASE [1].

To support the LEO's appropriate resourcing, WFP initially secured an internal advance of USD 1.6 million to rapidly respond to the Government's request and ensure the continuation of the PNASE. Engagement with regional organisations and relevant donor countries was then pursued to address the resourcing gap. **The United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was the main entity with which WFP collaborated** for its response. Looking forward, FAO plans to deploy cash-for-work activities and provide agricultural inputs to vulnerable households to immediately cover their basic needs and improve agricultural production for vulnerable populations and school canteens. WFP successfully mobilized resources from the Share the Meal campaign. Further outreach to private sector donors will be pursued. Regarding partnerships with **International Financial Institutions**, since the request for support from the Government to WFP, **the World Bank** has been looking at triggering its Crisis Response Window's Emergency Response Financing (ERF). If activated, the ERF will channel up to USD 50 million to the Government through the World Bank's Human Capital Project in the country. This project has a component on strengthening safety nets and measures school feeding programme attendance rates as part of the project's indicators.

WFP has been closely engaging with the Government and the World Bank to advocate for funds to be allocated to the education sector, allowing for support to be channelled to school feeding through a service provision agreement with the Government. These advocacy efforts triggered donor interest in immediate assistance; however, **WFP continues its efforts to assist the Government of Cape Verde in exploring long-term financing opportunities.**



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's initial plan to provide assistance, following the Government's request, focused on mobilizing resources to procure commodities to be distributed in the government's school feeding programme and providing logistics support to the government. WFP initially planned to provide support through a six-month Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) launched in June 2022.


















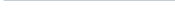


**The original LEO had planned a one-time commodity purchase for school feeding** under Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals) - an effective vehicle to provide a safety net to vulnerable populations. However, Cabo Verde required further assistance to safeguard this critical safety net, given the continuing deterioration of the food security situation in the country. In response, **WFP transitioned its support and expanded the LEO. This was done through a budget revision (BR 01) which extended the duration of the LEO by six months** from 01 December 2022 to 31 May 2023 to allow coverage of the entire school year and increased the total assistance budget from USD 1.6 million to USD 4 million. Beyond direct implementation, WFP aimed to provide technical support to the government to strengthen national institutions' capacity to deliver high-quality school feeding programmes.

To ensure the timely supply and delivery of commodities amidst the challenging global markets and other supply chain hurdles that the country was experiencing, WFP requested resources advance from the Immediate Response Account (IRA), WFP's internal funding advance mechanism, which avails immediate resources to WFP's emergency operations to allow quick responses. **The IRA borrowed the Cape Verde LEO a sum of USD 1.6 million** (including indirect support costs), and only 15 percent of this loan was repaid by the end of 2022. Subsequently, the advanced funds formed 64 percent of all available funds in 2022.

Meanwhile, **WFP received donor contributions amounting to USD 0.74 million, of which 73 percent were used to purchase and deliver mixed food commodities** to the Government of Cabo Verde and 27 percent to repay part of the IRA advance. WFP will continue its fundraising efforts in collaboration with the Government of Cabo Verde to identify donor funding to repay the remaining balance of the IRA and sustain the school feeding activities until the end of the LEO.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	1,389,112	0	1,934,607	1,370,506
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	74,075	0
SO02: Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	1,389,112	0	1,860,531	1,370,506
Activity 03: Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.	1,389,112	0	1,860,531	1,370,506
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	1,535,304	0	25,978	15,277
SO01: Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis	1,535,304	0	25,978	15,277
Activity 01: Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations	1,535,304	0	25,978	15,277
Non-strategic result	0	0	9,201	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,924,416	 0	 1,960,586	 1,385,783
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 29,368	 0	 34,763	 679
Total Direct Costs	 2,953,785	 0	 1,995,349	 1,386,462
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 91,199	 0	 44,951	 44,951
Grand Total	 3,044,984	 0	 2,049,503	 1,431,414

# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis**

WFP did not carry out service provision activities for Cape Verde under this Strategic Outcome 1.

## Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.



84,886 students in 857 schools assisted with school meals



1200 mt of commodities were purchased and delivered to the Government for the implementation of the School feeding programme

Under strategic outcome 2, and in line with SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education), WFP aimed to support school-aged children in targeted areas to access nutritious food. Under this SO, WFP provided logistical services to the government, its main partner, to continue the National School Feeding Programme (PNASE), benefiting nearly 90,000 school children throughout the crisis (during the rest of the school year from June, including the holiday period from mid-June to mid-September). WFP also aimed to provide advisory services, including expertise in programming, monitoring, advocacy, and evidence generation on food security and nutrition, while strengthening resource mobilization efforts and partnerships with the government, IFIs, the private sector, and other development actors. SO2 fell under the contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and was funded through WFP's internal resources from its Immediate Response Account [1].

**WFP's Regional Bureau for West Africa (RBD) in Dakar and WFP headquarters coordinated the international purchase and shipment of 1,200 metric tons of in-kind food commodities**[2] (including pasta, oil, milk, sugar, lentils, beans, maize, and rice) for use in the 2022-2023 school year - 118 percent of the target. To do this, WFP used its existing procurement platforms to procure the food cost-effectively while ensuring that national food quality standards were met. The Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar (FICASE), acting on behalf of the Government of Cape Verde, was WFP's main logistics partner. It was responsible for receiving and clearing the commodities in Praia, storing them (before distribution), and delivering them to the school canteens covered by PNASE.

To facilitate this operation, WFP RBD Logistics made three missions to Praia, Santiago Island, as there is no WFP Country Office in Cape Verde. WFP also had to fly a superintendent from RBD for each shipment's arrival, significantly increasing the superintendence costs. Due to shipping constraints, significant delays hampered the response in the supply of commodities. Global schedule reliability by global shipping lines did not even reach 40 percent during the year, and global supply chains, particularly for niche destinations such as Praia, were continuously affected by considerable delays, disruptions, and congestion at some of the main transshipment hubs (Algeciras, Tangiers or Las Palmas). As a result, some 350 metric tons of food commodities that WFP had purchased were still in transit at the end of the year, and 25 metric tons were still to be shipped out of 1,584 metric tons planned to be procured.

To implement the school feeding programme, WFP worked closely with the Government partner agency FICASE which provided warm school meals to 84,886 of the planned 90,000 students in 857 of the planned 788 schools. These meals helped keep children in school and ensured children's access to food despite the challenges their families could be facing. As WFP did not have an operational presence in Cape Verde, **it recruited a national staff to be based in the country to ensure the liaison with the implementing partner FICASE and to proactively scan the country's humanitarian and development landscape to support the government in finding longer term solutions** to dealing with the crisis, and to support the strengthening of the government capacity through close collaboration with other actors, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs), particularly in the areas of food security and nutrition analysis, emergency response, social protection, rural transformation, sustainable infrastructure, and human capital development.

WFP took stock of this operation; **advanced planning and early programming of contributions are essential to allow sufficient time for commodities procurement and shipment.** As such, WFP has continuously engaged with diverse donors and received new contributions programmed for the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) in 2023.

**In 2023, WFP will sustain its collaboration with the Government and national partners in capacity strengthening and advocacy, ensuring stakeholder engagement along critical supply chains, increasing emergency preparedness and response capacities within the country, and supporting the development of sustainable food systems.**

# Cross-cutting results

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] At the same time, 138 ,000 people were projected to be under Stress (Phase 2) during this period, requiring livelihood support. This analysis was carried out before the crisis in Ukraine broke out. Source: Cadre Harmonisé d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, March 2022. Available at: [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche\\_comunicaion\\_R%C3%A9gion\\_SAO\\_MARS2022\\_VF\\_.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche_comunicaion_R%C3%A9gion_SAO_MARS2022_VF_.pdf)

[2] Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity June to September 2022 Outlook, published in June 2022. Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity-june-september-2022>

[3] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's corporate funding tool, which avails immediate funding to WFP's emergency operations to allow quick responses. IRA is a revolving funding facility and the funds allocated from the IRA to an operation should subsequently be reimbursed by the recipient operation to maintain a sufficient balance in the IRA.

[4] Limited Emergency Operations (LEO) enable WFP to intervene in countries where it does not have a presence (i.e. country office).

[5] WFP was involved in the UNSDCF (2023 - 2027) processes, through close collaboration with the United Nations Country Team. UNSDCF for Cape Verde 2023 - 2027 available at: [https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/UNSDCF\\_Cabo%20Verde-2023-2027.pdf](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/UNSDCF_Cabo%20Verde-2023-2027.pdf)

[6] WFP Strategic Outcome 1: "People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs".

## Context and Operations

[1] World Bank: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=CV>

[2] World Bank, 2021. Statistics available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/cabo-verde>

[3] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2021/2022, published in September 2022. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

[4] Small Island Developing States (SIDS) list available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>

[5] Voluntary National Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals.

[6] Cadre Harmonisé d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, March 2022. Available at: [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche\\_comunicaion\\_R%C3%A9gion\\_SAO\\_MARS2022\\_VF\\_.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche_comunicaion_R%C3%A9gion_SAO_MARS2022_VF_.pdf)

[7] 39.2 percent of the population are covered by at least one social protection benefit, making it the highest coverage in the region.

[8] Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity June to September 2022 Outlook, published in June 2022. Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity-june-september-2022>

[9] Strategic Outcome 1: "Government, national actors, and partners have access to reliable services including logistics services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis"

## Partnerships

[1] WFP News Release published in September 2022. Available at:

<https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-and-government-cabo-verde-join-forces-support-school-children-amidst-socio-economic-crisis>

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's corporate funding tool, which avails immediate funding to WFP's emergency operations to allow quick responses. However, IRA is a revolving funding facility and the funds allocated from the IRA to an operation should subsequently be reimbursed by the recipient operation to maintain a sufficient balance in the IRA.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's corporate funding tool, which avails immediate funding to WFP's emergency operations to allow quick responses. IRA is a revolving funding facility and the funds allocated from the IRA to an operation should subsequently be reimbursed by the recipient operation to maintain a sufficient balance in the IRA.

[3] WFP, Responding to the impact of the Global Food Crisis in Western Africa, Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD), August 2022. Available at: <https://private.media.opweb.wfp.org/docs/428/4259/25491.pdf>

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's corporate funding tool, which avails immediate funding to WFP's emergency operations to allow quick responses. IRA is a revolving funding facility and the funds allocated from the IRA to an operation should subsequently be reimbursed by the recipient operation to maintain a sufficient balance in the IRA.

[3] WFP, Responding to the impact of the Global Food Crisis in Western Africa, Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD), August 2022. Available at: <https://private.media.opweb.wfp.org/docs/428/4259/25491.pdf>



# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			17.7	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	41,211	43,675	84,886	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	41,211	43,675	84,886	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	45,900	43,291	94%
	female	44,100	41,595	94%
	total	90,000	84,886	94%
By Age Group				
5-11 years	male	23,400	22,069	94%
	female	22,500	21,222	94%
	total	45,900	43,291	94%
12-17 years	male	22,500	21,222	94%
	female	21,600	20,373	94%
	total	44,100	41,595	94%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	90,000	84,886	94%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	90,000	84,886	94%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	85	108	127%
Lentils	0	125	-
Maize	72	100	139%
Pasta	70	80	114%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	48	-
Rice	586	674	115%
Split Lentils	106	0	0%
Sugar	14	24	170%
Uht Milk	43	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	43	49	115%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	44,100	41,595
			Male	45,900	43,291
			<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>84,886</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,020	1,209

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School-aged children benefit from an effective school feeding programme to meet their food and nutrition requirements, improve school enrolment, attendance and retention.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	788	857

Cover page photo © WFP/Richard MBOUET

Pupils benefiting from the school feeding programme at the Achada Limpo school in Praia on the island of Santiago.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

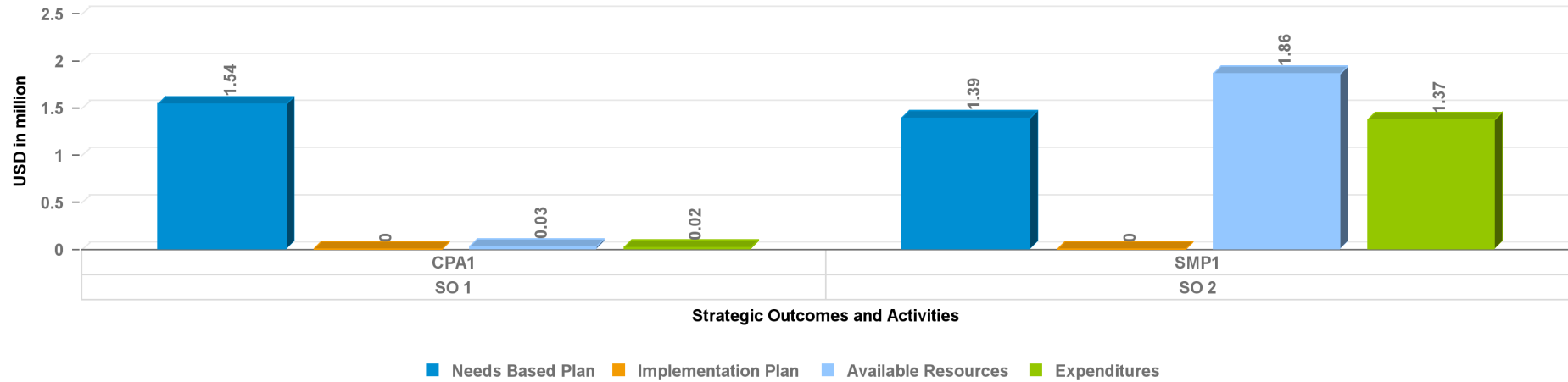
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations
SMP1	Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.

# Annual Country Report

## Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.	1,389,113	0	1,860,532	1,370,507
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	74,075	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,389,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,934,607</b>	<b>1,370,507</b>
8	Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis	Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations	1,535,304	0	25,979	15,277
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,535,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,979</b>	<b>15,277</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,201	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,924,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,969,787</b>	<b>1,385,784</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>29,369</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,764</b>	<b>679</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,953,786</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,004,551</b>	<b>1,386,463</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>91,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,952</b>	<b>44,952</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>3,044,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,049,503</b>	<b>1,431,415</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

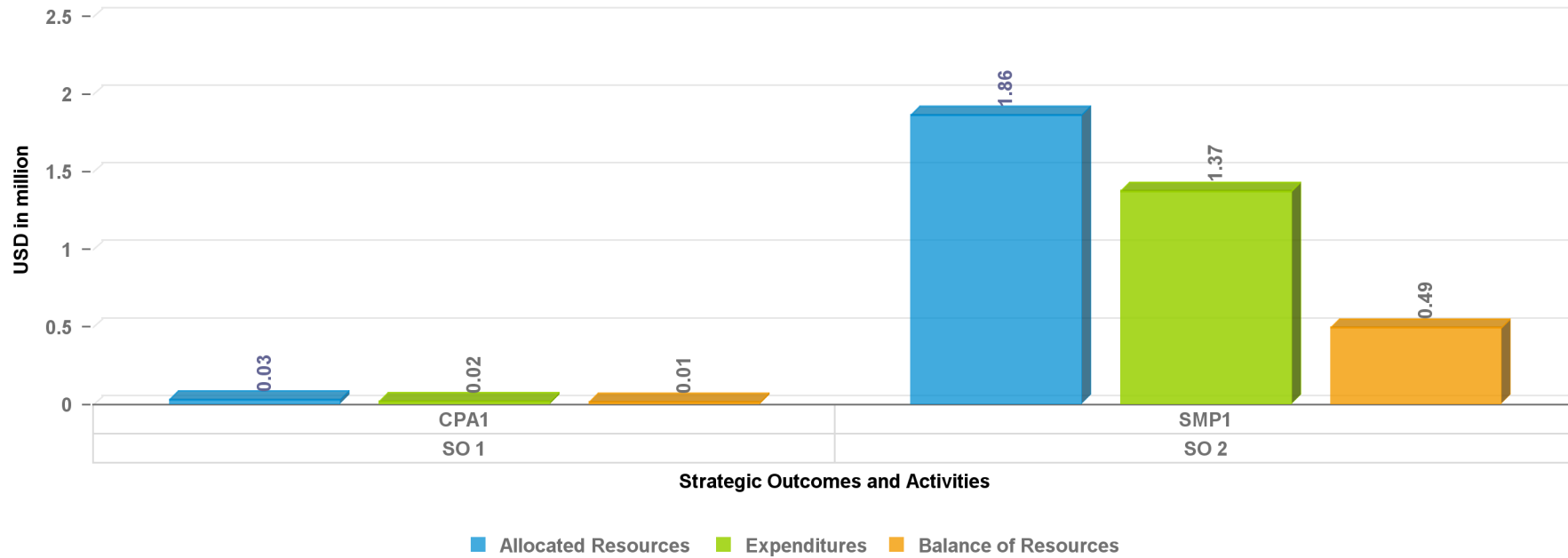
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations
SMP1	Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.

# Annual Country Report

## Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations including school-aged children in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.	1,389,113	573,298	1,287,234	1,860,532	1,370,507	490,025
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	74,075	0	74,075	0	74,075
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,389,113</b>	<b>647,374</b>	<b>1,287,234</b>	<b>1,934,607</b>	<b>1,370,507</b>	<b>564,101</b>
8	Government, national actors and partners have access to reliable services including logistic services supporting the national school feeding programme throughout the crisis	Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations	1,535,304	25,866	113	25,979	15,277	10,702
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,535,304</b>	<b>25,866</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>25,979</b>	<b>15,277</b>	<b>10,702</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,201	0	9,201	0	9,201
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,201</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,924,417</b>	<b>682,441</b>	<b>1,287,346</b>	<b>1,969,787</b>	<b>1,385,784</b>	<b>584,003</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>29,369</b>	<b>9,128</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>34,764</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>34,085</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			2,953,786	691,569	1,312,982	2,004,551	1,386,463	618,088
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			91,199	44,952		44,952	44,952	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			3,044,985	736,521	1,312,982	2,049,503	1,431,415	618,088

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures