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Operation Update Report

Cabo Verde: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRCV003	GLIDE n°: CE-2022-000200-CPV
Operation update 1; date of issue: 15 September 2022	Timeframe covered by this Update: 26 April to 15 September 2022
Start date of the operation: 16 April 2022	Operation timeframe: 6 months (end date: 31 October 2022)
Overall budget of the operation CHF 327,188	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 327,188
N° of people being assisted: 6,026	
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, RCCV, British RC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Municipalities of Porto-Novo, Ribiera Grande and Sao Domingo	

Summary of major revisions to the emergency plan of action:

This operation update is published to inform stakeholder of the progress on implementation and to extend the operational timeframe by two months at no-cost (new end date: 31 October 2022). This is to allow the IFRC and Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde (CVCV) to conclude the procurement process for the distribution of cash as well as repairs to wells and boreholes.

The additional time requested is due to operational challenges including difficulties encountered in deploying volunteers and the processes of establishing an agreement with a financial service provider (FSP). No additional allocation is requested, and the original budget of CHF 327,188 will be expensed within the amended timeframe. Please access the EPoA [here](#).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The country has been facing one of the worst drought crises ever since the 1990s. Rains continue to be rare, and production does not even cover 1% of the country's food needs. Most of the Cape Verdean population lives from agriculture (22% of the active population is employed by the agricultural sector, of which 82% is in rural areas); and tourism affected by COVID measures (around 70%). This situation has caused approximately 24.2% of the population to live in poverty and 9.2% in extreme poverty.

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



Figure 1: CVCV Volunteers during household survey

The 2021-2022 agro pastoral campaign was characterized by a late start and an early end to the rains, throughout the national territory. 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.¹

As a result, the Government of Cape Verde declared the situation a national drought emergency on 16 February 2022. This was contrary to the forecasts of the Agrhymet Centre which predicted a campaign with a rainfall varying from normal to excess and a regular to early start for the Sahel region.

To support the Government, this [DREF Operation](#) was launched on 16 April 2022 to provide immediate food assistance, while implementing livelihood preparedness and protection activities, deploying actions to prevent malnutrition and ensuring improved access to water in a bid to act ahead of the worsening crisis. Indeed, at the time, projections for the lean period, from June to August 2022, indicated that 46,093 people in would be food insecure (10% of the population) including 43,003 in crisis phase (IPC 3) and 3,090 in the emergency phase (IPC 4)².

Summary of the Current Response

Host National Society Overview

The Red Cross of Cape Verde (CVCV³), through its local branches and in close collaboration and cooperation with the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the municipal coordination bodies of the areas, participates in the various coordination meetings set up by the Cape Verdean government, including the workshops of the harmonized framework at national level.

CVCV has experience in the implementation of DREF operations and in food security and nutrition. The National Society (NS) teams have both theoretical and practical skills in food security and livelihoods (FSL), thanks to an in-depth assessment carried out in 2018 on the islands of Santiago and Santo Antão. This DREF operation supports populations affected by drought on the island of Porto-Novo in Santa Antao and Ribiera Grande in Santiago. It has mobilized 165 volunteers who are involved in the targeted activities.

The National Society has been involved since the government first declared the disaster in February. It carried out detailed assessment activities, trained its volunteers, raised awareness, and worked to share information on the disaster with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. CVCV volunteers have helped to identify affected families and assess needs (in collaboration with the assessment committees set up by the National Society).

Volunteers sensitize families to the dangers of drinking and using untreated water, as well as the importance of protecting themselves against mosquitoes. In the same way, an awareness campaign was conducted to explain to the communities of Porto Novo and Ribeira Grande de Santiago what the cash transfer is, its advantages and the objective of the distribution that will take place in the coming month.

The operation is led by the Secretary General of the National Society, with support from all the staff of the Department of Disaster Management and Emergency. Four (4) local branches (Praia, Porto Novo, São Domingos and São Lorenzo de Orgão) have been mobilized for this operation. At the time of writing this operation update, 165 volunteers have already been mobilized in addition to 2 NDRTs and a member of the defunct regional disaster response team (RDRT).

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country

The IFRC provides both regular support to the CVCV in this response and regular coordination. An operation manager from IFRC's Rapid Response roster was deployed to the Cluster Delegation for a period of 3 months to support the CVCV in the implementation of this operation and to accompany the CVCV in the development of a mid-term action plan. He carried out a first mission of one month in Cape Verde to support the National Society. The IFRC has also deployed a finance officer, assigned specifically to this DREF operation. A cash and voucher assistance (CVA) specialist from the Burkinabe Red Cross was also mobilized through the British Red Cross Cash School to build CVCV's capacity in this area and support the contracting process with the Financial Services Provider.

Overview of other actors actions in the Country

As part of this emergency, the Government of Cape Verde opted for the approval and implementation of an Emergency Program for the mitigation of drought and the bad agricultural year 2021/2022 (Resolution No. 13/2022 of 16 February 2022) based on 3 major groups of measures to be implemented:

¹ Source: Presentation - Harmonized Framework for Analysis and Identification of Areas at Risk and Estimation of Food Insecure Populations in Cabo Verde, Praia, March 7-11, 2022

² Source: Communication sheet CH de Cabo Verde "Harmonized framework for identifying areas and estimating populations in acute food and nutrition insecurity in Cabo Verde - Current situation (March-April-May 2022) and projected (June- July-August 2022)", March 2022

³ Abbreviated CVCV from Portuguese: Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde

- **Livestock rescue:** Protecting livestock activity and ensuring conditions for the maintenance of ruminant livestock.
- **Management of water shortage:** Minimizing the problem of 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 youth).

On 6th June, following the catastrophic effects of the drought in Cape Verde, and the devastating impacts of the war in Ukraine on global markets, the government of Cape Verde declared an economic and social state of emergency for the country. According to the Head of State, the drought situation is already heavily impacting on inflation, hence deteriorating the purchasing power of families, food security and economic growth prospects.

The government is supported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which has also stated that if nothing is done to support rural areas, the extent of the damage caused by hunger and the deterioration of living standards will be dramatic. Thus, urgent and large-scale humanitarian action is needed.

Needs Analysis and scenario planning

Needs Analysis

Cabo Verde is experiencing the worst food crisis, driven by a combination of factors, including years of drought since 2017; slowdown of food production; indirect consequences of successive international crisis including COVID 19 and Ukraine-Russia conflict. In the period from June to August 2022, from Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 4 municipalities were forecasted to be in phase 3 (crisis), namely: Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão, as well as Sao Domingos, Santa Cruz and Ribeira Grande on the island of Santiago. The level of emergency classified in the table below raised need to start urgent response and start implementing anticipatory measures to limit the impact of the projection until August.

Phasing	Zones		Population		Population (%)	
	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected
Ph1	4	2	346,464	299,473	72	62
Ph2	17	16	106,666	138,062	22	29
Ph3	1	4	29,421	43,003	6	9
Ph4	0	0	1,076	3,090	0,2	1
Ph5	0	0	0	0	0,0	0
Total	22	22	483,627	483,628	100	100

Source: *Analysis of the* harmonized framework - March 2022. Results of the analysis of the harmonized framework (March 2022) on the current situation and the projected situation (June to August 2022).

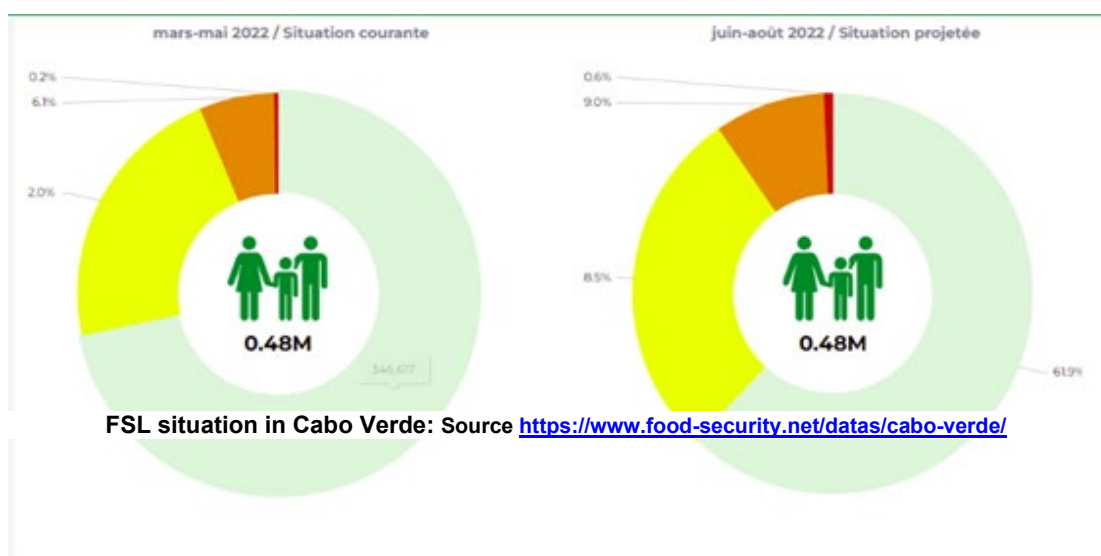
Following the planification, the CVCV carried out a detailed assessment in June covering a sample of 30 villages/communities in 4 municipalities (Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Porto Novo, Santa Cruz and São Domingo). The previous month, a vulnerability and capacity assessment were carried out in Isla de Maio in addition to the above municipalities. The results of both assessments show that the drought is severely affecting the population. The below-average rainfall and the dry spell, as well as the failure of cereal crops, have resulted in a negative coping mechanism, triggering stress and a deep shock to the livelihoods of farmers, pastoralists and families already affected by poverty.

The populations of the localities visited, like the entire country, face a confluence of recurrent acute shocks: drought, seasonal floods, food insecurity, outbreaks of pests such as the desert locust, epidemics of diseases including Covid-19, and limited access to health and water and sanitation services. These ongoing challenges have led to chronic and long-lasting humanitarian needs, which are exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine, contributing to long-lasting humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency. The current overall food insecurity situation is expected to worsen in the country beyond the lean season.

Food insecurity will continue to persist and is likely to worsen with the absence (or lack) of rain in the coming season. Households are also likely to increase consumption-based coping strategies, such as reducing two food intakes or migrating. The country's population has dropped from around 555,988 in 2020 to 505,044 today. This migration is a consequence of the crisis that has affected the country since 2017.

Currently, all 22 municipalities in Cabo Verde are in a crisis situation and some of them are in phase 3 (crisis), namely: Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão, as well as Sao Domingos, Santa Cruz and Ribeira Grande on the island of Santiago. It is likely that by October, some municipalities will also enter phase 3 and others will reach the critical phase

4. Considering the current and anticipated situation, it was important to launch a long-term action plan while putting in place anticipatory measures to limit the impact of the projected drought and reduce the vulnerability of the most at-risk populations mentioned above.



At present, according to the initial findings of the assessments, people's needs are particularly focused on food and water. Many farmers have lost their means of subsistence and are no longer able to practise because even if it rains now, the soil no longer has the capacity to absorb water because it is very dry. This situation should also be seen as a risk of flooding in case of rain.

The combination of the three crises affecting Cabo Verde has a cumulative effect on the population and their vulnerability continues to increase while their capacity continues to decrease. In the long term, we are heading towards a catastrophic humanitarian crisis in the country.

Operational Risks Assessment

The actual risk faced by this operation are summarised below:

Risks	Control
Barriers to the implementation of a cash and voucher assistance (CVA) project by the community or stakeholders (e.g. market participants, PSFs, local leaders, community groups, etc.)	Involvement of all parties concerned in the CVA operation (authorities, volunteers, community) and transparency in the management of the operation by applying the Red Cross Principles.
Lack of qualified human resources in affected areas to meet increased needs.	CVCV will mobilise more volunteers in the relevant branches and organise additional training sessions to support this operation.
Drought conditions continue throughout the year and the situation may worsen in the targeted communities, even during the rainy season.	CVCV through its branches and partners continues to monitor the situation and provides the best it can in assistance to the most vulnerable. CVCV is also developing a medium - and long-term action plan on food security and livelihoods to better cope with the recurrence of drought conditions.
The absence of a framework agreement between a financial service provider (FSP) and the National Society could slow down the implementation of the cash transfer programme and causes delays in the distribution of humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries.	CVCV works with the FSP and the IFRC for an exceptional agreement.

All identified risk will be monitored during this extension. For details on the risk assessed, refer to the risk analysis section in the EPoA [here](#).

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, by extending the implementation period by two months. This would lead overall implementation timeframe of this DREF Operation to six months.

The operation targets the localities of Ribeira Grande de Santiago, on the island of Santiago, and Porto Novo, on the island of Santo Antão, by providing immediate food assistance, implementing livelihood preparedness and protection activities, deploying malnutrition prevention actions, ensuring better access to water and raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation issues.


The planned activities also strengthen the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the CVCV in the areas of food security and cash transfers and strengthen its national volunteer network.

The CVCV's strategy through this operation is to work to prevent and mitigate the consequences of the drought and poor agricultural years on the food and nutrition security situation and the protection of the livelihoods of the most vulnerable affected populations. In addition, this DREF operation aims to implement and anticipate response activities to an impending crisis. The approach deployed is as follows:

- Respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations during the 2022 lean season (June to October 2022).
- Provide immediate livelihoods assistance response actions in terms of food and basic needs, and health.

A needs assessment in the two target localities, including a market survey, preceded the implementation of the sectoral activities. Details of planned activities are found in section C of the [EPoA](#), Operations Strategy while a recap of actions implemented so far can be found below under section D. Detailed Operational Plan.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p>		
Outcome 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		
Indicator:	Target	Real
# of completed evaluations	2	2
# of completed market surveys	2	2
# of farmer households supported by cash transfer	100	0
# of farmer households supported by cash transfer	100	0
# of households supported with destocking by slaughter	50	0
# of awareness sessions for breeders and farmers	10	5
# post-distribution monitoring	2	0
Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.5: Households receive unconditional/polyvalent cash transfers to meet their basic needs		
# of households supported by cash transfer for food assistance	400	Ongoing
# of awareness sessions to strengthen cash transfer	4	0
# of volunteers trained in CVA	40	36
# of volunteers trained in targeting and CEA	40	36
Progress towards Outcomes		

Assessment: A total of 304 household surveys, 35 focus groups and 45 direct interviews have been conducted by 75 volunteers in the municipalities of Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Santa Cruz. The assessment was finalized by mid-June, and the main findings were presented in the needs assessment above.

In the same vein, two market surveys were organized to assess the price trend, to ensure that the cash distributed is sufficient to sustain households for 3 months and to ensure that this distribution will not impact the rest of the community members who are not beneficiaries of this DREF. It was also a question of seeing if households had access to the market and could buy the basic products that make up the local diet.

The market study indicated that the price of all basic food products of targeted communities were practically doubled because of the drought situation and the war in Ukraine. Despite the lifting of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, prices were also influenced by this period. Corn that used to cost 100 CVE per kg now costs 150 CVE and a litre of oil that previously cost 210 CVE is now sold for 340 CVE. An increase of more than 50% on most basic products.

Cash Assistance: 15 commissions of 3 committees each with 7 members per committee have been set up. In total, 60 women and 45 men from the communities. The selection of the committees was done in a participatory manner and the members have the confidence of the whole community.

A total of 400 households have been identified, including 200 in Porto Novo and 200 in Ribeira Grande de Santiago. These households, heavily impacted first by the drought and then by the increase in prices due to the war in Ukraine, will receive cash assistance (12,350 CVE x 3) to improve their purchasing power and thus improve access to food (increase the frequency of meals).

In addition, 100 farmers (50/municipalities) and 100 herders (50/municipalities), who have lost a large part of their livestock or are unable to cultivate their crops, will be granted a sum of 8000 CVE to purchase seeds and fertilizers. The distribution will take place from mid-July with the help of a national bank.

Pending activities include:

- the distribution of cash for the 400 households
- the distribution of cash for the 200 (farmers and breeders)
- awareness sessions to strengthen cash transfer
- households supported with destocking by slaughter
- post-distribution monitoring

Awareness raising sessions: Five (5) awareness raising sessions targeting farmers and breeders have been carried out since the DREF operation was launched. With the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, the workshops focused more on the techniques to ration use of water especially in this time of crisis. For example, through the implementation of the drip system, soil conservation by changing crops and the use of pesticides and their potential dangers.

For the breeders, it is among other things about the destocking by slaughter in this crisis. The Ministry of agriculture and livestock and the Cape Verde Red Cross, through this operation can help in this sense. In total, about 40 farmer and herder families (about 200 people) were able to attend the awareness sessions.

Basic training on beneficiary targeting and the CEA: Training on beneficiary targeting was organized in the community, for community members and Red Cross volunteers. This training covered the following topics:

1. Consultations with local authorities and technical services
2. List-making by communities/targeting committee (HEA methodology)
3. Definition, validation of criteria
4. Application of the criteria/consolidation of the results of the group work
5. Drafting of the targeting report
6. Validation of the lists at the community assembly
7. Verification of the lists based on the categorization obtained by applying the criteria
8. Households' classification

At the end of this exercise, the participants were able to elaborate the following criteria in Ribeira Das Patas which is a locality of the municipality of Porto Novo:

Nº	Criteria	Absolute relevant criteria	Secondary relevant criteria	Weighting
1	Female-headed household			2
2	Presence of children from 6 to 59 months			1

3	Household with pregnant and nursing women			1
4	Household size of 5 persons or more			1
5	Household with less than 5 small ruminants			2
6	Household with no or less than 0.5 hectares			2
7	Household with no productive assets			1
8	Cleaning with specific needs (with presence of elderly, sick, handicapped people)			1

It is important to mention that these criteria were identified based on the people affected by the drought.



Figure 2: Cash/WASH/PGI volunteer training session in Praia

Basic CVA training: "Giving cash to disaster-affected people is an effective, efficient and transparent way to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable. It ensures that people have the freedom, dignity, and independence to decide on their own recovery", such is the vision of the IFRC. To align itself with this vision, the CVCV trained 36 volunteers and staffs, 20 in Praia and 16 in Porto Novo. The objective was first to raise awareness of issues related to cash transfer programs and to strengthen knowledge. Secondly, the goal was to prepare the volunteers to sensitize the population on cash transfer program.

Challenges:

Exceptionally, a local bank was identified as the FSP. After identifying the FSP, challenges were encountered in establishing the best suited cash transfer method (bank transfer, money in envelopes, checks, bank cards...). After several discussions with the bank and the IFRC, the Cape Verde RC and its partners agreed upon the distribution of checks to beneficiaries.

Another challenge is the availability of large number of CVCV volunteers to support the DREF operation, which requires for the future a proper volunteers development program.

Numbers of persons reached under this sector will be provided in the final report, once all data is compiled and analysed.



Figure 3: CVCV on field household assessment



Health

People reached: 0

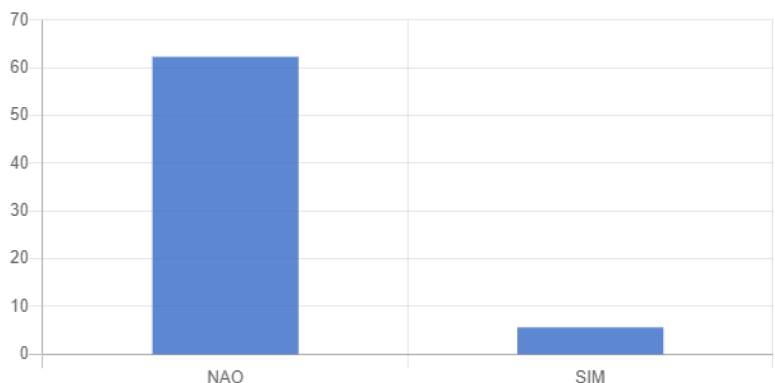
Male: 0


Female: 0

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


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

Indicator :	Target	Real
# volunteers trained	30	30
# of screening campaign sessions	2	Ongoing
# of Households that received nutritional supplements	200	0
# of nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations	10	0

# of people affected by nutrition activities	1000	Ongoing
Progress Towards Outcomes		
<p>The CVCV, is currently conducting health activities in the municipalities of Porto Novo and Ribeira Grande de Santiago to support the efforts of the Ministry of Health in the detection and admission of malnourished children. Based on the nurses in the municipalities, two trainings were organized reaching 30 volunteers: 13 volunteers from Porto Novo and 17 from Ribeira Grande (7 from Praia, 4 from Cidade Velha, 3 from Santa Cruz and 3 from São Domingo). This training was based solely on the detection of malnutrition in children. Thus, out of 321 families visited, 18 malnourished children were identified. These children exhibited the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased muscle mass - Drier, paler skin - Generalized weakness - Shortness of breath and lack of energy, especially in cases of anemia <p>These identified children are currently being monitored by Ministry of Health officials.</p>		
 <p style="text-align: center;">Graphic: Screening of malnourished children.</p>		
<p>Data was collected mainly through key informant focus groups with mothers of children under 5 years old. The major concern encountered during this screening campaign is that most breastfeeding mothers affected by this drought crisis did not have the opportunity to exclusively breastfeed their children under 6 months of age, due to daily household chores such as fetching water and even going to work as a maid in another house to secure some food for the rest of the children in the house. Numbers of persons reached under this sector will be provided in the final report, once all data is compiled and analysed.</p>		
<p>Activities that remain to be planned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of nutritional supplements • Nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations • Continuation of the organisation screening campaign sessions for malnutrition cases. 		

	<p>Water, Hygiene and Sanitation</p> <p>People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p>	
Outcome WASH 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risk in targeted communities		
Output WASH 1.1: Detailed assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is conducted in target communities		
Indicator :	Target	Actual
# of people reached by outreach activities	80%	Ongoing
# of WASH assessments conducted	2	2
Outcome WASH 1.2: Daily access to drinking water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to the target population		
Indicator:	Target	Actual

# of rehabilitated reservoirs	12	Ongoing
# of rehabilitated wells or boreholes	12	Ongoing
# of buckets distributed	500	Ongoing
# of jerrycans distributed	1000	Ongoing
Outcome WASH 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to the target population		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained	40	27
# of sensibilization session	10	10
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	500	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The drought crisis in Cape Verde is without a doubt one of the most visible and dramatic manifestations of climate change. Water plays a central role in these crises and inevitably has an impact on the populations. The operation implementation areas are particularly affected by the scarcity of water resources, both for humans and animals.</p> <p>The assessment revealed that 41% of the houses visited have water from the local distribution network, but with the numerous water cuts, people are getting water from wells/forests (10%). Those who have some financial means buy water delivered by truck (5%).</p> <p>The CVCV has deployed about 75 volunteers for the hygiene and sanitation campaign. Currently, about 45% of the target is reached, but there is no change, because the lack of water is still a problem and makes the application of hygiene measures complicated.</p> <p>It is therefore important to strategically plan the management of water resources to prepare for future drought and mitigate its effects. Such planning consists of short- and long-term measures. Numbers of persons reached under this sector will be provided in the final report, once all data is compiled and analysed.</p> <p>Activities that remain to be planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the Monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities • Tank repair and maintenance (Process) • Repair and maintenance of wells and/or boreholes (process) • Distribution of buckets and jerry cans • Continuation of the organisation hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions. 		

	<p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p> <p>People reached: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p> <p>Female: 0</p>	
Outcome PGI 1: 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		
Output PGI 1.1: NS programs improve equitable access to basic services to basic services, taking into account different gender and other diversity factors diversity factors		
Indicator :	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained	30	50
# of SOPs developed	1	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Following IFRC standards on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), it was important to train CVCV volunteers and staff on the protection of the most vulnerable groups in the affected communities, such as people with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women, women and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated minors/children, minority groups, the elderly, etc.</p>		

A total of 50 people (staff and volunteers) were trained or educated on sexual and gender-based violence, child protection, code of conduct, disability, and diversity inclusion.

An SOP is currently being drawn up to formalize this training. The CVCV has launched mandatory training on the Code of Conduct for all its staff and volunteers on the IFRC website.

Activities to plan

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for protection/sexual and gender-based violence, including referral pathway mapping

Implementation Strategies

Outcome S.1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities to plan and implement activities

Output S1.1.4: The National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicator:	Target	Real
# of volunteers trained, all trainings included	100	110
% of mobilized volunteers who are insured	100%	Ongoing
# of visibility items for volunteers	250	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

This operation aimed to engage 250 volunteers, but currently a total of 165 volunteers have been trained by incorporating a multi-thematic approach. The IFRC's minimum standards for PGI in emergencies was also included during implementation of sectoral activities such as livelihoods, WASH, and cash transfer.

Activities left to be implemented include procure and distribute visibility items to mobilized volunteers

Challenges:

Since the majority of CVCV volunteers are civil servants and/or students, it is difficult to get everyone at the same time. Most volunteers are usually available on weekends. To move forward with the activities, CVCV tries to have the maximum number of volunteers available from 4:00 in the afternoon. Although this results in some slowness in the execution of certain activities, there is progress in the operation objectives.

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of NS coordination missions	8	2
# of NS monitoring missions	3	0
# of lessons learned workshop	1	0
# of action plans developed	1	2

Progress towards outcomes

Activities to be implemented include:

- Coordination missions of the NS
- Monitoring missions of the NS
- Organise a lessons learned workshop
- Develop a medium to long term food security and livelihoods action plan.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of IFRC monitoring missions	5	3
# of rapid response personnel deployed – Operations Manager	1	1
# of rapid response personnel deployed – Finance	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

The Operations Manager is deployed to support with implementation of the action plan. He was in the field during the start-up of DREF in Cape Verde and supported the NS in the preparation of questionnaires for the in-depth evaluation and identification of beneficiaries. He then supported the NS in Cape Verde with the training of volunteers. He accompanied the launch of field surveys. The Operations manager visited the islands of:

- Porto-Novo (the drought situation is catastrophic and worrying)
- Sao Domingo
- Ribiera Grande
- Santa Cruz

The Finance Officer is also deployed to Dakar and supports the Cape Verde DREF remotely. He is waiting for a mission to Cape Verde for closer support to support the monitoring of the implementation.

Activities to be planned include IFRC monitoring missions.

Challenges

The support of adequate technical HR staff will be more than necessary.

Output S2.1. 3: Improved compliance of NS with the principles and rules for humanitarian assistance

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of telephone hotline set up	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

Activities to be implemented include the set up a feedback system from the community and ensure that this feedback is considered and used to improve the operation.

D. BUDGET

The National Society of Cape Verde has received a first tranche of the DREF Budget since May 2022. But the supporting documents have not yet been sent for a statement of expenses to be drawn although activities are being carried out. The extension of the period of this operation is a no-cost extension.

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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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 Organizations (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

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.