



# Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

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Plano de seguimento e Avaliação

MCA-Cabo Verde II

Original M&E Plan; February 21, 2013

First Amended M&E Plan: December 08, 2015

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## 1. PREAMBLE

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The second Millennium Challenge Compact, between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde (GoCV), acting through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, was signed on February 10, 2012.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (the Parties) recognize that both parties are committed to the shared goals of promoting economic growth and the elimination of extreme poverty in Cabo Verde. The Parties agree that the goal of this Compact is to reduce poverty through economic growth in Cabo Verde and that the objectives of the Program include (i) to reduce the costs upon the economy of inefficiently provided public services, (ii) to remove institutional conditions that impede private sector investment and (iii) MCC's assistance will be provided in a manner that strengthens good governance, economic freedom, and investments in the people of Cabo Verde.

## 2. LIST OF ACRONYMS

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Acronym	Organizational Name (Portuguese)	Organizational Name (English)
ADA	Agência de Distribuição de Água	Water Distribution Agency
ANAS	Agência Nacional de Água e Saneamento	National Agency of Water and Sanitation
ANMCV	Associação Nacional dos Municípios de Cabo-Verde	National Association of Municipals of Cabo-Verde
ARE	Agência de Regulação Económica	Economic Regulation Agency
CM	Camara Municipal	Town Hall
CNAG	Conselho Nacional de Águas	National Water Council
CNAS	Conselho Nacional de Água e Saneamento	National Water and Sanitation Council
DGA	Direcção Geral do Ambiente	Department of Environment

DGDAL	Direcção Geral das Autarquias Locais	Department of Municipalities
DGPCP	Direcção Geral do Património e de Contratação Pública	Department of Patrimony and Public Contract
DGRNI	Direcção-Geral dos Registos, Notariado e Identificação	Department of Registration, Notary and Identification

ELECTRA	Electra - Empresa de Electricidade e Água, SARL	Electra - Electricity and Water Company
ICCP	Instituto Nacional de Cartografia e Cadastro	Institute of Cartography and Land registration
IEFP	Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional	Institute of Employment and Professional Training
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística	Institute of National Statistics
INGRH	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Recursos Hídricos	National Institute for Water Resources Management
INERF	Instituto Nacional de Engenharia Rural e Florestal	National Institute for Rural and Forest Engineering
MDR	Ministério de Desenvolvimento Rural	Ministry of Agriculture , Rural Development and Maritime Resources
MAHOT	Ministério do Ambiente, Habitação e Ordenamento de Território	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial (Land) Management
MECC	Ministério da Economia, Crescimento e Competitividade	Ministry of Economic Growth and Competitiveness
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account Unidade de Gestão	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MJ	Ministério de Justiça	Ministry of Justice
MTIE	Ministério do Turismo, Indústria e Energia	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy
NOSi	NOSi - Núcleo Operacional da Sociedade de Informação	NOSi – Operational Centre of Information
OSC	Organização de Sociedade Civil	Organization of Civil Society
RNI	Registo, Notariado e Identificação	Registry, Notary and Identification

SAAS	Serviços Autónomos de Água e Saneamento	Municipal Water and Sanitation Services Company
SDTIBM	Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Turístico das Ilhas de Boa Vista e Maio	Boa Vista and Maio Islands Touristic Development Company, SA
UCCP	Unidade de Coordenação do Cadastro Predial	Land Registration Coordination Unit
UCRE	Unidade de Coordenação da Reforma do Estado	State Reform Coordination Unit
UniCV	Universidade de Cabo Verde	University of Cabo Verde

### 3. Compact and Objective Overview

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#### *Program Description, Goal and Objectives*

Strategically located at the crossroads of mid-Atlantic air and sea lanes, Cabo Verde continues to exhibit one of Africa's most stable and democratic governments. In 2001, Cabo Verde embarked on a transformation agenda aimed at building a self-sustaining high growth economy through policy reforms, private sector led growth, infrastructure development, and institutional changes. The Government of Cabo Verde (GoCV) recognizes that in order to alleviate poverty it must continue to improve performance and accelerate important reforms.

The objectives of the Program are to reduce the costs upon the economy of inefficiently provided public services and to remove institutional conditions that impede private sector investment.

The Program consists of 1) the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and 2) the Land Management for Investment Project.

The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project is to establish a financially sound, transparent, and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and firms by a) reforming national policy and regulatory institutions, b) transforming inefficient utilities into autonomous corporate entities operating on a commercial basis, and c) improving the quality and reach of infrastructure in the sector.

The objective of the Land Management for Investment Project is to reduce the time required for establishing secure property rights and to establish more conclusive land information in areas of near-term, high development potential in Cabo Verde by a) refining the legal, institutional and procedural environment to increase the reliability of land information, achieve greater efficiency in land administration transactions, and strengthen protection of land rights, b) developing and implementing a new land information management system, and c) clarifying parcel rights and boundaries on targeted islands with high investment potential.

### 3.1 Introduction

Focus on results is one of the core principles on which the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is founded. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of Compacts and their results put that principle into practice. MCC's results framework reflects a commitment to technically rigorous, systematic and transparent methods of projecting, tracking and evaluating the impacts of its programs. Coupled with transparency, this approach is a cornerstone of MCC's commitment to accountability and learning.

Monitoring is the continuous, systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide indications of progress toward the achievement of desired outcomes, objectives, intermediate and long term results. While good program monitoring is necessary for program management, it is not sufficient for assessing ultimate results. Therefore, MCC advocates the use of different types of evaluations as a complementary tool to better understand the effectiveness of its programs.

Evaluation is the objective, systematic assessment of a program's design, implementation and results. MCC is committed to making its evaluations as rigorous as research opportunities permit in order to understand the causal impacts of MCC-funded projects on desired outcomes, assess project cost efficiencies and pursue the prospect of making a significant contribution to the body of literature on effective implementation strategies that foster economic growth.

Monitoring and evaluation activities are integrated throughout the entire life cycle of the Compact and extend three to five years into the post-compact period. During Compact development, a clear program logic with associated benchmarks to measure progress towards the achievement of program objectives was identified. Constraints and Economic Analyses were performed on each project proposal submitted to MCC. Analyses included assessing the economic growth rationale for the investment, calculating an economic rate of return (ERR), and conducting associated Beneficiary Analyses; key pillars of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan). Multiple variables capturing the benefit streams in the ERR analyses are linked to key performance indicators and targets in the M&E Plan.

Following Compact signing, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and MCC finalized the M&E Plan providing the framework for the monitoring and evaluation of compact activities. The monitoring component of the M&E Plan lays out the methodology and process for assessing progress towards the Compact Goal. It identifies indicators, establishes performance targets and details the data collection and reporting plan to track progress against targets on a quarterly and annual basis. The evaluation component identifies and describes the evaluations that will be conducted, the key evaluation questions and methodologies, and the data collection strategies that will be employed.

Accordingly, the M&E Plan is a tool by which to manage the process of monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress toward Compact results. It is used in conjunction with other tools such as work plans, procurement plans, and financial plans. The M&E Plan serves the following main functions:

- 1) Explains in detail *how* and *what* the MCC and MCA will a) monitor to determine whether the Projects are on track to achieving their intended results and b) evaluate in order to assess implementation strategies, provide lessons learned, determine cost effectiveness and estimate the impact of Compact interventions;
- 2) Includes all indicators that must be reported to MCC on a regular basis during the compact term;

- 3) Includes a description of complementary data to be collected by MCA for evaluation of programs, but not reported to MCC on a regular basis including, for example, qualitative studies;
- 4) Includes any M&E requirements that the MCA must meet in order to receive disbursements; e.g., substantial compliance with the M&E Plan is a condition for approval of each quarterly disbursement request by the country; and
- 5) Serves as a communication tool, so that MCA staff and other stakeholders clearly understand the objectives and targets the MCA is responsible for achieving.

For Compacts where significant results are expected after Compact completion, the Compact M&E plan will also include a description of results that are expected after year 5. In such cases, a Post Compact M&E Plan is developed in order to express the intent of both parties to continue to a) observe the persistence of benefits created under the compact, b) monitor the sustainability of MCC-funded investments and c) learn from post compact evaluations. As per the September 2012 Guidance for Post Compact M&E Plans, said document will be developed in draft form six months prior to the compact end date and will be signed by the parties not later than 120 days following the compact end date.

Following Compact signing, the Compact M&E Summary (Annex III of the Compact Agreement) was used as the basis for M&E Plan development. Compact Annex III M&E Summary indicators are typically not changed in developing a full M&E Plan. However, necessary changes have been documented in Annex III of the Compact M&E Plan as per Section 4.2 of the MCC May 2012 Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs.

As per May 2012 MCC “Guidance on Common Indicators”, a focus on results is one of the core principles on which the Millennium Challenge Corporation is founded. An important aspect of this focus is that the MCC and Millennium Challenge Account entities (MCAs) develop and tailor Monitoring and Evaluation Plans (M&E Plans) to the specifics of the particular compact program and country context. However, within these country-specific plans, MCC uses common indicators to aggregate results across countries within certain sectors and to report those results externally to key stakeholders.

It is noted that the following guidance is uniformly applied to the documentation (M&E Plan) and reporting (Indicator Tracking Table) of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and the Land Management for Investment Project Common Indicators:

- 1) Country-specific aspects of common indicator definitions are detailed in Annex I of the M&E Plan. Targets for performance indicators which are part of the program logic, conditions precedent and/or linked to economic rate of return analyses are established.
- 2) Inputs to the calculation of all indicators expressed as percentages, common or otherwise, are included in the ITT as an indicator input.
- 3) US dollar denominated Common Indicators such as “Value of signed contracts” use the documented exchange rate that the MCA fiscal agent uses in the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP) submission.
- 4) Common indicators are reported at certain levels of disaggregation, as specified in the Common Indicator Guidance. However, consistent with said guidance, MCA-Cabo Verde will not report on certain disaggregations where disaggregating that data is too costly or infeasible.
- 5) Targets are not reported for disaggregations unless specifically required by the MCA M&E Plan.

## **3.2 Program Logic**

The Compact Goal is to reduce poverty through economic growth in Cabo Verde. The Program objectives are to reduce the costs upon the economy of inefficiently provided public services and to remove institutional conditions that impede private sector investment.

Towards these ends, the U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year US \$66.2 million Compact with the Government of Cabo Verde in February 2012. US \$41.1 million is designated for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; the forecast economic rate of returns (ERR) is 15.1% for the combined National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activities and 11.0 % for the Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity. US \$17.3 million is designated for the Land Management for Investment Project; the forecast ERR is 22.0%. Refer to the Projected Economic Benefits analyses discussed in Section 3.3.

The Compact consists of two projects in two distinct sectors; i.e., Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and the Land Tenure Services.

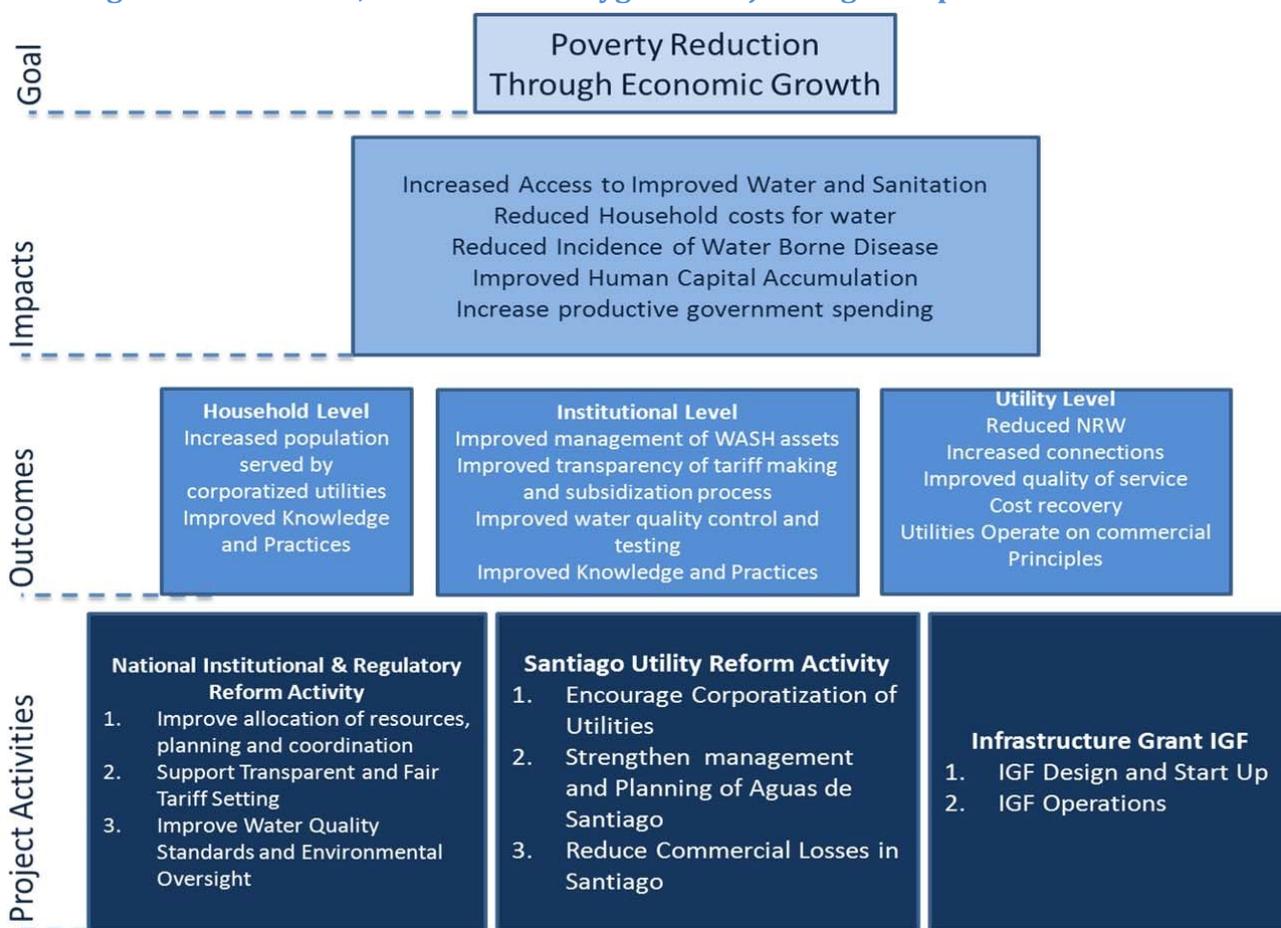
The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project is to establish a financially sound, transparent and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and firms. The outcomes of the Project activities include: (a) institutions and procedures required for the regulation of corporatized utilities providing water and sanitation services and operating according to commercial principles; (b) the establishment and operation of commercially oriented water utilities; (c) improved cost-effectiveness of services; and (d) improved extent, quality and reliability of services provided.

The objective of the Land Management for Investment Project is to reduce the time required for establishing secure property rights and to establish more conclusive land information in areas of near-term high development potential in Cabo Verde. The outcomes of the Project activities include: (a) a reduction in the average time required to establish a clear property right and to complete other land-related transactions; (b) an increase in the reliability of land rights and boundaries information; and (c) an increase in the level of development activity on targeted islands, resulting in higher levels of employment, in response to reductions in lead time to investment.

Refer to the summary graphical representations of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and Land Management for Investment Project logic listed below. The combined results of the Program are expected to contribute to Cabo Verde's own poverty reduction and economic growth goals as defined in the Cabo Verde development strategy. Detailed graphic representations of the Program logic for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and the Land Management for Investment Project are attached as Annexes IV and V, respectively.

### **3.2.1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project Logic**

**Figure 1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project Logic Graphic**



### 3.2.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project

#### Background

Cabo Verde is an extremely water-scarce country and relies heavily on desalinization of water, which is an expensive and energy-intensive process. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector in Cabo Verde is characterized by relatively poor levels of service including intermittent water supply. Domestic water consumption per capita is approximately 35 liters per day, half that of a lower-middle income peer group of countries, and barely above subsistence levels. As a result, Cabo Verde has one of the highest water tariffs in Africa and the world. The poor, and particularly female-headed households, are especially vulnerable as only 9 percent of poor households have access to the networked public water supply. Additionally, Cabo Verde is not on track to meet its Millennium Development Goal for sanitation. Low levels of water supply, combined with a population in which over 50 percent is without any access to improved sanitation services, results in significant public health problems, including diarrhea, dengue, cholera and malaria.

The WASH sector is marked by dispersed responsibilities across a large number of stakeholders, skewed incentives, a lack of institutional accountability, fragmented and overlapping authority, and conflicting legislation which impedes good planning and efficient operations in the sector. The GoCV

has recently undertaken a number of important preliminary steps to improve the legal and regulatory framework. However, further significant reform and restructuring of the sector are required to ensure that the benefits of planned infrastructure improvements can be achieved.

## **Summary of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and Activities**

The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project (WASH Project) is to install a financially sound, transparent and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and firms by 1) reforming national policy and regulatory institutions, 2) transforming inefficient utilities into autonomous corporate entities operating on a commercial basis and 3) improving the quality and reach of infrastructure in the sector. The WASH Project is comprised of three activities and six sub-activities as described below.

### **1. National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity**

The GoCV is committed to undertaking institutional and regulatory reform activities at the national level in order to improve planning systems, regulatory processes and the setting of tariffs.

During the Compact term, the Government will create a new National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANAS), which will be responsible for policy and planning of all water resources, domestic water supply, wastewater, and sanitation. ANAS will be guided by a National Water and Sanitation Council (CNAS), where core ministries, municipalities, private sector and civil society will be represented and will ensure that sector policies are aligned with overall government policy direction. The Government will also strengthen the existing Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE) to better regulate economic and technical aspects of the WASH sector, including setting tariffs. The General Directorate of the Environment (DGA) will expand its existing functions on environmental protection to include water and wastewater quality. Finally, social and gender objectives will be integrated into policy and planning at ANAS, CNAS, ARE, and other national institutions as relevant.

A significant number of National Institutional and Regulatory Reform activities involve conducting studies and developing action plans that translate into the adoption of new sectorial policy and institutional change. In order to facilitate the reform process, MCA-CV II has signed implementing entity agreements with a) the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Management as well as with b) the Economic Regulation Agency. Said implementing entity agreements a) identify the aforementioned organizations as stakeholder counterpart agencies, b) defines their respective institutional roles and responsibilities, c) specifies activities to be conducted and d) establishes a clear set of deliverables to be produced in accordance with the design specifications jointly agreed upon with MCC in support of achieving desired institutional and regulatory reforms over the term of the five year compact.

The GoCV will support the operational costs for the new and strengthened agencies with its own resources. MCC will support the design and operationalization of the proposed institutional changes with MCC funding for the following three sub-activities:

### **A. Improve Allocation of Resources, Planning, and Coordination Sub-Activity**

This sub-activity aims to improve the allocation of resources mobilized for the sector, improve the coordination of sector activities and improve sector planning with a clear definition of sector priorities. During the project development process and to facilitate implementation of this Compact, MCC agreed to support the development of a Strategic National Master Plan (Master Plan) and strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) for the WASH sector. The Strategic National Master Plan will serve as the basis for sector planning, resource allocation, and investment coordination. Refer to Annex I-3 of the compact agreement for a detailed description of the technical assistance, training and information, education and communication activities.

### **B. Support Transparent and Fair Tariff Setting Sub-Activity**

This sub-activity will support the move to transparent and fair tariff setting, to better reflect the cost of service, and to improve the financial well-being and sustainability of utilities. Tariff support will also include assistance for the formation of appropriate pro-poor tariff policies. Specifically, MCC Funding will assess the current financial state of utilities nationally, and on Santiago particularly, with the goal of identifying the true cost of the existing systemic sector inefficiencies, impacts of these costs and inefficiencies on cost of service rates, and tariff and regulatory strategies for transitioning to a financially self-sustaining system.

### **C. Improve Water Quality Standards and Environmental Oversight Sub-Activity**

MCC funding will support technical assistance to DGA for the development of existing functions on environmental protection, with an emphasis on potable water and wastewater quality, and to develop new water quality and wastewater discharge standards, including appropriate wastewater treatment technologies and associated standards for wastewater reuse.

## **2. Utility Reform Activity**

The Utility Reform Activity will promote the transition of existing service providers to increased financial and administrative autonomy and operation based on commercial principles. MCC will focus its assistance on the Island of Santiago to support the formation of a new, multi-municipal utility that covers all or most of the island (Aguas de Santiago). The Parties expect that this Activity will create a blueprint for utilities in other parts of the country.

### **A. Encourage Corporatization of Utilities Sub-Activity**

MCC funding will support the design and establishment of Águas de Santiago, including a legal review and the preparation of organizational documents, staffing requirements, position descriptions, internal policies and operating procedures, and a plan for recruiting and transitioning staff to the new utility.

## **B. Strengthen Management and Planning of Águas de Santiago Sub-Activity**

MCC funding will support: 1) a long-term strategic investment and business plan, capital improvement, and business plans for the water and sanitation sector on Santiago pursuant to the guidance emerging from the Master Plan and SESA. While these plans will be long-term and strategic in nature, they will assess the condition of existing water and sanitation systems and identify any immediate infrastructure and operational needs. The plans will also improve the management of water resources by ensuring an integrated approach to infrastructure planning; 2) technical assistance for water sector utility operations and management, including technical, financial, commercial, legal, environmental, investment planning, procurement, contract management, and social and gender practices; 3) the acquisition and implementation of, and training on, management information systems and identified hardware and software, such as GIS, asset management, billing and customer management systems, and office equipment (to be funded by MCC and GoCV); 4) information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns that include outreach by utilities and/or non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

The objective of the IEC campaigns is to improve communication between the utility and its customers, with a focus on developing an understanding of the cost of services and culture of payment by users, promoting efficient water use and conservation, and other aspects necessary to increase impact and sustainability of the reforms; and 5) technical and vocational education and training (TVET) to the staff of Águas de Santiago to improve their ability to carry out their roles and responsibilities and to any redundant staff to assist their transition to new functions and responsibilities in other government agencies or in the private sector.

## **C. Reduce Commercial Losses in Santiago Sub-Activity**

Non-revenue water (NRW) at existing municipal water and sanitation entities (SAAS) in Santiago is estimated to be approximately 50 percent. MCC funding will support a NRW study for service providers on Santiago (municipal SAASs, the Water Distribution Agency of Praia (ADA), and the national electricity utility with responsibility for water provision to select municipalities (ELECTRA) in order to provide better estimates of the level of losses in each service provider, assess the reductions likely achievable through improved commercial and technical management practices, and identify potential solutions to improve both technical and commercial aspects of NRW management. The study will provide a detailed strategy, and identify specific management actions and physical investments, for reducing NRW. Support from the “Strengthen Management and Planning of Aguas de Santiago Sub-Activity” will be provided to improve customer billing databases, asset inventories, and other business operational elements that contribute to high NRW. Subject to prior approval by MCC, MCC funding may be used to implement priority investments identified in the aforementioned study to reduce NRW losses for Aguas de Santiago under this sub-activity; these may include but are not limited to instituting demand management areas and meter replacement programs.

### 3. Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity

In order to promote continued national level reform, incentivize and reward utility reform, and improve investment planning, the Parties will support the establishment of an Infrastructure Grant Facility (IGF) to fund much needed infrastructure and capital improvements in the WASH sector.

MCC will make funds available to the IGF in three tranches as national policy and utility reform conditions precedent are met. The IGF will provide grants on a competitive basis to utilities that qualify based on continuous improvement on commercialization of operations. Grant applications from qualified utilities will be evaluated based on a set of transparent financial, economic, technical, operational, environmental, and gender and social criteria.

The objective of the IGF is to provide grants for three categories of projects: Category I – studies and technical assistance; Category II – existing network improvements and off-network improvements; and Category III – network expansion. The categories reflect the level of complexity to implement these projects, and utility applicants will be required to demonstrate incremental progress towards corporatization to be eligible for funding under Categories II and III. Category II and III projects will include financial support for IEC and TVET activities connected to specific infrastructure projects as identified during the design phase. Utility IEC campaigns will be funded by MCC through eligible Category II and III projects that benefit from IGF funding. MCC will fund the following IEC requirements: needs assessment of targeted communities, identify partners, set IEC campaign goal, establish IEC campaign objectives, define IEC strategy and campaign design, conduct pilot study, review barriers /set solutions, execute IEC campaign, conduct campaign evaluation, and design next phase of program. According to the IEC strategic rules established by ANAS, the IEC will be managed by the multi-municipal utilities. It is noted that the IGF will have a pool of funds to assist poor and female-headed households to overcome access barriers to WASH services.

The eligibility requirements, project selection criteria, and operations and management procedures of the IGF, will be set forth in an operations manual to be approved by the Government and MCC.

The Parties expect that the IGF will initially be managed by MCA-Cabo Verde II with the support of advisory services as the Parties deem necessary and eventually will be transferred to ANAS when it is deemed to have sufficient capacity to administer and manage the facility according to such management tools as the ANAS Operational and Organizational Manuals. A technical evaluation panel will carry out detailed evaluations, provide technical assessments, and score proposed projects. An executive committee of the MCA-Cabo Verde II Steering Committee will oversee the IGF and approve projects that pass established selection criteria and technical evaluation. The amount of MCC funds allocated for feasibility studies under Category I of the IGF will not exceed 20 percent, unless otherwise agreed by MCC. Each grant will also be subject to MCC no objection.

MCC funding will also support the development of an environmental and social management framework for the IGF, acceptable to the Government and MCC, to define the guiding environmental and social principles and to create procedures that will be included in the operations manual for assessing proposals against these objectives.

As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones.



Confusion over ownership and boundaries has resulted in unauthorized land sales and the delay or cancellation of public as well as private investment projects and limits the ability of small firms and households to create value and increase incomes through investment in their property. The land rights registration process is time-consuming and costly for all land users, hampering domestic and foreign investment and economic growth. The Government seeks to create a single reliable and more easily accessible source of land rights and land boundaries information in order to strengthen Cabo Verde's investment climate and to reduce land rights registration and transaction time and cost.

## **Summary of Land Management for Investment Project and Activities**

The objective of the Land Management for Investment Project (Land Project) is to reduce the time required for establishing secure property rights and to establish more conclusive land information in areas of near-term high development potential in Cabo Verde by a) refining the legal, institutional and procedural environment to create conditions for increased reliability of land information, greater efficiency in land administration transactions, and strengthened protection of land rights, b) developing and implementing a new land information management system, and c) clarifying parcel rights and boundaries on targeted islands with high investment potential. The Land Project is comprised of two Activities as described below.

### **1. Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity**

The Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity (Foundations Activity) will consist of the two principal sub-activities described below.

#### **A. Develop Legal, Institutional and Procedural Foundations Sub-Activity**

Under this sub-activity, MCC funding will support: 1) legal and regulatory analysis, recommendations, and drafting of regulatory texts and procedural manuals for improved operations and coordination by land administration institutions over the long term; 2) design of legal, regulatory and procedural tools and manuals enabling implementation and achievement of the objectives of the Rights and Boundaries Activity (described below); and 3) stakeholder workshops and public outreach.

#### **B. Develop and Install Land Information and Transaction Systems Sub-Activity**

Under this sub-activity, MCC funding will support: 1) technical assistance to computerize and link existing information about land rights and land parcels held in the paper-based Ministry of Justice registry system and in different municipal departments; 2) the design of a computerized land information system that will be used by the Ministry of Justice's Registry and Notary and by municipal governments to efficiently manage and access information within their area of legal competence; 3) system programming work consistent with the new institutional and procedural arrangements and data access protocols; and 4) installation of the system, acquisition of relevant hardware and software for system operations, training for users, and public outreach.

Under the aforementioned technical assistance, MCC will fund support for the development of a standards survey, foundation database, legal texts, information system development and

Operations Manual of the Land Project. Regarding infrastructure and equipment, MCC will fund the development, installation and equipping of the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) and the stakeholder organization offices to which LMITS will be deployed.

## 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity

Building on the Foundations Activity, the Rights and Boundaries Activity will support actual clarification of parcel rights and boundaries in targeted islands with high tourism investment potential, including through capacity building of key institutions.

The objective of the Clarification of Parcel Rights and Boundaries Activity is to ensure greater legal trust in property rights through centralization of information and by increasing legal safe guards while simultaneously reducing time and cost in property transactions.

Clarification of Parcel Rights and Boundaries will result in documentation of 1) descriptive information containing data on ownership, tax value, area measurements, location and other types of rights as well as 2) graphic representation of area, boundaries and location of the property.

Subject to the satisfaction of the mutually agreed upon conditions precedent, MCC funding will support: a) communications, b) outreach and training (including topics on environmental and social risk management and planning as well as production and management of geographic information, c) inter-office linking of rights and boundary information where data exists, d) field-based clarification of boundaries through map consultation and surveying, e) field-based clarification of rights through consultation of existing records and information gathering and consultation with current occupants, f) rights adjudication recommendations made based on regulations and procedures agreed as a result of the Foundations Activity, g) public noticing of rights and boundary claims and requirements/opportunities for submission of or objection to claims, h) dispute resolution assistance through mediation and/or arbitration processes, i) training of mediators and equipping premises (Casas do Direito) for addressing conflict resolution cases, j) utilization of a resettlement policy framework tool as needed per International Finance Corporation Performance Standard No. 5, k) registration of rights that can be adjudicated and l) inputting of final boundary and rights information into the land information and transaction management system created under the Foundations Activity.

The Rights and Boundaries Activity will cover areas of land claimed or held as a) private property, b) property of the national government, and c) property of municipal governments. The Activity will commence as a pilot on the island of Sal and be scaled to up to three other targeted islands subject to satisfaction of the mutually agreed upon conditions precedent. Should the Parties agree that additional funds remain in the Rights and Boundaries Activity after completion of Sal and commitment of sufficient funding (including adequate contingencies) for the three additional islands, the Parties may allocate any remaining funds to implement the Activity on other islands, based on criteria to be agreed by MCC and MCA-Cabo Verde II.

### 3.3 *Projected Economic Benefits*

#### 3.3.1 *Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project ERR*

##### **Analytic Approach**

The analysis attempts to capture first order effects: changes in behavior that represent the broadest elements of benefits, which, on their merits alone, should provide clear indication of the likelihood of satisfactory outcomes. Many of the proposed interventions aim to achieve modified policies, institutions and institutional procedures as outputs. Such outputs have significance only to the extent that they actually lead to changes that have definable consequences within the economy. The institutional interventions of the proposed compact have as their primary objective a change in governance in the water and sanitation sector to improve the delivery of services. This is important because the present provision of services is limited, inefficient and wasteful, while water is a very expensive good for the economy to supply. The inefficiency creates increasing demands upon public resources. The expected outcome, therefore, that is the focus of the analysis is a reduction in cost of that inefficiency to the economy. As the institutional and policy environment is assembled to provide utilities incentives to operate accountably, it is expected that the formation of ring-fenced utilities in Cabo Verde will expand, first of all on the island of Santiago, the cost of services will appreciably decrease and significant progress toward financial sustainability will be observed.

The analytic approach for estimating the Project Economic Benefits, is based on a World Bank publication authored by Blanca Moreno-Dodson, *titled "Assessing the Impact of Public Spending on Growth An Empirical Analysis for Seven Fast Growing Countries"*, The World Bank (Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network), WPS4663, July 2008.

##### **Utility Reform**

A primary focus of this analysis is the estimated impact of releasing general fiscal resources from financing the commercial losses of existing operations that are presently distributed among various institutions. Several elements determine the fiscal impact; including, average cost of supply, quantities of water distributed (which are related to population size, growth, water demand and both system and system losses) and the estimated response of GDP growth per capita to re-allocations from unproductive to productive government spending. In the analysis, demands upon fiscal budgets to cover operational and/or commercial losses represent an element of unproductive government spending.

The analysis focuses on conditions prevailing on the island of Santiago, on which half of the population of Cabo Verde is located. The results estimated for Santiago are used as a proxy for the rest of the archipelago.

## Infrastructure Grant Facility

This analysis is based on a model that predicts an expected pattern of investments that might occur under the new institutional and policy environment, with a number of unknowns and variables with assumed ranges producing different estimates of impact. The model is then run numerous times, generating many possible outcomes for investments that might be considered during the compact implementation period, based on the current understanding of the uncertainty of outcomes and performance of the facility, and those outcomes are aggregated to produce average results (over many possible futures of the compact implementation). In this way, a scenario of facility activity and outcomes is constructed. Many such scenarios are simulated and the results averaged to produce the expected return for the facility.

## Base Results and Sensitivity

### Utility Reform

Total proposed costs for the National Institutional and Regulatory Reform and Utility Reform Activities, including price contingencies, are estimated at \$ 20.5 million.

The expected base return to the proposed institutional development is estimated at 15% with a standard deviation of 1.3%. That is, the expected ERR is expected to lie in an interval between 12% and 18% with 95% probability. This is calculated on total base investment costs, excluding price contingencies, of about \$ 18.7 million.

Cost elements used in this analysis includes:

- the design of CNAS and ANAS,
- ANAS capacity building,
- legal and legislative review,
- redrafting of national legislation,
- multiple-municipal utility (MMU) economic viability study,
- drafting of water quality standards,
- legal review for establishing MMUs,
- technical assistance (TA) for national institutions,
- infrastructure needs study for Santiago,
- assessment of water and sanitation systems for Santiago island,
- last mile connections study for Santiago Island,
- MMU TA and other elements of national institutional and regulatory reform.

The principal drivers of the base result are:

- the average cost of water supply;
- the expected extent of reduction in commercial losses; and
- the incremental growth effect of releasing the use of government from unproductive to productive spending.

Results of a recent study of high growth economies, to which Cabo Verde would be comparable, found on average a 1% reallocation of government expenditure shifted from unproductive to productive spending leads to an increase in per capita GDP growth of 0.35%. Presently, average per capita growth is estimated at about 5.3% through year 2016. Afterwards, average per capita growth is expected to lower to approximately 3.9%. If there were no improvement on the scale of commercial losses but only a 13% reduction in the average cost of water, under the base assumption regarding the fiscal impact, the point estimate for the ERR is about 11%. This would correspond to a fiscal impact of about 0.1% of GDP following completion of the compact. Reduction of commercial losses from 20% to 10% increases this point estimate by about five points. Together, the anticipated reduction in water costs and commercial losses would represent a level of government expenditure that is about 0.18% of GDP. All other things remaining the same as in the base case, a 10% reduction in the fiscal impact parameter (from 0.35% to 0.32%) lowers the ERR to about 14%. A 20% reduction (from 0.35% to 0.28%) results in an ERR of about 12%. These results would be higher should improve management within the sector also lead to reductions in technical losses.

These results depend upon the establishment of one or more MMUs on Santiago Island within two years of the compact period and establishment of MMUs throughout the rest of Cabo Verde following the end of compact implementation. The results of the base case do not critically depend upon the full corporatization of utilities outside Santiago. The extension of benefits to the rest of Cabo Verde following 2017 accounts for about four percentage points in the base ERR estimate.

### Infrastructure Grant Facility

Total proposed activity costs, including contingencies, are estimated at \$ 29.0 million. This includes the capital fund (\$ 26.5 million), and the design, ESMF and operational costs of the facility (\$ 2.5 million). The MCC share of total costs is \$ 22.3 million, including contingencies.

The analysis proceeds as if assessed returns of proposals presented to the facility are drawn from a distribution of returns for water and sanitation projects. The analysis attempted to use 'pipeline' projects assembled by the independent engineer (IE) to gauge the distribution of possible returns to investment projects submitted to the facility.

For the simulation trials, the analysis initially assumed that \$ 17.9 million would be available for capital investments and the remainder would be available for feasibility studies and due diligence. Work flow and the investment amounts of proposals are uncertain. The fund total in 2011 values is approximately \$ 22.4 million. The analysis allows the average number of proposals processed each year of operation to vary from 4 to 10. Average costs of proposal preparation and due diligence financed out of the fund are assessed at 20% of a proposal amount. For assessing the return to the facility as an investment proposal in itself, such costs of preparation and due diligence enter the total costs of the facility whether individual fund applications are approved or not. A threshold of 12% is applied, which means in each trial a certain number of applications for capital development will be rejected. In implementation, each individual investment that is accepted for financing by the facility needs to pass a high enough ERR threshold to ensure that the returns of projects that do move forward compensate the costs of running the facility operation, including the cost of preparing and assessing proposals that are rejected. The analysis demonstrates that, on the average, a threshold of 12% accomplishes this requirement. The investment amounts of proposals were allowed to range from \$ 500,000 to \$ 5 million per proposal.

For this base run, after 8,000 trials, the expected ERR for the facility under these conditions is approximately 11% with a standard deviation of 12%. That is, the expected ERR is expected to lie in an interval between -12% and 34% with 95% probability. The simulation indicates that about \$ 13.8 million (in 2011 values) would be invested in various projects, about \$ 7.1 million would be used in proposal preparation and due diligence costs and about \$ 1.4 million (in constant values) of the fund would go undisbursed.

Refer to Table 1, listed below, for a summary of Economic Rates of Return disaggregated by WASH Activity

**Table 1: Summary of Economic Rates of Return**

	<b>Project/Activity/Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Original ERR</b>	<b>Current ERR</b>
1	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project</b>		
1.1	<b>National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity</b>	<b>15,1%</b>	
1.1.1	Improve Allocation of Resources, Planning, and Coordination Sub-Activity		
1.1.2	Support Transparent and Fair Tariff Setting SubActivity		
1.1.3	Improve Water Quality Standards and Environmental Oversight Sub-Activity		
1.2	<b>Utility Reform Activity</b>		
1.2.1	Encourage Corporatization of Utilities Sub-Activity		
1.2.2	Strengthen Management and Planning of Aguas de Santiago Sub-Activity		
1.2.3	Reduce Commercial Losses in Santiago Sub-Activity		
1.3	<b>Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity</b>	<b>11,0%</b>	

### *3.3.2 Land Management for Investment Project ERR*

#### **Analytic Approach**

Tourism has been one of the economy's principal drivers over the last ten years and the country's development strategy continues to place strong emphasis on developing tourism development zones on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio to generate employment opportunities and income. The analysis considers the impact of reducing the time required to register property as it affects tourism development.

As tourism is a key economic driver, the projected tourism impact was selected as the most quantifiable ERR model with demonstrable and observable impact within a short/medium term timeframe. Other potential benefits at the national level due to the legislative and management information system reform, or other benefits to the populations of the target islands beyond the impact of tourism, are not included in the model. Given the importance of tourism to the economy and the identification of the present land registration regime as a prominent impediment to investment, improvement of the situation should trigger a prominent response in investor behavior in this sector, if nowhere else.

Benefit streams include incremental value added from tourism receipts and from construction. The analysis focuses on the implications for development on Sal and Boa Vista islands, as these two islands comprise over 90 percent of total tourist bed-nights and in the short run these two islands will continue to be well positioned in terms of existing and planned infrastructure development to continue to attract foreign investment. In the analysis, construction of accommodation requires two years.

Over the past ten years, the number of available beds on Sal has grown annually at about 9 percent. In recent years, tourist accommodations on Boa Vista have increased at an annual rate of over 17 percent. Although Cabo Verde has also been affected by the global economic downturn, tourism trade now appears to have rebounded to above 2008 levels and is rapidly tapping into new European markets. Although it would be optimistic to forecast 15% growth in tourist stays, 5% growth might represent a reasonable lower bound – particularly in reference to the recent performance of tourism in Europe. The base case of the analysis maintains growth of the Cabo Verdean tourism market at the same historic trend (9%) for both islands through the year 2016 and then assumes 5% growth thereafter.

Tourism has developed for a longer period on Sal than at other island locations. Given the island's relatively small size, development potentially reaches a limit within a decade or so. This feature is modeled in the analysis and its principal effect is that total tourism and employment development remain the same in over the analysis period; although, in the with-project case maximum development is realized sooner.

After Sal, tourism is most developed on the island of Boa Vista. The development of accommodation on Sao Vicente is much more modest than on Sal and Boa Vista, but is growing. Due to the lack of much basic infrastructure to develop the industry in a similar way, tourism presently is extremely limited on the island of Maio. The development of this island is regarded as a long-term objective. For the purposes of this analysis, the prospects of speculative impacts on the future development of Maio have been excluded.

Presently accommodations on Sal realize over 1.2 million bed-nights and for Boa Vista the figure approaches 800,000. Stays on Sao Vicente account for approximately 9% of total bed-nights. On

average, tourism generates approximately \$ 77 of income to Cabo Verde per day of a tourist’s stay. The economic assessment assumes that system improvements are not fully realized until 2014: in the third year of the compact’s implementation, assuming EIF by mid-2012. For the modeling, where time for property registration is shortened by two years, this means that construction starting in 2014, following prior registration of property rights, and finishing in 2016 is augmented by construction that would have been completed in 2018, given a process that starts in 2014 under the status quo (which spans two years for securing property rights and two years for construction). In the analysis total investment costs in mid-2011 values, excluding price contingencies, include national fixed costs of approximately \$ 10.4 million. Compact investment costs for Sal, excluding compact administration and management costs, have been estimated at \$ 1.9 million. For Boa Vista, estimated investment costs amount to approximately \$ 2.5 million. Costs for work on Sao Vicente amount to about \$ 3.9 million. Total estimated project costs, excluding contingencies, amount to about \$ 18.8 million. Total costs including contingencies are about \$ 20 million.

The analyses are expressed in constant mid-2011 values. An exchange rate of US\$ 1 = 77 Cabo Verde Escudos (CVE) was used to convert between dollars and escudos. The time horizon for the analyses is twenty years. The ERR estimates include compact administration and management costs.

### Base Results

The primary determinant of the economic assessment is the time required to register property value, and to a lesser extent, value added per bed-night, accelerated value added from construction, constant occupancy rates and tourism growth rates following 2016. In the base case, where the lag until new construction starts is reduced by two years and total base costs are on the order of \$ 18.8 million, the total estimated ERR is about 22% (with a standard deviation of 4%). Based on the uncertainties modeled in the analysis, the estimated likelihood is 95% that this result falls within an interval between 14% and 30%. For the project to deliver its projected returns, the project activities must successfully transform processes used to secure property rights in a way that signals a significant reduction of time to investment. Refer to Table 2, listed below, for a summary of Economic Rates of Return disaggregated by LAND Activity.

**Table 3: Summary of Economic Rates of Return**

	<b>Project/Activity/Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Original ERR</b>	<b>Current ERR</b>
2	<b>Land Management for Investment Project</b>		
2.1	<b>Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity</b>	22%	
2.1.1	Develop Legal, Institutional and Procedural Foundations Sub-Activity		

2.1.2	Develop and Install Land Information and Transaction Systems Sub-Activity	
2.2	<b>Rights and Boundaries Activity</b>	

### 3.4 Program Beneficiaries

The Cabo Verde Compact II is a Program whose objectives are to reduce the costs upon the economy of inefficiently provided public services and to remove institutional conditions that impede private sector investment. Beneficiary analysis is used to estimate the impact of Compact Projects on the population and households. Beneficiaries of the projects are individuals or households who realize improved standards of living, primarily through improved income, as a result of the economic gains generated by the investments. The participants on the other hand are groups of peoples who will utilize services provided by the MCC funding or enjoy outputs from the Projects. The estimated total number of beneficiaries for the Cabo Verde Compact II over 20 years is 603,000 individuals, corresponding to the sum of beneficiaries of both projects: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (590,000) and Land Management for investment (13,000), respectively.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project is designed to remediate the problem of the extreme water scarcity, high cost and poor service levels of the water and sanitation sector as a binding constraint to growth.

Water availability in the urban and peri-urban areas on the Island of Santiago can be characterized, at best, as intermittent with most networked households limited to receiving water from two to three times weekly for a reduced number of hours on service delivery days. In such circumstances, households rely on storage tanks and supplemental water tanker delivery services providing lesser quality and more costly potable water for household consumption. Urban and peri-urban households without the benefit of storage tanks rely on intermittent supplies from public fountains. According to an MCC-funded 2011 Water and Sanitation Baseline Survey, 86% of population of Santiago had access to improved drinking water. According to the 2012 DECRP III, the access to improved drinking water in the rural area of Cabo Verde was around 70% in 2010. Notwithstanding, it is important to note that such access is intermittent, costly and unreliable.

According to the MCC-funded 2011 Water and Sanitation Baseline Survey approximately 60% of the Santiago Island urban population has access to improved sanitation facilities whereas access to sanitation facilities in the rural area of Cabo Verde is reported at 42% in 2010 (2012 DECRP III).

It is also noted that women generally assume the primary responsibility for off-network water gathering activities and as primary care givers for the young, sick and elderly, have additional special needs for access to improved reliable potable water supply and improved sanitation and wastewater disposal facilities.

As the poor have fewer economic means to spend on water and sanitation services, the poor are obliged to spend a larger percentage of their disposable income, or equivalent in time in water gathering

activities, for access to improved water sources. The poor, and particularly female head-of-households, are especially vulnerable as only 9% (SGIP Plan, 2012) of poor households have access to the networked public water supply. Lack of access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities result in significant public health problems, including diarrhea, dengue, cholera and malaria.

A primary objective of the Land Management for Investment Project is to improve Cabo Verde's investment climate targeting islands with high tourism investment potential. It is expected that the improvement of the legal, policy, and institutional environment and the implementation of a unified land information system will strengthen the protection of land rights and provide greater efficiency in land transactions leading to increasing domestic and foreign investment, especially in the tourism sector. Benefit streams include incremental value added from tourism receipts and from increased employment opportunities generated from construction activities.

Initial beneficiaries of the Land Management for Investment Project include investors (national and foreign) and the general population (urban and rural) of the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, São Vicente and Maio. Longer term beneficiaries are the general national of Cabo Verde.

The poor and other vulnerable groups are generally at a disadvantage in securing land rights. Low literacy (including legal literacy), lack of knowledge about official processes, lack of identity papers, and the inability to afford fees for registering property or for resolving conflicts through the court system are among some of the principle constraints to securing property rights.

The Land Management for Investment Project seeks to mitigate such risks to the poor and vulnerable groups. In the initial months of Project start-up, property registration and conflict mediation is either free or available at a reduced cost and IEC campaigns will be conducted to instruct beneficiaries on preparing property registration documents and for initiating processes for mediating conflicts and/or resolving legal disputes.

Individual beneficiary analyses were conducted for each project and are described below.

### ***3.4.1 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project***

The beneficiary analysis is divided into two parts. The first part concerns Utility Reform; namely the institutional development of water and sanitation services with the establishment of corporatized utilities. The second part addresses the Infrastructure Grant Facility.

#### **Utility Reform**

Initially, the project's beneficiaries are identified as the population of Santiago Island; numbering approximately 278,000 in 2010. During or soon after compact completion, the corporatization of utilities is expected to extend throughout the rest of Cabo Verde. As project coverage is expected to be universal, the Beneficiary Analysis is based on general characteristics of the population at large.

The performance of the proposed scale of investment to support institutional change for the provision of water and sanitation services in Cabo Verde should be satisfactory provided that a) the establishment of an **MMU on Santiago Island (Aguas de Santiago)** proceeds relatively quickly, b) MMUs **throughout the archipelago** achieve appreciable improvements in cost efficiency and cost recovery, and c) the impact on the general government budget allows for some adjustment in the pattern of government expenditures.

### Infrastructure Grant Facility

The analysis estimates that on average a population of 48,000 (approximately 11,000 households), or just over 10% of the current population, would benefit from the operation of the facility, assuming no overlapping of beneficiaries across investments financed from the facility. **The Beneficiary Analysis is based on the characteristics of the beneficiaries of each approved project.**

**Table 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project Beneficiaries**

	<b>Project/Activity/Sub-Activity Name</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Estimated Increase in Household Income</b>
1	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project</b>	<b>326,000</b>	
1.1	<b>National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity</b>	<b>278,000</b>	
1.1.1	Improve Allocation of Resources, Planning, and Coordination Sub-Activity		
1.1.2	Support Transparent and Fair Tariff Setting Sub-Activity		
1.1.3	Improve Water Quality Standards and Environmental Oversight Sub-Activity		

1.2	<b>Utility Reform Activity</b>		
1.2.1	Encourage Corporatization of Utilities Sub-Activity		
1.2.2	Strengthen Management and Planning of Aguas de Santiago Sub-Activity		
1.2.3	Reduce Commercial Losses in Santiago Sub-Activity		
1.3	<b>Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity</b>	<b>48,000</b>	

### ***3.4.2 Land Management for Investment Project***

Based on estimates of incremental employment opportunities, it is estimated that at least 3,000 households (approximately 13,000) would benefit from increased tourism development as a consequence of improving the process of land registration in the islands with high investment potential in tourism, such as Sal, São Vicente, Boa Vista and Maio. This number excludes the current population on the islands who might also benefit from the improvement in the land registration regime.

Note: According to the 2010 Population Census, the population of Sal is 25,779, Boa Vista is 9,162, Maio is 6,952, and São Vicente is 76,140. The area in square kilometers of Sal is 216, Boa Vista is 620, Maio is 269, and São Vicente is 227.

**Table 4: Land Management for Investment Project Beneficiaries**

	<b>Project/Activity/Sub-Activity Name</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Estimated Increase in Household Income</b>
2	<b>Land Management for Investment Project</b>	<b>13,000</b>	

2.1	<b>Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity</b>	<b>13,000</b>
2.1.1	Develop Legal, Institutional and Procedural Foundations Sub-Activity	
2.1.2	Develop and Install Land Information and Transaction Systems Sub-Activity	
2.2	<b>Rights and Boundaries Activity</b>	

## 4. Monitoring Component

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### *4.1 Summary of Monitoring Strategy*

The monitoring strategies for both the WASH and Land Projects rely on a combination of sector specific management information systems (MIS) and MCA-M&E funded survey activities.

The WASH MIS will consolidate information from the various MMU’s currently engaged in the production and delivery of water and sanitation services. Such entities include Electra (Electricity and Water Company), ADA (Water Distribution Agency), ARE (Economic Regulation Agency), INGRH (National Institute for Water Resources Management) and eight municipal water and sanitation utilities (SAAS) on the island of Santiago. Said MIS will serve as the basis for establishing nationwide baseline performance as well as the basis for monitoring progress on the MMU performance indicators identified in the M&E Plan. It will serve as the primary decision-support tool for the MCA WASH activities. Effective December 2015, the WASH MIS, referred to as "SIAS" Sistema de Informacao de Agua e Sanimento”, is anticipated to support both the National Water and Sanitation Authority (ANAS) and the National Water and Sanitation Council (CNAS).

Similarly, MCC funding will support the development and installation of a LAND MIS under the Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity referred to as “LMITS”; i.e., Land Management Information and Transactions System. Compact funds will be used to computerize and inter-link existing information about land rights and land parcels held in the paper-based Ministry of Justice registry system and in different municipal departments as well as computerize a land information system that will be used by the Ministry of Justice’s Registry and Notary and by municipal governments to efficiently manage and access information within their area of legal competence. As with the WASH MIS, the LAND MIS will serve as the basis for establishing baseline data and for monitoring progress on the performance indicators identified in the M&E Plan.

MCA-M&E funded surveys will be used to establish select baseline values and document end of compact results for those indicators that are not monitored by way of systematic data collection/reporting activities. Such surveys will include: 1) **Baseline Survey for Social Access Fund (2015)**, 2) **Baseline Objective Measure of Water Quality (2015-2017)**, 3) **National Information System of Water and Sanitation (SIAS)**, 4) **End-line WASH Household Attitude and Perception Survey (2017)**, 5) **Baseline Social and Gender Diagnosis of “FASA” Beneficiary Communities (2015/2016)**, 6) **Time and Cost of Key Property Transactions Study (2016)**, 7) **Baseline Land Market Value Study on Islands**

of High Tourism Investment Potential (2016), 8) Baseline Household Property Investment Survey on Islands of High Tourism Investment Potential (2016), and 9) International and Domestic Tourist Expenditure Surveys (2015-2017). Refer to the MCA-Cabo Verde II M&E Multi-Year Financial Plan of this amended M&E Plan for the estimated cost and timeline of survey events.

#### **4.2 Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)**

Apart from the rigorous data quality controls specified in MCA procured local data collection contracts and MCC-M&E finance independent WASH and LMI evaluator contracts, MCA-Cabo Verde II plans to conduct one independent data quality review (DQR) in year 4 (2016) of the five year implementation period. The terms of reference will be openly competed. One international specialized firm or research organization will be contracted to conduct the data quality review in accordance with MCC's "Program Procurement Guidelines". The DQR will cover a) quality of data, b) data collection instruments, c) survey sampling methodology, d) data collection procedures, e) data entry, storage and retrieval processes, f) data manipulation and analyses and g) data dissemination. The methodology for the review will include a mix of document reviews, dataset audits, site visits, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. The MCA sponsored request for proposals/terms of reference will specify which data from Annexes I and II of the M&E Plan, and other project-related datasets, will be included in the review.

Said review will be thoroughly documented in a report that will describe any weaknesses found in the a) data collection instruments, b) data sampling and/or collection methods, c) handling and processing of data by responsible entities, d) reporting procedures or e) datasets. In the event of weaknesses, the report shall make recommendations for remedying those weaknesses. Where a remedy is not technically possible or cost-effective, the report shall identify replacement indicators or data sources that would be more accurate and/or efficient.

The MCA and affected implementing entities will be required to provide a formal written response to the DQR draft report; including which recommendations will be implemented. The MCA written response and implementing entity(s) written responses will be attached to the final DQR report and posted to the MCA-Cabo Verde II Web site. MCA's written response will be submitted for approval to MCC prior to posting to the Web site. All final reports and associated responses will be in English. All MCC approved modifications to Annexes I and/or II will be documented in Annex III (Modifications to M&E Plan) of a "Compact Closeout M&E Plan". The MCA-Cabo Verde II M&E Manager will be responsible for ensuring that mutually agreed upon actions between the implementing entity and the Data Quality Review firm are implemented.

Apart from independent data quality reviews, the MCA-Cabo Verde M&E Unit will assume responsibility for periodically auditing reporting entities in order to a) monitor the quality of reported data generated by implementing entities (validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, integrity and completeness), b) monitor the supervision of the field operations and oversight of enumerators during data collection events, and c) ensure that all MCA-funded survey datasets comply with MCC guidelines for the anonymization and technical documentation for public use data.

It is also noted that the Cabo Verde National Statistical Institute personnel will provide technical advisory services to the MCA and private sector firm awarded contracts in order to ensure that survey

design, power calculations, sample frame selection, statistically representative sample sizes, random assignment, and other statistical considerations comply with the minimum standards of the statistical national authority and international best practice.

### *4.3 Standard Reporting Requirements*

The primary data source and frequency of reporting for performance indicators identified in Annexes I and II of the M&E Plan varies widely depending on the indicator level; i.e., goal, outcome, output or process milestone. Baselines are established for all indicators, regardless of “level”, prior to intervention. However, goal and objective level indicators (as identified in Compact Annex III) are “monitored”, as opposed to “targeted” so as to provide a general contextual understanding of prevailing economic conditions in the host country.

Goal level indicators for the Cabo Verde Program include, for example, GDP per capita and National Poverty Incidence. Performance on goal level indicators is captured by the MCA as reported by national and/or international authorities and as such is regarded as official but secondary data for which no MCA resources are expended for data collection. Outcome, output and process level indicators, however, require MCA resources, active implementing entity engagement, and extensive data collection, monitoring and survey activities. These indicators represent the primary focus for measuring progress towards achieving intended results. They are the subject of routine data gathering, surveying and data quality reviews.

Outcomes can be either targeted or for monitoring purposes only. Outcomes that are for monitoring purposes only are intended to demonstrate desired trends as a result of project interventions but for which the project only indirectly influences progress on said indicators; e.g., a) the “value of implicit subsidy reduction” for the price per cubic meter of water for the Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Project and b) the “average land property values per square meter in demarcated tourist investment zones (ADTI) and non- tourist investment zones (Non-ZDTI)” as a result of title issuance for the Land Management for Investment Project.

Targeted outcomes, outputs and process milestones, however, are actively monitored as of that point in time in the implementation period in which measurable change is anticipated as a direct result of project interventions.

In support of project management, each of the projects will develop management information systems. As previously noted, one of the specific objectives of the Land Management for Investment Project, is to “develop and implement a new land information management system”. Similarly, the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Project will consolidate select sector related information from the various implementing entities (municipal SAASs, Electra, ADA, ARE, INGRH and independent service providers) into a management information system. With the exception of date-driven process milestones, the majority of targeted outcomes, outputs and process milestones, and corresponding levels of disaggregation, will be monitored by querying these information systems. Surveys will be

conducted to capture baseline and end-line information/data that is not routinely captured/reported through the respective project management information systems.

The MCA will report to MCC on both a quarterly and ad hoc basis in compliance with MCC standard reporting requirements. Standard reporting will include M&E contributions to the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package, Data Quality Reviews, semi-annual updates by MCC-funded impact evaluation firms on project evaluation activities, Annual Performance Reviews and submission of MCA-funded survey datasets and supporting technical documentation to MCC-M&E in compliance with MCC guidelines for Public Use Data.

M&E contributions to the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package will include performance tracking as reported in the Indicator Tracking Table, Narrative Report, Procurement Plan, Procurement Performance Report and Detailed Financial Plan. It is to be noted that due, in part, to the nature of a “reform-oriented” program, there is a preponderance of outcome performance indicators in the M&E Plan; i.e., 26 outcome performance indicators in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and 17 outcome performance indicators in the Land Management for Investment Project. It is also noted that, due to the nature of outcome indicators, performance will be reported in the latter quarters of the implementation period. Accordingly, it is anticipated that there will be a greater reliance on the Narrative Report to provide updates to field activities than in other more “output-oriented” projects that focus on construction/rehabilitation activities.

## 5. Evaluation Component

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### *5.1 Summary of Evaluation Strategy*

MCC-M&E seeks to award two contracts for conducting evaluations of each of the projects (the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project and the Land Management for Investment Project). All activities for both projects will be evaluated using a variety of evaluation techniques. Each contract will be implemented in with the base period requiring 1) the design and implementation of a performance evaluation, and 2) the design of an impact evaluation. If MCC chooses to award the Option Period, it will involve the implementation of the impact evaluation.

Based on a comprehensive review of the literature, it is likely that the evaluation techniques will include a combination of Benchmarking, the use of Case Studies and Difference-in-Difference Propensity Score Matching. It is anticipated that the evaluation firm will sub-contract a local consultant to a) serve as an in-the-field point of contact for the evaluation firm, b) coordinate evaluation activities among implementing entities, c) provide data quality oversight over all MCC-funded data collection activities, and d) provide support to the MCA-Economist/M&E Manager in all matters related to the project evaluations. Refer to the table listed below for a summary of evaluation methodologies disaggregated by Activity with corresponding anticipated design, baseline, interim, and final deliverable evaluation report dates.

Evaluation Name	Evaluation Type	Evaluator	Primary/ Secondary Methodology	Evaluation Report Dates			
				Design	Baseline	Interim	Final

<b>WASH Institutional and Regulatory Reform</b>	Performance Evaluation	TBD	Performance Evaluation (ITS Benchmarking; Case Studies; Mixed Methods)	2013	2013	2016	2020, 3 years post Compact
<b>Santiago Utility Reform</b>	TBD	TBD	Performance Evaluation (Benchmarking, Case Studies, Mixed Methods) / Impact Evaluation (Dif-in-Dif PSM)	2013	2013	2016	2020, 3 years post Compact
<b>Infrastructure Grant Facility</b>	TBD	TBD	Performance Evaluation (Benchmarking, Case Studies, Mixed Methods) / Impact Evaluation (Dif-in-Dif PSM)	2013	2013	2016	2020, 3 years post Compact
<b>Land Project (all activities)</b>	TBD	TBD	Performance Evaluation (Benchmarking, Case Studies, Mixed Methods) / Impact Evaluation (Dif-in-Dif PSM)	2013	2013	2016	2020, 3 years post Compact

The evaluations will answer the following questions for all project activities:

1. Determine if and analyze the reasons why the Compact Goal, objectives and outcomes were or were not achieved.
2. What are the unintended (positive or negative) results of the project?
3. What is the cost effectiveness or re-estimated project rate of return based on realized activity benefits and costs?
4. What is the likelihood that results will be sustained over time?
5. How do the project's benefits and/or costs accrue differently to a) poor and non-poor, b) urban, peri-urban and rural communities, c) men and women? What is the reason for these differences?

Others following process oriented questions that seem pertinent to the evaluation can be answer for all project activities:

1. Was the MCC investment implemented according to plan?
2. Did the MCC investment reach intended/unintended beneficiaries?
3. How was the activity perceived by potential/actual beneficiaries?
4. Was the activity sustained over time?
5. What challenges were encountered? How were the challenges addressed?
6. What are the lessons learned from the design and implementation?
7. What variations in this activity might be worth considering in the future (that is, different balance of sub-activities, loan conditions, communication materials, etc.)?

## *5.2 Specific Evaluation Plans*

### *5.2.1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project (WASH)*

Evaluations of the WASH Project activities will focus on three main themes: 1) independent reviews and, as warranted, independent specification and estimation of relevant project ERRs; 2) assessing household-level impacts of the program investments and activities; and 3) examining the broad institutional benefits of the changes in national policies and utility organization and management. At the household level, the evaluations will focus on the following program impacts on household and individuals:

- a) Household expenditures on water purchases and coping mechanisms,
- b) Imputed value of individual time devoted to water gathering and coping, and
- c) Other household and individual costs attributable to the changing water and sanitation environment.

All estimates of household and individual costs and benefits should determine patterns across social, economic and demographic groups, including gender analysis. The evaluations will attempt to review poverty, economic activity, water-borne disease and intra-household member productivity trends; however, MCC does not expect that a valid counterfactual for the project can be established in such a way as to attribute changes on these outcomes to the project.

At the institutional and utility level, the evaluations will focus on assessing the impacts of the program on utilities, particularly with regards to:

- a) Reducing operating costs or losses, and
- b) Increased commercial efficiency.

The consistency of these indicators shall be assessed using any historical and current high-frequency indicators, including water supplies, revenue collections, operating costs, and non-revenue water. The evaluation may use a before-after comparison of utility performance and/or a benchmarking methodology.

The WASH evaluations will assess the outcomes and impacts of individual Compact activities, as defined in the Compact agreement. However, because the WASH project is designed to produce synergies between different activities- for example, the institutional reform activities under the WASH

project will impact and are conditions precedent for the Santiago utilities, while the IGF Activity is meant to provide incentives for reform by furthering the corporatization of utilities and improving the allocation of scarce resources in the sector across all islands- several evaluation questions will analyze the combined impact of the project activities. Project wide evaluation questions shall include the following:

1. Determine if, and analyze the reasons why, the Compact Goal, objectives and outcomes were or were not achieved.
2. What are the unintended (positive or negative) results of the project?
3. Was the MCC investment implemented according to plan?
4. Did the MCC investment reach intended/unintended beneficiaries?
5. How do the project's benefits and/or costs accrue differently to a) poor and non-poor, b) urban, peri-urban and rural communities, c) men and women? What is the reason for these differences?
6. How was the activity perceived by potential/actual beneficiaries?
7. Was the activity sustained over time?
8. What challenges were encountered? How were the challenges addressed?
9. What is the likelihood that results will be sustained over time?
10. What are the lessons learned from the design and implementation?
11. What variations in this activity might be worth considering in the future; e.g., different balance of sub-activities, grant conditions, eligibility criteria, etc.?
12. What is the cost effectiveness or re-estimated project rate of return based on realized activity benefits and costs?
13. How do the project's benefits (economic and social) and/or costs accrue differently to men and women? What is the reason for these differences?

#### ***5.2.1.1 WASH Project Institutional Reform Evaluation***

Given the structure of the reform intervention in the WASH sector, a randomized control trial to assess the impact of the program is likely not possible. It is difficult to hypothesize a counterfactual to explain what would have happened in the absence of the program. Therefore, the evaluation will primarily be a performance evaluation, which may include cross-case analyses and benchmarking to further validate the impact of the program and strengthen the evaluation.

Institutional reform activities may be evaluated through financial and operational modeling of “with project” and “without project” scenarios on various utilities and government expenditures where a counterfactual is constructed based on a time-series analysis in which the predicted outcome, based on pre-intervention trends, becomes the counterfactual. The “without project” assumptions will be drawn from utility performance data and government expenditures prior to the intervention as well as concurrent performance of other water utilities in the region.

Institutional reform activities may also be evaluated through a qualitative methods case study. This case study would examine the roles of and consequences for various stakeholders within institutional reforms, with the aim of addressing project goals, outcomes, and lessons learned. Using disproportionate stratified sampling, individual semi-structured interviews with key informants in ANAS, CNAS, MMUs, and other civil society organizations in the sector may be undertaken to identify the type of reforms implemented, new structures and practices in place, quality of actual practices and reasons for successes and failures of the project would also be reviewed. Using stratified sampling, focus groups with women, vulnerable groups, groups whose livelihood may be affected by

networked services may also be pursued to understand the potential impacts and conditions within households in different geographic locations. Individual semi-structured interviews would be conducted with these stakeholders as well in order to properly weight their contribution and knowledge, though the sampling method may vary. Researchers would also engage in participant observation in order to add context to the focus groups and individual interviews. Participant Observation would include—but is not limited to—meetings, office life, and visits to relevant project sites. This thorough qualitative case study of institutional reform will illustrate the life of the compact, pinpointing gaps and challenges as well as innovation and strengths. Due to sampling and methodological rigor, this case study could be used when considering best practice in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation for future compacts. It may highlight the experiences of various stakeholder groups and link these experiences with project outcomes more broadly defined.

**WASH Project National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Evaluation Questions**

<b>Primary Evaluation Questions</b>	<b>Secondary Evaluation Questions</b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe for Results</b>
1. What is the impact of the project on the cost of distribution of WASH services to customers? Is distribution more efficient and cost-effective after the project?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s) operating cost coverage</li> <li>- Average recovery price of water for Santiago Corporatized Utilities</li> <li>- Collection Ratio of Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s)</li> <li>- Non-revenue water for Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>
2. Do cost recovery policies and regulatory arrangements put in place by the project lead to reduced subsidization of water?	a. Do changes in policy and regulatory framework result in improvements in government spending from productive to unproductive spending categories? What is the fiscal impact of these changes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value of implicit subsidy reduction</li> <li>- Independent, corporatized entity that is based on cost-of service by rate class and which addresses pro-poor tariffs.</li> <li>- Government “unproductive spending”<sup>1</sup></li> <li>- Government “productive spending”<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Unproductive spending includes a) social security and welfare, b) recreation and c) other economic services.

<sup>2</sup> Productive spending includes a) general public services, b) defense, c) education, d) health, e) housing and f) transportation and communication.

<p>3. Does the project institutional model have better outcomes than other institutional models elsewhere? Specifically, with regards to the following key developments:</p> <p>a) corporatization of WASH service provision at the island level, and</p> <p>b) independent economic regulation of corporatized utilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparison of Cabo Verde versus relative comparators on the following outcomes: Santiago Multiple</li> <li>- Municipal Utility(s) have sufficient equity to support operations and working capital needs</li> <li>- Service Coverage by Corporatized Utilities for poor and non-poor</li> <li>- Non-revenue water for Multiple Municipal Utility(s)</li> <li>- Established social and gender units within institutions with staff and budgets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>
<p>4. What is the quality and sustainability of the institutional and regulatory reform? Was the pace of reform in Santiago faster than the Agua Brava utility on the islands of Fogo and Brava? What factors increased or decreased the pace of reform? What role did the Infrastructure Grant Facility play in increasing the pace of reform?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued compliance with Strategic Master Plan World Bank water reform indices (Urban Water Reform, State-owned Enterprise Governance, Regulation)</li> <li>- Additional reform measures TBD</li> <li>- Time to adopt key reforms and implementation at defined level of quality of service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>
<p>5. Does the project result in better environmental and sustainable management of water resources? What are the impacts of pricing policies and their consistency in application by the</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percent utilization of assets</li> <li>- Annual compliance with National Strategic Master Plan</li> <li>- Water quality indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>

Regulator/sector have on depletion and pollution of water resources?			
6. Do reforms targeting gender integration and social inclusion in institutions, including subsidy and tariff schemes, and other policies for promoting access for vulnerable groups, supported by the updated WASH policies at national and utility levels result in improved service to vulnerable groups? Are women and vulnerable groups better represented? Do they have better outcomes?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targeting quality (regressive or progressive) of tariff</li> <li>- Female and vulnerable group representation in institutions</li> <li>- Perceptions of MMUs response to women and vulnerable group concerns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>

### *5.2.1.2 WASH Project Santiago Utility Evaluation*

A quasi-experimental evaluation strategy, Difference in Difference Propensity Score Matching, or Continuous Treatment Model might be useful to answer some of the key evaluation questions in Santiago communities. During the first year of the Compact, the GoCV and MCC may examine possible sequencing, geographic phasing or variation in NRW interventions in Santiago in order to establish a counterfactual through which to rigorously estimate the impact of management practices and policy changes for improving operational performance of the utilities.

Institutional reform activities on the Island of Santiago may be evaluated through financial and operational modeling of “with project” and “without project” scenarios where a counterfactual is constructed based on a time-series analysis in which the predicted outcome, based on pre-intervention trends, becomes the counterfactual. The “without project” assumptions will be drawn from utility performance data prior to the intervention as well as concurrent performance of other water utilities in the region.

To the extent possible, mixed methods will be pursued, including multiple approaches to quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, to move past the type of reform and institutional evaluations that equate outputs with outcomes, and to acknowledge the particular significance political contexts have on the impact of such programs. Mixed methods will help write evaluation questions, explain point estimates, refine hypotheses, understand implementation to accommodate dynamic learning, understand process to obtain impact (functional form of change), understand impact pathways and explain impact failures. Finally, the evaluation will also consider doing a cross-case analysis and benchmarking to further validate the impact of the program and strengthen the analysis, as other projects could act as counterfactuals.

### WASH Project Santiago Utility Evaluation Questions

Primary Evaluation Questions	Secondary Evaluation Questions	Key Indicators	Estimated Timeframe for Results
<p>1. Which elements of the corporatization process lead to better commercial practices at MMUs, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improved financial autonomy</li> <li>b. Improved billing and collections</li> <li>c. Improved operational efficiency</li> <li>d. Reductions in non-revenue water</li> <li>e. Improved asset management</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tariffs set at cost of service rates</li> <li>- Reductions in Non-Revenue Water</li> <li>- Operating cost coverage</li> <li>- Collection ratio</li> <li>- Independent corporatized entity based on cost-of service</li> <li>- MMU staff per 1,000 potable water connections</li> <li>- TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2017)</li> </ul>
<p>2. What is the project's impact on the financial sustainability of utilities? Are revenue covering operations and maintenance costs? What portion of capital replacement costs are being covered by rates? How and when will the utility be able to finance service extensions and expansions?</p> <p>3. How is the relative quality of service changing for those on the network? How has the cost to serve network customers changed</p>	<p>a. Does the project increase the number of networked connections, access to improved water and sanitation sources/facilities, and/or continuity of service in Santiago and nationally? Do access rates change equitably for all groups (e.g. sex of head of household, income, urban/peri-urban/rural residents, by vulnerable groups)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reductions in Non-Revenue Water</li> <li>- Operating cost coverage</li> <li>- Independent corporatized entity based on cost-of-service</li> <li>- Collection ratio</li> <li>- Santiago Island:</li> <li>- Sanitation access rate Network and improved water access rate National:</li> <li>- Sanitation access rate Network and improved water access rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>

<p>over time (on average and in aggregate).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaggregation by: Gender</li> <li>- Head- of-household;</li> <li>- Urban/Rural/ Peri-urban;</li> <li>- Poor/Non-poor</li> </ul>	
<p>4. What is the project's impact on household income?</p>	<p>a. Does the incidence of water-borne diseases and diarrhea for children decrease as a result of increased access to improved water source and/or increased access to improved sanitation facilities?</p> <p>b. Does access to network water or improved water sources lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Increased consumption of water?</li> <li>j. Decreased expenditures on water?</li> <li>k. Reduce time to collect water?</li> <li>l. Change domestic and / or commercial uses of water?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diarrhea incidence in children under 5 years of age</li> <li>- Average household water expenditure per cubic meter</li> <li>- Disaggregation by: Gender</li> <li>- Head- of-household;</li> <li>- Urban/Rural/ Peri-urban;</li> <li>- Poor/Non-poor</li> <li>- Average enterprise water expenditure per cubic meter</li> <li>- Average time collecting water</li> <li>- Average household water consumption per capita</li> <li>- Average enterprise water consumption</li> <li>- Percent of water sourced from pipe and tankers</li> <li>- Disaggregation by: Gender</li> <li>- Head- of-household;</li> <li>- Urban/Rural/ Peri-urban;</li> <li>- Poor/Non-poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>

<p>5. How do changes in tariffs, enforcement of collection procedures and/or reliability of service impact the consumption of water from network and network substitutes?</p>	<p>Is the new tariff more easily understood by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consumers (by class?)</li> <li>b. Financial and Technical Regulators (ARE/ANAS)</li> <li>c. Regulated Utilities</li> </ol> <p>Is the new tariff cost reflective (does the Utility recover operating costs by applying it?)</p> <p>What have the impacts been on customers in different consumer classes after application of new tariff?</p> <p>Is the tariff 'pro-poor'? What impact does it have on vulnerable groups (disaggregated by income/gender?) compared to before? Have we improved the distributional impact of the subsidies? (refer to WB methodology)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average household water expenditure per cubic meter</li> <li>- Average enterprise water expenditure per cubic meter</li> <li>- Average household water consumption</li> <li>- Average enterprise water consumption</li> <li>- Percent of water sourced from pipe and tankers</li> <li>- Collection ratios</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>
<p>6. Was the pace of reform in Santiago faster than the Agua Brava utility on the islands of Fogo and Brava? What factors increased or decreased the pace of utility reform? What factors (policy, regulatory, institutional, procedural) will increase or decrease the sustainability of utility reform? What role did the Infrastructure</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued compliance with Strategic Master Plan</li> <li>- World Bank water reform indices (Urban Water Reform, State-owned Enterprise Governance, Regulation)</li> <li>- Additional reform measures TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017)</li> </ul>

<p>Grant Facility play in increasing the pace of utility reform?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time to adopt key reforms and implementation at</li> <li>- defined level of quality of service</li> </ul>	
<p>7. What are the principal barriers for connecting to the water and sanitation network? How have the barriers changed as result of the program intervention? How can connection subsidies be better targeted to maximized benefits to households?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Is it better to apply household subsidies broadly or to target select households?</li> <li>b. Should reselling be encouraged; if so, what are the tariff implications?</li> <li>c. Under what conditions is it economically justifiable to close public stand pipes?</li> </ul>		

### 5.2.1.3 WASH Project/ Infrastructure Grant Facility (IGF) Evaluation

Due to the nature of the IGF activity, it is not possible to identify “*a priori*” the key evaluation questions, indicators, evaluation strategy of the future projects that will be financed by the IGF. Evaluation and monitoring requirements will be outlined in the IGF manual, and evaluation strategies will be developed on a case-by-case basis. However, the evaluation will attempt to answer the following core questions:

WASH Project Infrastructure Grant Facility Evaluation Questions			
Primary Evaluation Questions	Secondary Evaluation Questions	Key Indicators	Estimated Timeframe for Results
1. Does the project create incentives for corporatization and or more commercially-oriented operations of municipal utilities? What aspects of the project create the strongest incentives?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average ERR of projects submitted</li> <li>- Number of municipal utilities corporatized</li> <li>- Number of corporatized municipal utilities meeting financial sustainability criteria</li> <li>- Number of Category II and Category III projects submitted</li> <li>- Service coverage of corporatized utilities</li> </ul>	End of Compact (2017)
2. Are donors working within the GoCV sector plans that include the IGF?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Are donors continuing to make deals outside of the IGF to fund infrastructure?</li> <li>c. Does MAHOT/ANAS have the capacity to continue to coordinate the donors?</li> <li>d. Should the GoCV put any CPs on FASA? Post-MCC?</li> </ul>		

<p>3. What are the institutional and political conditions that allowed the FASA to work (or not)?</p>	<p>a. Is this replicable for other sectors?  b. Should other sector areas be added to FASA?  c. What does the GoCV need to do if they want this to exist beyond the Compact?</p>		
<p>4. Does the scoring criteria for the IGF allow for planning/resource optimization in the WASH sector against the sector policy documents?</p>	<p>a. Is the IGF (technical team + selecting the best individual projects?  b. Is the IGF selecting the best set of projects  c. What are the trade-offs in this selection process?  d. Is the IGF differentiating between the quality of Category 1 versus Category 2 or 3 project?  e. Are Category 1 projects leading to better funding proposals for Category 2 and 3?  f. Has the IGF financed any ‘white elephants’ that are not identified in sector/utility master plans or functioning well below capacity?</p>		
<p>5. How long should IGF exist as a grant?</p>	<p>a. When will it have reached its goal of getting utilities to a) Service efficiency, b) Loss reduction, c) the financials and the infrastructure are attractive for PPPs  b. Is the IGF ready to consider a more sophisticated financing model than grants?</p>		

	c. At what point should an MMU “graduate” to other financing types; e.g., a) cost recovery to cost plus operations and maintenance, b) Level of infrastructure?		
6. Were the 3 tranches and categories an optimal grouping/triage?	a. Could we suggest something else for other compacts that are developing facilities?		
7. What did we learn from the process of developing our Ops Manual?	a. Do we have any inputs/reaction to the guidance being developed in parallel? b. Is our manual a good guide for prospective Compacts developing facilities?		
8. Are the utilities more financially sustainable after transforming to an MMU structure? (This question may be asked at the Santiago Utility Reform Activity level but should also include the incentive structure to qualify for funds from the other islands (i.e. Maio, Santo Antao, Sao Nicolau).			
9. The reform, particularly IGF, contributes to operators started to be regulated by ARE? This includes the reduction of NRW allowing for better financial structures passed on to the service population). Pre-FASA and Post-FASA	a. With that pace this occurred? b. The impact is greatest in multi-municipal islands or for islands single municipality?		

10. To what extent strengthening ARE the reform will promote greater transparency in the management of utilities and infrastructure financed under the IGF?			
11. The reform of the institutions and infrastructure have led to a better alignment of roles, responsibilities and activities of the institutions?	a. Led to greater coordination of activities and joint initiatives in several areas, but particularly in the monitoring and evaluation of sector performance?		
12. To what extent the separation of the economic regulation, quality of service of the technical regulation can affect negatively and/or positively the performance of the sector, the management of operators and infrastructure funded under the IGF?			
13. To what extent good relation of the institution ARE and ANAS can mitigate conflicts in the future that can influence negatively the performance of the sector?			
14. Is there greater gender equality in access to water and sanitation services?	a. Projects funded by IGF allowed or encouraged this equality and better gender integration?		
15. Projects funded by IGF allowed greater social justice in relation to access to water and sanitation services?			

16. The funded projects have ensured the improvement of living conditions of the beneficiaries?	a. There is differentiation of improvements made to beneficiaries considering: i) male / female, ii) head of single parent family man / woman; iii) by age iv) poor / not poor / vulnerable, v) Rural / urban; Municipals/ island?		
17. There are risks of cooptation IGF funds that might adversely affect the management of it, and inappropriate resource allocation in project financing.			
18. What is added value and productivity of IGF projects? And of the IGF as a whole?	a. What is the impact of each project on the household, utility and economy value added and productivity?		
19. The separation of production and distribution of water in service MMUs will bring gains in management of the services?	a. Does the efficiencies in management due to the separation of production from distribution outweigh the economies of scope or operation that are lost?		
20. How does one evaluate a portfolio of projects given a wide variability of project proposals?	a. Are the best combination of projects being selected? b. Is the quality of selected projects improving over time? c. How accurate are the ex-ante projections relative to the ex- post realizations?		

The collection of high quality data for the WASH project is an on-going challenge due to the a) limitations of timely high quality data in the WASH sector, b) limited MCA-M&E budget, c) the complexity and evolving nature of the activity interventions, d) the multitude of interdependent results and channels of effects, and e) on-going structural transformations in the sector. Since one of the objectives of the WASH project is to strengthen the regulatory function of the sector, MCA will work to build the capacity of the regulator and corporatized municipal utilities to generate reliable and timely project data.

In order to ensure an efficient and cost-effective use of limited resources, MCC and MCA-CV will harmonize survey activities with other planned or on-going survey work in Cabo Verde by coordinating with national institutions (INE), other international donor agencies (UNDP), as well as rely on the MCC-funded impact evaluation activities to supplement data collection activities.

Where possible, the evaluations will attempt to triangulate data in an effort to validate the program theory. When triangulating data, one can use a mix of different types of quantitative and qualitative data and field observations to strengthen conclusions about different causal hypotheses. Two of the most important qualitative data for informing policies and institutional reform are the “willingness-to-pay” by customers and “willingness to charge” by public water sector authorities.

A qualitative study, financed through 609(g) funds, will use semi-structured interviews with key informants, focus group discussions with important target groups, direct observation and potential case studies; e.g., comparative analysis of Agua Brava’s reforms and the outcomes of said reforms and case studies of gender and social inclusion in ANAS and in the Santiago MMU. It is anticipated that additional qualitative information may be required for the assessment of institutional and household level benefits. Key informants will likely include, MCA technical staff, government stakeholders (ARE, ANAS, and CNAS and representatives), utility management and technical staff, civil society organizations, (NGOs and CBOs) private sector water vendors, representatives of schools and health facilities and small-scale and informal type businesses most affected by inadequate access to water.

### *5.2.2 Land Management for Investment Project*

Annex III of the Cabo Verde II Compact indicates that the evaluation will focus on three main themes: 1) re-estimating project ERRs; 2) assessing household-level impacts and, 3) assessing investor or business impacts due to the project.

The evaluation will focus on the independent review and, if warranted, re-specification and estimation of project ERRs to account for significant changes in value-added to the economy that might not be adequately estimated in the ex-ante project analysis due to limitations of data availability. Evaluation of benefits should focus on anticipated economic impacts of tourism-related sector investments plausibly attributable to the reduced time and costs of securing land rights and access to more conclusive rights and boundaries information. If project improvements also broadly reduce the costs of securing land rights and increase the reliability of land information with effects across other sectors and regions, other plausible economic benefits attributable to these outcomes may also be explored. Estimates of such benefits should consider compelling evidence of clearly distinguished patterns across sectors, or across social, economic and demographic groups, including gender analysis.

The CVII evaluation of land management activities will focus on the impacts of project activities in residential and commercial use areas in islands with near-term high tourism investment potential. At the household level, the evaluations will attempt to establish the correlation between reductions in time and cost of land transactions and more conclusive rights and boundaries with outcomes on:

- a) Household income
- b) Intra-household income distribution, and
- c) Household property values.

At the investor or business-level, evaluations will attempt to review project's impact on:

- a) Business investments or value-added,
- b) Employment generation, and
- c) Tourism growth.

At the institutional level, the evaluation will review the sustainability of the new land management system, applications throughout Cabo Verde and impact on business processes at the relevant institutions.

The evaluation will attempt to examine the differential impact of the project on male versus female head-of-household investments in titled property disaggregated by income quartile.

#### *5.2.2.1 Land Project – All Activities*

Evaluation methods for Cabo Verde II activities will depend largely on activity phasing, timing and sequencing. Although the land information management and transactions system will be installed in all nine inhabited islands, the rights and boundaries clarification will be completed first in Sal then implemented simultaneously on the islands of Sao Vicente, Boa Vista, and Maio. Although a random control trial may not be possible, if distinct geographic locations within country are shown to be socioeconomically and physically comparable, it may be possible that certain project activities implemented in Sal before other islands will create an opportunity to establish Sal as an intervention island and others as controls. Controlling for external factors, these treatment areas could then be compared to control areas receiving the interventions at a later point in the implementation or post compact period. MCA-CV shall investigate the comparability between different islands to determine whether Sal could serve as a treatment island and others (or subset thereof) as controls. This arrangement would allow for Difference in Difference regression analysis.

It may also be useful to model “with project” and “without project” scenarios, which could serve as a counterfactual using predicted outcomes based on current trends. Legal/institutional reform and parcel rights/boundaries activities may be evaluated using a before and after comparison of administrative data. A mixed-methods approach will allow MCC to capture a more holistic understanding of how land-management reforms impact business and residential investments, tourism and employment.

## Land Project Evaluation Questions

Primary Evaluation Questions	Key Indicators	Estimated Timeframe for Results
1. Does the project result in reduced time and cost for property transactions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage change in time for property transactions</li> <li>- Percentage change in cost for property transactions</li> </ul>	- End of Compact (2017)
2. Does the project result in increased investments in property?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Domestic Investments and Foreign Direct Investments</li> <li>- Home improvement investments in titled properties</li> </ul>	- Post Compact (2020)
3. What is the project's impact on property values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property values per square meter</li> <li>- Average annual investment in household improvements and assets</li> </ul>	- Post Compact (2020)
4. Does the project lead to an increase in property transfers?	- Transaction frequency for first time registrations and transfers	- End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)
5. How do the project's benefits and/or costs accrue differently to men and women? What is the reason for these differences?	- Percent of male and female head-of- households in targeted islands with formalized land rights	- End of Compact (2017)

<p>6. Are targeted institutions by the project still using the new land systems and procedures introduced by the project? Are the new land management systems and procedures being sustained by the GoCV and municipal institutions? Do the numbers of transactions suggest that demand for the system is sufficient to support sustainability?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percent of parcels in the system in islands of high tourism investment potential</li> <li>- Operating cost coverage; share of operating costs covered by transaction revenues</li> <li>- Transaction frequency for first time registrations and transfers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>
<p>7. Do more secure land rights enable greater productive use of land?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average annual investment in household improvements and assets</li> <li>- Doing Business Ranking in Time for Registering Property Transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>
<p>8. Do more efficient procedures and more reliable rights and boundary information lead to increased investment and growth in the tourism industry and ancillary services?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trend in bed capacity and bed nights disaggregated by island of high tourism investment potential</li> <li>- Average amount of time new property on the market</li> <li>- Number of ancillary tourism businesses in Sal</li> <li>- Domestic investment and foreign direct investment in tourism and construction sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>
<p>9. What is the project's impact on poverty and income?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential</li> <li>- GDP growth per capita by intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Compact (2020)</li> </ul>

Secondary Evaluation Questions	Key Indicators	Estimated Timeframe for Results
10. Is the system accessible to the diaspora? Does the diaspora use the national system?	- TBD	- End of Compact (2017)
11. What is the impact of the legal reform?	- TBD	- End of Compact (2017)
12. Are environmental issues considered in the project? What is the environmental impact of the project?	- TBD	- Post Compact (2020)
13. Does the project lead to a decrease in land conflicts?	- TBD	- End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)

In order to ensure an efficient and cost-effective use of limited resources, MCC and MCA-CV will harmonize data collection with other planned or on-going work in Cabo Verde through national institutions (INE) and/or other international donor/funding agencies (UNDP/World Bank), as well as rely on the MCC-funded impact evaluation activities to supplement data collection activities.

Qualitative data will be collected through a separate study using semi-structured interviews with key informants, focus group discussions with important target groups, direct observation and potential case studies and/or inter-island comparisons. It is anticipated that additional qualitative information may be required for the assessment of institutional and household level benefits. Some key informants may include, MCA technical staff, government stakeholders at the national and municipal level, land management and technical staff, banking institutions, hotel owners and management staff, representatives working in the tourism sector, civil society organizations, small-scale formal and informal business enterprises. A survey on customer satisfaction may be conducted to review the utility of the new land management system.

## 6. Implementation and Management of M&E

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### 6.1 Responsibilities

The MCA-Cabo Verde II Economist/Monitoring and Evaluation Manager will have the overall responsibility for a) ) the overall M&E system of the Program and implementation of related activities for each project, b) producing timely and relevant implementation reports on MCA-

Cabo Verde implementation progress, and c) disseminating timely and relevant information to all program stakeholders. This position reports to the Managing Director of MCA-Cabo Verde.

Responsibilities include:

- Elaborate and present the economic logic of the compact and related communications, including evaluating potential impact on growth and poverty reduction, gathering and assessing the validity of appropriate data and evidence that support the claimed impacts, rationale for public funding, "monitorability", and the economic rate of return of proposed projects. □Assisting in the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the compact, including advising on the intermediate indicators to be used, baseline data collection and the methodology for performing impact evaluation.
- Participating on interdisciplinary teams to assess proposals and perform due diligence. Taking lead role in coordinating assessments of "evaluability" and statistical capacity.
- Guide the setup of the M&E system and strategy, including data-collection, data-analysis, data quality assurance and reporting systems, and oversee its effective implementation by implementing partners.
- Working with IT staff and Country Programs staff to develop the technical requirements for, and continual improvement of, a centralized Management Information System.
- Supervise data collection, including the design of surveys when needed, by implementing entities.
- Directly participate in the monitoring of each project through site visits, review of project reports and review of primary and secondary data.
- Regularly review M&E data with appropriate decision makers to ensure that projects are achieving their targets and, if changes are needed, that timely decisions on corrective actions are made and implemented.
- Prepare periodic reports regarding program monitoring and evaluation for review by the Managing Director and Project Managers that will be submitted to the Steering Committee, Stakeholders Group and MCC.
- Assist in the preparation of other periodic reports including, but not limited to, monitoring and evaluation reports, budgets, implementation reports from project managers and implementing entities, procurement reports, and others as defined in MCC implementation procedures.
- Ensure that the MCA-Cabo Verde Web page contains all up-to-date relevant reports for public access by the program stakeholders.
- Participate in the planning and execution of annual project reviews.
- Organize regular data quality reviews and oversee the process for selecting independent reviewers.
- Elaborate the plan for interim and final evaluations and oversee the entire evaluation process.
- Develop terms of reference for procurement of evaluations and other studies related to the M&E process.
- Ensure that staff and implementing partners are receiving adequate support to be able to implement their M&E functions.
- Communicating guidance on M&E responsibilities to host country representatives.
- Making recommendations to the GoCV Steering Committee for modifications to approved M&E plans.
- Preparing background documents, analysis, recommendations and presentation materials for senior management use at meetings, external events, etc.
- Identifying and working, as needed, with local partners, consultants, trainers and auditors,

## ***6.2 MCA Management Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation***

As previously noted in Section 4.1 (Summary of Monitoring Strategy), both the WASH and LAND Projects will rely on the development and installation of sector-specific management information systems (MIS). These systems will serve as the primary source of monitoring data to support quarterly reporting on the Indicator Tracking Table. In addition, it is anticipated that the implementation of a Web enabled MIDAS 2.0 will serve to support the timely and systematic reporting of MCA-Cabo Verde II to MCC on the ITT, and the M&E components of the Detailed Financial Plan, Procurement Plan and Narrative Report in the routine submission of the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package. Refer to Section 4.1 (Summary of Monitoring Strategy), for an overview of the WASH and LAND Project management information systems.

## ***6.3 Review and Revision of the M&E Plan***

As per MCC M&E Policy, M&E Plans will be revised as needed during the life of the Compact to adjust to changes in the Program's design and to incorporate lessons learned for improved performance monitoring and measurement. The M&E Plan may be modified or amended without amending the Compact. However, any such modification or amendment of the M&E Plan by the MCA must be approved by MCC in writing and must be otherwise consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any relevant Supplemental Agreements. It is anticipated that the M&E Plan will be revised annually following formal MCA annual reviews of program-wide performance.

## ***6.4 Capacity Building***

The MCA-CVII M&E unit will continuously familiarize stakeholders, including MCA-CVII and Implementing Entities staff, on how program performance will be measured. Specific training on M&E may be required for implementers to comply with the M&E plan. Additionally, in order to ensure stakeholders understand how M&E activities will be implemented, the MCA-CVII M&E Plan will be presented and discussed with the stakeholders. Every year the M&E Plan will be updated, circulated to relevant stakeholders and published on the MCA-CVII website.

## ***6.5 M&E Dissemination and Transparency***

MCC and the MCA-Cabo Verde II (CVII) are committed to transparency and making information available to Program stakeholders and the general public. Accordingly, MCA-CVII will publish MCC approved M&E Plans and progress reports against said Plan as reported in the Indicator Tracking table (ITT) to its Web site on a quarterly basis.

In addition, MCA-CVII is committed to publicly sharing evaluation plans and methodologies, final evaluation reports, baseline reports, survey results, datasets and supporting technical documentation for public use. Data sharing is meant to ensure potential replication of evaluations assessing the impact of MCC’s Projects and to inform future data-gathering and research efforts.

## 7. M&E Budget

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The total MCA-Cabo Verde II M&E budget is equal to USD 1.39 million; equivalent to 2.1% of the total USD 66.23 million Program budget. An additional USD 1.50 million is budgeted from the MCCM&E Due Diligence budget to support the impact evaluation activities of the WASH and LAND Projects over the life of the compact and into year three of the post compact period.

An estimated USD 86,500 of the MCA-Cabo Verde M&E budget will be allocated to hiring part-time support staff to supplement the one combined MCA-Economist/M&E Manager position. Approximately USD 308,000 will be spent on statistical technical advisory services, data quality oversight and data quality reviews (compact years 2 and 4). The balance of USD 995,500 is allocated to program-wide surveys, special studies and M&E workshops. Refer to the table listed below for an annual distribution of the MCA-Cabo Verde II M&E funds over the life of the compact disaggregated by expense category, project and source of funds.

**MCA-Cabo Verde II M&E Multi-Year Financial Plan (Expressed in US Dollars)**

Program/Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	CIF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Monitoring and Results Reporting Consultant			31,500	42,000	42,000	38,500	154,000
Data Quality Reviews I						80,000	80,000
<i>MCC-funded 2011 Baseline WASH/LAND Survey (609(g)Funds)</i>	<i>90,000</i>						<i>90,000</i>
Technical Support MCA Budget			31,500	42,000	42,000	118,500	234,000

<b>1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project</b>							
<i>MCC Funded Independent Evaluation of WASH Project</i>					500,000	500,000	1000,000
WASH M&E Implementation Workshop		2,231					2,231
2015 Baseline Survey for Social Access Fund (FAS)				87,811			87,811
<b>1.1 National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity</b>							
2015 Baseline Objective Measure of Water Quality				78,000	52,000		130,000
Information System of Water and Sanitation - SIAS				150,000			150,000
<b>1.2 Utility Reform Activity</b>							
2017 Endline WASH Household Attitude and Perception Survey						187,900	187,900
<b>1.3 Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity</b>							
2015/2016 Baseline Social and Gender Diagnosis of FASA Beneficiary Communities				90,000	60,000		150,000
WASH MCA Budget		2,231		405,811	112,000	187,900	707,942

<b>2. Land Management for Investment Project</b>							
<i>MCC-funded Evaluation Consultancy</i>				<i>500,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>		<i>1000,000</i>
Land M&E Implementation Workshop		1,500					1,500
<b>2.1 Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity</b>							
Time and Cost of Key Property Transactions Study				15,000			15,000
<b>2.2 Rights and Boundaries Activity</b>							
2016 Baseline Land Market Value Study on Islands of High Tourism Investment Potential				48,000	12,000		60,000
2016 Baseline Household Property Investment Survey on Islands of High Tourism Investment Potential					150,000		150,000
International and Domestic Tourist Expenditure Survey - INE					90,000		90,000
LAND MCA Budget		1,500		63,000	252,000		316,500
<b>2.3 Project Monitoring and Evaluation Activity</b>							
Project Monitoring Field Mission			14,500	41,337	50,252	23,700	129,789
Santiago			2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000

Other islands			12,000	28,500	41,000	16,000	97,500
Workshop		1,769		10,337	6,752	5,200	24,058
Administrative Support MCA Budget		1,769	14,500	41,337	50,252	23,700	131,558
Technical Support MCA Budget		0,000	31,500	42,000	42,000	118,500	234,000
WASH MCA Budget		2,231	0,000	405,811	112,000	187,900	707,942
LAND MCA Budget		1,500	0,000	63,000	252,000	0,000	316,500
Administrative Support MCA Budget		1,769	14,500	41,337	50,252	23,700	131,558
Total MCA-M&E Budget		5,500	46,000	552,148	456,252	330,100	1390,000
<i>Total MCC-M&amp;E Budget</i>	<i>90,000</i>			<i>500,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>	<i>1590,000</i>
Total Cabo Verde II M&E Budget				1052,148	956,252	830,100	2980,000

Note: End-line impact evaluation activities will be concluded in 2020; three years following compact close-out.

## 8. Other

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## Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT

## Annex I: Indicator Documentation

Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
<b>PROGRAM GOAL</b>										
	Goal	GDP per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value (price at which an asset would trade in a competitive auction setting; often used interchangeably with open market value, fair value or fair market value) of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.	US Dollars	Level	None	The World Bank Group Data ( <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde">http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde</a> )	MCA	Annual	Cape Verde 2011 GDP (current US\$) = 1.901 billion with population of 500,600. World Bank uses product approach for estimating GDP. Source: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde">http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde</a> For monitoring purposes only; no targets required. GDP will be monitored post compact year 3.
	Goal	National Poverty Incidence	National Poverty Incidence (Percentage of households with consumption less than \$2.00 per day in Purchase Power Parity)	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Island; (B) Male/Female/Joint Head-of-household	IDRF 2014/2015	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	End-of-compact and post compact year 3	Source: IDRF 2014/2015 ("Household Income and Expenditure Survey"); Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE). The data will be available in 2017.
	Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Average household incomes in the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio, (B) Male/Female head-of-household	IDRF 2014/2015	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	End-of-compact and post compact year 3	Source: IDRF 2014/2015 ("Household Income and Expenditure Survey") Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE). The data will be available in 2017. ☐
	Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential	Bed capacity developed on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente, and Maio)	Number	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	""Inventário Anual de Estabelecimentos de Alojamento"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annually (2012 -2017) and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	Baseline and targets estimated from INE data by island (see ERR analysis spreadsheet for details). 2010 baseline updated with 2012 - "Inventário Anual de Estabelecimentos d Alojamento 2012" . INE will collect data quarterly but MCA will report to MCC annually.
	Outcome	Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential	Number of bed nights developed on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente, and Maio)	Percentage	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquerito Mensal de Movimentacao de Hospedes"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Quarterly ; Annually Post Compact	2010 baseline updated with 2012 - "Inventário Anual de Estabelecimentos de Alojamento 2012" . INE will collect data quarterly but MCA will report to MCC annually.
	Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential	Hotel occupancy rate is equal to (the number of bed nights during the reference period divided by the number of bed-capacity multiplied by the number of days of the reference period) multiplied by 100.	Percentage	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquerito Mensal de Movimentacao de Hospedes"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Quarterly (Compact Q1-Q20) and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	GoCV Post Compact Annual Report due March 2018-2022.
	Outcome	Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	The total value of sales for goods and the provision of services, in Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential during the reference period.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	INE to provide value in ECV. MCA will convert to USD. GoCV Post Compact Annual Report due March 2018-2022.
	Outcome	Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	The total value of sales for goods and the provision of services, in Construction Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential during the reference period.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	INE to provide value in ECV. MCA will convert to USD. GoCV Post Compact Annual Report due March 2018-2022.
	Outcome	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	The Total of Commercial establishment that provide for remuneration, accommodation and other services or support, with or without meals services, and aiming at a daily rental.	Number	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	GoCV Post Compact Annual Report due March 2018-2022.
	Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land market values per square meter in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Average market value of square meter of ZDTI and non-ZDTI properties based on the official USD/ECV exchange rate recorded by the BCV.	US Dollars	Level	(A)) ZDTI Commercial/Non-ZDTI Commercial/Non-ZDTI Non Commercial)	(A) MCC independent evaluator survey; (B) For ZDTI disaggregations, SDTIBM	MCC independent evaluator	Baseline-(2016), end of compact and post compact year 3	
	Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets	Average annual investment in improvements to property and land in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	MCC independent evaluator survey	MCC independent evaluator	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	Conduct MCA-funded baseline and end-of-compact survey and MCC-funded post compact follow-up survey in 2020 (evaluation). Investment values for non-ZDTI urban commercial and non-commercial properties on islands of high tourism investment potential to be established based on MCA-M&E funded "Land Market Value and Property Investment Survey". In addition to straight average, analyses will measure changes in investment values at the low end, middle and high end of the land market properties.
	Outcome	Tourism Value Added on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential.	Weighted average of US dollar estimated value of tourism-related expenses on taxes, international and local airfare, island transport, lodging, food, entertainment, etc on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	Visitor Exit Survey "Conta Satelite de Turismo"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Follow-up Data Collection: Expectation is that MCA will add a module t INE "Conta Satelite de Turismo" Formal sector tourism-related ancillary businesses will be classified according to the international classification of economic activities (Classificação das Atividades Económicas de Cabo Verde: CAECV.Rev.1).
	Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number of service-related formal businesses developed for tourism, including for example; restaurants and bars, rental car services, currency exchange houses, tour agencies, souvenir stores, artisan shops; et. al.	Number	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio	"Inquerito Anual Empresarial"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q8 and post compact year 3	Formal sector tourism-related ancillary businesses will be classified according to the international classification of economic activities (Classificação das Atividades Económicas de Cabo Verde: CAECV.Rev.1).

**Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT**  
**Annex I: Indicator Documentation**

Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment	A foreign direct investment is an individual, an incorporated or unincorporated public or private enterprise, a government, a group of related individuals, or a group of related incorporated and/or unincorporated enterprises which has a direct long-term investment enterprise (i.e., a subsidiary, associate or branch) operating in Cape Verde other than the country or countries of residence of the foreign direct investor or investors.	US Dollars (millions)	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Mao Sao Vicente	Balance of Payments Statistics (Estatísticas da Balança de Pagamentos)	Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV)	End-of-compact and post compact year 3	Official Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV) definition.
	Outcome	Tourism Foreign Direct Investment (Nationwide)		US Dollars (millions)	Level	None	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Persons employed in the tourism sector in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential.	Number	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Mao Sao Vicente	2012 Business Census (IV Censo Empresarial Annual 2012)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q8, End-of-compact and post compact year 3	Baseline provided by Inquérito Anual às Empresas, 2012, INE. Baseline Total - 6247, Sal -3775; São Vicente - 1320; Boa Vista - 1050; Maio - 102
	Outcome	Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Persons employed in the construction sector in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential.	Number	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Mao Sao Vicente	2012 Business Census (IV Censo Empresarial Annual 2012)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q8, End-of-compact and post compact year 3	Baseline provided by Inquérito Anual às Empresas, 2012, INE. Baseline Total - 1756; Sal -760; São Vicente - 279; Boa Vista - 641; Maio - 76
	Outcome	Change in time for "key" property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	The average change in number of days for an individual or company to conduct a property transaction within the formal system, as per Common Indicator L-7.	Number	Level	(A) First-time Registration/Transfers; (B) Other transactions	Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	MCA	Semi-annually as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III: "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". Commercial/Non-commercial disaggregation will not be used in Cape Verde; distinction not required in the land transaction process, thus information not available. Assure clear link to value used in ERR Consult Conservatória (Registro Predial) for establishing baselines; estimated date for establishing baseline is 30Nov14 (Q8). In final agreed measurement approach, assure their eis clarify about how property registrations under the project will be distinguished from (which are likely to move fast due to the heavy subsidy/contractor support of the project) overall reduction in time and cost over the long term because of the improved procedures, better information, and more efficient operations of the institution as a result of Activity 1. The latter is most important. Commercial/Non-commercial disaggregation is not reported in LMITS. Other transactions defined as any other transaction that delivers a certificate.
L-7	Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions	The average percentage change in number of days for an individual or company to conduct a property transaction within the formal system.	Percentage	Level	(A) First-time Registration/Transfers; (B) Other transactions	Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	MCA	Semi-annually as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III: "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". Commercial/Non-commercial disaggregation will not be used in Cape Verde; distinction not required in the land transaction process, thus information not available. Commercial/Non-commercial disaggregation is not reported in LMITS. Other transactions defined as any other transaction that delivers a certificate. Assure clear link to value used in ERR Consult Conservatória (Registro Predial) for establishing baselines; estimated date for establishing baseline is 30Nov14 (Q8). In final agreed measurement approach, assure their eis clarify about how property registrations under the project will be distinguished from (which are likely to move fast due to the heavy subsidy/contractor support of the project) overall reduction in time and cost over the long term because of the improved procedures, better information, and more efficient operations of the institution as a result of Activity 1. The latter is most important.

**Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT**  
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Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
L-8	Outcome	Percentage change in cost for property transactions	The average percentage change in US Dollars of out of pocket cost for an individual or company to conduct a property transaction within the formal system.	Percentage	Level	(A) First-time Registration/Transfers; (B) Other transactions	Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Conservatória - Registro Predial for baselines)	MCA	Semi-annually as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III: "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". Commercial/Non-commercial disaggregation is not reported in LMITS. Other transactions defined as any other transaction that delivers a certificate. Assure clear link to value used in ERR Consult Conservatória (Registro Predial) for establishing baselines; estimated date for establishing baseline is 30Nov14 (Q8). In final agreed measurement approach, assure there is clarity about how property registrations under the project will be distinguished from (which are likely to move fast due to the heavy subsidy/contractor support of the project) overall reduction in time and cost over the long term because of the improved procedures, better information, and more efficient operations of the institution as a result of Activity 1. The latter is most important.
	Outcome	Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)	The total number of days required to register property. The measure captures the median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.	Number	Level	None	Annual Doing Business Report	MCA	Annual as of Q12 and post compact year 3	World Bank Web site: "Doing Business Survey; 2012". Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is 1 day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day. It is assumed that the buyer does not waste time and commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure available and used by the majority of property owners is chosen. If procedures can be undertaken simultaneously, it is assumed that they are. It is assumed that the parties involved are aware of all requirements and their sequence from the beginning. Time spent on gathering information is not considered. Doing Business Property Registration indicator measures transfers of commercial property in country's capital city. Methodology assumes property being transferred is already registered at the MJ registro predial.
	Outcome	Independent assessment of percentage change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered	Percentage change of the total number of days required to register property. The measure captures the median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.	Percentage	Level	None	Annual Doing Business Report	MCA	Annual as of Q12 and post compact year 3	World Bank Web site: "Doing Business Survey; 2012". Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is 1 day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day. It is assumed that the buyer does not waste time and commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure available and used by the majority of property owners is chosen. If procedures can be undertaken simultaneously, it is assumed that they are. It is assumed that the parties involved are aware of all requirements and their sequence from the beginning. Time spent on gathering information is not considered. Doing Business Property Registration indicator measures transfers of commercial property in country's capital city. Methodology assumes property being transferred is already registered at the MJ registro predial.
	Outcome	Frequency of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Average annual number of formal property transactions and transfers on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	(A)-Transfers	Annual Report of Registry Predial (DGRNI Ministry of Justice Land Regulation Statistics)	MCA	Annually	Consult "Conservatória" (Registro Predial) for establishing baselines; estimated date for establishing baseline is 30Nov14 (Q8). For monitoring purposes only; no targets required. In final agreed measurement approach, distinguish among property registrations under the project (which are likely to move fast due to heavy subsidy/contractor support of the project) from those that may have been completed post-Copact due to the legal changes, greater incentives for registration, and more efficient operations of the MJ registration system. Post Compact partner for data collection TBD. This data is being collected with the understanding that transactions are likely to increase in frequency during the compact as a result of project activity. The primary purpose of this indicator is to track post compact changes related to project activities.

**LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT**

**Activity 1. Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity**

**1.1 Legal, Institutional, and Procedural Foundations Sub-activity**

**Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT**  
**Annex I: Indicator Documentation**

Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Operating cost coverage.	Total annual operational revenues (service fees, budget allocations) of integrated Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) divided by total annual operating costs.	Percentage	Level	None	MCC Independent Evaluation	MCC Independent evaluator	Annual as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Refer to findings, conclusions and recommendations of the "Technical Assistance for Revenue Modeling and Financial Sustainability" consulting contract. This requires coordination and agreement among the entities (MJ, MAHOT, Municipalities) to agree to the tracking approach and identify the total operating costs attributable to the system so that the results are useful. For monitoring purposes only; no targets required. Final report expected Setember 2013. Government to adopt March 2014 .
L-1	Output	Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations adopted by the compact country and attributable to compact support.	Number	Cumulative	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Impresa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Planning	Quarterly as of Q1	Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-10, set to address certain issues. No target was set because these issues could be addressed in any number of regulations.
L-2	Output	Land administration offices established or upgraded	The number of land administration and service offices or other related facilities that the project physically establishes or upgrades.	Number	Cumulative	None	IEA Reports	NOSi	Semi-annual as of Q6	The office is considered established or upgraded after the provision an installation of equipment, installation of the fully functional land information and transaction management system, and the mobilization of new staff as required to be functional.
L-3	Output	Stakeholders trained	The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries and representatives of the private sector, receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Male/Female	Training Service Provider Quarterly Reports, NOSI Quarterly Deployment Reports, and other service provider training reports	Training Service Provider and NOSI	Quarterly as of Q6	"Trained" defined as receiving formal on-the-job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities or new technologies
	Process	Adoption of "Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect	Operations Manual containing all procedures related to the rights and boundary activity, including information-gathering, rights adjudication and registration; environmental, Social and Gender screening tools; dispute resolution approach; resettlement policy framework satisfactory to MCC and adopted by MAHOT and MJ.	Date (Q9: 28Feb15)	Date	None	Official joint ordinance of MJ and MAHOT	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Management	Once	Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-10: "An operations manual for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork satisfactory to MCC, including environmental and social safeguards and provisions, shall have been completed and adopted by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Management through such instrument as the Parties agree is required to give full force and effect to such manual". At the end of Field Work in Sal that is expected by April 2015 the "Operations Manual" will be ready, and MAHOT shall adopt this operations Manual and publish at Boletim Oficial the data of operation manual will enter into force.
	Process	Data access and manipulation protocols for land information management system approved by appropriate GoCV authorities and operational	System integration of land-related information databases (Sistema Informacao Municipal (SIM3), Sistema Informacao Territorial (SIT) and Sistema dos Registros, Notariado e Identificao (RNI) and Sistema Cadastro Predial (SCP) completed with data access and manipulation protocols approved by collaborating institutions and operational.	Date (Q9:28Feb15)	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Impresa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Management	Once	This may involve reform or an update of the protocols.
	Process	"Registry and Notary Procedures Manual" approved by appropriate GoCV authorities	The Registry and Notary Procedures Manual will provide a guide for registrar and notary processes and procedures resulting in national standardization.	Date (Q6:31May14)	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Impresa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	Ministry of Justice	Once	A request for proposals for conducting a "Registry and Notary Procedures Manual Development" is expected to be launched October 2013.
	Process	Legal text regarding revised fee structure approved by appropriate GoCV authorities	Legal text approving cost and fee structure based on various types of land administration transactions (e.g., fees at the RNI, stamp duties, survey costs, etc.), with a special focus on social equity.	Date (Q7:30Sept14)	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Impresa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Management	Once	A request for proposal for conducting a "Land Transactions Cost and Fee Study" is expected to be launched September 2013. This item is "if determined necessary". The study comes first, the study will determine if any legal or regulatory changes are needed.
<b>Activity 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity</b>										
	Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percent of targeted surface area of island(s) of high tourism investment potential that is incorporated into the land management information and transaction system including the total surface area of parcels where the following conditions are all met: a) boundaries are mapped, b) existing land rights have been confirmed (or a new right adjudicated) and c) rights to said parcel are registered in the "registro predial". Surface area classified as "cadastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.	Percentage	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maiol; (B) Urban/Rural; (C) Legally recognized/Unresolved parcels	IEA Reports	NOSi and service providers	Quarterly as of Q10	

**Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT**  
**Annex I: Indicator Documentation**

Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
L-6	Output	Land rights formalized	The number of household, commercial and other legal entities (e.g., NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Household/Commercial/Other legal entity (B) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio; (C) Urban/Rural; (D) Male/Female/Joint/Other	IEA Reports	NOSI and service providers	Quarterly as of Q10 and post compact year 3	Refers only to husehold land rights. No targets required; for monitorin purposes only. Cape Verde excludes traditional authorities, certificates and leases or other recorded documentation.
L-5	Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	The number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land information system (whether a system for the property registry, cadastre or an integrated).	Parcels	Cumulative	(A)Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio; (B) Urban/Rural (C) Legally resolved/unresolved	IEA Reports	NOSI and service providers	Quarterly as of Q10	Targets to be established following RFP publication for remaining islands. A "predio" (parcel) corrected or incorporated in the land system (LMITS) is reported when all of the following conditions are met: a) its boundaries are mapped, b) existing land rights have been confirmed (c a new right adjudicated) and c) rights to said parcel are registered in the "registro predial". Surface area classified as "cadastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.
L-4	Output	Conflicts successfully mediated	The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with compact support.	Number	Cumulative	None	IEA Reports	NOSI, Ministry of Justice, and service providers	Quarterly as of Q12 and post compact year 3	Includes boundaries, rights, resttlemnt issues. Data source to be finalized.
	Process	Field test "Fieldwork Operations Manual" and methodology completed	Field test of Operations Manual and overall methodology completed on Sal island and recommendations for modifications based on lessons learned documented and incorporatd into a revised, final "Fieldwork Operations Manual". Fieldwork Operations Manual and other procedures to be tested will include (but may not be limited to) a) procedures for gathering and systematizing field information; b) legal and procedural mechanisms for property rights adjudication and registration, c) dispute resolution approaches; c) environment, social, and gender screening tools. ☐	Date (Q8:30Nov14)	Date	None	Technical Advisory Services Contract Deliverable	MCA-CV II	Once	
	Process	Roll-out to other islands of high tourist investment potential	Prior to implementing the Rights and Boundaries Activity on additional islands, the Government shall have completed the activity on Sal island, to a degree satisfactory to MCC, and any modifications to the implementation approach for remaining islands shall have been agreed between MCC and MCA-Cape Verde II.	Date (Q14: 31May16)	Date	None	MCC approval that Condition Precedent has been meet as submitted by MCA-CV II in Quarterly Disbursement Request	MCA-CV II and MCC	Once	Starting Compact Year 3 (Q9). Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-11: "Prior to disbursement of MCC Funding to implement the Activity on additional islands, the Government shall have completed the activity on Sal island, to a degree satisfactory to MCC, and any modifications to the implementation approach for remaining islands agreed shall have been agreed among MCC, the Government and MCA Cape Verde II".

Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project										
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table										
Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
<b>Program Goal</b>										
	Goal	National GDP per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value (price at which an asset would trade in a competitive auction setting; often used interchangeably with open market value, fair value or fair market value) of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.	US Dollars	Level	None	The World Bank Group Data ( <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde">http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde</a> )	The World Bank Group	Annual; Compact years 1-5 and post compact year 3	1. GDP (current US\$) = 1.901 billion (2011) with population of 500,600 (2011), World Bank Group uses product approach for estimating GDP. Source: The World Bank Group ( <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde">http://data.worldbank.org/country/cape-verde</a> ). 2. 09Nov12 MCA-CPV11 requested of INE the latest official reported data and date of systematic annual publications. Consult with INE to identify latest official reported data and date of systematic annual publications. INE uses product approach for estimating GDP. INE anticipates estimating GDP by island for FY13 in 2014 using product approach. 3. For monitoring purposes only; no targets required. To be monitored in post compact year 3.
	Goal	National Poverty Incidence	National Poverty Incidence (Percentage of households with consumption less than \$2.00 per day in Purchase Power Parity)	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Island; (B) Male/Female/Joint Head-of-household	QUIBB 2007	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	Goal level performance indicator to be monitored in Post-Compact M&E Plan; i.e., 2018-2020. Source: QUIBB 2007 (Questionario Unificado de Indicadores Basicos de Bem-Estar); Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE). Refer to Table 7 (Incidenca de Pobreza em Cabo Verde (% por Concelho, 2007) on pp. 36 of "Análise de Situação da Criança e Adolescente em Cabo Verde, UNICEF, 2011, for disaggregation by municipality and urban/rural areas. The 2010 Population Census did not collect income data which does not make possible analyzing poverty incidence with data more current than 2007. 09Nov12 request from MCA-Cape Verde II to INE for a) male head-of household and b) female head-of-household disaggregated data by urban/rural areas on Sal Island.
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project</b>										
	Outcome	Percentage of productive national government spending	Value of government funds allocated to "productive" spending /value of government funds allocated to "unproductive" spending. Productive spending includes a) general public services, b) defense, c) education, d) health, e) housing and f) transportation and communication. Unproductive spending includes a) social security and welfare, b) recreation and c) other economic services.	Percentage	Level	(A) Productive public spending;	National Budget (SIGOF)	National Directorate of Budget and Public Accounts (DNOCP) of the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	Linked to the ERR Analysis. 1. According to the findings of a World Bank research publication titled "Assessing the Impact of Public Spending on Growth: An Empirical Analysis for Seven Fast Growing Countries", by Blanca Moreno-Dodson, a) the classification of expenditures that distinguishes "productive" from "unproductive" spending is based on an a priori judgment regarding expected impact on economic growth. This categorization of expenditures is consistent with the theory behind endogenous growth models which contends that only "productive" public spending should be expected to have a robust relationship with GDP per capita growth, b) reallocating 1% of unproductive spending towards the productive spending categories would lead to a 0.35 % increase in GDP per capita growth, everything else being equal. With regard to the WASH Project, unproductive public spending refers to the amount of public finance lost over time in the form of implicit subsidies due to inefficiently operated "non-corporatized" municipal water and sanitation utilities. The project economic rate of return model contends that the establishment of multiple municipal water and sanitation utilities operating according to "corporatized" principles will a) reduce the over-reliance of municipal utilities on federal subsidies to cover the true costs of operations and, thereby, b) enable the central government to increase investments in productive public spending. Unproductive public spending includes "transferências não orçamentadas para cobrir ineficiências do sistema de distribuição de água".  2. Data Source: Baseline value for Cape Verde Fiscal Year 2011; prepared by M&E Division, Department of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Government of Cape Verde. Submitted to MCA-Cape Verde 31-May-13 .
<b>Activity 1 National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity</b>										
1.1 Improve Allocation of Resources, Planning, and Coordination Sub-activity										
1.2 Support Transparent and Fair Tariff Setting Sub-activity										
1.3 Improve Water Quality Standards and Environmental Oversight Sub-activity										
	Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy	The total value of "hidden costs" associated with 1) poor bill collection rates; 2) excessive losses due to inefficient operations or theft from the network in power, gas or water systems; and 3) tariffs set below cost-recovery rates; i.e., amounts needed for long-run operations and maintenance, investment, and normative losses. Tariffs set below cost-recovery levels as a recognized policy should be considered an explicit subsidy and therefore should be deducted from the overall calculation.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Corporatized/Non-corporatized utilities; (B) Aguas de Santiago only	Multi-Municipal Utility Annual Report	ANAS	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	1.The "Hidden Costs Calculator" (developed through collaboration between the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund) is designed to provide insight into the three key components of hidden costs affecting water and sanitation sector infrastructure: 1) poor bill collection rates; 2) excessive losses due to inefficient operations or theft from the network in power, gas or water systems; and 3) tariffs set below cost-recovery rates. Manner of Calculation: The Hidden Cost Calculator compares the difference between actual revenues and revenues that could be anticipated in a well-functioning system operating with cost-covering tariffs, bills paid, and losses normative for networks of a certain age and design. In its final form the applied model to estimate hidden costs, H is expressed as: $H = R^* - R$ where $R^*$ is the expected revenue and $R$ is the actual revenue. $H$ can be expressed alternatively as a function of tariffs below cost recovery, unaccounted losses and poor collections, by substituting for these variables: $H = Qe (Tc - Te) + Qe Tc (Im - In) / (1 - Im) + Qe Te (1 - Rct)$ where, $Qe$ = end user consumption $Tc$ = average cost-recovery price $Te$ = weighted average end user tariff $Im$ = total loss rate $In$ = normative loss rate $Rct$ = collection rate  $Subsidio = Gasto\ medio * (perdas\ de\ agua - 20\%) + (Incobr\aveis - 2\%) * Rendimento\ operacional + D\efice\ tarif\ario$  2 "Indicator and definition to be determined based on further analysis of best available data sources." (Annex III Footnote 2) Data is for monitoring purposes only; no targets required. Baseline to be obtained from "Economic Viability Study" (30Jun13) and "Comprehensive Tariff Study (30Dec13) as per WASH 2011 work plan.

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project**  
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Nationwide Total)	Percent of population served by corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE); including networked and non-networked communities. (IBNET Indicators 1.1 and 2.1) Corporatized utilities are characterized by the following key features: 1) legally established as an independent entity, subject to prevailing Cape Verde corporate laws, private system of courts and accounting rules regarding transparency of operations and reporting requirements, 2) management acts autonomously, free of government intervention, exercising virtually complete control over all inputs and issues related to production and delivery of services, represents shareholder interests while maintaining fiduciary duties to the utility's wellbeing to other customers and creditors. Board of Directors established and meeting on a regular basis, 3) as applicable, retained staff are retained with applicable benefits (incentives and bonuses) transferred. As applicable, redundant staff are retained.	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Networked/Santiago Non-networked; (B) Nationwide Networked/Nationwide Non-networked;	Multi-Municipal Utility Annual Report	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual; as of Q12 (Sep-Nov15) and post compact year 3	<p>1. The baseline data will be sourced from the 2010 Census or ARE databases, and shall be included in the M&amp;E Plan." (Compact Annex III Footnote 5) "Target is based on Santiago population as a percent of national population." (Compact Annex III Footnote 6)</p> <p>IBNET Indicator 1.1 Water Coverage: Population with easy access to water services (either with direct service connection or within reach of a public water point)/total population under utility's nominal responsibility, expressed in percentage.</p> <p>IBNET Indicator 2.1 Sewerage Coverage: Population with sewerage services (direct service connection)/total population under utility's nominal responsibility, expressed in percentage.</p> <p>IBNET Discussion: Coverage is a key development indicator. All coverage indicators are impacted by whether the data on populations and household sizes is up to date and accurate. The need to estimate populations served by public water points may affect the confidence that can be placed in the water coverage measure. In the WHO Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000, reasonable access was defined as 'the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometer of the user's dwelling'. However, we recommend that the population within 250m be used as a rule of thumb.</p> <p>Key features of "corporatized utility" adopted from World Bank Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center for Contracts, Laws and Regulation (PPPIRC); refer to <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/ppp">www.worldbank.org/ppp</a>.</p> <p>2. Baseline equal to the sum of all Utilities regulated by ARE: <i>Electra, AEB, APP and Agua Brava</i>. Baseline (2012) obtained from "Economic Viability Study", Final Report approved: 10July13, pg.230, Figura 114 – Cobertura do Serviço de Rede de Abastecimento de Água de Santiago, dado de referência.</p> <p>3. New target estimated through the rate of growing of service coverage of MMU of Cape Verde. The same trend of this growing rate was used over baseline to estimated yearly target (2013=1,39; 2014=1,37; 2015=4,05; 2016=2,6; 2017=3,8)</p>
	Outcome	Satisfactory progress against MCC approved work plan on legal and regulatory reforms (and training of ANAS, ARE, Santiago MMUs, DGA and core WASH partner institutions)	Evaluation by an independent assessment mechanism. "The assessment mechanism will include a plan detailing reform milestones based on Compact conditions precedent, IGF set-up criteria, and the results of studies performed prior to entry into force, including national legal reform and new institutional environment for WASH sector studies." (Compact Annex III Footnote 7) TBD by Q4.	Percentage	Level	Project Activity I and Project Activity II	Internal Annual Report (PEDRO E PAULO)	Independent Third Party Consulting Firm	Annual as of Q4 and post compact year 3	Annex III-5."Assessment mechanism and strategy to monitor and evaluate the quality of reform will be outlined in the M&E Plan, and shall be fully developed by year 1 of Compact implementation. The assessment mechanisms will include a plan detailing reform milestones based on Compact conditions precedent, IGF set-up criteria, and the results of studies performed prior to entry into force, including national legal reform and new institutional environment for WASH sector studies." (Compact Annex III Footnote 7)
	Outcome	Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for the formulation, implementation and regulation of the water and sanitation policies. ☹	Key public sector institutions and corresponding core competencies evaluated in order to ensure that they are clearly defined and executed, duplication of responsibilities avoided and information shared as needed. Core competencies include: 1) CNAS approves strategic plans and new/revised codes of law, 2) ANAS designs and implements sectorial strategic and capital investment plans 3) ARE provides technical oversight and economic regulation of dealers and operators of water and sanitation services; 4) DGA provides technical regulation of sanitation-related activities.	Percentage	Level	(A) CNAS; (B) ANAS; (C) ARE; (D) DGA	Internal Annual Report	Independent Third Party Consulting Firm and GoCV Court of Accounts	Annual as of Q8 and post compact year 3	<p>1. "Indicators of core competencies of National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANAS) and Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE)", Compact Annex III pp. 4</p> <p>Annex III-6. TBD based on Institutional Design Study and TA contract. "Core competency indicators will be determined through a national institutional environment study to be financed by the Compact prior to entry into force. It is expected that the core competencies arising from this design study shall be codified in the appropriate legislative reforms." Compact Annex III Footnote 8</p> <p>2. Core competencies will be identified in 1) design of "New WASH National Institutional Environment" Assessment (31Oct12) as per 20Aug12 WASH work plan.</p> <p>"The WSS is a group of complementary institutions working together to achieve one policy objective and a sound sector in Cape Verde should be based on three core elements: 1) a sector policy and strategy, 2) a sector budget and its medium term expenditure perspective and 3) a sector coordination framework through which the sector strategy, action plans and budget are reviewed and updated." Public Expenditure Management Financial Assessment Report (PEMFAR) pp.16</p> <p>3. Rating based on five possible grades ranging from "very unsatisfactory" (20%), "somewhat unsatisfactory" (40%), "neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory" (60%), "somewhat satisfactory" (80%), and "very satisfactory" (100%) as determined by the average assessment of a panel of experts.</p>
	Output	People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)	The number of public officials (ANAS/ARE/DGA/former INGRH personnel/Multiple Municipal Utilities) and local government personnel receiving formal on-the-job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities, legal and/or procedural matters or new technologies. Clearly define what constitutes "trained"; consider the desired result of training or technical assistance based on "satisfactory completion of required skill set to perform improved function in support of project objectives". Define individualized curriculums, specify course durations (hours) of Activity 2 courses (9).	Number	Cumulative	(A) Male/Female;	Administrative Training Records (ANAS/ARE/DGA/former INGRH personnel/Multiple Municipal Utilities)	Training and vocational education (TVET) and/or Information, Education and Communication (IEC) contractors	Semi-annual following initiation of TVET/IEC activities	<p>1. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.22): "Each country should define clearly what it means to "train" a person taking into consideration the desired result of training or technical assistance. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&amp;E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained."</p> <p>2. TVET contractor to develop comprehensive National Training Plan consistent with findings, conclusions and recommendations of approved "Design of New WASH National Institutional Environment".</p> <p>3. Training Plan and TVET for ANAS, CNAS, ARE and DGA, will be concluded in June 30th, on the Final Report of National TA, then target will be defined after approval of this Final Report.</p> <p>4. The Training Plan should contain a clear definition what we consider "People training"</p>
	Process	Water quality standards updated	Water quality standards updated, legally decreed and published, including re-use and treated water. Water quality refers to the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water; a measure of the condition of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and/or to any human need or purpose. The most common standards used to assess water quality relate to health of ecosystems, safety of human contact and drinking water.	Date	Date	(A) Potable; (B) Commercial/Industrial; (C) Agricultural; (D) Wastewater disposal/treatment	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde	DGA	One time event (Q5: 29Feb14)	<p>1. As per 20Aug12 WASH work plan. Water quality standards updated, legally decreed and published, including re-use and treated water. Water quality refers to the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water; a measure of the condition of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and/or to any human need or purpose. The most common standards used to assess water quality relate to health of ecosystems, safety of human contact and drinking water.</p> <p>2. To be published in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde by 29Feb14 (Q5); as per 20Aug12 WASH work plan. 1) Water Quality Study Deliverable 2 will be deliver in December</p> <p>3. containing recommendations for quality standard and monitoring plan. Final Report is expected for february 29th. Recommendations approved will be publish as Decret law.</p>

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project**  
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	ANAS fully functional	Relevant changes in legislation are approved; administrative rules are in place; internal operating regulations are established; ninety percent (90%) of key management staff are hired in accordance with approved organizational structure; all WASH sector INGRH-relevant functional roles and responsibilities transferred; ANAS executing approved workplan and budget.	Date	Date	None	ANAS Annual Activity Report	ANAS Board of Directors	One time event (Q8:30Nov14)	<p>1. This milestone triggers the reduction in technical assistance (TA) support to national institutions. Baseline derived from 20Aug12 WASH work plan. Establish objectively verifiable evaluation criteria for reporting "fully functional".</p> <p>2. It is assumed that ANAS will be fully functional following the second stage implementation of the national institutional technical assistance.</p> <p>3. Relevant changes in legislation are approved; administrative rules are in place; internal operating regulations are established; ninety percent (90%) of key management staff are hired in accordance with approved organizational structure; all WASH sector INGRH-relevant functional roles and responsibilities transferred; ANAS executing approved workplan and budget.</p>
	Process	CNAS fully functional	Members appointed; meetings convened; CNAS performing its designated function of providing policy guidance and implementation oversight of ANAS activities in accordance with CNAS' published bylaws.	Date	Date	None	CNAS "Deliberations and Resolutions" published in the "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde	CNAS Executive Secretary	One time event (Q8:30Nov14)	<p>1. Members appointed; meetings convened; CNAS performing its designated function of providing policy guidance and implementation oversight of ANAS activities in accordance with CNAS' published bylaws.</p> <p>2. "Deliberations and Resolutions" to be published in the "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde by 30Nov14 (Q8); as per 20Aug12 WASH work plan.</p>
	Process	CNAS and ANAS created	As part of the Legal Review, legislation is passed forming CNAS and ANAS and clarifying the roles and responsibilities for the General Directorate of the Environment (DGA) and Agency for Economic Regulation (ARE).	Date	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde	MAHOT	One time event (29Nov12)	<p>1. Conditions Precedent. 1-4 must take place prior to signing Technical Assistance Contract. 1) Anticipated Approval of Final Report (31Oct12) for the design of the "New WASH National Institutional Environment", 2) Anticipated Approval of Final Report "Comprehensive Legal and Institutional Redrafting of Legislation" and WASH Sector National Regulatory Reform (Legal).</p> <p>2. Must take place prior to signing Technical Assistance Contract.</p> <p>3. ANAS by laws has been published in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde by 17Set13 (Q3) to enter into vigor from 17Oct2013.</p> <p>4. Task was completed with 9 month and 18 days of delay.</p>
	Process	CNAS and ANAS operational	1) Strategic National Master Plan (SNMP) and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA); 2) National Training Plan (TVET); 3) IEC Plan and 4) Social and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy approved by CNAS and being implemented by ANAS.	Date	Date	None	ANAS Performance Report to CNAS and CNAS "Deliberations and Resolutions" published in the "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde	President of ANAS Board of Directors and CNAS Executive Secretary	One time event (Q4:30Nov13)	<p>1. Approval of "Strategic National Master Plan and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment" and adopted by CNAS, 2) National Institutional Technical Assistance contract awarded, 3) IEC Strategy approved, 4) Social and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy approved by CNAS and being implemented by ANAS, 5) 60% of the staff are appointed and in position, 6) Office setup and equipped, 7) Chairman and CEO (or equivalent) appointed and 8) Departmental manages appointed in line with Institutional Environment organogram and associated Human Resource Plan.</p> <p>2. To be published in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde by 30Nov13 (Q4); as per 20Aug12 WASH work plan.</p> <p>1) As ANAS creation delays one year. ANAS operational will delay more than one year as it is connected to the end of first fase of NTA at 22/06/2015 and initialization of the option on the 17/08/2015.</p>
	Process	Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities	Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities	Date	Date	None	MCA/MCC/MAHOT	MCA/MCC/MAHOT	One time event (18-12-2012)	<p>1. Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally; (1) the operations manual for the IGF shall have been approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC; and (2) ANAS shall have been created and CNAS shall have adopted the Master Plan". (Annex I-7). Baseline from 20Aug12 WASH work plan.</p> <p>2. Task was completed with 3 month and 21 one days of delay.</p>
<b>Activity 2. Utility Reform Activity</b>										
<b>2.1 Encourage Corporatization of Utilities Sub-activity</b>										
<b>2.2 Strengthen Management and Planning of Aguas de Santiago (Santiago MMUs) Sub-activity</b>										
<b>2.3 Reduce Commercial Losses in Santiago Sub-activity</b>										
WS-12	Outcome	Access to improved water supply	The percentage of households in the MCC project area who get access to and use an improved water supply such as private piped connections (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe or tanker trucks (tube well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater: not applicable). For urban networked projects, this indicator is associated with IBNET Indicator 1.1. Note: Select improved water supply sources (tube well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater) are not applicable in Cape Verde and, therefore, will not be reported. Cape Verde households rely upon multiple improved water sources.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female head-of-household; (B) Santiago Island Network/Non-network; (C) National Network/Non-network	MCA-M&E funded Gender Time Use Survey	MCA-Cape Verde II, Cape Verdean Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) and UN Women	Annual as of Q16 (31Dec16) and post compact year 3	<p>"Improved sanitation and improved water sources classifications are based on the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation by the World Health Organization and UNICEF. According to the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) "improved drinking water sources is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protective from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter".</p> <p>In Cape Verde, "improved water sources" includes household connections to the public water network (different from the sewer network), public fountains/stand pipes, pump trucks, bottle water, protected springs, protected reservoirs and protected wells.</p> <p>For urban networked projects, this indicator is associated with International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 1.1.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes only; no annual and/or end-of-compact target required. Access to improved water sources will be monitor through IGF funded projects.</p> <p>Use findings of MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE as baseline value. UN Women and ICIEG is designing a time use model.</p> <p>2. Baseline source: 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute.</p> <p>2. Baseline (87) provided by WASH baseline survey was provisional, and substitute by baseline provided by INE, IMC, pg 35 (Inquérito multiobjetivo continuo) 2012, where the data was collected accordingly to MCC definition;</p> <p>3. Target 2016 and 2017 estimated using INE rate of growing population fo 1,2089. Target takes into account the population growing rate, it doesn't take into account FASA benefits on improving access to water, because FASA will change the source of access and not the access per si. Provisional target that shall be actualized after second and third tranche of IGF.</p>

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project**  
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Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WS-13	Outcome	Access to improved sanitation	The percentage of households in the MCC project area who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab and cover.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female head-of-household; (B) Santiago Island Network/Non-network; (C) National Network/Non-network	MCA-M&E funded Gender Time Use Survey	MCA-Cape Verde II, Cape Verdean Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) and UN Women	Annual as of Q16 (31Dec16) and post compact year 3	<p>1. The baseline for this indicator would be the percentage of households with improved sanitation at the beginning of the project. The change in this indicator may not be attributed to solely MCC since many other factors could influence household sanitation. Assumptions and caveats required for statements regarding the project's impact on access to improved water supply should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&amp;E Plan. The inputs (i.e. numerator and denominator) for this indicator must be included in the ITT indicator input spreadsheet(s)."</p> <p>Classifications for improved sanitation facilities conform to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of UNICEF and WHO.</p> <p>2. Provisional baseline of 57,3% of Cape Verde households are connected to the public sanitation network or septic tank, according to QUBB 2007. Refer to: "Análise da Situação da Criança e Adolescente em Cabo Verde", prepared by UNICEF and ICCA, 2011, pp.40.</p> <p>3. Baseline source: 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute.</p> <p>4. Baseline (64) provided by WASH baseline survey was provisional, and substitute by baseline provided by INE, IMC, pg 39 (Inquérito multiobjetivo contínuo) 2012, where the data was collected accordingly to MCC definition; Target 2016 and 2017 estimated using INE rate of growing population of 1,2089. Provisional target that shall be actualized after second and third tranche of IGF</p>
WS-16	Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea	Baseline reference: Tables 27-29 (Casos de afecções e doenças prioritárias notificadas por delegacias de saúde, 2010) of the Relatório Estatístico Annual, 2010 (pages 38-40)	Percentage	Level	(A) Under age 5/5years and older	Relatório Estatístico Annual, 2010, Ministério da Saúde	Serviço de Vigilância Epidemiológica, Direção Nacional da Saúde, Ministério da Saúde	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	<p>Note: A practical guidance for diarrhea measurement in studies is included in the following publications: 1) Wolf-Peter Schmidt, Benjamin F Arnold, Sophie Boisson, and 1 Bernd Genser, Stephen P Luby, Mauricio L Barreto, Thomas Clasen and Sandy Cairncross "Epidemiological methods in diarrhea studies – an update" Int. J. Epidemiology. Advance Access published November 8, 2011, 2) Florence Davoto, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas, William Pariente, Vincent Pons, "Happiness on Tap: Piped Water in Urban Morocco," The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, April 2011 and 3) <a href="http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf">http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf</a> Long-term outcome level performance indicator to be monitored in Post-Compact M&amp;E Plan. For monitoring purposes only, no annual and/or end-of-compact targets are required. Need to see if Ministry of Health or others are collecting this data. Baseline to be sourced from 1) Ministry of Health "Relatório Estatístico Annual; 2010", 2) "Relatório da Situação das Crianças; 2011" published by UNICEF-Cape Verde and/or "Inquerito Demográfico y de Saude Reproductiva (IDSR II); 2005" conducted by INE. Update baseline data from IDSR III in 2013.</p> <p>Baseline Data Source: "Relatório Estatístico da Saúde", Ministério da Saúde, 2010, Table 28. pp. 39. Provisional baseline refers to the incidence of diarrhea affecting children under five years of age. The incidence of diarrhea reported for individuals greater than five years of age is 2.26%. The 2011 KAP survey will provide a final incidence of diarrhea that conforms to the WHO definition for diarrhea, i.e., the passage of 3 or more loose or liquid stools per day, or more frequently than is normal for the individual reported within a 7 day recall period.</p> <p>Baseline (2010) is based on reported data from Health "Relatório Estatístico Annual (2010), pg. 39, tabela 28 - Taxa de Incidência de Afecções e Doenças Prioritárias Notificadas de 2005 a 2010, Ministério de Saúde de Cabo Verde. "Monitoring Only" "Monitoring Only"</p>
	Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island	Time Use Survey in urban and rural areas of all nine Santiago island municipalities focused on household water gathering activities performed during a one week period (one day recall) intended to highlight the time spent on gathering water; a form of unpaid work generally performed by women, teenage girls and children considered to be a major contributing factor to gender inequality and women's poverty. Time spent gathering water includes time spent getting to the closest water point, time queuing to wait for one's turn, time queuing to wait for water supply, time drawing/collecting water and time spent returning from the closest water point.	Hours	Level	(A) Urban/Rural (B) Male/Female	MCA-M&E funded Gender Time Use Survey	MCA-Cape Verde II, Cape Verdean Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) and UN Women	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. The 2011 KAP survey will provide a final "time spent fetching water" baseline value.</p> <p>Provisional Baseline Data Source: "Preparatory Survey Report on the Water Supply System Development Project in The Republic of Cape Verde", by Japan International Cooperation Agency, Toyo Engineering Corporation, NGEROSEC Corporation, UNICO International Corporation, January 2011, pp.532, Chapter 4: Project Feasibility Study, pp.66.</p> <p>"monitoring only"</p> <p>Average working time (gathering water activities) is reported as: 2- 3hs/day (=20liters/time)*(5 – 8) times * (20 minutes/time) assuming consumption of 20-30 liters per day per person.</p> <p>2. Baseline (2012) providedd by Time use survey, 2012, INE, it was estimated accordingly to the MCC definition. 3. Target can be stblished after receiving proposal of third tranche of FASA</p>
WS-15	Outcome	Industrial/ Commercial water consumption	The average amount of commercial water consumed measured in cubic meters per month. (IBNET Indicator 4.4)	Cubic meters per month	Level	(A) Urban/Rural	MMU administrative records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual and post compact year 3	<p>1. Baseline will be collected through the National Strategic Master Plan in 01-April-2013 following consultation with Municipal Government Water and Sanitation Service (SAAS); networked urban only. Equivalent to International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 4.4.</p> <p>3. Provisional Baseline data was provided by Electra and 8 SAAS of Santiago. The number is estimated as average of a six month consumption (January to June 2013).</p> <p>4. Baseline provisional (18538) is substituted by average of year of consumption (17927) from January to December 2013, using data provided bay Electra Praia, ADA and 8 SAAS of Santiago.</p>
WS-14	Outcome	Residential water consumption	The average water consumption in liters per person per day. (IBNET Indicators 4.7 and 4.3)	Liters per capita per day	Level	(A) Urban/Rural (B) Santiago Island Network/Non-network	MMU administrative records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual and post compact year 3	<p>Data is for monitoring purposes only. No targets required.</p> <p>Baseline Data Source: "Preparatory Survey Report on the Water Supply System Development Project in The Republic of Cape Verde", by Japan International Cooperation Agency, Toyo Engineering Corporation, NGEROSEC Corporation, UNICO International Corporation, January 2011, pp.532, Table 2.7-2: Average Household Water Consumption from Public Water Supply, pp.123.</p> <p>As per Compact Annex III, "average water consumption in liters per person per day for Santiago households will be disaggregated by a) income quartiles and b) the gender of head of household. Accordingly, a) 17.1 liters per capita per day corresponds to quartile 1, b) 31.7 liters per capita per day corresponds to quartile 2, c) 33.0 liters per capita per day corresponds to quartile 3, d) 62.7 liters per capita per day corresponds to quartile 4 where quartile 1 refers to the lowest income group and quartile 4 refers to the highest income group. Monitoring of increased household water consumption will be based on a) reduction of technical losses as opposed to increases in water production in combination with b) IGF funded Category II and Category III water supply projects.</p> <p>4. Baseline Total (17.4 - 2012) actualized by Non-revenue Water Study: Estudo de perdas de água ( Águas Não faturadas - NRW), Task3, approved by MCA/MCC at 2th July 2013, pg.22, quadro (Ilha de Santiago - Consumo Facturado e Consumo Real no ando de 2012).</p> <p>Baseline Non Network (5,5 - 2012) actualized by Non-revenue Water Study: Estudo de perdas de água ( Águas Não faturadas - NRW), Task3, approved by MCA/MCC at 2th July 2013, pg.22, quadro (Ilha de Santiago - Consumo Facturado e Consumo Real no ando de 2012).</p> <p>Baseline Network (33,3 - 2012) actualized by Non-revenue Water Study: Estudo de perdas de água ( Águas Não faturadas - NRW), Task3, approved by MCA/MCC at 2th July 2013, pg.22, quadro (Ilha de Santiago - Consumo Facturado e Consumo Real no ando de 2012). ☐</p>
	Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network	Total cost to consumer should include tariffs paid, connection costs (direct and otherwise), commercial purchases, value of time collecting water and household coping costs (direct and otherwise) due to reliability concerns.	USD per cubic meter	Level	(A) Male/Female Head-of-Household	MCA-CV II-funded Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. Baselines and the manner of calculation will be established in a 2017 WASH Household Attitude and Perception Survey. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.</p> <p>2. For monitoring purposes only; no targets required."monitoring only." ☐</p>

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Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non Network	Total cost to consumer should include tariffs paid, connection costs (direct and otherwise), commercial purchases, value of time collecting water and household coping costs (direct and otherwise) due to reliability concerns.	USD per cubic meter	Level	(A) Male/Female Head-of-Household (B) Urban/Rural	MCA-CV II-funded Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	1. Baselines and the manner of calculation will be established in collaboration with an independent impact evaluation firm, and will use a combination of statistically representative surveys." (Annex III Footnote 1). Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20. 2. For monitoring purposes only; no targets required." monitoring only." ☐
	Outcome	Average recovery price of water for AGUAS DE SANTIAGO	Cost of operations + 24 hour supply factor + maintenance investment	USD per cubic meter	Cumulative	None	Service provider financial records and capital investment plan	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual as of Q4 (30Nov13) and post compact year 3	1. Annex III-3. IBNET indicator, definition and toolkits available. Information will be sourced from 1) "Strategic National Master Plan for Water and Sanitation and Strategic Environmental Assessment" (Anticipated Approval of Final Report: 31Jan13) and/or 2) "Water and Wastewater Master Plan (25 year) for Santiago Island including Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)" (Anticipated Approval of Final Report: 08Jul14) as per WASH 20Aug12 work plan. 2. "Baseline and targets will be established based on inputs from an economic viability study to be financed by the Compact, as well as through the support of technical assistance consultants." (Annex III Footnote 3) 3. Provisional targets pending recommendation of Economic Viability and Tariff Setting Study. 5) As per Compact Annex III-3, year 5 targets equivalent to "Greater than 15% reduction per year within two years of corporatization" . 4. Baseline (3.26 - 2012) and target provided by Economic Viability Study Final Report approved by MCA/MCC in 10July2013, pg.229, Fig.113: Preço médio de recuperação de gastos dos serviços dos MMUs: MMU de Santiago, dados de referência. Targets: 3.08(2015); 3.13 (2016); 3.19 (2017, End of Compact). (Exchange rate: USD\$1=83,118 ECV - average of 2012, provided at Central Bank of Cabe Verde web-site). ☐
	Outcome	Annual budgets and independent annual audits of participating AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published	Annual budgets, subsidies and independent annual audits of participating Santiago municipal water utilities published.	Date	Date	None	Annual reports and independent annual audits	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago and GoCV Court of Accounts	Annual as of Q4 (30Nov13) and post compact year 3	Annex III-13. Annual Budgets (2015-2017) will be established in the Economic Viability Study. Santiago Immediate Needs Assessment will provide a list of infrastructure necessity and corresponding budget.
WS-10	Outcome	Operating cost coverage	Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs. (IBNET Indicator 24.1) (Calculation: OPC = R/C where OPC = Operation Cost Coverage, R = Total Annual Operational Revenue and C = Total Annual Operational Cost (including maintenance). MCC/MCA-Cape Verde should clearly define how depreciation and maintenance are incorporated into the financial calculation. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.	Percentage	Level	None	Annual financial statements	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual as of Q16 (30Nov16) and post compact year 3	Data covers Águas de Santiago only. Equivalent to the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 24.1. 1. Baseline (247 ECV/m3 equivalent a 111% - 2012) and target provided by Economic Viability Study Final Report approved by MCA/MCC in 10July2013, pg.234, Fig.116: Cobertura de Gastos operacionais: MMU de Santiago, dados de referência. Targets: 212ECV/m3 equivalent a 124% (2016); 207 equivalent a 119% (2017, End of Compact). 2. Baseline of (111% - 2012) and target (110%-2013; 128%-2012; 129%-2015; 124%- 2016; 119% - 2017) has been provided by the Consultant based on the calculations of ECV/m3 interms of percentage. 3. The methodology of calculation of the indicator: total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs. (IBNET Indicator 24.1) (Calculation: OPC = R/C where OPC = Operation Cost Coverage, R = Total Annual Operational Revenue and C = Total Annual Operational Cost (including maintenance).
WS-9	Outcome	Continuity of Service	Average hours of service per day for water supply. (IBNET Indicator 15.1)	Hours per day	Level	(A) Male/Female; (B) Poor/non-poor	ANAS administrative records	ANAS	Annual as of Q12 (30Nov15) and post compact year 3	Data covers Águas de Santiago only. 2. "Non-revenue water study and Santiago infrastructure needs and master plan study", to be financed by the Compact prior to entry into force, will aid in establishing baseline(s), annual targets and end-of-Compact targets as necessary. Targets for increased supply reliability will be based on estimated reductions of technical losses as opposed to increases in water production." (Compact Annex III-Footnote 11) 3. Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011. 4. Baseline (6 - 2012) and target provided by Economic Viability Study Final Report approved by MCA/MCC in 10July2013, pg.237, Fig.118: Continuidade do serviço de rede de abastecimento de água dos MMUs: MMU de Santiago, dados de referência. Targets: 8 (2015); 11 (2016); 13 (2017, End of Compact).
	Outcome	Objective measure of quality improved water on Santiago Island	Independent laboratory results of randomized municipal water samples of fecal coliform counts (and/or residual C12) at the water treatment works and points of use.	Percentage	Level	None	Independent laboratory analyses of randomized municipal water samples	ANAS/DGA	Pending approval of Water Quality Standards	1. Annex III-11. IB-NET Indicator . Semi-annual independent laboratory results of randomized municipal water samples of fecal coliform counts (and/or residual C12) at the water treatment works and points of use. 2. Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011. 3. To be defined by Water Quality and Wastewater Discharge Standards Final Report approved in April 2014. Baseline shall determined by ANAS when technical staff and the the Water Quality sector of ANAS will be operational, this will happen in the first or second quarter of 2015. however the Water Quality Standar Study will propose a schedule timeline for laboratory of quality of water control and monitoring implentation.
	Outcome	Objective measure of quality of wastewater on Santiago Island	Independent laboratory results of randomized municipal water samples of fecal coliform counts (and/or residual C12) at the water treatment works and points of use.	Percentage	Level	None	Independent laboratory analyses of randomized municipal water samples	ANAS/DGA	Pending approval of Water Quality Standards	1. Annex III-11. IB-NET Indicator . Semi-annual independent laboratory results of randomized municipal water samples of fecal coliform counts (and/or residual C12) at the water treatment works and points of use. 2. Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011. 3. To be defined by Water Quality and Wastewater Discharge Standards Final Report approved in April 2014. Baseline shall determined by ANAS when tehcnical staff and the the Water Quality sector of ANAS will be operational, this will happen in the first or second quarter of 2015. however the Water Quality Standar Study will propose a schedule timeline for laboratory of quality of water control and monitoring implentation.

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Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Collection Ratio of Aguas de S	"Cash income" divided by "Billed revenue" expressed as a percentage. (IBNET indicator 23.2) The effectiveness of the collections process is measured by the amount of outstanding revenues at year end compared to the total billed revenue for the year, in day equivalents, and by the total amount collected as a percentage of the billed amount.	Percentage	Level	None	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago financial records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual as of Q16 (30Nov16) and post compact year 3	<p>1. IBNET reference: Billing customers, and getting paid are two different things. The effectiveness of the collections process is measured by the amount of outstanding revenues at year end compared to the total billed revenue for the year, in day equivalents, and by the total amount collected as a percentage of the billed amount.</p> <p>Baseline Data Source: To be established following consultation with Municipal Government Water and Sanitation Service (SAAS).</p> <p>2. "Cash income" divided by "Billed revenue" expressed as a percentage. (IBNET indicator 23.2). The effectiveness of the collections process is measured by the amount of outstanding revenues at year end compared to the total billed revenue for the year, in day equivalents, and by the total amount collected as a percentage of the billed amount.</p> <p>Baseline Data Source: To be established following consultation with Municipal Government Water and Sanitation Service (SAAS).</p> <p>3. Target provided by Non-revenue Water Study: Estudo de perdas de água ( Águas Não faturadas - NRW), Report 5, Final, approved by MCA/MCC at 2th July 2013, Figure 23 - Evaluation Model of Non-revenue Water - (Report 5 page 84) provides a simulation of the losses behaviour from 2014 to 2039. Targets calculated as: 1) Bill revenue as cash income - aparent loss; 2) Cash income/bill revenue.</p> <p>4. Baseline atualized by data provided by Non-revenue Water Study: Estudo de perdas de água ( Águas Não faturadas - NRW), Report 5, Final, approved by MCA/MCC at 2th July 2013, Figure 23 - Evaluation Model of Non-revenue Water - (Report 5 page 84) provides a simulation of the losses behaviour from 2014 to 2039.</p>
	Outcome	Aguas de Santiago staff per 1,000 potable water connections	Total number of staff (full-time equivalent) expressed as per thousand connections (IBNET Indicator 12.1) in Santiago Island	Number	Level	None	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago employment records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual as of Q16	<p>1. IBNET reference: Staff costs are traditionally a major component of operating costs. Understanding staffing levels can often give a quick guide to the extent of any over-manning in a water utility. While it is preferable to be able to allocate staff time to either water or wastewater services, this information is sometimes not available. Comparisons are best made between utilities which offer the same scope of service both in terms of total size, and mix of water and sewer service. Note that where outside contractors are used (see indicator 14.1), staff number comparisons should take this into account.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ib-net.org/en/texts.php?folder_id=106&amp;mat_id=87&amp;L=1&amp;S=2&amp;ss=6">http://www.ib-net.org/en/texts.php?folder_id=106&amp;mat_id=87&amp;L=1&amp;S=2&amp;ss=6</a></p> <p>2. According to Table 2.4-3: Number of Connections and Employees (SAAS) of the "Preparatory Survey Report on The Water Supply System Development Project in The Republic of Cape Verde", prepared by Japan International Cooperation Agency, Toyo Engineering Corporation, INGEROSEC Corporation and UNICO International Corporation, dated January 2011, pp. 2-34, the average number of staff per 1,000 connections for Santiago Island, excluding Praia and San Miguel municipalities, is equal to 20; i.e., 16,348 connections; 334 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections.</p> <p>Given:</p> <p>São Domingos (800 connections; 93 employees; 116 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>Santa Cruz (5,000 connections; 23 employees; 4.6 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>Tarrafal (3,724 connections; 57 employees; 15 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>Santa Catarina (4,906 connections; 96 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>Ribeira Grande (782 employees; 16 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>São Lourenço dos Orgãos (860 connections; 31 employees; 36 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>São Salvador (276 connections; 18 employees; 65 staff/1,000 connections)</p> <p>São Miguel (not reported)</p> <p>Note: As no data was reported for Praia and Sao Miguel, the calculation for the "average staff/ 1,000 connections" on Santiago Island may differ significantly from that reported in the provisional baseline. Final baseline to be reported following confirmation with municipal government water and sanitation services including Electra and ADA (Praia).</p>
WS-8	Outcome	Non revenue water	Difference between water supplied and water sold (i.e. volume of water "lost"); expressed as a percentage of net water supplied (IBNET Indicator 6.1) for Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	Level	(A) Technical losses/Administrative losses	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago administrative records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual as of Q16	<p>Data covers Águas de Santiago only.</p> <p>IBNET reference: Non-revenue water represents water that has been produced and is "lost" before it reaches the customer (either through leaks, through theft, or through legal usage for which no payment is made). Part of this "lost" water can be retrieved by appropriate technical and managerial actions. It can then be used to meet currently unsatisfied demand (and hence increase revenues to the utility), or to defer future capital expenditures to provide additional supply (and hence reduce costs to the utility). The IWA distinguish between non revenue water (%) and unaccounted for water, with the latter not including legal usage that is not paid for. The indicators are usually measured in m3/conn/day. The difference is usually small, and the IBNET Toolkit therefore only uses non revenue water as an indicator. There is a debate as to the most appropriate measure of non revenue water. A percentage approach can make utilities with high levels of consumption, or compact networks, look to be better performing than those with low levels of consumption or extensive networks. To capture these different perspectives the reporting of three measures of non revenue water has become the norm.</p>
	Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percent of population that are either "very dissatisfied" or "dissatisfied" with water reliability.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female; (B) Poor/non-poor	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. Annex III-8. Definition as per Annex III: "Total number of water and waste water complaints per year expressed as a percentage of the total number of water and waste water connections disaggregated by income quartile."</p> <p>2. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) show that 36 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (11 percent) or "dissatisfied" (25 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 46 percent of respondents indicate that they are either "satisfied" (41percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago. M&amp;E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10.</p> <p>3. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.</p> <p>Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.</p> <p>Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions.</p>
	Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percent of population that are either "very dissatisfied" or "dissatisfied" with water reliability.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female; (B) Poor/non-poor	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) show that 36 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (11 percent) or "dissatisfied" (25 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 46 percent of respondents indicate that they are either "satisfied" (41percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago. M&amp;E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10.</p> <p>2. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.</p> <p>Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.</p> <p>Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions.</p>
	Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percent of population that are either "very dissatisfied" or "dissatisfied" with water quality.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female; (B) Poor/non-poor	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) show that 36 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (11 percent) or "dissatisfied" (25 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 46 percent of respondents indicate that they are either "satisfied" (41percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago. M&amp;E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10.</p> <p>2. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.</p> <p>Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.</p> <p>Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions.</p>
	Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percent of population that are either "very dissatisfied" or "dissatisfied" with water quality.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female; (B) Poor/non-poor	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	<p>1. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) show that 36 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (11 percent) or "dissatisfied" (25 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 46 percent of respondents indicate that they are either "satisfied" (41percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago. M&amp;E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10.</p> <p>2. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.</p> <p>Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.</p> <p>Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions.</p>
WS-1	Process	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds. (MCC-Common Indicator Guidance, pp. 20)	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project**  
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WS-2.1	Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	
WS-2	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Level	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	
	Process	Value of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	The value of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	Proposed Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.
	Process	Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	The value disbursed of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	
	Process	Percent disbursed of technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	The total amount of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Level	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	Proposed Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included. Numerator = Value disbursed of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services. Denominator = Value of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services.
	Process	MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	MAHOT and Santiago island municipalities sign Memorandum of Understanding transitioning to independently operated/managed MMU	Date	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	MAHOT	One time event	Condition for Disbursement: "Prior to disbursement of Program funding for the Utility Reform Activity, the SAAS shall have committed to the transition to an independently operated and managed Aguas de Santiago (Santiago MMUs) in a memorandum of understanding among MAHOT and the municipalities or such other document acceptable to the Government and MCC." (Compact Annex I-5)
	Process	GoCV ensures Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago island sufficient equity to support operations and working capital needs	GoCV ensures that Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago island has sufficient equity contributions, or other non-reimbursable funding from its shareholders to support its operations and working capital needs, in accordance with the findings of the economic and financial viability study.	Date	Date	None	ARE Database	ARE	Annual	Condition for Disbursement: "Continued support for the [Utility Reform] sub-activities described in paragraphs (ii)(B) and (ii)(C) of [Annex I of the Compact] is conditioned on the Government ensuring that Aguas de Santiago (Santiago MMUs) has sufficient equity contributions, or other non-reimbursable funding from its shareholders to support its operations and working capital needs, in accordance with the economic and financial viability study undertaken in sub-activity (i)(B) above and satisfactory to MCC." (Compact Annex I-5)
	Process	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) created as an independent corporatized entity based on cost-of-service	As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement (PIA), MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the second tranche of funding available under the IGF, MMU shall have been created as an independent, corporatized entity that is based on cost-of-service by rate class and which addresses pro-poor tariffs.	Date	Date	None	Publication in The "Boletim Oficial" of the Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde ( <a href="http://kiosk.incv.cv">http://kiosk.incv.cv</a> )	MAHOT	One time event	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the second tranche of funding available under the IGF, Aguas de Santiago (Santiago MMUs) shall have been created as an independent, corporatized entity that is based on cost-of-service by rate class and which addresses pro-poor tariffs. (Compact Annex I-6)
<b>Activity 3. Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity</b>										
WS-6	Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	The number of trainers who have completed training on "hygiene and sanitary practices" that block the fecal-oral transmission route and contribute to a reduction in infectious diarrheas (dysentery, cholera and typhoid) caused by infectious agents (viruses, bacteria and parasites) and thus contribute to a reduction in child mortality. Targeted safe practices will include a) safe disposal of feces (primary source of diarrheal pathogens) in the public and domestic environment to prevent infection, b) hand washing with soap (or ash) after stool contact, c) proper techniques for disinfecting latrines and well surrounds, d) keeping water clean, e) rubbish disposal, f) fly control and g) food hygiene.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Female/Male	Service Provider Andministrative records	Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Contractors	Semi-annual following initiation of IEC activities	Reference: "Towards Better Programming: A Manual on Hygiene Promotion", United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Water, Environment and Sanitation Technical Guidelines Series No. 6, 1999. Clearly define what constitutes "trained"; consider the desired result of training. Define curriculums and specify course durations (hours). Semi-annual following initiation of IEC training activities.
	Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	Value of IGF Social Fund for those people or groups who are especially susceptible to shocks and who have a relative lack of access to financial, public and social resources. For the purposes of the Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP), the poorest (less than USD 2 per day) and women-headed households are considered to be vulnerable, or disadvantaged.	US Dollars	Cumulative	(A) Female/Male	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project**  
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

Common Indicator	Indicator Level		Definition	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Value disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	The value disbursed of all IGF Social Funds for disadvantaged groups and/or poor households	US Dollars	Cumulative	(A) Female/Male	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	
	Process	Percent disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	The total amount of IGF Social Funds disbursed to disadvantaged groups and/or poor and households divided by the total value of facility funds.	Percentage	Level	None	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	
	Process	Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC	The design of the Infrastructure Grant Facility (IGF) for the WASH Sector and Environment Social Manual Framework (ESMF) are completed and integrated; the integration of which results in an MCA/MCC approve IGF Operations Manual.	Date	Date	None	IGF Operations Manual published to the MCA-CVII Web site	MCA-CV II	One time event (Q3:30Aug13)	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the first tranche of funding available under the IGF: (1) the operations manual for the IGF shall have been approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC; and (2) ANAS shall have been created and CNAS shall have adopted the Master Plan". (Compact Annex I-7)
	Process	GoCV contribution to the IGF	"As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the third tranche of funding available under the IGF, the Government shall make an appropriate matching contribution to the IGF as per the agreed Government contribution schedule in the Program Implementation Agreement." (Compact Annex I-7) "GoCV contributions to the IGF from receipts of environmental tax to fund projects selected by the IGF" is equal to USD 1,449,664 (equivalent to USD 483,221 in 2013, 2014 and 2015) and b) Funding (loans or grants) from donors to the GoCV for projects selected by the IGF is equal to USD 4,500,000 (equivalent to USD 1,500,000 in 2014, 2015 and 2016). As per Annex 2 (Country Contributions), page 1, of the 30Jul12 signed PIA, paragraph (a). "The amount of MCC funding in the third tranche of the Infrastructure Grant Facility, shall at no time exceed the total amount	Date	Date	None	Sistema de Informação e Gestão Orçamental e Financeira (SIGOF)	MCA-CV II	Once	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the third tranche of funding available under the IGF, the Government shall make an appropriate matching contribution to the IGF as per the agreed Government contribution schedule in the Program Implementation Agreement." (Compact Annex I-7) As per Annex 2 (Country Contributions), page 1, of the 30Jul12 signed PIA, a) "GoCV contributions to the IGF from receipts of environmental tax to fund projects selected by the IGF" is equal to USD 1,449,664 (equivalent to USD 483,221 in 2013, 2014 and 2015) and b) Funding (loans or grants) from donors to the GoCV for projects selected by the IGF is equal to USD 4,500,000 (equivalent to USD 1,500,000 in 2014, 2015 and 2016). As per Annex 3 (Conditions Precedent to Program Funding), page 2-3, of the 30Jul12 signed PIA, "The amount of MCC funding in the third tranche of the Infrastructure Grant Facility, shall at no time exceed the total amount of government and third party firm commitments of funding by the government or other donors to the Infrastructure Grant Facility, as reported in connection with the country contribution schedule set for in Annex 3; provided that the expenditures made pursuant to such commitments are reasonably expected to be made prior to the expiration of the compact term."
WS-1	Process	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The value of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works using compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WS-2.1	Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The total value disbursed of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works using compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WS-2	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works divided by the total value of all signed contracts for feasibility and design using compact funds.	Percentage	Level	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WS-3	Process	Value of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts	The value of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
	Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts	The total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WS-4	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction works contracts	The total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works divided by the total value of all signed contracts using compact funds.	Percentage	Level	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
	Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of water or sanitation systems.	Number	Level	Male/Female	Contractor(s) payroll records	Contractor	Quarterly	



**Cape Verde II Land Project**  
**Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016			
Outcome	Number of hotel establishments ( <b>Maio</b> )	Number	Level	6 (2012)	Monitor Only						
Outcome	Number of hotel establishments ( <b>São Vicente</b> )	Number	Level	31 (2012)	Monitor Only						
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter ( <b>Commercial ZDTI</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter ( <b>Commercial Non- ZDTI</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter ( <b>Non-Commercial Non- ZDTI</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q14)					TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD	TBD	Conduct MCA-funded baseline and end-of-compact survey and MCC-funded post compact follow-up survey in 2020 (evaluation). Investment values for non-ZDTI urban commercial and non-commercial properties on islands of high tourism investment potential to be established based on MCA-M&E funded "Land Market Value and Property Investment Survey". In addition to straight average, analyses will measure changes in investment values at the low end, middle and high end of the land market properties.
Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets ( <b>Sal</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets ( <b>Boa Vista</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets ( <b>Maio</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets ( <b>São Vicente</b> )	US Dollars	Level	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Tourism Value Added	US Dollars (millions)	Level	133 (2010)			202	220	231	231	Follow-up Data Collection: Expectation is that MCA will add a module to INE "Conta Satellite de Turismo" Formal sector tourism-related ancillary businesses will be classified according to the international classification of economic activities (Classificação das Actividades Económicas de Cabo Verde: CAECV.Rev.1).
Outcome	Tourism Value Added ( <b>Sal</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	
Outcome	Tourism Value Added ( <b>Boa Vista</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	
Outcome	Tourism Value Added ( <b>Maio</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	
Outcome	Tourism Value Added ( <b>São Vicente</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	654 (2012)		Monitor Only	Formal sector tourism-related ancillary businesses will be classified according to the international classification of economic activities (Classificação das Actividades Económicas de Cabo Verde: CAECV.Rev.1).				
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment	Number	Level	248 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment	Number	Level	123 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment	Number	Level	56 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment	Number	Level	227 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars (millions)	Level	100,9 (2010)		Monitor Only	Official Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV) definition.				
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment ( <b>Sal</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level			Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment ( <b>Boa Vista</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level			Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment ( <b>Maio</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level			Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment ( <b>São Vicente</b> )	US Dollars (millions)	Level			Monitor Only					
Outcome	Tourism Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars (millions)	Level			Monitor Only					
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	6,409 (2012)	7816	11565	11363	12260	10465	10465	Baseline provided by Inquérito Anual às Empresas, 2012, INE. Baseline: Total - 6247, Sal -3775; São Vicente - 1320; Boa Vista - 1050; Maio - 102
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector ( <b>Sal</b> )	Number	Level	4,203 (2012)	5245	5113	5017	5423	5591	5591	
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector ( <b>Boa Vista</b> )	Number	Level	1,006 (2012)	1269	1233	1208	1307	1101	1101	
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector ( <b>Maio</b> )	Number	Level	112 (2012)	122	121	121	129	119	119	
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector ( <b>São Vicente</b> )	Number	Level	1,088 (2012)	1180	1179	1177	1249	1155	1155	
Outcome	Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	1,198 (2012)	1415	1392	1375	1476	1293	1293	Baseline provided by Inquérito Anual às Empresas, 2012, INE. Baseline: Total - 1756; Sal -760; São Vicente - 279; Boa Vista - 641; Maio - 76
Outcome	Persons employed in construction sector ( <b>Sal</b> )	Number	Level	478 (2012)	597	581	571	617	522	522	
Outcome	Persons employed in tourism sector ( <b>Boa Vista</b> )	Number	Level	213 (2012)	267	261	256	277	233	233	
Outcome	Persons employed in construction sector ( <b>Maio</b> )	Number	Level	46 (2012)	50	50	50	52	49	49	



**Cape Verde II Land Project**  
**Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016			
Output	Stakeholders trained <b>(Female)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Process	Adoption of "Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect	Date	Date	N/A			Q9 (28Feb15)			Q9 (28Feb15)	Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-10: "An operations manual for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork satisfactory to MCC, including environmental and social safeguards and provisions, shall have been completed and adopted by
Process	Data access and manipulation protocols for land information management system approved by	Date	Date	N/A			Q9 (28Feb15)			Q9 (28Feb15)	System integration of land-related information databases (Sistema Informacao Municipal (SIM3), Sistema Informacao Territorial (SIT) and Sistema dos Registros, Notariado e Identificao (RNI) and Sistema Cadastro Predial (SCP) completed with
Process	"Registry and Notary Procedures Manual" approved by appropriate GoCV authorities	Date	Date	N/A		Q6 (31May14)				Q6 31May14	A request for proposals for conducting a "Registry and Notary Procedures Manual Development" will be launched October 2013.
Process	Legal text regarding revised fee structure approved by appropriate GoCV authorities	Date	Date	N/A		Q7 (30Sept14)				Q7 (30Sept14)	A request for proposal for conducting a "Land Transactions Cost and Fee Study" will be launched September 2013. This item is "if determined necessary". The study comes first, the study will determine if any legal or regulatory changes are
<b>Activity 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity</b>											
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information	Percentage	Level	0			60	100	100	100	Percent of surface area of island(s) of high tourism investment potential that is incorporated into the land information and management system including the surface area that has been mapped and for which rights information has been
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Sal)</b>	Percentage	Level	0			60	100	100	100	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Boa Vista)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Maio)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(São Vicente)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Urban)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Rural)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Legally recognized parcels)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) <b>(Unresolved parcels)</b>	Percentage	Level	0				TBD	TBD	TBD	
Output	Land rights formalized	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Refers only to household land rights. No targets required; for monitoring purposes only. Cape Verde excludes traditional authorities, certificates and leases or other recorded documentation.
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Household)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Sal)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Boa Vista)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Maio)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(São Vicente)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Urban)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Rural)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Male)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Female)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Joint)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized <b>(Other)</b>	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	The number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land information system (whether a system for the property registry, cadastre or an integrated.
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Sal)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Boa Vista)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Maio)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(São Vicente)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	

**Cape Verde II Land Project**  
**Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016			
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Urban)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Rural)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Legally resolved)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system <b>(Unresolved)</b>	Parcels	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Conflicts successfully mediated	Number	Cumulative	TBD			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Includes boundaries, rights, resettlement issues. Data source to be finalized. No targets required; for monitoring purposes only.
Process	Field test "Fieldwork Operations Manual" and methodology completed	Date	Date			Q8 (30Nov14)				Q8 (30Nov14)	
Process	Roll-out to other islands of high tourist investment potential	Date	Date					Q14 (31May16)		Q14 (31May16)	Starting Compact Year 3 (Q9). Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-11: "Prior to disbursement of MCC Funding to implement the Activity on additional islands, the Government shall have completed the activity on Sal island, to a degree



**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project**  
**Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (Year)	Year 1 2013	Year 2 2014	Year 3 2015	Year 4 2016	Year 5 2017	Line of Compact Target	Comment	
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>National Non Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	32.5 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	23	17	17		
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>Santiago Island</b> )	Percentage	Level	80.3 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	83	85	85		
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>Santiago Island Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	54.4 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	63	66	66		
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>Santiago Island Non Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	25.9 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	21	19	19		
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation	Percentage	Level	73.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	75	76	76		
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>Male head-of-household</b> )	Percentage	Level									
Outcome	Access to improved water supply ( <b>Female head-of-household</b> )	Percentage	Level									
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation ( <b>National Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	21.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	28	32	32		
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation ( <b>National Non Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	52.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	47	44	44		
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation ( <b>Santiago Island</b> )	Percentage	Level	53.4 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	55	56	56		
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation ( <b>Santiago Island Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	5.3 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	10	12	12		
Outcome	Access to improved sanitation ( <b>Santiago Island Non Network</b> )	Percentage	Level	48.1 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	45	44	44		
Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea	Percentage	Level	29.47 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	WS-16. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 27-28): "This information is typically sourced from a household survey. The exact question(s), sampling frequencies and methodology used to collect data for this indicator should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. To the extent possible, Compacts should use the WHO definition for diarrhea: the passage of 3 or more loose or	
Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea ( <b>under age 5</b> )	Percentage	Level	27.21 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	WS-16. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 27-28): "This information is typically sourced from a household survey. The exact question(s), sampling frequencies and methodology used to collect data for this indicator should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. To the extent possible, Compacts should use the WHO definition for diarrhea: the passage of 3 or more loose or	
Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea ( <b>5 years and older</b> )	Percentage	Level	2.26 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	WS-16. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 27-28): "This information is typically sourced from a household survey. The exact question(s), sampling frequencies and methodology used to collect data for this indicator should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. To the extent possible, Compacts should use the WHO definition for diarrhea: the passage of 3 or more loose or	
Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island	Hours	Level	7.19 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	1. The 2011 KAP survey will provide a final "time spent fetching water" baseline value.	
Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island ( <b>Urban</b> )	Hours	Level	6.86 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Provisional Baseline Data Source: "Preparatory Survey Report on the Water Supply System Development Project in The Republic of Cape Verde", by Japan International Cooperation Agency, Toyo Engineering Corporation, NGEROSEC Corporation, UNICO International Corporation, January 2011, pp.532, Chapter 4: Project Feasibility Study, pp.66. "monitoring only"	
Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island ( <b>Rural</b> )	Hours	Level	8.02 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Average working time (gathering water activities) is reported as: 2 - 3hrs/day (~20liters/time)*[5 - 8] times * [20 minutes/time] assuming consumption of 20-30 liters per day per person.	
Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island ( <b>Male</b> )	Hours	Level								2. Baseline (2012) provided by Time use survey, 2012. IINE, it was estimated accordingly to the MCC definition. 3. Target can be fulfilled after receiving proposal of third tranche of FASA.	
Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island ( <b>Female</b> )	Hours	Level									
Outcome	Industrial/ Commercial water consumption	Cubic meters per month	Level	17,927 (2013)	Monitor Only	1. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 27): "The data can be calculated based on water consumed by businesses as registered from water meter or the utility's data base, or by a survey. Survey data is preferred as accurate service population information may not be available from utilities unless the utilities undertake analysis to understand their consumer profiles. All assumptions used to calculate cubic meters per month should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan." "monitoring only."						
Outcome	Industrial/ Commercial water consumption ( <b>Urban</b> )	Cubic meters per month	Level								2. Baseline will be collected through the National Strategic Master Plan in 01-April-2013 following consultation with Municipal Government Water and Sanitation Service (SAAS); networked urban only. Equivalent to International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 4.4.	
Outcome	Industrial/ Commercial water consumption ( <b>Rural</b> )	Cubic meters per month	Level								Baseline data was provided by Electra and SAAS of Santiago. The number is estimated as average of a six month consumption (January to June 2013). 3. Provisional	
Outcome	Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	Level	35.2 (2010)	Monitor Only							
Outcome	Residential water consumption ( <b>Urban</b> )	Liters per capita per day	Level									
Outcome	Residential water consumption ( <b>Rural</b> )	Liters per capita per day	Level									
Outcome	Residential water consumption ( <b>Santiago Island Network</b> )	Liters per capita per day	Level	33.3 (2012)	Monitor Only							
Outcome	Residential water consumption ( <b>Santiago Island Non-Network</b> )	Liters per capita per day	Level	5.5 (2012)	Monitor Only							
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network	USD per cubic meter	Level	2.3		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.1	1. Baselines and the manner of calculation will be established in collaboration with an independent impact evaluation firm, and will use a combination of statistically representative surveys." (Annex III Footnote 1). Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.	
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network ( <b>Male Head-of-Household</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level								2. For monitoring purposes only; no targets required. "monitoring only." B	
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network ( <b>Female Head-of-Household</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level									
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network											
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network ( <b>Urban</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level	11.9		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.3		
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network ( <b>Rural</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level	12.2		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.6		
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network ( <b>Male head-of-household</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level			Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only			
Outcome	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network ( <b>Female head-of-household</b> )	USD per cubic meter	Level			Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only			
Outcome	Average recovery price of water for <b>AGUAS DE SANTIAGO</b>	USD per cubic meter	Cumulative	3.26			3.08	3.13	3.19	3.19	1. Annex III-3. IBNET indicator, definition and toolkits available. Information will be sourced from 1) "Strategic National Master Plan for Water and Sanitation and Strategic Environmental Assessment" (Anticipated Approval of Final Report: 31Jan13) and/or 2) "Water and Wastewater Master Plan (25 year) for Santiago Island including Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESAA)" (Anticipated Approval of Final Report: Annex III-13. Annual Budgets (2015-2017) will be established in the Economic Viability Study. Santiago Immediate Needs Assessment will provide a list of infrastructure necessity and corresponding budget.	
Outcome	Annual budgets and independent annual audits <b>AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published</b>	Date	Date				31May15	31May16	31May17	31May17		
Outcome	Operating cost coverage Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	Level	111				124	119	119	MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 24): "This indicator focuses on financial performance of the utility to make a determination if the utility is financially viable and can cover its costs. (Calculation: OPC = R/C where OPC = Operation Cost Coverage, R = Total Annual Operational Revenue and C = Total Annual Operational Cost (including maintenance). Each country should clearly define how	
Outcome	Continuity of service Aguas de Santiago	Hours per day	Level	6				8	11	13	1. WS-9, Annex III-9. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 24): "Data reported should exclude planned outages. This indicator focuses on "Quality of Service" as defined by IBNET. Source of data can either be utility hours of operation or a household survey; a household survey is preferred."	
Outcome	Objective measure of quality of improved water on Santiago Island	Number per 100 ml (and/or mg/l)	Level	TBD				TBD	TBD	TBD	1. Annex III-11. IB-NET Indicator. Semi-annual independent laboratory results of randomized municipal water samples of fecal coliform counts (and/or residual Cl2) at the water treatment works and points of use.	
Outcome	Objective measure of quality of wastewater on Santiago Island	Number per 100 ml (and/or mg/l)	Level	TBD				TBD	TBD	TBD	2. Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.	
Outcome	Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	Level	TBD				TBD	TBD	TBD	1. IBNET reference: Billing customers, and getting paid are two different things. The effectiveness of the collections process is measured by the amount of outstanding revenues at year end compared to the total billed revenues for the same period. The amount of outstanding revenues is expressed as a percentage of the total billed amount.	
Outcome	Aguas de Santiago staff per 1,000 potable water connections	Ratio	Level	15				12	12	10	1. IBNET reference: Staff costs are traditionally a major component of operating costs. Understanding staff levels can often give a quick guide to the extent of any over-manning in a water utility. While it is preferable to be able to allocate staff time to either water or wastewater services, this information is sometimes not available. Comparisons are best made between utilities which offer the same scope of service both	
Outcome	Non revenue water	Percentage	Level	39					20.2	14.8	14.8	1. WS-8 Annex III-12. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp. 23): "The volume of water lost is defined as Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and consists of two components, technical and commercial. The technical NRW results from leakages in the water distribution network. Commercial NRW could be due to reasons such as illegal water connections, insufficient household affordability to pay the received bills, and lack of an efficient database system by the utility. (Calculation: NRW = 1 - (P/S) where: NRW = Non Revenue Water, P = Paid Billed Volume by all customers and S = Supplied Volume).
Outcome	Non revenue water ( <b>Technical losses</b> )	Percentage	Level	13					7.2	1.8	1.8	Equivalent to the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 6.1.
Outcome	Non revenue water ( <b>Administrative losses</b> )	Percentage	Level	26					13	13	13	"Non-revenue Water Study, Transport prior to entry into force, will update baseline figure." (Annex III-Footnote 13). <a href="#">linked to ERB</a>
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	Level	51.7						56.9	56.9	1. Annex III-8. Definition as per Annex III: "Total number of water and waste water complaints per year expressed as a percentage of the total number of water and waste water connections disaggregated by income quartile."
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water ( <b>Male</b> )	Percentage	Level									
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water ( <b>Female</b> )	Percentage	Level								2. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) show that 36 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (11 percent) or "dissatisfied" (25 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 46 percent of respondents indicate that they are either "satisfied" (41percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the reliability of piped public water in Santiago. M&E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10.	
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water ( <b>Poor</b> )	Percentage	Level									
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water ( <b>Non-poor</b> )	Percentage	Level								3. Refer to MCC-funded 2011 WASH/LAND Baseline Survey conducted by INE for establishing baseline and 2017 WASH/LAND endline survey for reporting actuals in Q20.	

**Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project**  
**Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1 2013	Year 2 2014	Year 3 2015	Year 4 2016	Year 5 2017	End of Compact Target	Comment
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	Level	47.6					52.4	52.4	Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Male)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Female)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Poor)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Non- poor)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	Level	51.6					56.7	56.7	1. Annex III-10. Definition as per Annex III: "Total number of water and waste water complaints per year expressed as a percentage of the total number of water and waste water connections disaggregated by income quartile."
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water (Male)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water (Female)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water (Poor)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water (Non-poor)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	Level	85.8					94.4	94.4	Refer to 2011 Baseline Beneficiary Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey of Water and sanitation and LAND Services, data collection instrument designed by MCC-DPE, data collected by Cape Verde National Statistical Institute, 2011.
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Male)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Female)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Poor)	Percentage	Level								
Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water (Non-poor)	Percentage	Level								
Process	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.20): "If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included."
Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		6,400,683	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	
Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	Level	0		91	100	100	100	100	MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.20): "If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included."
Process	Value of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		12,022,000	12,022,000	12,022,000	12,022,000	12,022,000	Proposed Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.
Process	Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		4,448,500	8,226,000	11,764,000	12,022,000	12,022,000	
Process	Percent disbursed of technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Percentage	Level	0		37	68	98	100	100	Proposed Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included. Numerator = Value disbursed of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services. Denominator = Value of all signed consulting contracts for technical advisory and training services.
Condition for Disbursement	MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently generated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Date	Date	30-Nov-12						30-Nov-12	Condition Precedent: "Prior to disbursement of Program funding for the Utility Reform Activity, the SAAS shall have committed to the transition to an independently operated and managed Aguas de Santiago in a memorandum of understanding among MAHOT and the municipalities or such other document acceptable to the Government and MCC." (Annex I.5)
Condition for Disbursement	GoCV ensures Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago sufficient equity to support operations and working capital needs	Date	Date	Q3 (31Aug13)						Q3 (31Aug13)	Condition for Disbursement: "Continued support for the [Utility Reform] sub-activities described in paragraphs (i)(B) and (i)(C) of (Annex I of the Compact) is conditioned on the Government ensuring that Aguas de Santiago has sufficient equity contributions, or other non-reimbursable funding from its shareholders to support its operations and working capital needs, in accordance with the economic and financial viability study.
Process	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) created as an independent corporatized entity based on cost of service	Date	Date	Q4 (30Nov13)						Q4 (30Nov13)	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the second tranche of funding available under the IGF, the Government shall have been created as an independent, corporatized entity that is based on cost-of-service by rate class and which addresses pro-
<b>Activity 3. Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity</b>											
Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	Number	Cumulative	0			32	32	32	32	MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.22): "Each country should define clearly what it means to "train" a person taking into consideration the desired result of training or technical assistance. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained."
Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0			12	12	12	12	Reference: "Towards Better Programming: A Manual on Hygiene Promotion", United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Water, Environment and Sanitation Technical Guidelines Series No. 6, 1999.
Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0			20	20	20	20	Clearly define what constitutes "trained"; consider the desired result of training. Define curriculums and specify course durations (hours).
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS) (Male)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0							
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS) (Female)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0							
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	
Process	Value disbursed of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0							
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS) (Male)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0							
Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS) (Female)	US Dollars	Cumulative	0							
Process	Percent disbursed of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	Percentage	Cumulative	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	
Process	Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC	Date	Date	Q3 (30Aug13)						Q3 (30Aug13)	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the first tranche of funding available under the IGF, the operations manual for the IGF shall have been approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC, and (2) ANAS shall have been created and CNAS shall have been contracted for one day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included."
Process	GoCV contribution to the IGF	Date	Date	Q3 (30Aug13)						Q3 (30Aug13)	Condition Precedent: "As set forth more specifically in the Program Implementation Agreement, MCC Funding for the IGF will be made available incrementally subject to the achievement of reform milestones. Prior to making the third tranche of funding available under the IGF, the Government shall make an appropriate matching contribution to the IGF as per the agreed Government contribution schedule in the Program
Process	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		1,400,000	2,450,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		1,400,000	2,450,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	%	Level	0		100	100	100.0	100	100	
Process	Value of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		1,549,737	6,973,818	12,397,899	15,997,373	15,997,373	WS-3. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.20): "If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (i.e., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Costs associated with supervision or management should not be included."
Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		1,549,737	6,973,818	12,397,899	15,997,373	15,997,373	
Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction works contracts	Percentage	Level	0		100	100	100	100	100	WS-4. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.20): "Numerator = Value disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts (WS-3)."
Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	Number	Level	0		Monitor only	WS-5. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.22): "This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for one day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included."				
Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Male)	Number	Level	0		Monitor only	WS-5. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.22): "This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for one day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included."				
Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Female)	Number	Level	0		Monitor only	WS-5. MCC Common Indicator Guidance (May 2012, Version 1.0, pp.22): "This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for one day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included."				

Annex III:  
Modifications to Compact  
Annex II and Summary  
Guidance for Modifications  
to Monitoring and Evaluation  
Plans



## Annex III

### Modifications to the Cabo Verde Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

**Original M&E Plan Dated February 21, 2013**

**First Amended M&E Plan Dated December 08, 2015**

The following modifications are the result of adjustments to reflect the realities of the Cabo Verde II compact, to conform to the structure of MCC MIS, to align with the MCC Common Indicator guidance, and to prevent excessive data collection costs.

#### **CABO VERDE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROJECT**

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Program Goal						
Indicator	Water and Sanitation Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Sustainability Index						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	Sustainability of compact investments/reforms will be monitored/reported by host country through Annual Summary Reports to be submitted to MCC during the 2018-2023 post compact period.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Water and Sanitation Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Sustainability Index	Percentage	TBD (Q4)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Program Goal						
Indicator	Percentage of productive national government spending						
Modification Type	Modify indicator name, definition, unit of measurement and baseline						
Justification	Modify definition to reflect Cabo Verde interpretation of productive versus non-productive expenditures as defined by the national gross domestic product						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Ratio of productive national government spending	Ratio	TBD (Provisional 2011)					TBD
Modified							
Percentage of productive national government spending	Percentage	97 (2012)					Monitor Only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Program Goal

Indicator	National Poverty Incidence						
Modification Type	Add disaggregation (Santiago Island; Male/Female/Joint head-of-household)						
Justification	Data specific to Santiago Island will help measure results of MMU (Aguas de Santiago)						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
National Poverty Incidence	Percentage	26.6 (2007)					Monitor only
<b>Modified</b>							
National Poverty Incidence	Percentage	26.6 (2007)					Monitor only
National Poverty Incidence (Santiago Island)	Percentage	TBD					Monitor only
National Poverty Incidence (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					Monitor only
National Poverty Incidence (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					Monitor only
National Poverty Incidence (Joint head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					Monitor only

### Activity 1: National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1						
Indicator	Value of implicit subsidy						
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in indicator name and definition</li> <li>Introduction of disaggregations</li> <li>Introduction of annual targets for Aguas de Santiago (only) based on forecast annual targets provided by the Economic Viability Study</li> <li>Change in data source and responsible party</li> </ul>						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>User preference for expressing “value of subsidy” as opposed to “value of reduction in subsidy” as the actual value of the subsidy is a more useful/transparent reference. In addition, said value is subject to increase or decrease over time.</li> <li>Disaggregations introduced to enhance analytical capability of sector performance; 1) Corporatized utilities only (Activity 1); 2) Non-corporatized utilities only (Activity 1); 3) Aguas de Santiago only (Activity 2)</li> <li>Introduction of annual targets for Aguas de Santiago in order to monitor annual performance of newly formed corporatized utility on Santiago Island to effectively reduce “implicit” subsidies over the life of the project in conformity with forecast reductions as documented in the Economic Viability Study.</li> <li>Introduction of 2013 and 2014 nation-wide annual targets in order to monitor nation-wide annual performance of the WASH sector to effectively reduce “implicit” subsidies over the life of the project in conformity with forecast reductions as documented in the Economic Viability Study.</li> </ul>						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Value of implicit subsidy reduction	US Dollars	TBD (Q4)	Monitor Only				
<b>Modified</b>							

Value of implicit subsidy (nationwide)	US Dollars	7,182,560	7,952,361	7,428,029	6,701,316	6,412,570	5,943,358
Value of implicit subsidy (Corporatized utilities only)	US Dollars	2,983,728 (2012)	3,362,458	2,812,148	2,483,758	2,432,441	2,329,806
Value of implicit subsidy (Non-corporatized utilities only)	US Dollars	4,198,832 (2012)	4,589,903	4,615,881	4,217,558	3,980,129	3,613,552
Value of implicit subsidy (Aguas de Santiago only)	US Dollars	2,983,728 (2012)	3,362,458	2,812,148	2,483,758	2,432,441	2,329,806

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1						
Indicator	Service coverage by corporatized utilities						
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline, targets</li> <li>• Disaggregations</li> </ul>						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2011 "provisional baseline" of 62.8 % as provided by the Ebes Economic Viability Study was replaced by the 2012 "final baseline" equal to 49.4 % as provided by the INE Survey titled "Inquérito Multi-objectio Contínuo (IMC); Estatísticas das Famílias e Condições de Vida- 2012, Table 26, page 35.</li> <li>• Potable water service coverage disaggregated by networked and non-networked services for greater precision.</li> <li>• Annual targets established for Santiago Island networked (Praia only) and non-networked (Praia only) services for monitoring performance.</li> </ul>						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Service Coverage by Corporatized Utilities	Percentage	0 (2012)		100	100	100	100
Modified							
Service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	49.4 (2012)		79.6	80.21	80.31	80.61
Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Nationwide Networked)	Percentage	49.4 (2012)		52.16	56.21	68.81	62.61
Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Nationwide Non Networked)	Percentage	0 (2012)		27	24	21.5	18
Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Total)	Percentage	61.00 (2012)		88.00	90.00	91.00	94.00
Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Networked)	Percentage	61.00 (2012)		71.00	74.00	77.00	81.00

Service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Non-Networked)	Percentage	0 (2012)		17.00	16.00	14.00	13.00
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Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1						
Indicator	Satisfactory progress against MCC approved workplan on legal and regulatory reforms (and training of ANAS, ARE, Aguas de Santiago, DGA and core WASH partner institutions)						
Modification Type	Modification of definition and method of calculation						
Justification	Revise definition, manner of calculation and evaluating entity						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Satisfactory progress against MCC approved workplan on legal and regulatory reforms (and training of ANAS, ARE, Aguas de Santiago, DGA and core WASH partner institutions)	Percentage	TBD (Q4)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Satisfactory progress against MCC approved workplan on legal and regulatory reforms (and training of ANAS, ARE, Aguas de Santiago, DNA and core WASH partner institutions)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	85

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1						
Indicator	Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies (CNAS, ANAS, ARE, DNA)						
Modification Type	Modification of definition and method of calculation Disaggregations by key public sector institution (CNAS, ANAS, ARE and DNA).						
Justification	Revise definition and manner of calculation. Identify evaluating entity.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies	Percentage			60	60	80	100
Modified							
Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	45

Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies - CNAS	Percentage	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	50
Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies - ANAS	Percentage	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	60
Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies - ARE	Percentage	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	35
Satisfactory technical and financial performance of key public sector institutions responsible for formulation, implementation and regulation of water and sanitation policies -DNA	Percentage	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	33

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)

**Modification**

Type                    Revise definition and establish targets to reflect approved NITA and ATAS training plans  
TBDs revised to reflect targets established in formalized technical assistance contract (NITA and  
Justification            ATAS) training plans

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
People receiving formal on the job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities or new technologies	Number	0 (2012)		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)	Number	0 (2012)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Male)	Number	0 (2012)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH	Number	0 (2012)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Female)



Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1						
Indicator	Water quality standards updated						
Modification Type	Indicator classification change						
Justification	Error correction from "Level" to "Date"						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Water quality standards updated	Level			Q5 (29Feb14)			Q5 (29Feb14)
<b>Modified</b>							
Water quality standards updated	Date			Q5 (29Feb14)			Q5 (29Feb14)

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1						
Indicator	Strategic National Master Plan and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved by appropriate authorities						
Modification Type	Indicator classification change						
Justification	Error correction from "Level" to "Date"						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Strategic National Master Plan and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved by appropriate authorities	Level		Q4 (18Dec12)				Q4 (18Dec12)
<b>Modified</b>							
Strategic National Master Plan and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved by appropriate authorities	Date		Q4 (18Dec12)				Q4 (18Dec12)

### Activity 2: Utility Reform Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Incidence of diarrhea

Modification Type	Delete disaggregation ( Santiago Island, Santiago Municipalities) Change baseline from provisional to final						
Justification	Data not reported by Ministry of Health for Santiago Island and Santiago Municipalities						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Incidence of diarrhea	Level	27.2 (Provisional 2010)					Monitor Only
<b>Modified</b>							
Incidence of diarrhea (National)	Level	29.47 (2012)					Monitor Only
Incidence of diarrhea (under age 5)	Level	27.21 (2012)					Monitor Only
Incidence of diarrhea ( 5 years and older)	Level	2.26 (2012)					Monitor Only

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island
Modification Type	Name change Indicator classification change Delete disaggregations (Santiago Municipalities, Poor/Non-Poor, Age) Change indicator name
Justification	Reduced number of disaggregations. Results on deleted disaggregations will be reported in survey reports as opposed to hosted in MIS.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Time spent fetching water from home in last week	Hours	02-03 (Provisional 2010)					Monitor Only
<b>Modified</b>							
Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island	Hours	7.19 (2012)					Monitor Only
Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island (Urban)	Hours	6.87 (2012)					Monitor Only
Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island (Rural)	Hours	8.02 (2012)					Monitor Only

Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island (Female)	Hours	Monitor Only					Monitor Only
Time spent fetching water from home in last week – Santiago Island (Male)	Hours	Monitor Only					Monitor Only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Access to improved water supply						
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and Targets</li> <li>• Delete Disaggregation (IGF Intervention areas)</li> <li>• Add Disaggregations (Santiago Island Total, Network/non-Network)</li> </ul>						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing targets due to updated information.</li> <li>• Changing Baseline due to updated information.</li> <li>• Changing Indicator Classification</li> <li>• Disaggregations removed due to lack of availability of disaggregated data.</li> </ul>						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Access to improved water supply	Date	86 (2011)				TBD	TBD
Modified							
Access to improved water supply	Percentage	91.6 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	94	94
Access to improved water supply (National Network)	Percentage	59.1 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	71	76
Access to improved water supply (National Non Network)	Percentage	32.5 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	23	17
Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island)	Percentage	80.3 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	83	85
Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island Network)	Percentage	54.4 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	63	66
Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island Non Network)	Percentage	25.9 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	21	19
Access to improved water supply (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	Monitor Only					
Access to improved water supply (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	Monitor Only					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Access to improved sanitation						
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and Targets</li> <li>• Delete Disaggregation (IGF Intervention areas)</li> <li>• Add Disaggregations (Santiago Island Total, Network/non-Network)</li> </ul>						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing targets due to updated information.</li> <li>• Changing Baseline due to updated information.</li> </ul>						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							

Access to improved sanitation	Date	60 (2011)				TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Access to improved sanitation	Percentage	73.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	75	76
Access to improved sanitation (National Network)	Percentage	21.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	28	32
Access to improved sanitation (National Non Network)	Percentage	52.0 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	47	44
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island)	Percentage	53.4 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	55	56
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island Network)	Percentage	5.3 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	10	12
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island Non Network)	Percentage	48.1 (2012)	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	45	44
Access to improved water supply (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	Monitor Only					
Access to improved water supply (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	Monitor Only					

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Industrial/commercial water consumption						
Modification Type	Delete Disaggregations (Santiago Municipalities, Network/Non-Network) Update baseline						
Justification	Results on deleted disaggregations will be monitored/reported by the corporatized utility (Aguas de Santiago) to the MCA and appropriate water authorities as opposed to being hosted in MIS.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Industrial/commercial water consumption	Cubic/meters/month	TBD (ARE 2011)	Monitor Only				
<b>Modified</b>							
Industrial/commercial water consumption	Cubic/meters/month	17,927 (2013)	Monitor Only				

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Residential water consumption
Modification Type	Delete Disaggregations (Male/Female head-of household)

Justification Indicator is gender neutral.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	36.2 (Provisional 2010)	Monitor Only				
<b>Modified</b>							
Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only

Residential water consumption (Urban)

Liters per capita per day

Residential water consumption (Rural)

Liters per capita per day

Residential water consumption Santiago Island Network

Liters per capita per day 33.3 (2012)

Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only

Residential water consumption Santiago Island Non-Network

Liters per capita per day 5.5 (2012)

Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only Monitor Only

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Household cost of water needs						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	This indicator is being replaced by two new indicators which specifically target Santiago Island, as data for other islands is not relevant due to the focus of this particular activity.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Household cost of water needs	USD/cubic meter	3.5 (2010)		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>	
Date	November 2015

Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network
Modification Type	New Indicator

Justification Indicator introduced in the interest of monitoring the end of compact performance of the approval "revised" tariff structure.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network	USD/cubic meter	2.3		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.1

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non Network
Modification Type	New Indicator

Justification Indicator introduced in the interest of monitoring the end of compact performance of the approval "revised" tariff structure.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network Urban	USD/cubic meter	11.9		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.3
Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non-Network Rural	USD/cubic meter	12.2		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	4.6

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Average recovery price of water for Aguas de Santiago						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (ARE, Santiago MMU) Update Baseline and targets Change indicator classification from cumulative to level						
Justification	As this indicator is an average and therefore involves potential quarterly fluctuation, reporting this indicator as a level indicator will more accurately reflect trends.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Average recovery price of water for corporatized utilities	US\$ per cubic meter	TBD (Q4)			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							



Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Objective measure of water quality						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	This indicator is being replaced by more specific indicators.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Objective measure of water quality	Number per 100 ml (and/or mg/l)	TBD (Q7)		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Objective measure of quality of improved water on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	Add indicator Indicator introduced in order to monitor the quality of “improved water” specifically distributed by the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago for ensuring compliance with national water quality standards.						
Justification	Indicator introduced in order to monitor the quality of “improved water” specifically distributed by the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago for ensuring compliance with national water quality standards.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Objective measure of quality of improved water on Santiago Island	Percentage	TBD			TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Objective measure of quality of wastewater on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	Add indicator						

Indicator introduced in order to monitor the quality of “wastewater” specifically distributed by the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago for ensuring compliance with national wastewater quality standards.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Objective measure of quality of wastewater on Santiago Island	Percentage	TBD			TBD	TBD	TBD

### Indicator Modification Form

Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Collection ratio
Modification Type	Change indicator unit of measurement Delete disaggregation (Potable water/sanitation) Change reporting frequency Change name of indicator

Modify the unit of measurement, level of disaggregation and reporting frequency in order to improve the precision, relevance and timeliness of said indicator for monitoring the specific performance of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Collection Ratio	Ratio	TBD				TBD	TBD
Modified							
Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	TBD				TBD	TBD

### Indicator Modification Form

Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Aguas de Santiago staff per 1,000 potable water connections
Modification Type	Change name of indicator Delete disaggregations (MMU delegations, male/female) Update baseline Update frequency of reporting

Update baseline. Modify the indicator name to monitor the specific performance of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
MMU staff per 1,000 potable water connections	Number	20		18	16	12	10
Modified							
Aguas de Santiago staff per 1,000 potable water connections	Number	15			12	12	10

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Non-revenue water
Modification Type	Change name of indicator Add disaggregations Update baseline and target Update frequency of reporting

- Change name to comply with Common Indicator guidance.
- Modify the indicator in order to disaggregate relevant baselines (technical versus administrative losses) and establish corresponding annual targets specific to the forecast performance of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Non-revenue water for multi-municipal utility(s)	Percentage	50		40	35	30	25
Modified							
Non-revenue water	Percentage	39.0				20.2	14.8
Non-revenue water (Technical losses)	Percentage	13.0				7.2	1.8
Non-revenue water (Administrative losses)	Percentage	26.0				13.0	13.0

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Client satisfaction with supply reliability						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	This indicator is being replaced by two new indicators which specifically target Santiago Island, as data for other islands is not relevant due to the focus of this particular activity.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Client satisfaction with supply reliability	Percentage	46 (2011)					85

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water

Modification Type	New indicator Establish baseline and targets
Justification	Add indicator in order to monitor specific performance of “urban network water” of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	51.7					56.9

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water
Modification Type	New indicator Establish baseline and targets
Justification	Add indicator in order to monitor specific performance of “rural network water” of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	47.6					52.4

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Client satisfaction with water quality						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	This indicator is being replaced by two new indicators which specifically target Santiago Island, as data for other islands is not relevant due to the focus of this particular activity.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Client satisfaction with water quality	Percentage	49 (2011)					85

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water

Modification Type	New indicator Establish baseline and targets
Justification	Add indicator in order to monitor specific performance of “client satisfaction with water quality of urban network water” of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	51.6					56.7

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water
Modification Type	New indicator Establish baseline and targets
Justification	Add indicator in order to monitor specific performance of “client satisfaction with water quality of rural network water” of the corporatized utility of Aguas de Santiago.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	85.8					94.4

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Volume of water produced
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	WASH project focused on distribution not production

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Volume of water produced	Cubic meters per day	19,116		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)
Justification	Update baseline and targets to reflect monitoring of “compact funds” only.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							

Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	578,88.00 (609g)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	0		7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current baseline includes 609g funds, but quarterly reporting does not (according to ITT notes). As a result, the data gives the impression that this indicator has decreased since baseline, and throws off the percentage complete calculation.</li> <li>Updating targets with new information</li> </ul>						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	231,367.00 (609g)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	0		6,400,683	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)						
Justification	Updating targets with new information						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	0	38.2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	0		91.1	100	100	100

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Value of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds, Technical advisory/technical and vocational education training) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)						
Justification	Current baseline includes 609g funds, but quarterly reporting does not (according to ITT notes). As a result, the data gives the impression that this indicator has decreased since baseline, and throws off the percentage complete calculation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Value of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	30,350.00 (609g)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	0		12,022,000	12,022,000	12,022,000	12,022,000

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)						
Justification	Current baseline includes 609g funds, but quarterly reporting does not (according to ITT notes). As a result, the data gives the impression that this indicator has decreased since baseline, and throws off the percentage complete calculation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	30,350.00 (609g)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water,	US Dollars	0		4,448,500	8,226,000	11,764,000	12,022,000

Sanitation and Hygiene Project							
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Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percent disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (609g, CIF, Compact funds) Update targets based on disbursement request number 1 (Compact funds only)						
Justification	Current baseline includes 609g funds, but quarterly reporting does not (according to ITT notes). As a result, the data gives the impression that this indicator has decreased since baseline, and throws off the percentage complete calculation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Percent disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Percentage	0	100	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Percent disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Percentage	0		37	68	98	100

### Activity 3: Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Demonstrated performance of eligible entity(s) towards "corporatization", as defined under IGF Operations Manual, for individual investments at signing of grant agreements. Eligible entities applying for IGF grants for individual investments demonstrated incremental progress towards "corporatization" at the time of signing of grant agreements.
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	The indicator is retired due to limited of relevance and collapsed timeline of grant application/award process; i.e., tranches were reduced from 3 to 2 in order to accelerate the timely completion of works projects within the compact timeline. Category I grants (studies) were awarded to any water authority; i.e. corporatized and/or non-corporatized. Category II grants (rehabilitation of existing networks) were, de facto, awarded to water authorities that demonstrated performance

towards “corporatization” as defined under IGF Operations Manual. Category III grants (expansion of existing networks) were only awarded to “corporatized” utilities.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Demonstrated performance of eligible entity(s) towards “corporatization”, as defined under IGF Operations Manual, for individual investments at signing of grant agreements. Eligible entities applying for IGF grants for individual investments demonstrated incremental progress towards “corporatization” at the time of signing of grant agreements.	Number	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Water points constructed						
Modification Type	Retire indicator						
Justification	The construction of water points was an anticipated activity. However, it has been determined at this point in time that the project does not intend to finance/implement the construction of water points.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Water points constructed	Number	0			TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices						
Modification Type	New indicator						
Justification	Added to comply with MCC common indicator guidance/requirements.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	Number	0			32	32	32
People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Male)					12	12	12
People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Female)					20	20	20

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percentage of individuals adopting improved WASH behaviors and practices
Modification Type	Retire indicator

Due to limited funds, the project will include a component for training 20 trainers and for conducting community media campaigns. Neither training trainers nor community sensitization justifies follow-up survey activities for quantifying adoption rates.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Percentage of individuals adopting improved WASH behaviors and practices	Percentage						

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value signed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (IGF Social Fund, Intervention Areas; Planned/Non-planned Community, Water/Sanitation) Update targets

Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by the host-country MCA through NGO monthly progress reports as opposed to being hosted in MIS.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Value signed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households	US Dollars		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	US Dollars	0			1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (IGF Social Fund, Intervention Areas; Planned/Non-planned Community, Water/Sanitation) Update targets

Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by the host-country MCA through NGO monthly progress reports as opposed to being hosted in MIS.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Value disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households	US Dollars	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							

Value disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	US Dollars	0			1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
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**Indicator Modification Form**

Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percent disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (IGF Social Fund, Intervention Areas;, Male/Female Head-of-household, Planned/Non-planned Community, Water/Sanitation) Update targets

Justification Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by the host-country MCA through NGO monthly progress reports as opposed to being hosted in MIS.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Percent disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households	Percentage	0		10	50	70	100
<b>Modified</b>							
Percent disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	Percentage	0			100	100	100

**Indicator Modification Form**

Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	GovCV makes matching contribution to IGF
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Tranche I, Tranche II, Tranche III) Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by the host-country MCA finance division as opposed to being hosted in MIS.
Justification	

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Modified</b>							
GovCV makes matching contribution to IGF	Date		Q3 (30 Aug13)				

**Indicator Modification Form**

Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Municipality, Category II/III Contracts, Water/ Sanitation, Poor/Non-poor, Male/Female head-of-households) Update targets

Justification Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by a combination of host-country MCA finance division and survey activities as opposed to being hosted in MIS. Values are updated to reflect the combined award of Tranche II and III works.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							

Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0		1,549,737	6,973,818	12,397,899	15,997,373

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value of disbursed water and sanitation construction contracts
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Municipality, Category II/III Contracts, Water/ Sanitation, Poor/Non-poor, Male/Female head-of-households) Update targets
Justification	Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by a combination of host-country MCA finance division and survey activities as opposed to being hosted in MIS. Values are updated to reflect the combined award of Tranche II and III works.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Value of disbursed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Value of disbursed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0		1,549,737	6,973,818	12,397,899	15,997,373

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Municipality, Category II/III Contracts, Water/ Sanitation, Poor/Non-poor, Male/Female head-of-households) Update targets
Justification	Deleted disaggregations are being monitored by a combination of host-country MCA finance division and survey activities as opposed to being hosted in MIS. Values are updated to reflect the combined award of Tranche II and III works.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts	Percentage	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts	Percentage	0		9.7	43.6	77.5	100

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts						
Modification Type	New Indicator						
Justification	Added indicator to track/distinguish "feasibility and design" contracts from "construction" contracts.						
New							
Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	0		1,400,000	2,450,000	3,500,000	3,500,000

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts						
Modification Type	New Indicator						
Justification	Added indicator to track/distinguish "feasibility and design" contracts from "construction" contracts.						
New							
Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	0		1,400,000	2,450,000	3,500,000	3,500,000

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts						
Modification Type	New Indicator						
Justification	Added indicator to track/distinguish "feasibility and design" contracts from "construction" contracts.						
New							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	0		40	70	100	100

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts						
Modification Type	Change indicator classification (From cumulative to level) Retire Common Indicator status						
Justification	Collecting accurate data for this indicator is highly unfeasible. The change to level will better reflect the impact of this project on employment without the high risk of double-counting.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

Original							
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	Number	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	Number	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Female)	Number	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Male)	Number	0		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

## CABO VERDE LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Average household income on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregation (Urban/Rural) Update baseline						
Justification	INE postponed IDRf data collection activities (Inquérito as Despesas e Receitas das Famílias)						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Average household income on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Available 2014 (Based on 2013 data)					Monitor only
Modified							
Average household income on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Available 2016 (Based on 2014/15 data)					

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	Change name of indicator Update the baseline and targets Change definition

Justification Modified to increase the precision and transparency of reported actuals; trends can be calculated from reported values.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Trend in bed-capacity	Number	9,802 (2010)			14,890	17,040	17,932
Modified							
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential	Number	14,581 (2012)		15,354	16,168	10,159	19,446
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Number	7,995 (2012)		8,419	8,865	10,159	10,688
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	5,217 (2012)		5,494	5,785		6,974
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	121 (2012)		127	134		148
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sao Vicente)	Number	1,248 (2012)		1,314	1,384		1,636

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Bed-nights capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	Change name of indicator Update the baseline and targets Change the unit of measurement Change definition

Justification Modified to increase the precision and transparency of reported actuals; trends can be calculated from reported values.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Trend in bed-nights capacity	Percentage	8.8 (2011)				14.5	5.2
Modified							

Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential	Number	3,076,463 (2012)				1,476,870	3,391,800
Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Number	1,406,543 (2012)				1,476,870	1,550,714
Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	1,579,412 (2012)					1,741,302
Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	4,128 (2012)					4,551
Bed-nights on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sao Vicente)	Number	86,380 (2012)					95,234

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	New Indicator (Classification: Level)

Justification Added to increase monitoring of outcome related performance indicators on islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential (Total)	Percentage	43.5 (2012)				59.9	48.0
Hotel occupancy rate (Sal)	Percentage	57.0 (2012)				59.9	62.8
Hotel occupancy rate (Boa Vista)	Percentage	82.0 (2012)					90.4
Hotel occupancy rate (Maio)	Percentage	12.0 (2012)					13.2
Hotel occupancy rate (São Vicente)	Percentage	23.0 (2012)					25.4

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential

Modification Type	New indicator
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Justification Added to increase monitoring of outcome related performance indicators on islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>New</b>							
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars	345,157,059 (2012)				286,360,922	380,535,657
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Sal)	US Dollars	272,724,687 (2012)				286,360,922	300,678,968
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	50,072,140 (2012)					55,204,535
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Maio)	US Dollars	961,170 (2012)					1,059,690
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (São Vicente)	US Dollars	21,399,060 (2012)					23,592,464

### Indicator Modification Form

Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	New indicator

Justification Added to increase monitoring of outcome related performance indicators on islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>New</b>							
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars	46,399,739 (2012)				12,145,830	51,155,712
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Sal)	US Dollars	11,567,457 (2012)				12,145,830	12,753,122
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	7,847,936 (2012)					8,652,350
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Maio)	US Dollars	1,115,037 (2012)					1,229,329

Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (São Vicente)	US Dollars	25,869,308 (2012)						28,520,912
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Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	New indicator

Justification Added to increase monitoring of outcome related performance indicators on islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	Number	85 (2012)	Monitor Only				
Number of hotel establishments (Sal)	Number	35 (2012)	Monitor Only				
Number of hotel establishments (Boa Vista)	Number	13 (2012)	Monitor Only				
Number of hotel establishments (Maio)	Number	6 (2012)	Monitor Only				
Number of hotel establishments (São Vicente)	Number	31 (2012)	Monitor Only				

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter
Modification Type	Delete Disaggregations(Intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential, Urban/Rural, commercial/non-commercial) Add disaggregations (ZDTI Commercial; Non-ZDTI Commercial/non-commercial) Change Baseline delivery date
Justification	Revised disaggregations to support meaningful analyses of changes in property values. Revise timelines to coincide with anticipated evaluation contract data collection events.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	US Dollars	TBD (Q8 30 Nov2014)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
<b>Modified</b>							
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	US Dollars	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial ZDTI)	US Dollars	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial Non- ZDTI)	US Dollars	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Non-Commercial Non- ZDTI)	US Dollars	TBD (Q14)					Monitor only

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	Change definition Delete Disaggregations(Urban/Rural, Male/female head of household) Change Baseline delivery date						
Justification	Name and definition changed for clarity. Adding disaggregations by island						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Average annual investment in household improvements and assets	US Dollars	TBD (Q4)					TBD
<b>Modified</b>							
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD
Average annual investment by households in property	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD

improvements and assets (Sal)							
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	(Q13:31Mar16)					TBD
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Maio)	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (São Vicente)	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD

### Indicator Modification Form

Date November 2015  
Project/Activity Land Management for Investment, Program Goal  
Indicator Tourism value added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential  
Update Year 5 target  
Modification Establish forecast date of intervention island baselines and targets  
Type Change definition  
Justification Modified to increase monitoring of outcome related performance indicators on islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Tourism Value Added	US Dollars (millions)	133 (2010)			202	220	Greater than 5% increase in baseline trend
<b>Modified</b>							
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars (millions)	133 (2010)			202	220	231
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	US Dollars (millions)	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	US Dollars (millions)	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	US Dollars (millions)	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	US Dollars (millions)	TBD (2016)			TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)	TBD (2016)

high tourism investment  
potential (São Vicente)

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	Change Indicator name Delete disaggregations (Formal sector) Add disaggregations (Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, São Vicente)						
Justification	Changing name from "Number of ancillary tourism businesses in Sal" to "Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential" to include all islands. Adding disaggregations by island						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Number of ancillary tourism businesses in Sal	Number	Available 2013 (2012 data)			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	Number	654 (2012)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses (Sal)	Number	248 (2012)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses (Boa Vista)	Number	123 (2012)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses (Maio)	Number	56 (2012)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses (São Vicente)	Number	227 (2012)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015

Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Foreign Direct Investment
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Construction sector)

Justification GoCV National Accounts do not monitor/report foreign direct investment in the construction sector.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars (millions)	100.9 (2010)					Monitor only
<b>Modified</b>							
Foreign Direct Investment (Nationwide)	US Dollars (millions)	100.9 (2010)		Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (Sal)	US Dollars (millions)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (Boa Vista)	US Dollars (millions)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (Maio)	US Dollars (millions)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (São Vicente)	US Dollars (millions)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

#### Indicator Modification Form

Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Tourism Foreign Direct Investment (Nationwide)
Modification Type	New indicator

Justification Added to increase monitoring on outcome related performance indicators.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>New</b>							
Tourism Foreign Direct Investment (Nationwide)	US Dollars (millions)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

#### Indicator Modification Form

Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Domestic Investment
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Domestic Investment data disaggregated by intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential not available from National Accounts

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Domestic Investment	US Dollars	TBD (2010)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	Change indicator name Delete disaggregations (Male/female, local/foreign, age) Add disaggregations (Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, São Vicente) Update baseline and targets

Justification Revised disaggregations to support meaningful analyses of available National Statistical Institute employment data disaggregated by islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Increased employment in tourism sector	Number	TBD					1,239
<b>Modified</b>							
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	Number	6,409 (2012)	7,816	11,565	11,363	12,260	10,465
Persons employed in tourism sector (Sal)	Number	4,203 (2012)	5,245	5,113	5,017	5,423	5,591
Persons employed in tourism sector (Boa Vista)	Number	1,006 (2012)	1,269	1,233	1,208	1,307	1,101
Persons employed in tourism sector (Maio)	Number	112 (2012)	122	121	121	129	119
Persons employed in tourism sector ( São Vicente)	Number	1,088 (2012)	1,180	1,179	1,177	1,249	1,155

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	Change indicator name Delete disaggregations (Male/female, local/foreign, age) Add disaggregations (Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, São Vicente) Update baseline and targets

Justification Revised disaggregations to support meaningful analyses of available National Statistical Institute employment data disaggregated by islands of high tourism investment potential.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Increased employment in construction sector	Number	TBD				5,085	496
Modified							
Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	Number	1,198 (2012)	1,415	1,392	1,375	1,476	1,293
Persons employed in construction sector (Sal)	Number	478 (2012)	597	581	571	617	522
Persons employed in tourism sector (Boa Vista)	Number	213 (2012)	267	261	256	277	233
Persons employed in construction sector (Maio)	Number	46 (2012)	50	50	50	52	49
Persons employed in construction sector (São Vicente)	Number	461 (2012)	500	499	499	529	489

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Percentage change in time for property transactions
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (male/female head of household) Add disaggregations: (Commercial/Non-commercial) Updated baseline to be established in Q12

Justification Revised disaggregations to support meaningful analyses of changes in time for property transactions. Revise timelines to coincide with anticipated evaluation contract data collection events.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Percentage change in time for property transactions	Percentage	720 days					90% reduction (72 days)
Modified							

Percentage change in time for property transactions (Total)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (First time registration)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Transfer)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Commercial)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Non-commercial)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)					90% reduction

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Change in time for "key" property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	New indicator

Justification Added to support meaningful analyses of "key" property transactions disaggregated by islands of high tourism investment potential and, thereby, increase monitoring on outcome related performance indicators.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Change in time for "key" property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Days	TBD					TBD

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Percentage change in cost for property transactions
Modification Type	Add disaggregations (Other transactions)

Justification Added to support meaningful analyses of common indicator first time registration and property transfers. Other transactions is defined as any other transaction that delivers a certificate.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Percentage change in cost for property transactions	Percentage	TBD (Q12)				Monitor only	Monitor only

Modified							
Percentage change in cost for property transactions (Total)	Percentage	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only
Percentage change in cost for property transactions (First time registration)	Percentage	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only
Percentage change in cost for property transactions (Transfer)	Percentage	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only
Percentage change in cost for property transactions (Other)	Percentage	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)						
Modification Type	New indicator						
Justification	Added to support "Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered"						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered	Days	31				3	3

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered						
Modification Type	Change definition Update baseline Update target						
Justification	Definition aligned with indicator definition on World Bank web site "Doing Business Survey; 2012".						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered	Percentage	TBD (Q12)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of	Percentage	0				10	10

commercial property  
already registered



Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)
Modification Type	Change definition

Justification Definition taken from World Bank web site "Doing Business Survey; 2012".

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)	Percentage	TBD (Q12)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)	Percentage	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only

### Activity 1: Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1
Indicator	Legal and regulatory reforms adopted
Modification Type	Update year 5 target

Justification Update to reflect formally established end of compact target.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	Number	0	Monitor only				
Modified							
Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	Number	0	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	26

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1
Indicator	Stakeholders trained
Modification Type	Delete Disaggregations (Institution (MAHOT/MJ/NOSi/Municipalities/NGOs and CBOs), Training Areas) Change name

	Change definition						
Justification	Changed name and definition to be consistent with Common Indicator guidance.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Stakeholders receiving formal on-the-job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities or new technologies	Number	N/A	Monitor only				
<b>Modified</b>							
Stakeholders trained	Number	0	Monitor only				
Stakeholders trained (Male)	Number	0	Monitor only				
Stakeholders trained (Female)	Number	0	Monitor only				

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1						
Indicator	Legal text regarding revised fee structure approved by appropriate GoCV authorities						
Modification Type	New indicator						
Justification							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>New</b>							
Legal text regarding revised fee structure approved by appropriate GoCV authorities	Date			Q7 (30Sept14)			

## Activity 2: Rights and Boundaries Activity

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)						
Modification Type	Change definition						
Justification	Clarify definition of legal recognition.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Percent of targeted surface area on targeted islands incorporated into the Land	Percentage	TBD Q9 (28Feb2015)			100 (Sal)	TBD (Boa Vista,	100

Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)						Sao Vicente Maio)	
<b>Modified</b>							
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percentage	0			60	TBD	TBD
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Sal)	Percentage	0			60	100	100
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Boa Vista)	Percentage	0				TBD	TBD
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Maio)	Percentage	0				TBD	TBD
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (São Vicente)	Percentage	0				TBD	TBD

### Indicator Modification Form

Date: November 2015  
Project/Activity: Land Management for Investment, Activity 2  
Indicator: Land rights formalized  

- Change name
- Change definition
- Add disaggregations (Intervention islands of high tourism investment potential; Urban/rural)

Modification Type:  
Justification: 

- Name and definition changed to comply with MCC Common Indicator guidance.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Households in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential with land rights formalized through project	Number	TBD Q10 (31May15)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
<b>Modified</b>							
Land rights formalized	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	100

### Indicator Modification Form

Date: November 2015

Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2
Indicator	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system

Modification Type      Update baseline  
Justification              Baseline updated to reflect a "0" value.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Original</b>							
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Percentage	Q10 (31May 2015)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
<b>Modified</b>							
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Sal)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Boa Vista)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Maio)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (São Vicente)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Urban)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Rural)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

<b>Indicator Modification Form</b>							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2						
Indicator	Roll-out to other islands of high tourist investment potential						
Modification Type	New indicator						
Justification							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>New</b>							
Roll-out to other islands of high tourist investment potential	Date					Q14 (31May16)	

## General Instructions

All modifications to performance indicators must be documented in a single annex.

Modifications refer to any changes introduced to performance indicator characteristics as listed in M&E Plan Annexes I and/or II over the life of the compact.

The annex documenting modifications to performance indicators must be the last annex of the M&E Plan.

Modifications to performance indicators should be “grouped by project”, and within each project, modifications should be “grouped by activity”.

Modified performance indicators should be listed in conformity with the sequencing established in Annex I, Annex II and the Indicator Tracking Table for ease of cross reference.

If a performance indicator is modified more than once over time, all of the modifications for that performance indicator must be grouped together in chronological order of modifications introduced; from least current to most current.

More than one modification to a single performance indicator may be grouped in one table, or documented in multiple tables, as long as all modifications for a single indicator are grouped together and in proper sequence.

The annex for documenting modifications to M&E Plan performance indicators may be in either Excel or Word.

Annex IV:  
Detailed Project Logic for the  
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
Project

## Activity 1. National, Institutional and Regulatory Reform

PROCESS		Sub-Activities	OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES		LONGTERM OUTCOMES		COMPACT GOAL	
Result Statement	Indicators		Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Description	Indicators	Description	Indicators
Finance technical assistance, feasibility and design activities	CNAS and ANAS created	1.1 Improved Allocation of Resources, Planning and Coordination	Improved medium to long term policy and resource planning	Strategic Master Plan ratified and published (including identification of policy agenda for Compact)	Improved and sustainable management of WASH assets and resource allocation amongst competing users	Annual compliance on investments outlined in the Strategic Master Plan	Improved and sustainable management of WASH assets	Average utilization of key assets	Decrease prevalence of water-borne diseases	National *Percentage of HH members with diarrhea in last two weeks*	National GDP per capita	
	CNAS and ANAS operational			Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved and published								Additional investment in the sector
		CNAS fully functional	Number of utilities corporatized	*Percentage national population with access to improved sanitation facility								
		1.3 Water Quality Standards and Environmental Oversight	Creation and application of uniform water quality and environmental standards	Water quality standards legally decreed and published by relevant institutions	Improved control and management of water quality	Number of discharge licenses	Increased consumption of water resources	*Average Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Water Consumption*				
		Number of persons trained	*Average Residential Water Consumption*									
	Value of technical assistance, feasibility/design contract (\$)*	1.1 Improved Allocation of Resources, Planning and Coordination	Increased regulatory and management capacity of sector institutions	ANAS fully functional	Core functionalities of institutions in place	TBD based on Institutional Design Study and Technical Assistance Contract	Improved quality of water and environmental management of water resources	Percentage of regulated entities meeting environmental standards				
Number of persons trained				Change in aquifers quality status								
Value of technical assistance, feasibility/design contract disbursed (\$)*	1.2 Support Transparent and Fair Tariff Setting	Improve cost recovery of tariff	MMU Economic Viability Study approved (including definition of policy agenda for Compact)	Fair and Transparent Tariff Setting	Cost recovery	Reduced implicit subsidies in the sector - cost effective provision of services initiated	Value of implicit subsidy (hidden cost calculator)					
			New pro-poor tariff and cost of service based mechanism by rate class approved				Government resources released for productive use including incremental public investment	Central budget "productive" and "unproductive" spending				
	1.1 Improved Allocation of Resources, Planning and Coordination	Improved WASH Knowledge and Attitudes	TBD based on contract	Improved WASH Knowledge and Attitudes	Percentage of individuals adopting improved WASH behaviors and practices		Value of Agriculture water subsidy	National Poverty Incidence				

**Note:** National level Activity 1. focuses on financial management and operational and cost efficiency of utilities nation-wide. Activity 2 is linked and contingent on progress on Activity 1. Impact and Goal indicators should be harmonized for both act activities, however, Activity 1 is representative at the National level, and Activity 2 is representative at the level of Santiago island. Indicators in with asterix are Common Indicators

Denotes that the item is a Condition Precedent in the Compact Agreement.

## Activity 2. Utility Reform

PROCESS		Sub-Activities	OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES		LONG TERM OUTCOMES		COMPACT GOAL		
Result Statement	Indicators		Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	
Finance technical assistance, feasibility and design activities	MOU on SAAS transition signed	1.1 Encourage Corporatization of Utilities and 1.2 Strengthen Management and Planning	Strengthen Management and Planning of Santiago MMUs	MMU fully functional	Improved financial autonomy, transparency and cost of service	Average recovery price of water	Improve and expand water and sanitation service coverage	Number of Commercial/Industrial /Institutional customers	Decrease prevalence of water-borne diseases	*Percentage of HH members with diarrhea in last two weeks*	Santiago GDP growth rate (%)		
	MMU statue passed and key staff hired (linked to Activity 1)			Business plan created	Annual budgets and subsidies published								
	Initial equity contributions meet operations and working capital needs			Utility capital improvement master plan approved	Operating cost coverage								
	NRW Study Completed			Social and Community Liaison Unit Established	*Continuity of Service*								
	Immediate Needs Assessment Study Completed			Environmental Unit Established	Objective Measure of Water Quality								
	Value of technical assistance, feasibility/design contract*	1.2 Strengthen Management and Planning of Aguas de Santiago	Technical Assistance for Utility	TBD based on Technical Assistance contract and Design of Utility (MMU) Start-up and Set-up Plan	Operational efficiency of Aguas de Santiago Strengthened	Collection Ratio	Increased access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation in Santiago	Percentage of Santiago population with access to improved drinking water source	Household cost of water needs	Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth			
												Staff per 1,000 connections	Percentage Santiago population with access to improved sanitation facility
	Value of technical assistance, feasibility/design contract disbursed*	1.2 Strengthen Management and Planning	Improved WASH Knowledge and Attitudes	TBD based on contract	Improved WASH Knowledge and Attitudes	Percentage of individuals adopting improved WASH behaviors and practices	*Average residential network water consumption	Time spent fetching water for home in last week					
									Improved perceptions of reliability and quality of network water delivery	Client satisfaction with water supply reliability		Average residential consumption of non-network water	
	Client satisfaction with water quality												

**Note:** National level Activity 1, focuses on financial management and operational and cost efficiency of utilities nation-wide. Activity 2 is linked and contingent on progress on Activity 1. Impact and Goal indicators should be harmonized for both act activities, however, Activity 1 is representative at the National level, and Activity 2 is representative at the level of Santiago.

Denotes a Conditions precedent from the Compact Agreement

### Activity 3. Infrastructure Grant Facility

PROCESS		OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES		LONGTERM OUTCOMES		COMPACT GOAL	
Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators
IGF Design and Start Up	Facility Operational Procedures established (Conditions Precedent)	Facility Operationalized	Average ERR of projects financed by facility	Promote critical policy milestones and reforms at the National level	Percent of facility funds targeting for poor and female headed households	Reduced cost of water services by delivery	Average recovery price of water Time spent fetching water from home in last week	Decrease prevalence of water-borne diseases	*Percentage of HH members with diarrhea in last two weeks*	Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth	Poverty incidence
	Endorsement of Rapid National Master Plan for Water and Sanitation (Conditions Precedent)		Number of studies completed by water and sanitation	MMUs adopt commercial priorities and improve investment planning	Number of utilities meeting facility criteria	Increased access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation in Santiago	Percent of population with access to improved drinking water source				
	ANAS created (Conditions Precedent, linked to Activity 1)		Number of projects financed by typed				Percent of population with access to improved sanitation facility				
	New pro-poor tariff and cost of service based mechanism by rate class approved (Conditions Precedent, linked to Activity 1)		Kms of lines constructed and rehabilitated by sanitation or water, off and on-network	Improved WASH assets and services operating on commercial principles (TBD based on projects)	Number of commercial customers	Increased water consumption	*Average commercial/Industrial network water consumption*				
	Value of facility disbursed by type		Number of projects financed by type				Number of sanitation customers				
	GoCV matching contribution		Transparent and Autonomous Management of Facility	Quarterly publication of project information on web and other means	Number of residential customers	Average consumption tanker water					
				Non Revenue Water							

**Note:** National level Activity 1. focuses on financial management and operational and cost efficiency of utilities nation-wide. Activity 3 is linked and contingent on progress on Activity 1. Impact and Goal indicators should be harmonized for both act activities, however, Activity 1 is representative at the National level, and Activity 2 is representative at the level of specific interventions.

Denotes Conditions Precedent from the Compact Agreement

Annex V:  
Detailed Project Logic for the  
Land Management for  
Investment Project

## LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT LOGIC

PROCESS		Activities	OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		IMPACTS		COMPACT GOAL		
Milestones			Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	Result Statement	Indicators	
Operations Manual for property rights acquisition and registration completed		Activity 1. Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity	New or revised laws, regulation or procedures for land management implemented	*Legal and Regulatory reforms adopted*	Reduce Time and Cost for Establishing Secure Property Rights	*Percent change in time for property transactions*	Cost Savings	*Percent change in time for property transactions*	Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth	GDP per capita	
Field Operations Manual Decreed (Conditions Precedent)			New Integrated Land Information and Transaction System Implemented	*Land administration offices established or upgraded*		*Percentage change in cost for property transaction*		Frequency of Property Transactions at MoJ			*Percentage change in cost for property transaction*
Data access and manipulation protocols for land information and transaction system developed			Paper land records digitized (Ministry of Justice and Municipal)	*Stakeholders Trained*	Operating cost coverage	Increased Investment in Land and Value of Property	Average annual investment in household improvements and assets	Average household income			
Registry and notary procedures manual developed			Activity 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity	Parcel Rights and Boundaries Clarified in Islands of High Investment Potential	*Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system*	More Conclusive Land Rights and Boundary Information in Islands of High Investment Potential	Percent of targeted surface area or territory incorporated into the the new system	Trend in bed capacity			
Legal text approving revised fee structure		Strengthened Land Dispute Resolution Mechanisms		*Conflicts successfully mediated*	Trend in bed nights			Tourism Value Added			Number of ancillary tourism businesses
Test of fieldwork methodology in Sal		Household land rights formalized through project*		Increased Investments in Tourism and Associated Value Added	Foreign Direct Investment by island			Domestic Direct Investment			Employment in tourism and construction
Sal Fieldwork Completed (Conditions Precedent)											
Roll out to other islands (as of year 3)											

All indicators should be disaggregated by Sal, Boavista, Maio, Sao Vicente. Issues of gender disaggregation as well as poverty / income levels need to be explored further

Indicators with star denote common indicator

Indicates a Compact Conditions Precedent