



EC/FAO Food Security Programme - Phase II
'Food Security Information for Action'

Programme Workplan for Cape Verde

Donor:	European Commission
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Proposed Funding:	Euro 212,160 USD 284,295 (Exchange rate US\$ / EURO = 1.34)
Duration:	3 years
Starting date:	1 April 2005

Cape Verde received previous support from the Programme under Phase I. Technical inputs and guidance will continue to be provided under the umbrella of the FIVIMS Initiative under Phase II to strengthen national capacity in producing information on food insecurity and vulnerability for better action, with a focus on the use of information products for improved interventions and policy and programme formulation.

The Programme will support the following interventions, identified during a mission in September 2005, in collaboration with the national partner institutions and the EC Country Delegation:

- *Analysis of food consumption and nutrition data of the 2001/2002 Living Standard Measurement Survey with the double objective of building an analytical capacity within key national institutions and producing a statistical analysis of key indicators of food security.*
- *Preparation of a nutritional analysis, based on 2001/2002 LSMS, with a special focus on the relationship between nutritional status and food situation. The analysis will include specific policy recommendations in the context of the country's reference policy frameworks.*
- *Support to improve existing food security information products (bulletins, website, maps) in order to increase their impact on interventions and policy making. The objective is to strengthen national capacity in producing effective products that respond to the needs of target user groups.*
- *Analysis of the relationship between land tenure rights and food security. The objective is to provide evidence of the importance of land tenure issues for food security and identify land tenure-related policy options to reduce food insecurity.*

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I. Background

Cape Verde is one of the countries selected under the EC/FAO Food Security Programme, Phase II, in the Group I Category, i.e. Chronically Food Insecure Countries. The country received previous support from the Programme under Phase I (Project GCP/INT/742/EC), with technical assistance being provided by the Secretariat of the Inter Agency Working Group on FIVIMS located in FAO¹.

Technical inputs and guidance will continue to be provided under the umbrella of the FIVIMS Initiative under Phase II for strengthening national capacity in producing information on food insecurity and vulnerability for better action. During this second Phase, the focus will be on the use of information products for more effective interventions and policy and programme formulation.

The activities selected were identified together with the national institutions concerned with food security, partner organizations and the EC Country Delegation during a mission in September 2005² and the FAO divisions participating in the Programme. The national institutions involved in the selection process of the activities included in particular:

- the Direction of Food Security Services (Direction des Services de Sécurité Alimentaire – DSSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture³;
- the Direction of Statistics and Information Management of the Ministry of Agriculture; and
- the National Institute of Statistics (INE).

2. Problems to be addressed

In spite of the impressive development of the country since independence in 1975, a significant proportion of the population remains vulnerable to food insecurity. Most vulnerable households live in rural areas, among the poorest segments of the population. They are characterized by their high dependency on (rainfed) agriculture as a source of income (and therefore their vulnerability to food crises as droughts are chronic in Cape Verde), lack of secure property rights on land (concerns 80% of agricultural households) and limited or no access to basic social services.

Main constraints to improving information for taking appropriate action to reduce food insecurity and poverty are:

- (i) Weak capacity of national institutions in producing and analysing food security information useful for guiding the formulation of interventions, policies and programmes.
- (ii) Although there is some awareness among national decision-makers of the importance of addressing nutritional issues to reduce food insecurity, there is no capacity to identify what would be the most appropriate actions for achieving this.

¹ FIVIMS is an interagency initiative which promotes good practices in building information and mapping systems on food insecurity and vulnerability. The acronym stands for Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems.

² Details provided in Mission reports of Marie Claude Dop and Françoise Trine.

³ DSSA is the institution officially designated as focal point for the FIVIMS Initiative. DSSA is part of the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et des Pêches – MEAP). DSSA plays the role of Secretariat to the National Food Security Council (NFSC), established in August 2005, which is responsible for the implementation of the National Food Security Strategy (adopted in 2002 by Government). DSSA is responsible, *inter alia*, for coordinating all activities related to food security and manage the Food Security Information System (FSIS).

As a consequence, policy reference documents include very limited reference to specific actions for improving nutrition.

- (iii) Insufficient capacity in processing and analysing food consumption and nutrition data from the last Leaving Standard Measurement Survey (2001/2002). Improving capacity would significantly contribute to the identification and characterization of vulnerable groups, assessment of food insecurity and vulnerability, monitoring of trends over time and identification of appropriate actions.
- (iv) Limited awareness of the importance of land tenure issues for food insecurity and poverty in rural areas and of the potential benefits which could be expected from changes in land tenure policy in terms of reducing the number of food insecure.

3. Previous and On-going Assistance

A number of partners have been active for many years in the country. The most active UN partners include FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF and WHO. Multilateral and bilateral assistance is mainly provided by the European Commission, Portugal, Luxembourg, Japan and Netherlands.

The Cooperation Programme of the European Union (EU) for 2002-2007 includes: (i) project assistance for a total of about Euro 52 million (mainly focused on water and sanitation, but also on infrastructure, rural development, micro-realizations, regional cooperation for PALOP countries); and (ii) budgetary assistance: macro-economic non-targeted assistance for about Euro 12,5 million and food security targeted assistance for Euro 4 million. The EU will also support the implementation of micro projects by civil society (Euro 1 million).

Since 2001, the FIVIMS Secretariat and the World Food Programme (WFP) have been supporting national institutions in setting up a decentralized Food Security Information System (FSIS), for the prevention of food crisis, the identification of affected populations and the identification of appropriate responses.

A main output of the Programme under Phase I⁴ has been the classification of all rural and urban areas of the country according to a “vulnerability index”, at all levels of desegregation (island, municipality, administrative zone and locality). The index measures the prevalence of characteristics associated with food insecurity and vulnerability (FIV) and poverty within households, for each area, using the most relevant variables available in the Demographic Census of 2000.

Support under Phase I made it possible to: (i) validate the method proposed for classifying areas and documenting the results; a survey conducted in one of the 17 municipalities of the country (400 households) demonstrated the validity of the method for identifying areas with a relatively higher incidence of food insecurity and poverty, according to criteria more directly relevant to food security than those available in the 2000 Demographic Census⁵; (ii) develop capacity within DSSA and INE, through formal and informal training, in developing the vulnerability index, carrying out the survey and analyzing the results; (iii) improve the coordination of development partners (formulation of a Global Project to support the development of an integrated food security information system, in collaboration with WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, ACDI).

⁴ The results obtained under Phase I are detailed in “Resultats obtenus au Cap Vert”, 2004.

⁵ The results are available on a CD_ROM which includes a GIS viewer, Dynamic Maps, which enables to map results up to the zone level for the island of Santiago, the only island for which digital maps were available at that time.

4. Objectives of the Programme in Cape Verde

The main objective of the Programme under Phase II is to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in providing useful information on food security and poverty to selected groups of users, through:

- Support to national institutions to produce analyses in areas related to food security and poverty, selected on the basis of expected high added value in terms of “information for action” (food consumption and nutrition, land tenure), and present the results to key users during national workshops, where implications for policy formulation will be highlighted.
- On-the-job training of national technicians in analysing food consumption and nutrition data from the 2001-2002 LSMS.
- Assistance in improving current information products (bulletins, websites, maps, etc.), which take users’ requirements into account and communicate information effectively to target user groups.

5. Expected Outcomes

The following outcomes are expected at the end of the Programme:

- Inclusion of the recommendations of the analyses related to food consumption, nutrition and land tenure in relevant policy reference frameworks.
- Improved awareness of the importance of land tenure issues for reducing food security and poverty.
- Strengthened capacity of the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture in analysing food consumption and nutrition-related indicators, including the hunger indicator created by FAO to measure progress in reducing hunger across countries over time (undernourishment indicator). These are crucial for assessing food insecurity and poverty and monitoring progress toward the achievement of the targets established under the country’s own policy reference frameworks (in particular the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper adopted in September 2004 and the National Food Security Strategy adopted in 2002), WFS goals and MDGs.
- Improved contents and format of existing information products, by responding better to users’ needs and using basic communication techniques so as to have a greater impact on action for reducing food insecurity and poverty.

6. Results, Activities and Inputs

The Programme will support the following interventions, identified during a mission in September 2005, in collaboration with the national partner institutions and the EC Country Delegation:

1. **Support in analysing food consumption and nutrition data from the last LSMS.**
The objective is twofold: to build an analytical capacity within key national institutions and produce an analysis of relevant data from the 2001-2002 LSMS. Main activities include:
 - On-the-job training of key staff from national institutions involved in monitoring process, particularly INE and Ministries of Agriculture and Planning;
 - Preparation of a report summarizing the main results of the analysis;

- Presentation of the results during a national workshop involving both users and producers of the information;
- Publication and dissemination of the report.

Inputs:

- (i) International expertise for training, assisting in finalising the report and presenting the results during the national workshop where the report will be validated and results shared with users;
- (ii) Financial resources for:
 - organising an on the job training of national staff (two weeks);
 - organising the national workshop;
 - editing, formatting, translating, publishing and disseminating the report.

Outputs

- About 10 staff from INE trained in processing and producing food consumption statistics and a number of staff from key food security institutions trained in interpreting and using food consumption statistics for food insecurity assessment;
- Updated statistics on food insecurity at national and sub-national levels for identification of food insecure population groups made widely available to a large number of users;
- A national nutrient conversion table;
- A technical report on food consumption analysis for monitoring food deprivation and food insecurity, prepared by staff from INE and key food security institutions and validated by main stakeholders during a national workshop.

2. **Preparation of a nutritional analysis, with a special focus on the relationship between nutritional status and food situation.** The analysis will be based on the 2001/2002 LSMS and lead to specific policy recommendations in the context of the country's reference policy frameworks. This analysis will be carried out in collaboration with a national team composed of technicians from INE and the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. Main activities include:

- On-the-job training of national staff for processing and analysing the data from the 2001/2002 LSMS;
- Preparation of a report in collaboration with the national team;
- Validation of the report with technicians and discussion of policy implications with selected policy makers during a national workshop.

Inputs:

- (i) International expertise for assisting in processing data and carrying out the analysis;
- (ii) Financial resources for:
 - holding a national workshop for validating results from a technical point of view and sharing them with users;
 - editing, formatting, translating, publishing and disseminating the report.

Outputs:

- (i) Nutritional analysis based on the 2001/2002 LSMS data with policy recommendations;
- (ii) National staff trained in processing and analysing nutrition data.

3. **Support in improving existing information products in order to have more impact on interventions and policy making.** The objective is to strengthen the capacity of civil servants involved in the preparation of information products at national and regional levels (CILSS) in producing effective products that meet target user groups' needs. Progress in improving existing products will be regularly monitored until the end of the Programme.

National partner institutions stressed the importance of training the members of the thematic group on food security. This group will be officially established soon in order to facilitate communication between national institutions involved in food security on basic concepts and selected issues related to food security and poverty. Resources have been set aside for this purpose. The contents of the training sessions will be defined together with the members of the group as soon as it is established.

Inputs:

- (i) International expertise for developing the curriculum (costs shared between the countries where the training will be carried out) and delivering a one week training course in the country;
- (ii) Financial resources for organising the training course in the country.

Outputs:

- (i) Opportunities for improving existing FSIP identified together with producers and users of information;
- (ii) 15 to 20 key producers of FSIP trained in producing information products that will contribute to support evidence-based action defined (type, contents, frequency, etc.), consistent with users needs;
- (iii) Information products prepared, following the recommendations of the seminar/workshop and made available to a large group of users.

4. **Analysis of the relationship between land tenure rights and food security.** The objective is to provide evidence of the importance of land tenure issues for food security and identify land tenure-related policy options for reducing food insecurity. This activity will be implemented together with an FAO-funded Project (TCP/CVI/3002 – Appui à la révision de la législation foncière et aux institutions en charge de l'administration foncière). The inputs from the EC/FAO Programme will make it possible to carry out additional case studies in up to three islands and get results which are more representative at the country level. The specific objectives of each of the two projects will be taken into account in all the case studies. This activity is a high priority for the Minister of Agriculture. The contribution of the EC/FAO Food Security Programme will be acknowledged for all the outputs produced (reports, workshop documents, etc.). Main activities include:

- Reviewing the main recent literature and data sources relevant to the analysis of the relationship between land tenure and food security, including the 2004 Agricultural Census data;
- Realising a number of case studies of the most typical land tenure situations in areas with high prevalence of food insecurity and poverty;
- Organising consultative workshops to present and validate the results of

each case study with local stakeholders and get their vision of what options are available for reducing people's food insecurity through changes in land tenure conditions;

- Organizing a national workshop where the results will be presented to the main national decision-makers and potential donors in order to obtain future support for implementing the recommendations.

Inputs:

- (i) National expertise for conducting case studies;
- (ii) Financial resources for covering local expenses during the realisation of the case studies and organising the workshops.

Outputs:

- (i) Evidence on the importance of land tenure issues for food security documented;
- (ii) Land tenure-related policy options for reducing food insecurity identified.

The table below shows how the above activities relate to the Programme logical framework:

Specific Objectives	Results	Outputs	Areas of Intervention
1 - Improve availability and quality of relevant food security information	A - Collection of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is improved or strengthened	1.A.1 - Food insecurity and vulnerability data and information are improved	
		1.A.2 - Food insecurity and vulnerability data and information management are strengthened	
	B - Analysis of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is strengthened	1.B.1 - National and regional capacity to analyze food insecurity and vulnerability data is strengthened	2,4
		1.B.2 - Capacity of using environmental monitoring tools and data for food security assessment are strengthened	
		1.B.3 - GIEWS Workstation is established at global and national levels and capacity in its use is strengthened	
	1.B.4 - National and regional capacity for food security assessment is reinforced	1,2	
2 - Reinforcing capacity in formulating food security policies, strategies and programming based on food insecurity and vulnerability information	A - National and local capacity to produce and use information for policy making are reviewed and updated	2.A.1 - Gaps in national and local capacity to produce and use information for policy making are identified	3
	B - National and local capacity to produce multi-sector food security information is strengthened	2.B.1 - Response mechanisms to crises and food security policy formation are improved	
		2.B.2 - National institutional structures and systems are reviewed	
	C - Dissemination of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is strengthened	2.C.1 - Integrated food insecurity and vulnerability data and information dissemination systems are strengthened	3
	D - Capacity to formulate appropriate food security policies in different contexts using adequate information is increased	2.D.1 - Methodological approaches for integrated use for household, food insecurity and vulnerability data are strengthened	
		2.D.2 - Guidelines to switch from rehabilitation to development using appropriate data and information are prepared	
		2.D.3 - Awareness to embody gender aspects in policies using gender disaggregated information is increased	
2.D.4 - Capacity to formulate food security and rural development policies in countries with natural resources under pressure is increased			
	2.D.5 - Support to selected countries in preparing strategies and operational plans for food security agricultural and rural development is provided		
3 - Raise awareness of governments, local actors and international community, on impact of food insecurity & poverty	A - Causes of food insecurity and vulnerability are better understood	3.A.1 - National context analysis of food insecurity and vulnerability are better understood	1, 2, 4
	B - Good practices in food security, poverty and rural development, institution building and networking are identified, analysed and disseminated	3.B.1 - Good practices in food security, vulnerability, institution building and networking are identified, analyzed and disseminated at national level	
		3.B.2 - Good practices in food security, poverty and rural development are disseminated	
	C - Dialogue and exchange of experience within the international community are improved	3.C.1 - Dialogue and exchange of experience among international community are facilitated	
3.C.2 - Improved information in qualitative and quantitative terms is provided to the GDPRD			

7. Provisional Timetable

Activities	2005			2006				2007				2008
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Preparation of the Workplan												
1. Analysis of Food Consumption and Nutrition Data from LSMS (ESS)												
Preparatory Activities												
In-service training												
Report writing												
National workshop												
Editing, Formatting, Publication, translation and Dissemination of the report and CD ROM												
2. Nutritional Analysis												
Processing and analysis of data from 2001/2002 LSMS												
Report writing												
National workshop												
Editing, Formatting, Publication, translation and Dissemination of the report and CD ROM												
3. Support to Improve Information Products												
Preparatory activities												
Training												
Follow-up of progress												
4. Analysis of the relationship between land tenure and food security												
Preparatory activities												
Case Studies												
Consultative workshop												
National workshop												