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Cape Verde

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2023

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Overview

In 2023, the food security situation in Cape Verde's archipelago continues to be one of the country's major concerns. The country has been facing, since 2020, a combination of factors, including the impact of climate shocks, years of recurrent droughts 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 2023 March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis projected that at its peak, over 43,000 people would be facing acute food insecurity (CH Phases 3 and 4) in the country, representing nine percent of the total population.

In 2023, WFP contributed to maintaining Cabo Verde's hard-won gains in food security by leveraging its expertise to purchase and deliver in-kind food commodities necessary to support the continuation of the national school feeding programme. The School Feeding Programme that WFP supported the Government to put in place since 1979 to increase school enrolment, combat food insecurity, and cover the nutritional needs of students is West Africa's first-ever nationally owned school feeding programme. As Cabo Verde transitioned to a middle-income country, the programme became fully run by the Government in 2010, becoming West Africa's first-ever nationally owned school feeding programme.

Cabo Verde's school feeding programme represents a crucial safety net, supporting vulnerable families at risk of food insecurity by reaching and benefiting 20 percent of the country's population by receiving at least one hot meal per day during the school year, consequently responding to the food crises. Through the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) implementation in 2023, WFP contributed to avoiding the risk of putting the School Feeding program on hold and leveraged 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.

The LEO ensured the purchase and delivery of commodities necessary to maintain the national school feeding programme. WFP coordinated the international purchase and shipping of approximately 720 mt of commodities for use in the 2023-2024 school year.

WFP's main implementation partner was the *Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar* (FICASE, in Portuguese) for the customs and clearance, storage, and delivery of food commodities procured by WFP to support government-led school canteens. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, National Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition was also one of the main partners in data analyses and monitoring and evaluating food security and nutrition data in Cabo Verde. WFP and FAO demonstrated an effective collaboration instrumental for the effective implementation of the LEO.

In response to ongoing needs and procurement challenges, WFP implemented a second budget revision for its LEO in August 2023. This strategic move extended the operation by six months, ensuring continuity of services until November 2023. WFP directly provided food, technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme that reached 90,725 schoolchildren in 788 schools during the year.

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 2023, WFP was a key agency in supporting the Government of Cape Verde and the United Nations Country Team in Cape Verde implement the 2023 Annual Plan of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Cape Verde for 2023-2027, which guides the Government, the United Nations, and all stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in an integrated manner.

90,725

Total beneficiaries in 2023

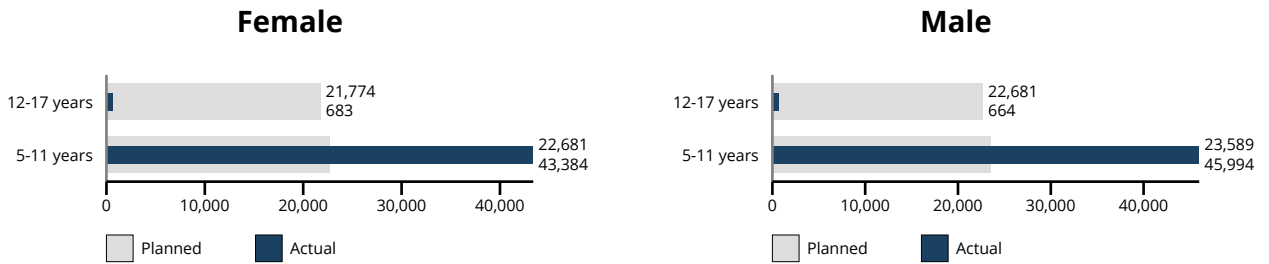


49% female

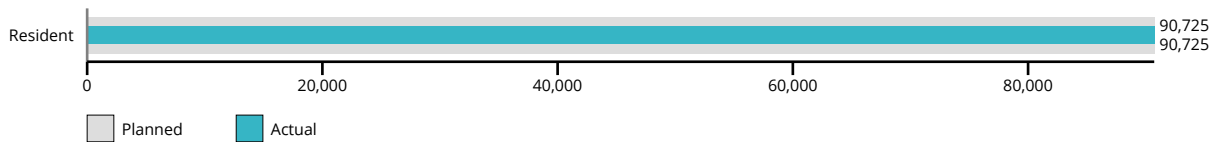


51% male

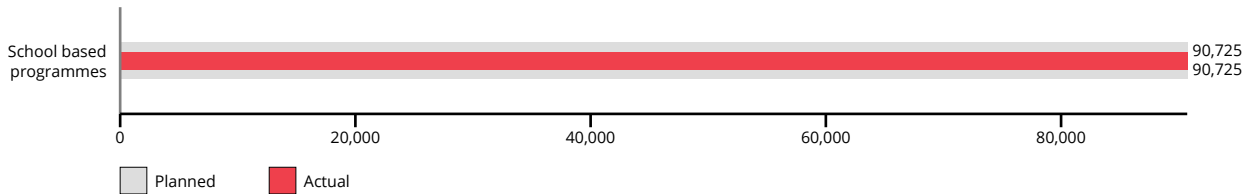
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



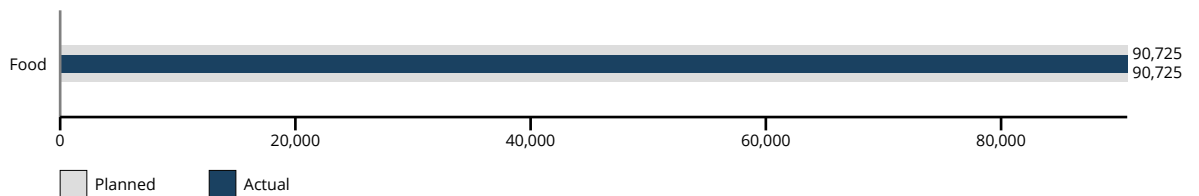
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



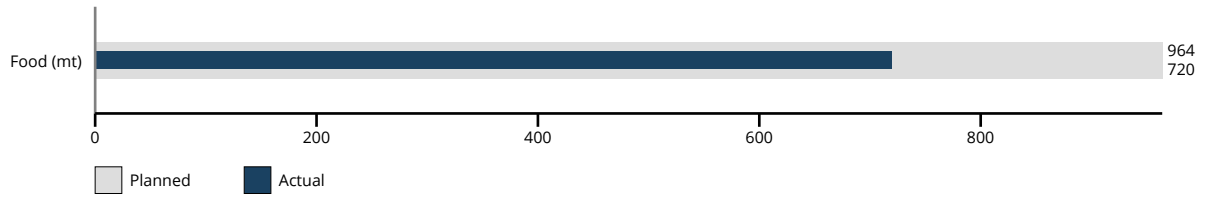
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



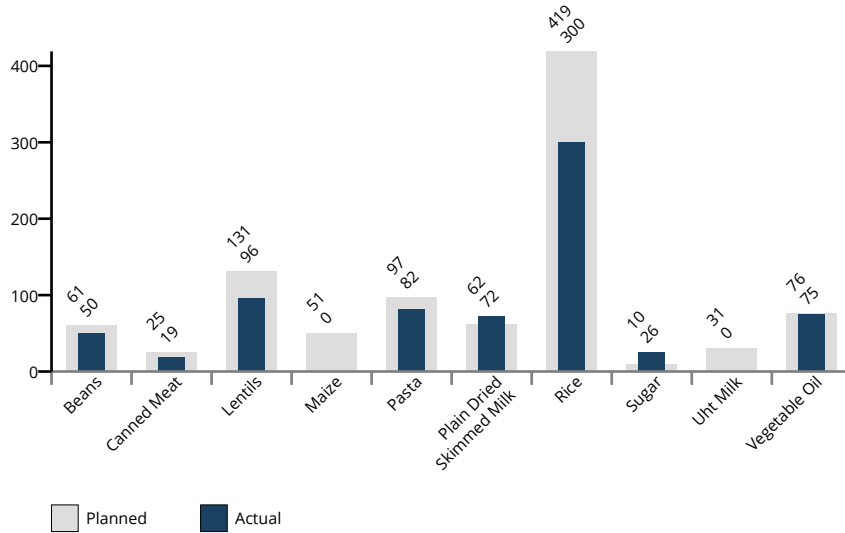
Beneficiaries by Modality



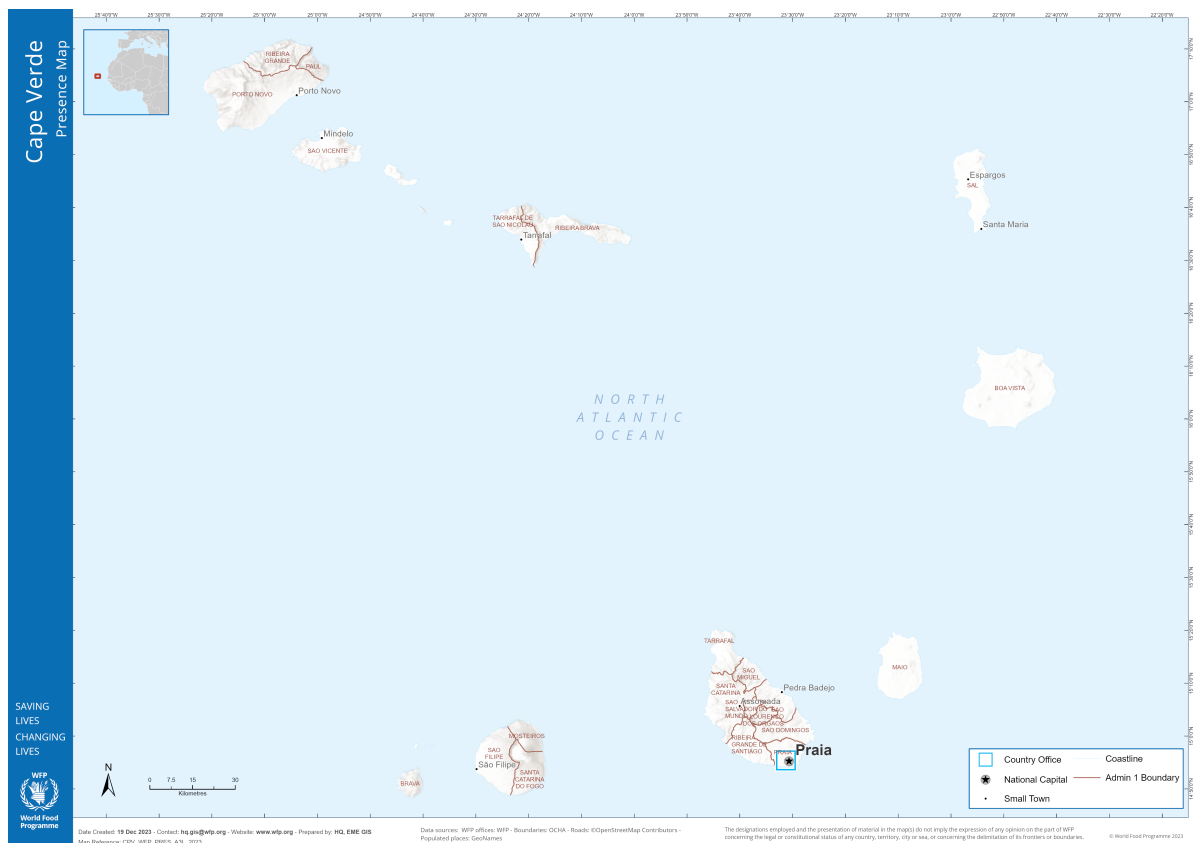
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Context and operations



Cabo Verde, a small island state of approximately 500,000 inhabitants [1], faces significant challenges in ensuring year-round access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food for all. This is due to its high vulnerability to both cyclical and structural food insecurity, which stems from factors such as territorial fragmentation, a limited area of arable land (comprising ten percent of the total land area), and inadequate irrigation systems (covering only 2,300 hectares, less than one percent of the national territory) [2]. These challenges are further compounded by climate change, which intensifies the frequency and duration of extreme weather events.

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. These combined shocks strained the economy and severely affected agricultural production capacity, livelihoods, and households' food and nutrition security.

The pandemic and particularly the Ukraine crisis had an adverse impact on supply chains, including on food and fertilizers. As a result, given that Cabo Verde imports 80 percent of its food products, annual inflation for food products was at 17.8 percent in January 2023, leading to abrupt pressure on the State and household budgets, livelihoods and food insecurity. As the conflict in Ukraine and the Black Sea Grain Initiative [3] remain unpredictable, food stocks in the world market could be disrupted again.

The surge in food prices, particularly the international costs of maize and rice, has exacerbated food insecurity in 2022-2023. Notably, between September and October 2022, the prices of maize and rice rose by 85 percent and 55 percent, respectively, compared to the same period in 2021 [4]. This significant increase has had a direct impact on food security as an average of 67 percent of household income is spent on food [5]. Higher inflation on imported food products not only accentuated food insecurity but also reduced available income for households to invest in health and education, undermining human development in the longer term.

Considering the country's food production limitations and heavy reliance on food imports, recently at much higher prices, food insecurity and malnutrition continue to be among the country's major challenges. Chronic malnutrition, measured by the prevalence of stunting still affected 10.2 percent of children 24 to 59 months, while it affected 9.2 percent of children below 24 months of age. In addition, despite some improvement since 2005, anaemia was still considered a serious public health problem, affecting 43 percent of children 0 to 59 months [6].

Gender inequities in accessing food are still a reality in Cabo Verde, as food insecurity affected female-headed households (39 percent) more than male-headed households (29 percent), and women report more difficulties in accessing food than men (25 percent versus 18 percent). Domestic workers are the most affected professional category in terms of access to food [7].

In 2023, WFP, through the Limited Emergency Operation, continued to be operated in Cape Verde by supporting the Government in filling the commodity gaps 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 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 2023, WFP continued its collaboration with key implementation partners, including the *Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar* (FICASE, in Portuguese) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment's *Secretariado Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional* (SNSAN, in Portuguese). FICASE played a crucial role in bolstering the operational capacities of the school feeding programme in Cabo Verde. Concurrently, the focus with SNSAN was on enhancing the capacities of the food and nutritional security information system. This partnership aimed to continually improve SNSAN's ability to plan, develop, implement, and monitor policies in the realm of food and nutritional security.

During 2023, WFP provided FICASE technical assistance in the enhancement of the School Feeding Programme management and monitoring and strengthened the capacity of the SNSAN, including a) Supporting the development of food insecurity assessment in Cabo Verde, b) analyses and communication of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, c) provide capacity building to the SNSAN in food security, nutrition, markets and resilience analysis, as well as monitoring and evaluation to inform preparedness and response activities effectively.

In August, WFP implemented a second budget revision for the LEO, extending its duration until November 2023. This strategic extension enabled WFP to successfully conclude its direct provision of food, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners. As a result, the Government effectively managed and implemented the national school feeding programme reaching 90,725 school children in 788 schools during the 2023-2024 school year.

Risk Management

WFP proactively identified and implemented a range of measures to mitigate risks. The organization designed its response in close collaboration with the Government, ensuring it was both non-harmful and sensitive to the area's dynamics. In response to currency and exchange rate fluctuations, WFP established alternative arrangements with vendors to minimize its financial exposure. Concurrently, the organization mitigated risks associated with fraud and corruption, such as the potential diversion of food assistance to local markets or its use for unintended purposes. This was achieved through the application of WFP's risk management procedures, which are compliant with the United Nations' common security system standards, and through cooperation with national and local authorities.

Partnerships

The Government of Cabo Verde and WFP have been working together since 1979 to develop and implement the National School Feeding Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese). This collaboration led to the PNASE becoming the first nationally owned school feeding programme in West Africa in 2010, a testament to the government's significant commitment.

From 2011 to 2015, the WFP provided technical assistance to Cape Verde as part of a United Nations Joint Programme led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The aim was to build upon the progress made and ensure the programme's continuity. The focus evolved from basic school feeding to a more comprehensive approach that included school gardens, locally sourced fresh produce, and nutrition education. This initiative culminated in the enshrinement of school feeding into national law in 2015, with key provisions to ensure food safety and nutrition for children.

In March and May 2022, the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration, specifically requested WFP's assistance. They aimed to utilize WFP's expertise to procure and deliver the necessary commodities to temporarily support the National School Feeding Programme.

This renewed collaboration with Cape Verde's national authorities was facilitated through WFP's Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). The primary partner for this operation was the Fundação Cabo-Verdiana de Ação Social Escolar (FICASE), which received the food commodities for distribution to schools. This arrangement was designed to maintain national ownership of the programme and align WFP with existing national mechanisms. FAO was the primary collaborator with WFP in its response. They provided necessary support, including office space and a vehicle for field missions.

To bridge the resource gap, WFP engaged with regional organizations and relevant donor countries. Through continuous engagement and strong advocacy, WFP secured several contributions from the private sector, bilateral government donors, and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) [1]. This support played a crucial role in enabling the Government of Cabo Verde to provide a daily nutritious meal to school children during the 2023-2024 school year, thereby ensuring the continuation of its flagship programme.

CSP Financial Overview













WFP extended the duration of the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) until the end of November 2023. After a budget revision, the total budget for the LEO amounted to USD 4.7 million, of which USD 1.7 million was allocated to meet the needs of 2023.

In 2023, WFP had approximately 79 percent of the required resources for its operations in Cape Verde. The majority of these resources came from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which contributed USD 1 million to the LEO. To ensure adequate resourcing for the LEO, WFP secured an internal advance of USD 1.6 million. This allowed for a rapid response to the government's request and ensured the continuation of the National School Feeding Programme. Additional funds were received from Japan and private donors. All funds allocated in 2023 were directed towards strategic outcome 2, where WFP provided food for the Government-run school feeding programme, a critical safety net in the country. In addition, WFP worked closely with the Government, providing technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and policy support to national institutions and partners to manage and implement the national school feeding programme.

No funding was allocated to strategic outcome 1 in 2023, as this outcome captured an on-demand service provision activity that was maintained in the LEO as a contingency to accommodate any sudden service provision requests from the Government. No services were requested from WFP during the year. However, there was a negative expenditure of over fifteen thousand dollars, which occurred when funds initially confirmed and spent in this outcome were reallocated to strategic outcome 2 at the beginning of 2023.

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	1,525,092	915,538	1,257,336	993,822
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.	1,525,092	915,538	1,257,336	993,822
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.	1,525,092	915,538	1,257,336	993,822
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	0	0	-15,277	-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	0	0	-15,277	-15,277
Activity 01: Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations	0	0	-15,277	-15,277
Total Direct Operational Costs	1,525,092	915,538	1,242,059	978,545
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	62,079	14,684	8,979	1,979

Total Direct Costs	 1,587,171	 930,222	 1,251,038	 980,525
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 103,166	 60,464	 78,204	 78,204
Grand Total	 1,690,337	 990,686	 1,329,243	 1,058,730

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

In 2023, WFP did not carry out service provision activities for Cape Verde under this strategic outcome.

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.



90,725 school children in **788 schools** provided **school meals** during the 2023-2024 academic year



WFP coordinated the **international purchase** and **shipping of 720 metric tons of commodities** for **school meals** in the 2023-2024 academic year

The National School Feeding Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese), initiated in Cabo Verde in 1979 with the support of WFP, aimed to enhance school enrolment, address food insecurity, and meet the nutritional needs of students. As Cabo Verde evolved into a middle-income country, the Government assumed full control of the programme in 2010, marking it as West Africa's first nationally owned school feeding programme.

The programme is instrumental in national efforts to mitigate food and nutritional insecurity. It spans 788 schools and assists over 90,000 pre-school, primary, and secondary students, accounting for 16 percent of the total population. However, the programme faced severe impacts due to domestic and international developments. Challenges in food procurement, exacerbated by price inflation, threatened the availability, quality, and diversity of the food basket in canteens. This prompted the Government of Cabo Verde to seek WFP's urgent support to procure supplies to sustain this critical programme. Consequently, in 2022, in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education), WFP activated a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) to provide logistical services to the Government, its main partner, to maintain the PNASE, benefiting school children across Cape Verde.

In response to persistent needs and procurement challenges, WFP extended the LEO until November 2023. The LEO did not involve direct food distributions but covered food costs and advisory services, including expertise in programming, monitoring, advocacy, and evidence generation on food security and nutrition.

In 2023, WFP coordinated the international purchase and shipment of 720 mt of in-kind food commodities, including pasta, oil, milk, sugar, lentils, beans, maize, and rice, for use in the 2023-2024 school year. WFP leveraged its existing procurement platforms to procure food cost-effectively while adhering to national food quality standards.

The *Fundação Cabo-Verdiana de Ação Social Escolar* (FICASE, in Portuguese), acting on behalf of the Government of Cape Verde, was WFP's primary logistics partner. FICASE was responsible for receiving and clearing the commodities in Praia, storing them before distribution, and delivering them to the school canteens covered by PNASE. Overall, 90,725 schoolchildren in 788 schools benefitted from school meals, ensuring children's access to food despite the challenges their families might be facing.

As WFP did not have an operational presence in Cape Verde, a national staff member was recruited by WFP to be based in the country. This staff member liaised with the implementing partner FICASE and proactively scanned the country's humanitarian and development landscape to support the Government in finding longer-term solutions to deal with the crisis and to support the strengthening of the government's capacity, particularly in the areas of food security and nutrition analysis, and emergency response. Furthermore, WFP's Regional Bureau for Africa (RBD) Logistics conducted three missions to Praia and Santiago Island. WFP also had to fly a superintendent from RBD for each shipment's arrival, leading to a significant increase in superintendence costs.

WFP has taken stock of this operation, recognizing that advanced planning and early programming of contributions are crucial to allow ample time for the procurement and shipment of commodities.

In 2023, WFP successfully concluded the implementation of the LEO and will no longer maintain a presence in the country. However, the Regional Bureau of Dakar will continue to monitor the situation in Cabo Verde, ensuring that WFP is prepared to respond promptly should any emergency or food crisis arise.

Given the short-term and emergency-focused nature of the programme, WFP's evaluation norms do not necessitate a comprehensive evaluation of the programme. Nevertheless, all appropriate monitoring requirements were duly adhered to.

Cross-cutting results

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

With limited resources, WFP Cabo Verde's Limited Emergency Operation focused on supporting the government to maintain the National School Feeding Programme due to the effects of COVID-19 and the Ukraine crisis, hence, environment-related metrics were not measured and monitored. WFP had no operational or physical presence in Cabo Verde, and every effort was made to maximise resource efficiency. Well-established local authority regulations on municipal waste management and recycling were fully supported by WFP and its representation, to ensure WFP functions were conducted paperlessly, to the extent possible.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank Figures: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/caboverde/overview>

[2] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2015). World Food and Agriculture – Statistical Pocketbook. 2015

[3] The Black Sea Grain Initiative is a lifesaving deal between Ukraine, Turkey, and Russia that the UN helped broker, which enabled Ukraine to resume shipping millions of tons of desperately needed grain exports through the international waters of the Black Sea. The deal unlocked millions of tons of desperately needed grain and other foods that would otherwise be stuck in Ukraine. The Black Sea Grain Initiative helps people in need across the globe by directly delivering desperately needed grains to lower-income countries and bringing down food prices. The Initiative was not renewed after its third term, which expired on 17 July 2023

[4] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Crop Prospects and Food Situation No. 4, December 2022: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3233en/cc3233en.pdf>

[5] Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente. Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, in English

[6] INE - Inquérito às Despesas e Receitas Familiares (IDRF) (2015); Secretariado Nacional para a Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (SNSAN) - Inquérito Nacional sobre a Vulnerabilidade Alimentar e Nutricional (IN-VANF) (2018-2022). Family Expenses and Income Survey, in English

[7] ICIEG, Estudo de impacto da COVID sobre a igualdade de género, 2020. COVID Impact Study on Gender Equality, in English

Partnerships

[1] The Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) contributed USD 1 million through its Regional Food Security Reserve, built up in February 2013 to respond to food security crises across the region

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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	46,270	46,658	101%
	female	44,455	44,067	99%
	total	90,725	90,725	100%
By Age Group				
5-11 years	male	23,589	45,994	195%
	female	22,681	43,384	191%
	total	46,270	89,378	193%
12-17 years	male	22,681	664	3%
	female	21,774	683	3%
	total	44,455	1,347	3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	90,725	90,725	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	90,725	90,725	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	61	50	82%
Canned Meat	25	19	76%
Lentils	131	96	74%
Maize	51	0	0%
Pasta	97	82	84%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	62	72	116%
Rice	419	300	72%
Sugar	10	26	252%
Uht Milk	31	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	76	75	99%

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	44,455	44,067
			Male	46,270	46,658
			Total	90,725	90,725
A.2: Food transfers			MT	964	720

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	788	

Cover page photo © WFP/Library

Cape Verde. WFP and the Government join forces to support school children

World Food Programme

Contact info

Olo Sib

ollo.sib@wfp.org

Financial Section

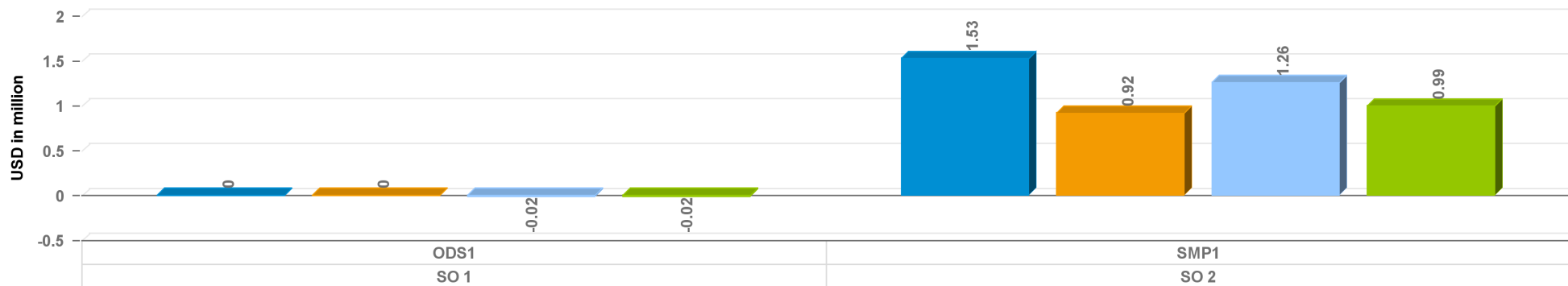
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ODS1	Provide common logistic services to the Government and partners to facilitate effective field operations
SO 2	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 2023 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	1,525,092	915,538	1,257,336	993,823
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,525,092	915,538	1,257,336	993,823
17.16	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	0	0	-15,277	-15,277
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	-15,277	-15,277
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,525,092	915,538	1,242,059	978,545
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			62,079	14,684	8,979	1,980
Total Direct Costs			1,587,171	930,222	1,251,038	980,525
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			103,166	60,464	78,205	78,205
Grand Total			1,690,338	990,687	1,329,243	1,058,730



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

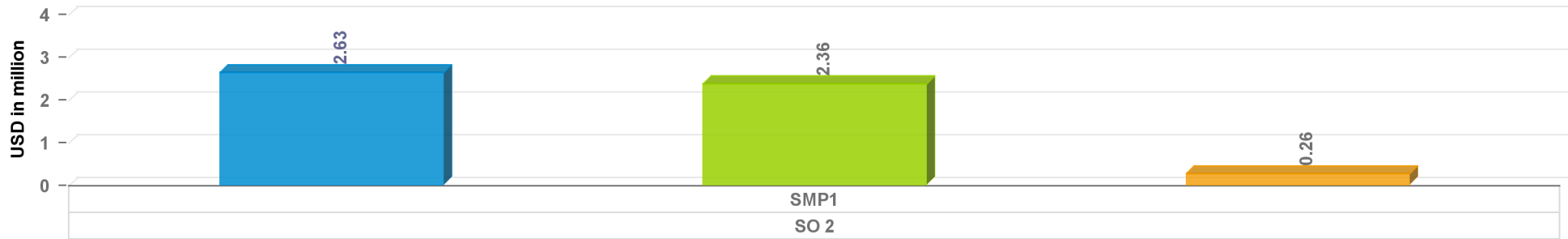
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cape Verde Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 2	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 2023 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	2,914,205	2,627,843	0	2,627,843	2,364,329	263,514
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,914,205	2,627,843	0	2,627,843	2,364,329	263,514
17.16	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	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,535,304	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,449,509	2,627,843	0	2,627,843	2,364,329	263,514
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			91,448	9,658	0	9,658	2,659	6,999
Total Direct Costs			4,540,957	2,637,501	0	2,637,501	2,366,988	270,513
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			194,365	123,157		123,157	123,157	0
Grand Total			4,735,322	2,760,658	0	2,760,658	2,490,145	270,513

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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