

<b>DREF Operation:</b> MDRCV003	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">CE-2022-000200-CPV</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 16 April 2022	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 December 2022
<b>Host National Society:</b> Red Cross of Cape Verde	<b>Operation budget:</b> 327,188 CHF
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 46,093	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 6,026 people
<b>Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the British Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Municipalities of Porto-Novo, Ribiera Grande and Sao Domingo	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde (CVCV), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Since 2017, Cape Verde is facing one of the worst droughts' crises ever since the 1990s. Rains are scarce, and production is recording a decline never seen before. Production no longer covers 1% of the country's food needs, while most of the Cape Verdean population lives from agriculture (22% of the active population is employed by the agricultural sector, of which 82% are in rural areas). This situation has caused approximately 24.2% of the population living in poverty and 9.2% in extreme poverty.

After more than four seasons of considerable rainfall deficit, agricultural productivity yields have deteriorated drastically and aquifers did not recharge, which affects access to water for the population and their livelihood activities.

The 2021-2022 agropastoral campaign was characterized by a late start and an early end to the rains, throughout the country. Overall agricultural production varies from low to nil, depending on the agro-climatic strata of the municipalities. Cereal production is estimated at 640 tons of maize, recording an 80% decrease, compared to the average of the last 5 years. As for bean production, it has fallen by 90% compared to the average of the last 5 years and stands at 197 tons.



IFRC/CVCV field visit

At the national level, production of fodder has been regular to low. The northern islands are particularly affected, and the situation is critical in the municipality of Porto Novo, on the island of Santo Antão.

In February 2022, the Cape Verdean government declared a state of emergency due to an exceptional drought situation. A report from the "Cadre harmonisé" of March 2022 predicted a worrying situation for this year's lean season (June to

August 2022) of 46,093 food insecure people (10% of the population) of which 43,003 were in crisis phase (Ph 3) and 3,090 in emergency phase (Ph 4). The food insecurity situation worsened further between May and July 2022. Based on the WFP and FAO report, the Government of Cape Verde recognized that at least 30% (approximately 168,570 people) of the population is at high risk of deteriorating food security conditions.

The Red Cross of Cape Verde (CVCV<sup>1</sup>) in collaboration with the IFRC (Dakar cluster) launched an operation to assist 6,026 people provide food aid (in the form of cash and voucher assistance - CVA), to support preparedness and livelihood protection activities (for livestock breeders and farmers), deploy malnutrition prevention actions, ensure better access to water and raise awareness on hygiene and sanitation issues (see summary table).

The country is constantly affected by droughts. Cape Verde has been facing successive years of drought since 2017, with significant decrease in agricultural production and household income, especially in rural areas, also contributing to the deterioration of the food and nutrition security of families and the reduction in the availability of water for public supply and irrigated agriculture.

The current situation is driven by a combination of factors, including years of drought (since 2017) that have led to significant decrease in food production and household incomes, particularly in rural areas, also contributing to the deterioration of household food and nutrition security and the reduction in pastures and availability of water for public supply and irrigated agriculture.

The effects of recurrent droughts are compounded by the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the country's heavy reliance on tourism - a sector that accounts for more than 60% of its gross domestic product and provides employment to nearly 70% of the population. In just two years, the country has recorded a 78% drop in tourism revenues, which has had a serious impact on its national economic performance.

The situation has been exacerbated by the ripple effect of the crisis in Ukraine, which is disrupting global food and energy markets, food supply chains, and causing sharp rises in food prices, disproportionately affecting the poorest.

Despite some rain between September 2022 and end of October 2022, the situation has not improved. In that respect, a national plan for adaptation to climate change in Cape Verde has been approved by the government and provides for interventions in the institutional framework, in technology and in the resilience of the most vulnerable for 30 million euros until 2026.

Along the same lines, and to avoid any further reduction of livelihoods and deterioration of the food and nutrition situation in Cape Verde, the CVCV wants to launch a medium- and long-term action plan to strengthen the government's efforts in national safety net programmes.

See more details in the [DREF Operation](#), the [DREF Operation Update no.1](#) and the [DREF Operation Update no.2](#)

## **Summary of the Current Response**

### **Overview of the action of the Host National Society**

Although the whole country is affected by the three crises (Drought, COVID-19 and War in Ukraine), the local branches of Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão have been immediately mobilized for detailed assessments and the implementation of DREF activities. The two local branches of the CVCV were supported by other neighbouring branches, namely all the branches on the island of Santiago, which supported the local branch in Praia (on which Ribeira Grande de Santiago depends), and the branches in São Vicente, Paul and Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão, which supported the branch in Porto Novo. The authorities of the concerned municipalities were also involved in this operation as part of the identification of the beneficiaries and the wells and water tanks repaired.

The food insecurity resulting from the drought situation in Cabo Verde is almost a country wide crisis on which the CVCV operations contributed to alleviate the needs in some of the affected municipalities, include: Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão. The CVCV has taken measures and provided responses for the different areas of intervention:

- Food assistance through CVA
- Support to preparedness and livelihood protection
- Prevention of malnutrition
- Protection and improvement of access to water, hygiene, and sanitation

---

<sup>1</sup> CVCV: Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde

CVCV conducted a field assessment and a targeting process. Volunteers contributed to the identification of affected families and the needs assessment (in collaboration with the assessment committees set up by CVCV).

Based on the analysis of the information collected, the CVCV was able to assist 1,205 households in 02 municipalities: Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão and Ribeira Grande on the island of Santiago. The assistance covers the following:

- a) Distribution of NFIs to a total of 500 households, i.e., 2,500 people. These households also benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits (toothpaste, soap, sanitary towels, and masks) from the NS's fund.
- b) Distribution of 500 food kits, each consisting of 25 kg of rice, 10 kg of sugar, 5 litres of oil, 5 kg of pasta and 5 kg of lentils. These food kits were donated by Cape Verdeans living abroad (EUA and EU).
- c) Distribution of cash to 400 households in the amount of 37,050 CVE or 338 CHF per household to improve their food baskets.
- d) Distribution of cash to 200 farmer and breeder households in the amount of 8,000 CVE or 73 CHF to support their activities.
- e) Immediate reduction of risks of waterborne disease in targeted communities was made possible with the repair and maintenance of 24 water points.
- f) Assistance in slaughter destocking to 50 breeders.
- g) During and after the distribution activities, trained Red Cross volunteers conducted awareness sessions for beneficiaries on community mobilization, food security, nutrition, water treatment and conservation at home, and good hygiene practices.
- h) Distribution of food supplements to 200 malnourished children.
- i) Community mobilization activities focusing on cleaning of living spaces, such as disinfection of latrines, were organised.
- j) Conduct awareness campaigns on water, hygiene, sanitation and food security reaching in total 12,815 people.

The coordination and sharing of information on the disaster with internal and external partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement contributed to achieve the above results.

The NS worked to achieve the DREF Plan of Action outcomes (as detailed in section C.) in all working areas:

- Livelihoods and basic needs. CVCV distributed CVA (cash and vouchers assistance) for both essential needs and to protect livelihoods activities of most vulnerable households, these activities contributed to protect and alleviate impacts of the recurrent droughts in target areas.
- Health. Health assistance was focus on preventing malnutrition. The National Society (NS) conducted screening sessions, distribution of enriched flours, and awareness sessions in target communities, contributing to the reduction of severe cases of malnutrition.
- Water, hygiene and sanitation. Regarding WASH sector, the NS supported target communities in improving their access to drinking water, through the rehabilitation of 24 water points. These activities were complemented with awareness sessions on hygiene promotion and water conservation, among others.

**Outcome 1:** Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risk in targeted communities.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Communities identify and respond to the distinct needs of the most vulnerable, particularly disadvantaged, and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other human rights violations.

The NS benefitted from capacity building and organizational development support through training sessions and technical support from IFRC and in-country partners. Hence, this DREF contributed to strengthen CVCV capacity by training some 165 volunteers in WASH, nutrition, food security and cash transfer programmes.

Apart from the DREF support, in the same period, the CVCV, with the support of Cape Verdeans living abroad, distributed food kits to 500 beneficiary households. Each food kit is composed of 25 kg of rice, 5 kg of sugar, 5 liters of oil and 4 pieces of soap of 250g.

CVCV also has supported the setting up of an early warning system in each of its local branch with at least two volunteers being involved in this EWS. Finally, the NS has made a water tanker available to the municipality of Porto Novo to cover the water needs of some localities to continue supporting them in this area. This tanker is entirely maintained by the municipality.

The NS has maintained close coordination with other key actors involved in the response local authorities (municipalities of Porto Novo and Santiago da Ribeira), local representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Water Management services, etc. to ensure the smooth running of the operation's activities.

In addition to the completed DREF operation, and to prevent further reduction of livelihoods and deterioration of the food and nutrition situation in Cape Verde, the CVCV has developed a medium- and long-term plan of action to further support the government's efforts in national safety net programmes.

### **Overview of the action of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country**

The NS is a very dynamic organization supported by the ICRC, IFRC and other PNSs in disaster management. Although there are no Partner National Societies (PNSs), nor IFRC and ICRC representations in Cape Verde, there is still good coordination between the CVCV, ICRC and IFRC.

Although there is no IFRC representation in the country, the Country Cluster Delegation office in Dakar is in regular contact with the NS for a better coordination of interventions. Within the framework of this DREF, in addition to remote support from all Dakar Cluster staff, the CVCV benefited from in-person support, a regional resource person for technical support in disaster management, a finance staff, and a food security specialist all based in Dakar.

Though she was deployed as part of another project, the British Red Cross cash specialist has provided significant support to the CVCV, in Cash Transfer Programmes (CTPs) (CVA) preparedness.

The ICRC regional office in Dakar is involved in Cape Verde at several levels, particularly in the implementation of the RFL service. It also provides additional support to disaster management as a whole.

As part of the current DREF operation (Drought Cape Verde 2022), an emergency response mechanism has been developed and shared with other members of the Movement, namely the IFRC's Paris-based Climate Centre and the ICRC. The strategy proposed in this DREF was discussed by the CVCV with the IFRC Dakar cluster and all Partner National Societies through email exchanges, phone calls and coordination meetings.

### **Overview of other actors' actions in the country**

As part of this crisis, the government has mobilized several of its ministerial departments (Agriculture and Environment, Health, the country's water management service) and all of the municipalities, all of which provided considerable support to the Red Cross.

The Government of Cape Verde also opted for the approval and implementation of an Emergency Program to mitigate the drought, and the bad 2021/2022 agricultural year (Resolution No. 13/2022 of 16 February 2022) based on 03 major groups of measures to be implemented:

- Livestock rescue: Protecting livestock activity and ensuring conditions for maintaining the breeding of ruminants.
- Management of water shortage: Minimizing water shortage by ensuring rational use and regularity of supply to households and agricultural and livestock operations.
- Employment creation for affected families: protection of livelihoods with special attention to the most economically vulnerable families (women and youths).

Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion and weather forecasting are being conducted in all affected regions.

The FAO, present in Cape Verde, is also supporting drought affected populations through actions in favour of agriculture including pest and disease control, waste decomposition, regulation of nutrient cycles, soil and water retention and crop pollination.

At the national level, the CVCV, given its status as an auxiliary to the public authorities, is one of the government's privileged partners in the humanitarian field. The CVCV is a member of several coordination platforms and clusters with intervention partners and decision-makers.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

The CVCV has always been in close communication with the authorities of all municipalities, particularly those in the areas of intervention, namely Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão and Ribeira Grande de Santiago. However, given the scale of the crisis, the CVCV has been maintaining contacts with other municipalities, particularly those at immediate risk, namely the other two municipalities on the island of Santo Antão, Maio, Santa Cruz, São Domingo, Orgão and Calheta. According to the information collected during the detailed assessment by the CVCV and the FAO, 30% of the Cape Verdean population was at risk of acute food insecurity. The immediate needs of the population included food, improved health care, vocational training, cash, and assistance with water, sanitation and hygiene. The needs collected (through the Kobo application) during the assessment were provided by the people themselves and confirmed by the authorities.

The assessment highlighted that the recent drought crises (since 2017) have really increased the vulnerability of the most vulnerable populations, already weakened by consecutive crises such as COVID-19 or the war in Ukraine.

Despite the rains in October 2022, which were insufficient, a major food insecurity crisis was expected in 2023, and a strong outward migration of Cape Verdeans.

The results of the detailed assessment carried out by the CVCV indicated the following damage:

- Drying out of cultivation soils;
- The living conditions of the population have been severely affected, thus exacerbating the food and nutritional insecurity of a population already weakened by other crises such as COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine;
- An increase in the price of basic foodstuffs, such as rice, maize and millet;
- Animals decimated or, when they are not, farmers selling their livestock at low prices;
- Farmers sell some of their assets (equipment) or go into debt;
- Many families depend on the assistance of charitable and non-charitable associations or neighbourhood solidarity;
- Many families depend exclusively on remittances from the Diaspora, but these have tended to decrease for several years now;
- Rural exodus is increasingly felt, from the rural environment to the main urban centres and from the other most affected islands or municipalities to islands or municipalities where economic activities are more attractive, thus leading to the migration of able-bodied people and especially of young people;
- Damage to waterworks;
- Agricultural fields destroyed and/or damaged.

See more detail in the [DREF Operation](#), the [DREF Operation Update no.1](#) and the [DREF Operation Update no.2](#)

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this appeal is to continue to meet the immediate needs of the population affected by the current drought and reduce its vulnerability to severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

See more detail in the [DREF Operation](#), the [DREF Operation Update no.1](#) and the [DREF Operation Update no.2](#)

As part of the implementation of this DREF response, the CVCV provided support to 6,026 people by:

- Providing unconditional cash of 37,050 CVE/household (approximately 338 CHF) to 400 households to support beneficiaries meet their food needs at their convenience
- Providing unconditional cash of CVE 8,000 (approximately CHF 73) to 200 farmer and breeder households to support their activities.
- Providing NFIs and personal hygiene kits (buckets, jerry cans, toothpaste, and soap) to 500 drought affected families.
- Nutrition. Provision of nutritional supplements for 200 children after screening of 2,584 children (from 6 to 59 months).
- Awareness raising through sensitization (for 1,500 women) and on WASH (11,315 people).
- Building the capacity of the NS volunteers' network by training 150 volunteers and CVCV staff on PGI (Protection, Gender, Inclusion), CEA (Community Engagement) and increasing their knowledge on hygiene, water and sanitation promotion.
- Ensuring complementarity, coordination and synergies with the actions planned by the Government on the one hand, and humanitarian actors on the other.

### Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA)

Through this DREF allocation, a total of 600 beneficiary households have been selected for cash transfer (CVA), of which 400 in need of food assistance, 100 farmers and 100 breeders. The NS also supported 50 breeders carry out slaughter destocking to relieve the remaining livestock.

The targeting of beneficiaries was based on the HEA/HES<sup>2</sup> method. The particularity of this targeting methodology is that poverty is defined in a participatory manner by the community within the different livelihood zones (LZs).

With the support of the CVCV and the municipalities in the areas of intervention, the definition and selection of the criteria for identifying the socio-economic groups (HEA/HES criteria and criteria specific to the LZ) was carried out in a community General Assembly (GA), then 03 committees were set up. These were a male targeting committee, a female targeting committee and a listening committee (receiving requests if any). The categorization of households according

---

<sup>2</sup> HEA / HES: Household Economy Approach / Household Economy Security (RCM methodology)

to socio-economic groups was carried out by the two committees, using a scoring system that distinguishes between the different classes. They compared their results afterwards.

Door-to-door verification by Red Cross volunteers was conducted among 100% of households classified as 'very poor' by at least one of the committees, 50% of households classified as 'poor' by at least one of the committees, and 20% of 'middle-income' and 'affluent' households.

The beneficiaries were identified on the basis of the household profile resulting from the verification stage, adapted to the specific criteria of the livelihoods zones (LZ), that includes agriculture land (0.25Ha), type of livestock (small livestock such as pigs, poultry), available food stock, coping strategies (reduction of food intake, intensification of productive assets and livestock sales, etc.).

Community validation of lists: this is done in the presence of the municipalities, the local Red Cross Committee, and the committees. The GA and the municipalities of the areas of intervention validated the proposed list of beneficiaries.

The aid was distributed in the form of a bank cheque, through the BCN (Banco Caboverdiano de Negócios), by means of an agreement between the NS and the bank, which has a wide geographical coverage in the country. For this distribution to be effective, the role of each institution was clearly defined:

- Community: to draw up lists of beneficiaries with the support of the CVCV and the municipalities;
- CVCV: to issue cheques, forward cheques and lists to the bank, communicate with beneficiaries about the distribution process and receive complaints;
- Municipalities: to ensure transportation (to and from) distribution points for all beneficiaries.

At the end of this distribution, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out between 11 November and 20 December 2022. In each municipality, a disproportionate stratified random sampling was used applying an age-gender-diversity approach. The sample size was calculated with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7 for each stratum (population group). An additional 10% was included in the resulting sample size to account for non-respondents. In total, approximately 100 beneficiaries were interviewed during the PDM survey.

With the assistance received, the main expenses reported by the beneficiaries are food, payment of debts, utilities and bills, health costs and medicines, hygiene items and rent. Food (94%) and payment of debts (42%) are the most important expenses. Health (38%) and water (24%) are the third and fourth most important expenses.

Overall, with this survey, 23% of the households surveyed were able to meet all of their needs, 53% more than half and 19% met half of their basic needs, which means that 95% of the beneficiaries met at least half of their basic needs and 76% of the beneficiaries met at least more than half of their basic needs.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

To prevent water-borne diseases, awareness (hygiene promotion) and sanitation (cleaning) campaigns were carried out in the affected localities by Red Cross volunteers trained in water treatment and conservation at home, as well as in distribution and sensitization techniques. More than 1,000 households (5,000 people) were sensitized, and more than 4,000 IEC images distributed.

In addition to the door-to-door sensitization campaigns conducted by volunteers in each of the targeted localities, the NS organized 3 mass sensitization campaigns through local radio broadcasts, focusing on food security in general; through community mobilization, sanitation activities were conducted in the targeted communities.

### **Health**

As part of this operation, the CVCV, with the support of a delegation from the local Ministry of Health and the municipalities of Porto Novo and Santiago da Ribeira, identified and provided food supplements to 200 malnourished children. More than 250 women were trained in cooking and nutritional techniques and 1,500 were able to participate in cooking demonstration sessions. A total of 2,000 leaflets (in Portuguese) on WASH were produced and distributed to beneficiaries and other affected communities during sanitation awareness sessions.

### **Exit Strategy**

The provision of a tank truck for water distribution in the most affected areas (of Porto Novo) and the support with an early warning system were part of the exit strategy implemented by the NS as a first step. However, since the situation is not only far from being solved, but is only getting worse, the CVCV intends to launch an in-depth assessment in the other localities reported as being in an emergency situation and then, with the support of the IFRC and other partners, the CVCV will continue to respond to the crisis through a long-term action plan.

The interventions carried out through this DREF operation (food assistance in cash, referral of cases of malnutrition, rehabilitation of water points, etc.), allowed alleviating the hardship of the assisted households. Unfortunately, these interventions only took place in the areas of Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Porto Novo, while the other municipalities equally needed urgent humanitarian aid. It is in this context that the evaluation and development of a long-term plan of action is relevant and key.

### Human resources:

To ensure the smooth implementation of activities planned through this DREF operation, the CVCV has mobilized 165 trained volunteers. The 165 volunteers, with 110 women/girls and 55 men distributed over the 02 main areas of intervention.

The following staff members were made available for this operation:

- 01 DREF focal point who is the national Disaster and emergency response coordinator
- 01 Field supervisor (NDRT) specialized in food security
- 01 Administration/Finance officer
- 01 logistician

The Secretary General of the CVCV, and the chief of staff of the President of the NS also made a major contribution to the implementation of this operation.

The IFRC Sahel Cluster Office also provided *ad hoc* technical assistance through an operations Manager, a food security specialist and a finance officer. The CVCV has already benefited from field visit by the Head of Operations based in Dakar as part of the monitoring of the implementation of the DREF activities.

During the implementation of the DREF, the CVCV received the visit of a CVA (cash and voucher assistance) specialist from the British Red Cross. She provided a huge support in the selection process of a Financial Service Provider and the elaboration of the terms of reference that were used for cash distribution.

### Finance

Through its Dakar Cluster Finance Department, the Federation continued to play a leading role in providing support for budget review and validation, bank transfers, technical support to the NS on cost rationalization procedures, and in reviewing and validating operational invoices. However, the National Society's financial system has always operated in providing all the support needed for the smooth running of the project, such as transactions with suppliers, logistics costs, training for the purchase of items, etc. All accounting documents were submitted for review, feedback, adjustments and recording.

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reports (PMER)

The IFRC, through its PMER unit, oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring-evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation. Day-to-day monitoring of the operation was the responsibility of the DREF implementation teams but was overseen by the CVCV Secretary General to ensure appropriate transparency and management of the operation.

Updates on the operation were issued by the Dakar and Nairobi offices to report on the progress of the implementation. A lessons-learned workshop was held towards the end of the operation to draw lessons from the operation and a workshop report was produced.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**Beneficiaries: 3,000**

Male: 1,850

Female: 1,150

**Outcome Livelihoods and basic needs 1: Communities, particularly in disaster/crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

**Output Livelihoods and basic needs 1.2: The most affected communities receive basic needs assistance to ensure livelihood security, including food**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of completed evaluations	2	2
# of completed market surveys	2	2
# of farmer households supported with cash transfer	100	100
# of breeder households supported with cash transfer	100	100
# of households supported with slaughter destocking	50	50
# of awareness sessions for breeders and farmers	10	10

# of post-distribution monitoring	2	2
<b>Output Livelihoods and basic needs 1.5: Households receive unconditional/polyvalent cash transfers to meet their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers trained in CVA	40	40
# of volunteers trained in targeting and CEA	40	40
# of households supported by cash transfer for food assistance	400	400
# of awareness sessions to strengthen cash transfer	4	4
# of post-distribution monitoring	2	2

**Achievements**

In the municipalities of Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão and Ribeira Grande de Santiago, 600 households received unconditional cash assistance. This included 400 households for food needs and 200 households of farmers and herders to strengthen or improve their activities.

Some 165 trained volunteers from the CVCV and agents from the municipalities of the intervention areas, completed alternately the following exercises:

1. Community mobilization and sensitization on the CVA and the required process;
2. Identification and verification of beneficiaries by setting up the necessary committees according to the HEA/HES (household economic approach / household economic security) methodology;
3. Accompanying beneficiaries during the distribution.

Thanks to the support of a specialist from the British Red Cross, the CVCV was able to sign an agreement with a local bank BCN (Banco Caboverdiano de Negócios) with national representation to ensure the delivery and payment of cheques to beneficiaries.



*Beneficiary identification visit by the CVCV*

The distribution of unconditional cash to households was done in two instalments. The first instalment was paid in July 2021 and covered the first two months of the intervention. The last instalment was paid between mid-November and December 2022. After the cheques were issued and forwarded to the bank, together with the list of beneficiaries drawn up in full agreement between the CVCV, the municipality and the communities in the areas of intervention, the CVCV ensured communication with the beneficiaries, received post-distribution complaints, while the municipality was responsible for the full transportation of the beneficiaries from their localities to the bank.

A single window in each area of intervention had been set up by the bank and therefore, given the distances, about 20 km for some and the travel difficulties for the elderly, it was important that the town councils also intervene in this distribution operation, by ensuring the transportation of the beneficiaries.

At the end of this distribution, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out between 11 November and 20 December 2022. In each municipality, a disproportionate stratified random sampling was used applying an age-gender-diversity approach. The sample size was calculated with a 95% confidence level and an error margin of 7 for each stratum (population group). An additional 10% was included in the resulting sample size to take into account the non-respondents. In total, approximately 100 beneficiaries were interviewed in the PDM survey.

Overall, with this survey, 23% of the households interviewed were able to meet all of their needs, 53% more than half and 19% met half of their basic needs, which means that 95% of the beneficiaries met at least half of their basic needs and 76% of the beneficiaries met at least more than half of their basic needs.

Beside this cash assistance, the CVCV also helped 50 breeders to carry out slaughter destocking to relieve the remaining livestock. The CRCV bought the cattle from the 50 farmers. The meat collected as a result of this activity was redistributed to some highly vulnerable beneficiaries, notably those who were in the “very poor” group in the localities where the destocking took place.

This operation considerably strengthened the relationship between the communities, the municipalities and the Red Cross. The need of the communities was considerable, and the municipalities did not have enough means to meet them.

## Challenges

It has not been possible to launch a call for tenders for the selection of the Financial Service Provider (FSP) for this operation, because Cape Verdean law clearly defines the threshold of amounts for launching a call for tenders, which goes beyond CHF 300,000. It is within this framework that the CVCV used its partnership with a national bank to conduct this cash distribution operation.

## Lessons learned

To abide by the procedures defined by the IFRC, the NS will launch at the end of the operation, the necessary procedures to select a FSP for future projects.



## Health

**Beneficiaries: 1,950**

Male: 100

Female: 1,850

**Health Outcome 5: Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with referral pathways for severe cases established.**

**Health Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referral established for severe cases**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained	30	30
# of screening campaign sessions	2	2
# of households that received nutritional supplements	200	200
# of nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations	10	10
# of people affected by nutrition activities	1,000	1,950

## Achievements

Health risks to the drought-affected population and communities in Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Porto Novo are reduced through health promotion, screening and referral activities during door-to-door awareness sessions, and the distribution of basic food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five.

The activities related to screening included community mobilization, training of actors, community screening, data collection, compilation, entry and analysis, restitution of results and sharing of reports. The active participation of administrative and health authorities, community leaders and parents of children aged 6-59 months was a key factor in the organization and conduct of mass screenings.

The malnutrition awareness sessions and screening campaign took place throughout the implementation of the DREF, from June to December 2022. This is sensitive subject in Cape Verde, given the famines of the 1950s and 1990s.



*Picture: Preparing food supplements for distribution*

Due to the sensitivity of the theme for the Cape Verdean population, the CVCV conducted this campaign with agents from the Ministry of Health who not only shared their knowledge with the NS volunteers, but also participated in the screening of malnourished children in the field. Data collection, entry, analysis, compilation and cleaning were completely done by the Ministry of Health agents due to confidentiality reasons. The Red Cross was able to obtain a list of 200 children whose parents received food assistance for their children.

Screening was carried out by 17 volunteers from the NS. They conducted door-to-door screening for 19 intermittent days. Each volunteer was in charge of screening every day 8 children aged 6-59 months living in their *sous-collines* (sub-sub-districts). The working tools were MUAC tape, tally sheet and reference sheet, pen and briefcase. The work of the volunteers was supervised by the Health Promotion Technicians (TPS) of the Ministry of Health and the staff of the health centres. At the end of each day, the volunteers submitted their reports to their supervisors for verification and quality control.

A total of 2,584 children were visited and the two hundred children aged between 6 and 59 months were identified as moderately malnourished. They were referred to the relevant health services and also received food supplements from the Red Cross.

It was found that the communities had very little knowledge on the subject. Hence the organization of 10 mass awareness sessions.

More than 250 women were trained in cooking and nutritional techniques, and about 1,500 women were able to participate in cooking demonstration sessions organized by the Red Cross through the health centre nurses and trained volunteers. The demonstrations covered the following topics:

- choosing and using locally available foods;
- combining different types of food to obtain balanced and nutritious meals;
- improving the variety and nutritional value while respecting the taste and appearance of the meals.

The demonstrations also helped to preserve and strengthen local knowledge and skills in the culturally acceptable use of nutritious local foods. Through their active participation in food selection, preparation and tasting sessions, participants evaluate the proposed recipes and develop new, improved and culturally acceptable nutritional recipe options. Family feeding practices and child nutrition have been improved through these sessions which use nutritious recipes based on the use of locally available food.

### Challenges

Child malnutrition is a very sensitive subject in Cape Verde. During the detailed assessment, it was found that the subject is taboo. Even in the health centres, the number of children screened for malnutrition is not available or accessible. Yet, during the screening campaign, about 5% of the families met had a malnourished child.

### Lessons learned

The lessons learned workshop concluded that the Red Cross would organize at least twice a year, workshops/sessions/forums for orientation, commitment and monitoring of the implementation by the decision makers of the different municipalities and communes in the country, besides assisting these municipalities in developing mechanisms to enable the integration of nutrition in the communal development plans.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Beneficiaries: 11,315**

Male: 4,366

Female: 6,949

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by outreach activities	80	100
# of reservoirs, wells and boreholes rehabilitated	24	24
# of buckets distributed	500	500
# of jerrycans distributed	1000	1000
# of volunteers distributed	40	40
# of sensitisation sessions	10	10

# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	500	2263
---	-----	------

### Achievements

The detailed assessment on water, hygiene and sanitation was carried out in July by 40 trained volunteers. Based on a participatory approach, the training was as interactive as possible. The work was carried out in plenary with practical working groups with field trip simulations, debates and sharing of experience, to create a better dynamic and better exchanges, which allowed capitalizing on the contributions of each participant.

The following WASH themes were covered by the training:

- Hygiene promotion, problem identification and target identification;
- Analysis of barriers and motivations for behaviour change;
- Water conservation and treatment at home;
- Hygiene promotion activity monitoring and evaluation form.

The same volunteers carried out the awareness campaign which reached about 500 households in the localities of the two areas of intervention.

For more than 15 days in October, CVCV volunteers conducted a WASH awareness campaign. This campaign, in the areas of intervention, focused on the treatment and conservation of water at home, handwashing, the use of latrines and the risks of open defecation. Approximately 4,000 WASH-related IEC leaflets on the use of safe water, handwashing, household hygiene management, water treatment, waste management and the use of latrines were printed and distributed to communities. A total of 11,315 people were reached as shown in the table below.

**Table 1: Wash Sensitisation distribution**

Municipalities	# of villages visited	# of households sensitized	# of participants	
			FEMALE	MALE
Ribeira Grande	17	1,276	4,230	2,150
Porto Novo	14	987	2,719	2,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>6,949</b>	<b>4,366</b>

To support WASH sensitization, the CVCV, with its own funds, distributed 8 pieces of soap per family during the 10 sessions, i.e., 4,000 pieces of 250g.

With this drought, water levels in wells and boreholes have dropped considerably, if not completely dried. In Cape Verde, a tropical country, remarkably erratic rainfall is now the rule.

In collaboration with the town councils and the national water management service (as per government decree No. 33 of 23 March 2022), 24 water points (12 wells, and 12 reservoirs) have been identified and maintenance and repair activities have been undertaken, involving the communities. All the water points on which the Red Cross has intervened are infrastructures linked to agriculture.

The table below lists all the water points that have benefited from rehabilitation or maintenance work:

**Table 2: distribution of water points for rehabilitation**

No.	Localities	Municipalities	Type of structure		
			Large diameter well	Well equipped with HPP	Reservoir
1	João Varela	Ribeira Grande de Santiago	2	0	2
2	Lem Dias		1	0	1
3	Santana		2	0	3
4	Calabaceira		1	0	1
5	Casa do meio	Porto Novo	2	0	1
6	Bolona		2	0	1
7	Tarrafal		2	0	3



Water well previously dried up and drip system rehabilitated in the Municipality of Ribeira Grande

### Challenges

- Difficulty of access in some localities due to isolation and the state of the roads.
- Authorities have stopped setting up water point management committees. Only the national body is authorized to intervene on water points, and it does not necessarily have the means to do so.

### Lessons learned

Advocate to the authorities for the re-establishment of water point management committees and increase awareness-raising activities, especially on water conservation and treatment at home.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**Beneficiaries: 6,026**

Male: 3,013

Female: 3,013

### Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained	30	30
# of SOPs developed	1	1

### Achievements

Sex, gender identity, age, physical ability, race, nationality and many other factors can influence how vulnerable and affected a person is by disasters, conflicts and crises. They can also influence how they respond and recover. In recognition of this fact, the CVCV wanted to avoid any incidents that could go against the fundamental principles of PGI. To this effect, it has trained 30 volunteers in the two areas of intervention and also more than half of the staff of the NS secretariat.

A document on the Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion was developed and submitted to the NS's management committee for consideration and approval. This document contains practical guidance for integrating the four principles (dignity, access, participation and safety) into all sectors, taking into account gender, age, disability and other diversity factors, with a view to limiting people's exposure to the risks of violence and abuse and ensuring that emergency programmes "do no harm".

### Challenges

No difficulties were noted in this respect.

### Lessons learned

Integration of standards into NS's projects.

## Capacity building for National Societies

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained, all trainings included	100	165
% of mobilized volunteers who are insured	100	100
# of visibility items for volunteers	250	250
IFRC Missions and technical support	5	1

# of lessons learned workshops	1	1
# of action plans developed	1	1

**Achievements**

During the implementation of this DREF, 165 volunteers received IFRC training on WASH, CEA, PTM, PGI and SAME. This has considerably strengthened the capacity of the NS. Some of the topics are actually new to the NS, namely PGI and CEA. The CVCV has also increased its stock of visibility materials with 250 new bibs used during the implementation of the DREF and will also be used for other projects in general.

A total of 10 coordination and monitoring missions were organized throughout this operation. The whole team of the disaster management department, the general secretariat and the president of the CVCV took part in the mission. These included visits to projects, meetings with beneficiaries and authorities, and participation in coordination meetings at both national and municipal levels. The NS even benefited from a visit from USAID officials who was able to talk with some of the beneficiaries.

Photo: USAID & CVCV in Ribeira Grande, Field visit



Two surge personnels were deployed by IFRC to provide support to the NS implement the DREF planned activities: an Operations Manager based both in Cape Verde and in Dakar, unfortunately, due to delay in the implementation, the surge was only able to stay for three months, one month in the field and two months in the Cluster office in Dakar office. In the same vein, the IFRC provided a surge finance to support the CVCV in the production of supporting documents in accordance with IFRC procedures.

The CVCV received direct support from the coordinators of the finance and administration department (IFRC Dakar CCD), and support from CVA and livelihoods technical staff.

A lessons learned workshop, coupled with a workshop to develop a long- and medium-term plan of action, was organized in December 2022. The reports are currently being developed. This workshop was attended by beneficiaries, volunteers and NS staff, and by authorities from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the town councils of the areas of intervention.

**Challenges**

No humanitarian coordination meetings were held, although the CVCV made a request to the UN agencies in Cape Verde and has conducted planned activities.

**Lessons learned**

- CVCV should develop a drought contingency plan
- Make coordination (between NS and IFRC) more effective (e.g. sector- or process-oriented).

## D. BUDGET

The final financial report is annexed to this report.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### **Société Nationale de la Croix-Rouge du Cap-Vert**

- Secretary General: Salomao Furtado, [salomao.furtado@cruzvermelha.org.cv](mailto:salomao.furtado@cruzvermelha.org.cv), +238 993 83 94
- Operations Manager: Abdoul Wahabou, [abdoul.wahabou@gmail.com](mailto:abdoul.wahabou@gmail.com), +238 917 03 72

### **IFRC Sahel Country Cluster Office**

- Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Head of Sahel Country Cluster; email: [alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org](mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org); phone +221 78371 95 57

### **IFRC office for Africa Region:**

- **Operation:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operation lead, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- **Operation:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination, DCPRR unit Geneva; email: [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead, email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey, Head of Unit, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org);

### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org)

### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Head of PMER & QA, email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org); phone: +254 732404022

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020, which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2024/11	Operation	MDRCV003
Budget Timeframe	2022-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Feb/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCV003 - Cape Verde - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 16 Apr 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>327,188</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	327,188
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-326,936</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>252</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		1,530	-1,530
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	189,456	181,515	7,941
AOF4 - Health	18,948	17,730	1,218
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	25,269	27,616	-2,346
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	2,665	5,820	-3,155
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>236,338</b>	<b>234,210</b>	<b>2,128</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	29,908	18,555	11,353
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	60,941	74,171	-13,230
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>90,850</b>	<b>92,726</b>	<b>-1,876</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>327,188</b>	<b>326,936</b>	<b>252</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2024/11	Operation	MDRCV003
Budget Timeframe	2022-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Feb/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCV003 - Cape Verde - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 16 Apr 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>200,179</b>	<b>185,755</b>	<b>14,424</b>
Food		12,861	-12,861
Seeds & Plants	18,537		18,537
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,073	9,794	8,280
Medical & First Aid	11,257		11,257
Teaching Materials	2,781		2,781
Utensils & Tools		6,799	-6,799
Cash Disbursement	149,532	156,301	-6,769
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>133</b>
Storage	695		695
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,198	3,759	-562
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>64,859</b>	<b>56,393</b>	<b>8,466</b>
International Staff	37,100	26,749	10,351
National Society Staff	7,137	9,484	-2,347
Volunteers	20,622	20,160	462
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,937</b>	<b>15,252</b>	<b>-4,316</b>
Workshops & Training	10,937	15,252	-4,316
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>27,351</b>	<b>45,823</b>	<b>-18,471</b>
Travel	15,000	30,557	-15,557
Information & Public Relations	7,793	6,784	1,009
Office Costs	695	762	-67
Communications	2,363	3,447	-1,084
Financial Charges	1,500	4,273	-2,773
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>15</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	19,969	19,954	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>327,188</b>	<b>326,936</b>	<b>252</b>