



Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Plano de seguimento e Avaliação

MCA-Cabo Verde II

Original M&E Plan; February 21, 2013

M&E Plan Version 3: Approved July 2016

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1. PREAMBLE

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

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

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.

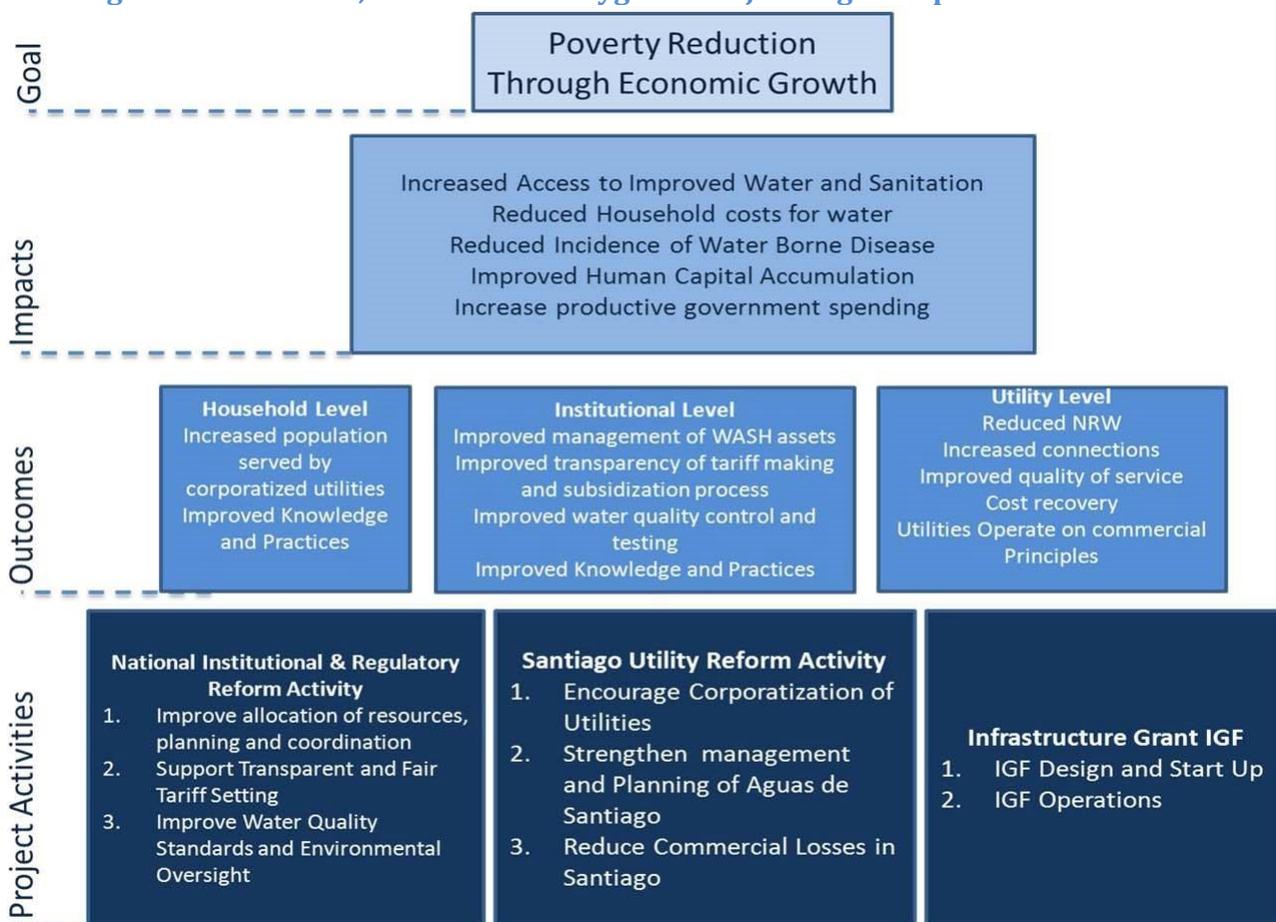
The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project is to establish a financially sound, transparent and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and firms. The outcomes of the Project activities include: (a) institutions and 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.

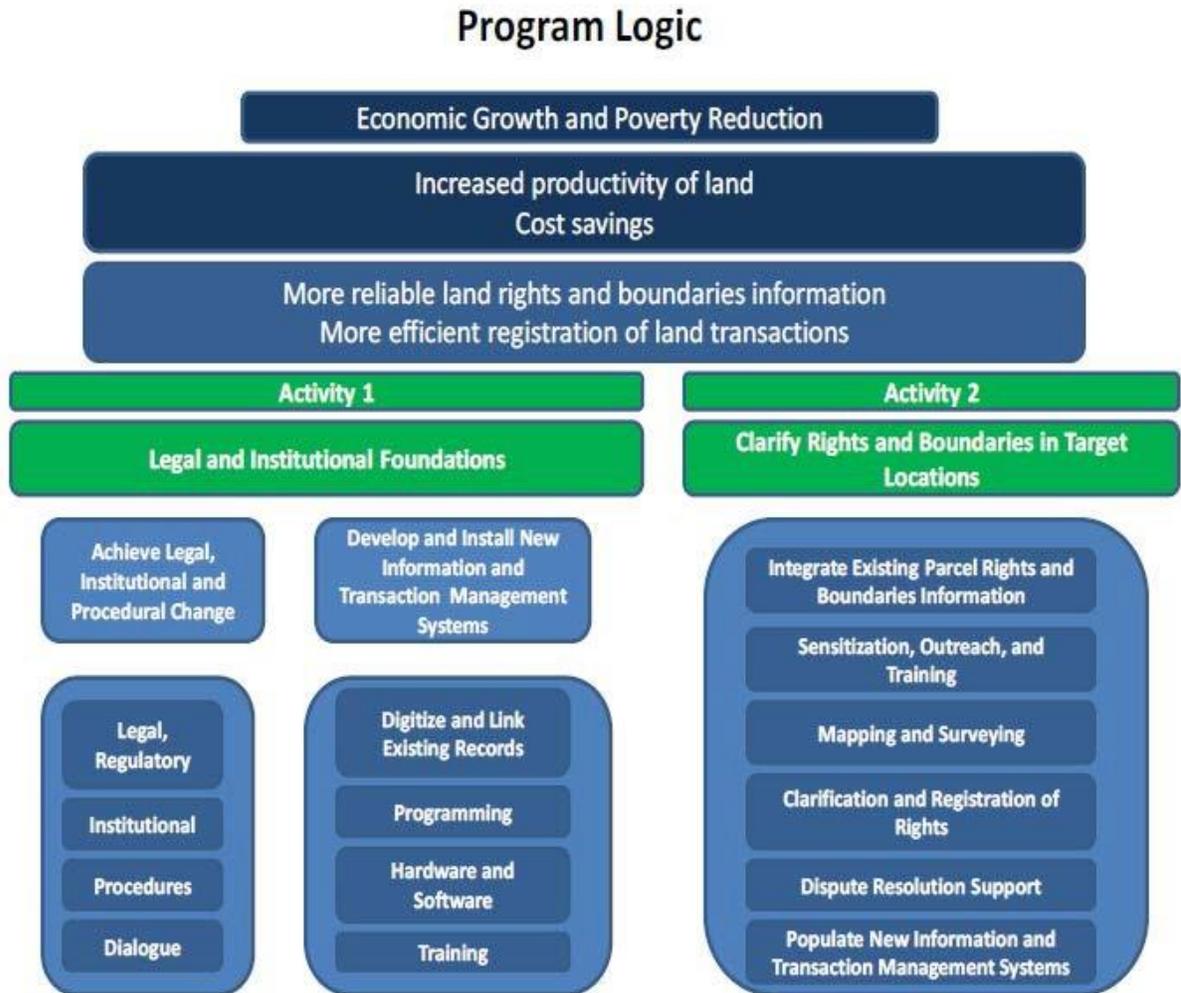
The Parties expect that the IGF will initially be managed by MCA-Cabo Verde II with the support of advisory services as the Parties deem necessary and eventually will be transferred to ANAS when it is deemed to have sufficient capacity to administer and manage the facility according to such management 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.

3.2.3 Land Management for Investment Project Logic

Figure 2: Land Management for Investment Project Logic Graphic



3.2.4 Land Management for Investment Project

Background

In Cabo Verde, no conclusive source of information about land property exists. Two different land registries contain partial information about only a limited share of the country’s land parcels. Additional records systems hold information about state-owned land. No source contains complete map-based information indicating actual location of a parcel of land over which a right is claimed.

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

	Project/Activity/Sub-Activity	Original ERR	Current ERR
1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project		
1.1	National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity	15,1%	
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	Utility Reform Activity		
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	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity	11,0%	

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

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

2.1.2	Develop and Install Land Information and Transaction Systems Sub-Activity	
2.2	Rights and Boundaries Activity	

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 (Agua 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

	Project/Activity/Sub-Activity Name	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries	Estimated Increase in Household Income
1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	326,000	
1.1	National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity	278,000	
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	Utility Reform Activity		
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	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity	48,000	

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

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

2.1	Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity	13,000	
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	Rights and Boundaries Activity		

4. Monitoring Component

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

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

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

Primary Evaluation Questions	Secondary Evaluation Questions	Key Indicators	Estimated Timeframe for Results
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"> - Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s) operating cost coverage - Average recovery price of water for Santiago Corporatized Utilities - Collection Ratio of Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s) - Non-revenue water for Santiago Multiple Municipal Utility(s) 	- Post Compact (2020)
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"> - Value of implicit subsidy reduction - Independent, corporatized entity that is based on cost-of service by rate class and which addresses pro-poor tariffs. - Government “unproductive spending”¹ - Government “productive spending”² 	- End of Compact (2017)

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

² 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"> - Comparison of Cabo Verde versus relative comparators on the following outcomes: Santiago Multiple - Municipal Utility(s) have sufficient equity to support operations and working capital needs - Service Coverage by Corporatized Utilities for poor and non-poor - Non-revenue water for Multiple Municipal Utility(s) - Established social and gender units within institutions with staff and budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Compact (2020)
<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"> - Continued compliance with Strategic Master Plan World Bank water reform indices (Urban Water Reform, State-owned - Enterprise Governance, Regulation) - Additional reform measures TBD - Time to adopt key reforms and implementation at defined level of quality of service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)
<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"> - Percent utilization of assets - Annual compliance with National Strategic Master Plan - Water quality indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)

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"> - Targeting quality (regressive or progressive) of tariff - Female and vulnerable group representation in institutions - Perceptions of MMUs response to women and vulnerable group concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)

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"> a. Improved financial autonomy b. Improved billing and collections c. Improved operational efficiency d. Reductions in non-revenue water e. Improved asset management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tariffs set at cost of service rates - Reductions in Non-Revenue Water - Operating cost coverage - Collection ratio - Independent corporatized entity based on cost-of service - MMU staff per 1,000 potable water connections - TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Compact (2017)
<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"> - Reductions in Non-Revenue Water - Operating cost coverage - Independent corporatized entity based on cost-of-service - Collection ratio - Santiago Island: Sanitation access rate Network and improved water access rate National: Sanitation access rate Network and improved water access rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Compact (2020)

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

<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consumers (by class?) b. Financial and Technical Regulators (ARE/ANAS) c. Regulated Utilities <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"> - Average household water expenditure per cubic meter - Average enterprise water expenditure per cubic meter - Average household water consumption - Average enterprise water consumption - Percent of water sourced from pipe and tankers - Collection ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)
<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"> - Continued compliance with Strategic Master Plan - World Bank water reform indices (Urban Water Reform, State-owned Enterprise Governance, Regulation) - Additional reform measures TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)

<p>Grant Facility play in increasing the pace of utility reform?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time to adopt key reforms and implementation at - defined level of quality of service
<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"> a. Is it better to apply household subsidies broadly or to target select households? b. Should reselling be encouraged; if so, what are the tariff implications? c. Under what conditions is it economically justifiable to close public stand pipes? 	

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"> - Average ERR of projects submitted - Number of municipal utilities corporatized - Number of corporatized municipal utilities meeting financial sustainability criteria - Number of Category II and Category III projects submitted - Service coverage of corporatized utilities 	End of Compact (2017)
2. Are donors working within the GoCV sector plans that include the IGF?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Are donors continuing to make deals outside of the IGF to fund infrastructure? c. Does MAHOT/ANAS have the capacity to continue to coordinate the donors? d. Should the GoCV put any CPs on FASA? Post-MCC? 		

<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"> - Percentage change in time for property transactions - Percentage change in cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)
2. Does the project result in increased investments in property?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic Investments and Foreign Direct Investments - Home improvement investments in titled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Compact (2020)
3. What is the project's impact on property values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property values per square meter - Average annual investment in household improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Compact (2020)
4. Does the project lead to an increase in property transfers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transaction frequency for first time registrations and transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of male and female head-of- households in targeted islands with formalized land rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017)
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent of parcels in the system in islands of high tourism investment potential - Operating cost coverage; share of operating costs covered by transaction revenues - Transaction frequency for first time registrations and transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)
7. Do more secure land rights enable greater productive use of land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average annual investment in household improvements and assets - Doing Business Ranking in Time for Registering Property Transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Compact (2017) and Post Compact (2020)

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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trend in bed capacity and bed nights disaggregated by island of high tourism investment potential - Average amount of time new property on the market - Number of ancillary tourism businesses in Sal - Domestic investment and foreign direct investment in tourism and construction sectors 	- Post Compact (2020)
9. What is the project's impact on poverty and income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential - GDP growth per capita by intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential 	- Post Compact (2020)
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

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 web-site.

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

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 MCC M&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	Disbursed	Committed	Budgeted	Total
Monitoring and Results Reporting Consultant			31.500	42.000	42.000	38.500	154.000	73.500	80.500		154.000
Data Quality Reviews I						80.000	80.000			80.000	80.000
<i>2011 Baseline WASH/LAND Survey (609(g)Funds)</i>	<i>90.000</i>						<i>90.000</i>				<i>90.000</i>
Sub-total 1 MCA Budget			31.500	42.000	42.000	118.500	234.000	73.500	80.500	80.000	234.000
Sub-total MCC Budget	<i>90.000</i>						<i>90.000</i>				<i>90.000</i>
1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project											
<i>MCC Funded Independent Evaluation of WASH Project</i>					<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>1000.000</i>				<i>1.000</i>
WASH M&E Implementation Workshop		2.231					2.231	2.231			2.231
2015 Baseline Survey for Social Access Fund (FAS)				86.512			86.512	86.512			86.512
1.1 National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity											
2015 Baseline Objective Measure of Water Quality					130.000		130.000		130.000		130.000
Information System of Water and Sanitation - SIAS					150.000		150.000		150.000		150.000
2016 Gender Special Study					25.000		25.000			25.000	25.000
M&E Regulation					20.000		20.000			20.000	20.000

1.2 Utility Reform Activity											
2017 Endline WASH Household Attitude and Perception Survey						150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
WASH Asset Listing					218.499		218.499			218.499	218.499
1.3 Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity											
2015/2016 Baseline Social and Gender Diagnosis of FASA Beneficiary Communities				33.350	22.233		55.583	55.583			55.583
Sub-total 2 MCA Budget		2.231		119.862	565.732	150.000	837.825	144.326	280.000	413.499	837.825
2. Land Management for Investment Project											
<i>Impact Evaluation Consultancy</i>				<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>		<i>1000.000</i>				<i>1.000</i>
Land M&E Implementation Workshop		1.500					1.500	1.500			1.500
2.1 Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity											
Time and Cost of Key Property Transactions Study				15.000			15.000		15.000		15.000
2.2 Rights and Boundaries Activity											
2016 Land MIS					180.000		180.000			180.000	180.000
Sub-total 3 MCA Budget		1.500		15.000	180.000	0.000	196.500	1.500	15.000	180	196.500
Project Monitoring Field Mission											
Santiago			2.500	2.500	2.500	2.837	10.337	5.000	2.500	2.837	10.337

outras ilhas			12.000	28.500	16.000	6.000	62.500	40.500	16.000	6.000	62.500
Workshop		1.769		10.337	26.552	9.817	48.475	12.106	26.552	9.817	48.475
Sub-total 4 MCA Budget		1.769	14.500	41.337	45.052	18.654	121.312	57.606	45.052	18.654	121.312
Sub-total 1 MCA Budget		0.000	31.500	42.000	42.000	118.500	234.000	73.500	80.500	80.000	234.000
Sub-total 2 MCA Budget		2.231	0.000	119.862	565.732	150.000	837.825	144.326	280.000	413.499	837.825
Sub-total 3 MCA Budget		1.500	0.000	15.000	180.000	0.000	196.500	1.500	15.000	180.000	196.500
Sub-total 4 MCA Budget		1.769	14.500	41.337	45.052	18.654	121.312	57.606	45.052	18.654	121.312
Total MCA-M&E Budget		5.500	46.000	218.199	832.784	287.154	1389.637	276.932	420.552	692.153	1389.637
<i>Total MCC-M&E Budget</i>	<i>90.000</i>			<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>1590.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>500.000</i>	<i>1590.000</i>
Total M&E Budget				718.199	1332.784	787.154	2979.637	776.932	920.552	1192.153	2979.637

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

8. Other

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Program Goal											
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project											
WASH 1.0		Outcome	Percentage of productive national government spending	Value of government funds allocated to "productive" spending / Total value of government funds allocated. This includes 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	None	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 .
WASH 51.0		Outcome	Total WASH Financial Position	Total Wash Financial position = Total Expenditures – Total revenues (without expansion costs financed by MCC)	US Dollars	Level	None	Utilities' End of Commercial Year Report	Utilities	Annual	US Dollars calculated based on 2012 USD-ECV exchange rate. Average value = 85.63.
Activity 1 National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity											
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											
WASH 2.0		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	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 2) 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 $Subsidio = Gasto\ médio * (perdas\ de\ água - 20\%) + (Incoabráveis - 2\%) * Rendimento\ operacional + Déficit\ tarifário$ 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 20Aug12 work plan. 3. Baseline (2012) and target obtained from "Economic Viability Study and Comprehensive Tariff Study", Final Report approved: 10July13, pg.227, Figura 112 – Subsídios Implícitos: MMU de Cabo Verde, dado de referência. (Exchange rate: USD\$1=83,118 ECV - average of 2012, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). (Exchange rate: USD\$1=80,102 ECV - average of 2013, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). 5. The definition and the mathematical formula used by Ebes to calculate this indicator was: Result of some of average costs of water losses (commercial and technical losses), tariff deficit and billing deficiencies (incobrávies), Economic Viability, Annex VII (Definition of Performance Indicator for MMUs Monitoring), pag XXIV.

Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Health Project
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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WASH 57.0		Outcome	Network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percent of population served by the network of corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Island	Utility Annual Report	Utilities	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&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>Male/Female head-of-household disaggregation only expected to be reported in Year 5.</p> <p>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 retrained with applicable benefits (incentives and bonuses) transferred. As applicable, redundant staff are retrained, transferred to alternate civil service entities or retired from civil service with applicable benefits transferred and just compensations paid. Private sector oriented workforce recruiting, staffing, performance-based salary and benefit packages/policies (pensions, incentives and bonuses) and disciplinary procedures established, 4) "correctly valued assets and liabilities" transferred appropriate for it to raise revenues to service debt and fund existing operations), 5) financial operations can be characterized as exercising greater financial independence allowing for increased portion of revenue coming from sales (rather than budget allocation), increased possibilities for retaining excess revenues while holding it responsible for losses, fully accountable for financial performance with liquidation being the final solution in case of insolvency. Aligned with MasterPlan "sin fines de lucros con fines de cubrir costos" including capital investment.</p>
WASH 58.0		Outcome	Non-network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percent of population served by non-network water from corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Island	Utility Annual Report	Utilities	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&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>Male/Female head-of-household disaggregation only expected to be reported in Year 5.</p> <p>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 retrained with applicable benefits (incentives and bonuses) transferred. As applicable, redundant staff are retrained, transferred to alternate civil service entities or retired from civil service with applicable benefits transferred and just compensations paid. Private sector oriented workforce recruiting, staffing, performance-based salary and benefit packages/policies (pensions, incentives and bonuses) and disciplinary procedures established, 4) "correctly valued assets and liabilities" transferred appropriate for it to raise revenues to service debt and fund existing operations), 5) financial operations can be characterized as exercising greater financial independence allowing for increased portion of revenue coming from sales (rather than budget allocation), increased possibilities for retaining excess revenues while holding it responsible for losses, fully accountable for financial performance with liquidation being the final solution in case of insolvency. Aligned with MasterPlan "sin fines de lucros con fines de cubrir costos" including capital investment.</p>
WASH 55.0		Outcome	Network sanitation service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percent of population served by wastewater network of corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).	Percentage	Level	(A) Santiago Island	Utility Annual Report	Utilities	Annually	
WASH 48.0		Process	Number of reform milestones achieved	<p>Reforms Adopted</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities.</p> <p>4. MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago.</p> <p>5. 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.</p>	Number	Cumulative	None	Boletin Oficial	MCA	Quarterly	<p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities.</p> <p>4. MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. 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.</p> <p>7. Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC.</p> <p>8. GoCV makes matching contribution to the IGF</p>

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information	
				<p>6. 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.</p> <p>7. GoCV makes matching 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)</p> <p>"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).</p> <p>8. Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC.</p> <p>9. 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>10. 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.</p> <p>11. 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.</p> <p>12. MMU fully functional (Agua de Santiago)</p>								<p>9. 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>10. 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.</p> <p>11. 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.</p> <p>12. MMU fully functional (Agua de Santiago)</p>
WASH 6.0		Output	People receiving 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; (B) On-the-job/Classroom	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. 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>2. The Training Plan should contain a clear definition what we consider "People training"</p> <p>3. This indicator is calculated by the list of persons that attend training provided by National Technical Assistance until now. Once ATAs technical assistance for Agua de Santiago start training they will provide the list of persons by gender and we accumulate over those that we report until now.</p>	
Activity 2. Utility Reform Activity												
2.1 Encourage Corporatization of Utilities Sub-activity												
2.2 Strengthen Management and Planning of Agua de Santiago (Santiago MMUs) Sub-activity												
2.3 Reduce Commercial Losses in Santiago Sub-activity												

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WASH 59.0		Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy for Aguas de Santiago	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	None	Multi-Municipal Utility Annual Report	ANAS	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	<p>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.</p> <p>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: $H = Qe(Tc - Te) + QeTc(lm - ln) / (1 - lm) + QeTe(1 - Rct)$ where, Qe = end user consumption Tc = average cost-recovery price Te = weighted average end user tariff lm = total loss rate ln = normative loss rate Rct = collection rate</p> <p>Subsidio = Gasto médio*(perdas de água – 20%) + (Incobráveis – 2%)*Rendimento operacional + Déficit tarifário</p> <p>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 20Aug12 work plan.</p> <p>3. Baseline (2012) and target obtained from "Economic Viability Study and Comprehensive Tariff Study", Final Report approved: 10July13, pg.227, Figura 112 – Subsídios implícitos: MMU de Cabo Verde, dado de referência. (Exchange rate: USD\$1-83,118 ECV - average of 2012, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). (Exchange rate: USD\$1-80,102 ECV - average of 2013, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site).</p> <p>5. The definition and the mathematical formula used by Ebes to calculate this indicator was: Result of some of average costs of water losses (commercial and technical losses), tariff deficit and billing deficiencies (incobráveis), Economic Viability, Annex VII (Definition of Performance Indicator for MMUs Monitoring), pag XXIV.</p>
WASH 17.0		Outcome	Non-residential water consumption	The average amount of non-residential water consumed measured in cubic meters per month.	Cubic meters per month	Level	(A) Industrial and Commercial/Institutional/Tourism	MMU administrative records	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago	Annual and post compact year 3	
WASH 18.0	WS-14	Outcome	Residential water consumption	The average water consumption in liters per person per day.	Liters per capita per day	Level	(A) 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>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> <p>Indicator refers only to Santiago Island (Aguas de Santiago).</p>
WASH 19.0		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island	Average tariff of network and non-network consumers per cubic meter.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Network/Non-network (B) Male/Female head-of-household	Utility reports	Utilities	Quarterly	Male/Female head-of-household disaggregation only expected to be reported in Year 5.
WASH 63.0		Outcome	Utility connection fee	Utility reported connection fee on Santiago Island.	US Dollars	Level	None	INE Surveys	INE	Annually	Can only report utility connection cost - cannot report household.
WASH 64.0		Outcome	Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island	Value of time spent fetching water per week. Calculation is based on 22 working days a month with 8 hours a day and an unskilled wage of 15,000 escudos a month.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Poor/non-poor	Evaluation	MCC Independent evaluator	Baseline, end-of-compact	
WASH 65.0		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources	Total cost of water per liter from stand pipes, dug and tub well, tanker, protected spring, or rainwater cistern.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Male/Female head-of-household, (B) Poor/Non-poor	MCA-funded baseline survey	INE	Baseline, End-of-compact	
WASH 66.0			Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island	Percentage of households self-reporting primary water source for the household as network water on Santiago Island.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female head-of-household (B) Poor/non-poor	MCA-funded baseline survey	INE	Baseline, End-of-compact	

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WASH 21.0		Outcome	Average recovery price of water for AGUAS DE SANTIAGO	Cost per cubic meter of operations + 24 hour supply factor + maintenance investment	US Dollars	Level	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. 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 Cabo Verde web-site). ☐
WASH 22.0		Output	Annual budgets and independent annual audits of AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published	Annual report that includes annual budget and independent audit findings published by ADS.	Number	Level	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	1. 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. 2. Annual report expected May 31 of each year after ADS is functional.
WASH 23.0	WS-10	Outcome	Operating cost coverage	Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs.	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 in terms 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).
WASH 24.0	WS-9	Outcome	Continuity of Service	Average hours of service per day for water supply.	Hours per day	Level	(A) Urban/Rural	ANAS administrative records	ANAS	Annual as of Q12 (30Nov15) and post compact year 3	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). Urban and rural baselines calculated as an average of all municipalities (as reported by Electra and SAAS). Rural disaggregation excludes Sao Domingos and Praia because there are no rural connections.
WASH 25.0		Outcome	Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine	Percentage of the water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine conducted according to the defined timetable and in the planned areas in the regulatory framework.	Percentage	Level	(A) Water source/Water network/Point of use	Independent laboratory analyses of randomized municipal water samples	ANAS/DGA	Annually	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. 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 Water Quality sector of ANAS will be operational, this will happen in the first or second quarter of 2015. However the Water Quality Standard Study will propose a schedule timeline for laboratory of quality of water control and monitoring implementation.
WASH 60.0		Outcome	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards.	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards.	Percentage	Level	(A) Water source/Water network/Point of use	Independent laboratory analyses of randomized municipal water samples	ANAS/DGA	Annually	
WASH 27.0		Outcome	Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	"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	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. 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. 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 - apparent loss; 2) Cash income/bill revenue. 4. Baseline actualized 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.
WASH 28.0		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	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. http://www.ib-net.org/en/texts.php?folder_id=106&mat_id=87&L=1&S=2&SS=6 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. Given: São Domingos (800 connections; 93 employees; 116 staff/1,000 connections) Santa Cruz (5,000 connections; 23 employees; 4.6 staff/1,000 connections) Tarrafal (3,724 connections; 57 employees; 15 staff/1,000 connections) Santa Catarina (4,906 connections; 96 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections) Ribeira Grande (782 employees; 16 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections) São Lourenço dos Orgãos (860 connections; 31 employees; 36 staff/1,000 connections) São Salvador (276 connections; 18 employees; 65 staff/1,000 connections) São Miguel (not reported)

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
											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). 3. Update Staff per 1000 baseline (15-2012) and targets (13 -2014; 12 -2015; 10-2016; 9-2017) provided by Economic Viability Study, approved by MCA/MCC on 10July2013, pg.256, Fig.121. Indicator shall be reported with operations of MMU of Santiago, June 2014. Data covers Águas de Santiago only.
WASH 29.0	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.	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	Baseline (39%), technical and commercial, comes from non-revenue water study (report 5). Target is also from that non-revenue water study (14.8%) (only 1.5% technical and 13% commercial. MCA will change target based on AdS business plan (-28%)
WASH 30.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Águas de Santiago urban network water	Percent of population that are either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with water reliability in urban network.	Percentage	Level	None	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	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. Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions. 3. Target source: WASH baseline survey.
WASH 31.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Águas de Santiago rural network water	Percent of population that are either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with water reliability in rural network.	Percentage	Level	None	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	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&E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10. 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. Rural/urban defined according to INE definitions. 3. Target source: WASH baseline survey.
WASH 32.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Águas de Santiago urban network water	Percent of population that are either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with water quality in urban network.	Percentage	Level	None	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	Target source: WASH baseline survey.
WASH 33.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Águas de Santiago rural network water	Percent of population that are either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with water quality in rural network.	Percentage	Level	None	MCA-CV II Household Survey	MCA-CV II	Baseline, end of compact and post compact year 3	Target source: WASH baseline survey.
WASH 34.0		Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation studies	The total amount of all signed contracts for studies, 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	
WASH 34.1		Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies	The total amount disbursed of all contracts for studies, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	
WASH 34.2		Process	Value of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies	The value of all signed contracts for studies, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Financial records	MCA-CV II	Quarterly	
WASH 35.0		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.
WASH 35.1		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	
WASH 35.2		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.

Activity 3. Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WASH 13.0	WS-12	Outcome	Access to improved water supply	The percentage of households in the MCC project area whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater.	Percentage	Level	(A) Male/Female head-of-household; (B) Santiago Island Network/Non-network; (C) National Network/Non-network	Inquérito Multiobjetivo Continuo (IMC) survey (2012), table 26.	INE	Annually	"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". 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. For urban networked projects, this indicator is associated with IBNET Indicator 1.1 3. Target 2016 and 2017 estimated using Economic Viability Study rate of growing population of 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 se. Provisional target that shall be actualized after second and third tranche of IGF
WASH 14.0	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	Inquérito Multiobjetivo Continuo (IMC) survey (2012), table 26.	INE	Annual as of Q16 (31Dec16) and post compact year 3	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&E Plan. The inputs (i.e. numerator and denominator) for this indicator must be included in the ITT indicator input spreadsheet(s). Classifications for improved sanitation facilities conform to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of UNICEF and WHO. 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. 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
WASH 15.0	WS-16	Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea	The percentage of individuals reported as having diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey.	Percentage	Level	(A) Under age 5/5years and older	Relatorio Statistica Annual, 2010, Ministerio da Saude	Servico de Vigilancia Epidemiologica, Direção Nacional da Saúde, Ministerio da Saúde	Baseline, end-of-compact and post compact year 3	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 Gender, 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 Devoto, 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) http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf Long-term outcome level performance indicator to be monitored in Post-Compact M&E Plan. For monitoring purposes only, no annual and/or end-of-compact targets are required. Baseline reference: Tables 27-29 (Casos de afeccoes e doencas prioritarias notificadas por delegacias de saude, 2010) of the Relatorio Statistica Annual, 2010 (pages 38-40)
WASH 16.0		Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week on 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	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	"Monitoring only" 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. 2. Baseline (2012) provided by Time use survey, 2012, INE, it was estimated accordingly to the MCC definition. 3. Target can be established after receiving proposal of third tranche of FASA
WASH 39.0	WS-6	Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	The number of people who have completed training on hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Female/Male	Service Provider Administrative records	Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Contractors	Semi-annual following initiation of IEC activities	Cabo Verde-specific definiton: 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 surroundings, d) keeping water clean, e) rubbish disposal, f) fly control and g) food hygiene. 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. Semi-annual following initiation of IEC training activities.
WASH 40.0		Process	Value of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	Value of IGF Social Fund.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	
WASH 41.0		Process	Value disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	The value disbursed of all IGF Social Funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	
WASH 42.0		Process	Percent disbursed of Social Fund (FAS)	The percentage of the total amount of IGF Social Funds disbursed.	Percentage	Level	None	Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity (IGF) financial records	IGF	Quarterly	
WASH 45.0	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	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
WASH 45.1	WS-2.1	Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	The value disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WASH 45.2	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.	US Dollars	Cumulative	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WASH 46.0	WS-4	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction works contracts	The total amount of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Level	None	Administration and Finance Unit, MCA-CV II	MCA-CV II	Quarterly as of Compact Year 3	
WASH 46.1	WS-5.1	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	
WASH 46.2	WS-3	Process	Value of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for 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	
WASH 47.0	WS-5	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	Cumulative	Male/Female	Contractor(s) payroll records	Contractor	Quarterly	
WASH 56.0		Output	Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices	The number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Female/Male	Service Provider Administrative records	Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Contractors	Semi-annual following initiation of IEC activities	
WASH 49.0		Output	Number of new water connections	Number of new water connections under FAS project.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Male/Female head-of-household (B) Poor	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	The poor disaggregation should include all connections under FAS in addition to poor FASA beneficiaries. FAS Manual used to calculate targets.
WASH 50.0		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities	Number of new sanitation facilities	Number	Cumulative	(A) Connections/Septic tanks/Plumbing (B) Nested - Male/Female head-of-household (C) Poor	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	The poor disaggregation should include all connections under FAS in addition to poor FASA beneficiaries. FAS Manual used to calculate targets.
WASH 62.0		Output	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed as a result of FASA.	Number	Cumulative	(A) Primary/Secondary	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	FASA contracts used to calculate targets.
WASH 52.0		Output	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed as a result of FASA.	Kilometers	Cumulative	(A) Primary/Secondary	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	FASA contracts used to calculate targets.
WASH 53.0		Output	Number of reservoirs constructed	Number of reservoirs constructed.	Number	Cumulative	None	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	FASA contracts used to calculate targets.
WASH 54.0		Output	Number of pumping stations constructed	Number of pumping stations constructed.	Number	Cumulative	None	Relatorio de atividade da empresa executora	Fiscal da obra	Quarterly	FASA contracts used to calculate targets.

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ID	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
PROGRAM GOAL										
LAND 1.0	Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential.	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio (B) Male/Female head-of-household (C) Rural/Urban	IDRF	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Baseline and post compact year 3	Baseline data collected from Dec 2014-Jan 2016 but is still undergoing analysis in coordination with African Development Bank and will be reported by Dec 2017. INE uncertain on funding for follow-up IDRF but the plan is to conduct the survey in 2019-2020 (5 years after baseline). To collect income only is 200,000\$ and to collect entire IDRF was \$3 million.
LAND 2.0	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)	INE will collect data quarterly but MCA will report to MCC annually. Monitor only as compact will be formalizing rights until the very end of compact with few titles issued until year 4/5 and then it takes at least 3 years to develop and establish hotels. There are some increases in capacity that will be experienced but those deals were in place prior to compact land formalization activities.
LAND 4.0	Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential	Average percentage of beds occupied over the year, as calculated by average total beds occupied over the year divided by total bed capacity.	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)	It is too early to see results by end of compact so monitoring only.
LAND 5.0	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" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	INE to provide value in ECV. MCA will convert to USD. There are 2 data sources as once ever 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in tourism development not expected. INE to provide value in ECV. MCA will convert to USD.
LAND 6.0	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" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	There are 2 data sources as once ever 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in construction not expected until a
LAND 7.0	Outcome	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	The total of tourism lodging establishments 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" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 and Annually Post Compact (2018-22)	There are 2 data sources as once ever 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in tourism development not expected until post compact.
LAND 8.0	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 (B) Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Sao Vicente	(A) MCC independent evaluator survey for non ZDTI (B) For ZDTI disaggregations, SDTIBM for Maio and Boa Vista; Cabo Verde Investimento for Sal and Sao Vicente	MCC independent evaluator for non ZDTI; Cabo Verde Investimento and SDTIBM for ZDTI area	Baseline-(2016), end of compact and post compact year 3	Monitor only as not likely to see or be able to capture property values by end of Compact. Disaggregating by island as different property values depending on island.
LAND 9.0	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 and post compact year 3	Timing and ability to report by island is dependent on final approved evaluation design report. Monitoring only as unlikely to see investments during compact period as need time between tenure improvements and investments.
LAND 10.0	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	Visitor Exit Survey "Conta Satellite de Turismo"	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q12 and post compact year 3	NE "Conta Satellite 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). Funding of follow-up surveys annually are in question and needs further discussion with INE Monitoring only as unlikely to see tourism investment change during compact due to time takes to develop tourism. Post compact target assumed in ERR is 5% increase. Disaggregation by island is really by international airport due to how survey conducted. Maio is not captured due to no international airport there. Data is captured during one month Nov-April (High season) and during one month (May-Sept) in low season. Timing may change to every 2 years post compact depending on "noise" across years.
LAND 11.0	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 Annual 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).

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ID		Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
LAND 12.0		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	US Dollars	Level	(A) Tourism/Non-Tourism	Balance of Payments Statistics (Estatísticas da Balança de Pagamentos)	Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV)	Annually during and post compact	Official Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV) definition. Need to gather baselines for disaggregations across indicators.
LAND 37.0		Outcome	Domestic Investment	Annual domestic investment in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Level	(A) Sal, Boa Vista, Mao Sao Vicente	Independent Evaluation	Independent Evaluator	End-of-compact and post compact year 3	INE does not collect this data. If no other data source is available, the independent evaluator may collect this data.
LAND 14.0		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	Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 during and post compact	There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in tourism development not expected until post compact.
LAND 15.0		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	"Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)	Cape Verde National Statistical Institute (INE)	Annual as of Q4 during and post compact	
LAND 16.0		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. For Cabo Verde, the key transactions that will be tracked are sale, donations and green field investment.	Number	Level	(A) Sales, donations, green field investment (B) Municipal/Cadastral, Registo Predial	Independent Evaluation, including using data from Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Independent Evaluator	Baseline and Post Compact	For Cabo Verde, the time being measured is for sales, donations and greenfield investment in islands of high tourism only, which are those that receive formalization activities and LMITS2 where the rest of the islands only receive LMITS1. Baselines and timing are awaiting evaluator design report and baseline exercise.720 days was developed during due diligence and includes both cadastral and registry procedures. Needs further DD and still need baselines for sales and donations. Although Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III states: "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". The targets for 90% decrease still stand but by end of compact-year 5 (not year 3) as system not finalized until formalization finished and system installed. Target will be 90% reduction from baseline
LAND 17.0	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) Sales, donations, green field investment (B) Municipal/Cadastral, Registo Predial	Independent evaluation, including use of data from Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Independent Evaluator	Baseline and post compact (TBD by Evaluation Design Report)	For Cabo Verde, the time being measured is for sales, donations and greenfield investment in islands of high tourism only, which are those that receive formalization activities and LMITS2 where the rest of the islands only receive LMITS1. Baselines and timing are awaiting evaluator design report and baseline exercise.720 days was developed during due diligence and includes both cadastral and registry procedures. Needs further DD and still need baselines for sales and donations. Originally Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III: stated "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". The targets for 90% decrease still stand but by end of compact-year 5 (not year 3) as system not finalized until formalization finished and system installed.
LAND 19.0		Outcome	World Bank Doing Business assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)	The median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.	Days	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. 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 registo predial.
LAND 20.0		Outcome	World Bank Doing Business assessment of percentage change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered	Percentage change of 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". 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 registo predial.

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ID		Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
LAND 21.0		Outcome	Volume of key property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Average annual number of sales, donations and green field investments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	(A) Sales, Donations, Green Field Investment (B) Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Sao Vicente	Annual Report of Registo Predial	DGRNI, Ministry of Justice	Annually	The primary purposes of this indicator is to track increased use of formal system after the close of the Compact. This indicator is not intended to track the high volume of use of the formal system during the Compact as part of Compact activities.
LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT											
Activity 1. Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity											
1.1 Legal, Institutional, and Procedural Foundations Sub-activity											
LAND 23.0	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 Imprensa Nacional de Cabo Verde (http://kiosk.incv.cv)	MCA	Quarterly as of Q1	Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-10, set to address certain issues. Target was set following a Compact-funded legal assessment of what legislative and regulatory changes were necessary.
LAND 24.0	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 and 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.
LAND 25.0	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
LAND 26.0		Process	Adoption of initial "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".
LAND 36.0		Process	Adoption of final "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	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".
Activity 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity											
LAND 30.0		Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percent of targeted surface area of Sal that is incorporated into the land management information and transaction system including the total surface area of land inserted into cadastral predial. Surface area classified as "cadastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.	Percentage	Level	(A) Urban/Rural	LMITS	INGT	Quarterly as of Q10	
LAND 31.0	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	Conservatorio	Conservatorio	Quarterly as of Q10 and post compact	For Cabo Verde this represents a predio rather than parcel and is considered formalized once it is incorporated within the registry predial. The target represents 75% of parcels targeted for incorporation into LMITS with the expectation that 25% will remain diferidos.
LAND 32.0	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 system).	Parcels	Cumulative	(A)Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente and Maio; (C) Legally resolved/unresolved	LMITS	INGT	Quarterly as of Q10	In Cabo Verde, this represents predios corrected or incorporated within the cadastral predial. Surface area classified as "cadastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.
LAND 33.0	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	Casas de Direito Monthly Reports	Casa de Direito	Quarterly as of Q12 and post compact	For Cabo Verde, this includes land boundary, rights and resettlement issues and disputes resolved by Casa de Directeur (under Ministry of Justice.
LAND 34.0		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 incorporated 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	

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
PROGRAM GOAL													
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project													
WASH 1.0		Outcome	Percentage of productive national government spending	Percentage	Level	70.00000 (2012)	70.00014	70.00030	70.00028	70.00037	70.00045	70.00045	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. Baseline value from ERR.
WASH 51.0		Outcome	Total WASH Financial Position	US Dollars	Level	-2,942,808	-2,989,519	-2,370,595	-1,588,182	-1,611,538	-1,634,893	-1,634,893	Linked to the ERR Analysis.
Activity 1. National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity													
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													
WASH 2.0		Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy	US Dollars	Level	7182560	7952361	7428029	6701316	6412570	5943358	5943358	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 2) 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: $H = Q_e (T_c - T_e) + Q_e T_c (I_m - I_n) / (1 - I_m) + Q_e T_e (1 - R_{ct})$ where, Q_e = end user consumption T_c = average cost-recovery price T_e = weighted average end user tariff I_m = total loss rate I_n = normative loss rate R_{ct} = collection rate 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 20Aug12 work plan. 3. Baseline (2012) and target obtained from "Economic Viability Study and Comprehensive Tariff Study", Final Report approved: 10July13, pg.227, Figura 112 – Subsídios Implícitos: MMU de Cabo Verde, dado de referência. (Exchange rate: USD\$1=83,118 ECV - average of 2012, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). (Exchange rate: USD\$1=80,102 ECV - average of 2013, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). 4. 2013 and 2014 has no target because MMU of Santiago will be operational in July 2014) 5. The definition and the mathematical formula used by Ebes to calculate this indicator was: Result of some of average costs of water losses (commercial and technical losses), tariff deficit and billing deficiencies (incobráveis), Economic Viability, Annex VII (Definition of Performance Indicator for MMUs Monitoring), pag XXIV. Subsídio = Gasto médio*(perdas de água – 20%) + (Incobráveis – 2%)*Rendimento operacional + Déficit tarifário

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 2.1		Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy (Corporatized utilities only)	US Dollars	Level	2,983,728 (2012)	3,362,458	2,812,148	2,483,758	2,432,441	2,329,806	2,329,806	
WASH 2.2		Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy (Non-Corporatized utilities only)	US Dollars	Level	4,198,832 (2012)	4,589,903	4,615,881	4,217,558	3,980,129	3,613,552	3,613,552	
WASH 57.0		Outcome	Network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	Level	63.0 (2011)	64.0	65.0	68.0	71.0	75.0	75.0	1. Target is provisional and will be updated with 2012 data in December 2016. 2. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the national growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 57.1		Outcome	Network service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Island)	Percentage	Level	59 (2011)	59	60	61	64	66	69	1. Target is provisional and will be updated with 2012 data in December 2016. 2. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the national growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 58.0		Outcome	Non-network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	Level	0 (2012)	22	21	19	17	15	15	1. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the national growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 58.1		Outcome	Non-Network service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Island)	Percentage	Level	0 (2012)	28	27	24	21	18	18	1. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 55.0		Outcome	Network sanitation service coverage by corporatized utilities	Number	Level	18 (2012)	18	19	26	33	40	40	1. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 55.1		Outcome	Network sanitation service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Island)	Number	Level	13 (2012)	14	15	23	30	38	38	1. Formula for baseline: Total number of clients for corporatized utilities/Total number of households in service areas of corporatized utilities. Targets calculated by using the growth rate and service coverage from the Economic Viability Study.
WASH 48.0		Process	Number of reform milestones achieved	Number	Cumulative	0	8	11	12				Milestones included: 1. 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). 2. 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. 3. Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities. 4. MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago. 5. 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. 6. 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. ☐

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment	
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
													7. Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC. 8. GoCV matches contribution for IGF. 9. 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. 10. 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. 11. 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. 12. MMU fully functional (Aguas de Santiago)	
WASH 6.0		Output	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2012)						TBD	TBD	1.. 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. 2. The Training Plan should contain a clear definition what we consider "People training" 3. This indicator is calculated by the list of persons that attend training provided by National Technical Assistance until now. Once ATAs technical assistance for Águas de Santiago start training they will provide the list of persons by gender and we accumulate over those that we report until now.
WASH 6.1		Output	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2012)								
WASH 6.2		Output	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2012)								
WASH 6.3		Output	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (On-the-job)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2012)								
WASH 6.4		Output	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Classroom)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2012)								
Activity 2. U Utility Reform Activity														
2.1 Encourag ratization of Utilities Sub-activity														
2.2 Strengthid Planning of Aguas de Santiago Sub-activity														
2.3 Reduce C:ial losses in Santiago Sub-activity														

Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 59.0		Outcome	Value of implicit subsidy for Aguas de Santiago	US Dollars	Level	2,983,728 (2012)	3,362,458	2,812,148	2,483,758	2,432,441	2,329,806	2,329,806	<p>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 2) tariffs set below cost-recovery rates.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 20Aug12 work plan.</p> <p>3. Baseline (2012) and target obtained from "Economic Viability Study and Comprehensive Tariff Study", Final Report approved: 10July13, pg.227, Figura 112 – Subsídios Implícitos: MMU de Cabo Verde, dado de referência. (Exchange rate: USD\$1=83,118 ECV - average of 2012, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). (Exchange rate: USD\$1=80,102 ECV - average of 2013, provided at Central Bank of Cabo Verde web-site). 4. 2013 and 2014 has no target because MMU of Santiago will be operational in July 2014)</p> <p>5. The definition and the mathematical formula used by Ebes to calculate this indicator was: Result of some of average costs of water losses (commercial and technical losses), tariff deficit and billing deficiencies (incobráveis), Economic Viability, Annex VII (Definition of Performance Indicator for MMUs Monitoring), pag XXIV. $Subsídio = Gasto\ médio * (perdas\ de\ água - 20\%) + (Incobráveis - 2\%) * Rendimento\ operacional + Déficit\ tarifário$</p>
WASH 17.0		Outcome	Non-residential water consumption	Cubic meters per month	Level	58210.97 (2011)	56349.11	62852.21	67307.75	71290.03	747290.03	747290.03	
WASH 17.1		Outcome	Non-residential water consumption (Industrial and commercial)	Cubic meters per month	Level	17927 (2012)							
WASH 17.2		Outcome	Non-residential water consumption (Institutional)	Cubic meters per month	Level	TBD							
WASH 17.3		Outcome	Non-residential water consumption (Tourism)	Cubic meters per month	Level	TBD							

Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 18.0	WS-14	Outcome	Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	Level	23.19 (2010)	23.39	26.12	29.41	32.87	36.52	36.52	Data is for monitoring purposes only. No targets required. 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. 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). 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). Indicator refers only to Santiago Island (Aguas de Santiago).
WASH 18.3		Outcome	Residential water consumption (Network)	Liters per capita per day	Level	20.888 (2012)	21.48	24.08	27.43	31.00	34.81	34.81	
WASH 18.4		Outcome	Residential water consumption (Non-Network)	Liters per capita per day	Level	2.31 (2012)	1.91	2.04	1.98	1.87	1.71	1.71	
WASH 19.0		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island	US Dollars	#REF!	TBD					3.3	3.3	
WASH 19.1.0		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Network)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					4.12	4.12	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." @
WASH 19.2		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Non-network)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					2.54	2.54	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." 3. Target price per cubic meter decreases because the non-network cost will decrease, due to reduction in tariff.
WASH 19.3		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 19.4		Outcome	Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							

Cape Verde II Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 63.0		Outcome	Utility connection fee	US Dollars	Level	TBD				8.12		8.12	
WASH 64.0		Outcome	Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island	US Dollars	Level	6.45 (2012)					0.51	0.51	
WASH 64.1		Outcome	Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Poor)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 64.2		Outcome	Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 65.0		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources	US Dollars	Level	TBD					TBD	TBD	
WASH 65.1		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Male head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 65.2		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Female head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 65.3		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Poor)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 65.4		Outcome	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Non-poor)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
WASH 66.0		Outcome	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island	Percentage	Level	TBD					TBD	TBD	
WASH 66.1		Outcome	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 66.2		Outcome	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 66.3		Outcome	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Poor)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 66.4		Outcome	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 21.0		Outcome	Average recovery price of water for AGUAS DE SANTIAGO	USD per cubic meter	Cumulative	3.26 (2012)			3.08	3.13	3.19	3.19	1. 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 Cabo Verde web-site). ☐
WASH 22.0		Outcome	Annual budgets and independent annual audits of AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published	Number	Level				1	1	1	1	1. 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. 2. Annual report expected May 31 of each year after AdS is functional.
WASH 23.0	WS-10	Outcome	Operating cost coverage	Percentage	Level	111				124	119	119	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 in terms 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).
WASH 24.0	WS-9	Outcome	Continuity of Service	Hours per day	Level	6			8	11	13	13	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). Urban and rural baselines calculated as an average of all municipalities (as reported by Electra and SAAS). Rural disaggregation excludes Sao Domingos and Praia because there are no rural connections.
WASH 24.1		Outcome	Continuity of Service (Urban)	Hours per day	Level	8 (2011)							
WASH 24.2		Outcome	Continuity of Service (Rural)	Hours per day	Level	5.6 (2011)							

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							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 25.0		Outcome	Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine	Percentage	Level	TBD			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 C12) at the water treatment works and points of use. 2. 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 Water Quality sector of ANAS will be operational., this will happen in the first or second quarter of 2015. however the Water Quality Standard Study will propose a schedule timeline for laboratory of quality of water control and monitoring implantation.
WASH 25.1		Outcome	Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Water source)	Number	Level	TBD							
WASH 25.2		Outcome	Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Water network)	Number	Level	TBD							
WASH 25.3		Outcome	Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Point of use)	Number	Level	TBD							
WASH 60.0		Outcome	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards	Percentage	Level	TBD						TBD	
WASH 60.1		Outcome	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Water source)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 60.2		Outcome	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Water network)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 60.3		Outcome	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Point of use)	Percentage	Level	TBD							

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 27.0		Outcome	Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	Level	68 (2013)		68	74	79	85	85	<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 - apparent loss; 2) Cash income/bill revenue.</p> <p>4. Baseline actualized 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>
WASH 28.0		Outcome	Aguas de Santiago staff per 1,000 potable water connections	Ratio	Level	15			12	12	10	10	<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. http://www.ib-net.org/en/texts.php?folder_id=106&mat_id=87&L=1&S=2&ss=6</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. Given: São Domingos (800 connections; 93 employees; 116 staff/1,000 connections) Santa Cruz (5,000 connections; 23 employees; 4.6 staff/1,000 connections) Tarrafal (3,724 connections; 57 employees; 15 staff/1,000 connections) Santa Catarina (4,906 connections; 96 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections) Ribeira Grande (782 employees; 16 employees; 20 staff/1,000 connections) São Lourenço dos Orgãos (860 connections; 31 employees; 36 staff/1,000 connections) São Salvador (276 connections; 18 employees; 65 staff/1,000 connections) São Miguel (not reported)</p> <p>Note: As no data was reported for Praia and Sao Mieuél, the calculation for the "average staff/ 1.000</p>
WASH 29.0	WS-8	Outcome	Non revenue water	Percentage	Level	39 (2012)				20.2	14.8	14.8	<p>Linked to ERR.</p> <p>Baseline data source: Compact Annex I; pp.5, paragraph (c).</p> <p>2. Baseline (38-2012) actualized (39-2012) 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.</p> <p>Target from Aguas de Santiago business plan.</p>
WASH 29.1		Outcome	Non revenue water (Technical losses)	Percentage	Level	13 (2012)				7.2	1.8	1.8	
WASH 29.2		Outcome	Non revenue water (Administrative losses)	Percentage	Level	26 (2012)				13	13	13	

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							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 30.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	Level	51.7					56.9	56.9	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" (11 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. 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.
WASH 31.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	Level	47.6					52.4	52.4	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&E Plan will provide income disaggregation for this indicator." Annex III-Footnote 10. 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.
WASH 32.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water	Percentage	Level	51.6					56.7	56.7	1. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by INE show that 38 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (18 percent) or "dissatisfied" (20 percent) with the potability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 49 percent of respondents indicated that they are either "satisfied" (44 percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the potability of piped public water in Santiago. M&E Plan will provide income disaggregation of data for this indicator". Compact Annex III-5, footnote 12. 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.
WASH 33.0		Outcome	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water	Percentage	Level	85.8					94.4	94.4	1. "Results from the 2010 Water and Sanitation Survey collected by INE show that 38 percent of head of household respondents are either "very dissatisfied" (18 percent) or "dissatisfied" (20 percent) with the potability of piped public water in Santiago, whereas 49 percent of respondents indicated that they are either "satisfied" (44 percent) or "very satisfied" (5 percent) with the potability of piped public water in Santiago. M&E Plan will provide income disaggregation of data for this indicator". Compact Annex III-5, footnote 12. 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.
WASH 34.0		Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation studies	Percentage	Level	0		91	100	100	100	100	Targets come from MCA financial report.
WASH 34.1		Process	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		6,400,683	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	Targets come from MCA financial report.
WASH 34.2		Process	Value of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies	US Dollars	Cumulative	0		7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	7,024,793	Targets come from MCA financial report.
WASH 35.0		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.

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 35.1		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	
WASH 35.2		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.
Activity 3. Instructure Grant Facility Activity													
WASH 13.0	WS-12	Outcome	Access to improved water supply	Percentage	Level	99.2 (2012)	99.20	99.20	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
WASH 13.1		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 13.2		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 13.3		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (National Network)	Percentage	Level	65.1 (2012)	66.1	67.1	70.9	72.9	75.9	75.9	
WASH 13.4		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (National Non-Network)	Percentage	Level	34.1 (2012)	33.1	32.1	29.1	27.1	24.1	24.1	
WASH 13.5		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island)	Percentage	Level	97.20 (2012)	97.20	97.20	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
WASH 13.6		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island - Network)	Percentage	Level	59.00 (2012)	60.00	61.00	66.80	69.80	73.80	73.80	
WASH 13.7		Outcome	Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island - Non-Network)	Percentage	Level	38.20 (2012)	37.20	36.20	33.20	30.20	26.20	26.20	
WASH 14.0	WS-13	Outcome	Access to improved sanitation	Percentage	Level	73.0 (2012)	72.0	72.0	78.0	83.0	89.0	89.0	
WASH 14.1		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							
WASH 14.2		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	Level	TBD							

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment	
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
WASH 14.3		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (National Network)	Percentage	Level	21.0 (2012)	21.0	22.0	29.0	36.0	43.0	43.0		
WASH 14.4		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (National Non-Network)	Percentage	Level	52.0 (2012)	51.0	50.0	49.0	47.0	46.0	46.0		
WASH 14.5		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island)	Percentage	Level	53.4 (2012)	53.40	53.40	60.40	65.40	72.40	72.40		
WASH 14.6		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island - Network)	Percentage	Level	5.30 (2012)	6.30	7.30	15.30	22.30	30.30	30.30		
WASH 14.7		Outcome	Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island - Non-Network)	Percentage	Level	48.1 (2012)	47.1	46.1	45.1	43.1	42.1	42.1		
WASH 15.0	WS-16	Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea	Percentage	Level	29.47 (2012)						TBD	TBD	<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 Gender, 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 Devoto, 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) http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf Long-term outcome level performance indicator to be monitored in Post-Compact M&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. Do we need it disaggregated by source?</p> <p>Baseline (2010) is based on reported data from Health "Relatorio Estatístico Annual (2010), pg. 39, table 28 - Taxa de Incidência de Afeções e Doenças Prioritárias Notificadas de 2005 a 2010, Ministério de Saúde de Cabo Verde.</p>
WASH 15.1		Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea (under age 5)	Percentage	Level	27.21 (2012)								<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 Gender, 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 Devoto, 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) http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf Long-term outcome level performance indicator to be monitored in Post-Compact M&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. Do we need it disaggregated by source?</p> <p>Baseline (2010) is based on reported data from Health "Relatorio Estatístico Annual (2010), pg. 39, table 28 - Taxa de Incidência de Afeções e Doenças Prioritárias Notificadas de 2005 a 2010, Ministério de Saúde de Cabo Verde.</p>
WASH 15.2		Outcome	Incidence of diarrhea (5 years and older)	Percentage	Level	2.26 (2012)								<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 Gender, 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 Devoto, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas,</p>

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

ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 16.0		Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island	Hours	Level	7.19 (2012)					1.13	1.13	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. 2. Baseline (2012) provided by Time use survey, 2012, INE, it was estimated accordingly to the MCC definition. 3. Target can be established after receiving proposal of third tranche of FASA 3. Target calculated by taking the average of the 2017 projections of FASA project.
WASH 16.1		Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island (Urban)	Hours	Level	6.87 (2012)							
WASH 16.2		Outcome	Time spent fetching water from home in last week - Santiago Island (Rural)	Hours	Level	8.02 (2012)							
WASH 39.0	WS-6	Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	Number	Cumulative	0			32	32	32	32	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. Semi-annual following initiation of IEC training activities.
WASH 39.1		Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0			12	12	12	12	
WASH 39.2		Output	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0			20	20	20	20	
WASH 40.0		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	
WASH 41.0		Process	Value disbursed 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	
WASH 42.0		Process	Percent disbursed of IGF Social Fund (FAS)	Percentage	Cumulative	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	
WASH 45.0	WS-2	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	Level	0		100	100	100	100	100	
WASH 45.1	WS-2.1	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	
WASH 45.2	WS-1	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	
WASH 46.0	WS-4	Process	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction works contracts	Percentage	Level	0		100	100	100	100	100	

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 46.1	WS-4.1	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	
WASH 46.2	WS-3	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	
WASH 47.0	WS-5	Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	Number	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD	
WASH 47.1	WS-5.2	Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Male)	Number	Level	0							
WASH 47.2	WS-5.1	Process	Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Female)	Number	Level	0							
WASH 56.0		Output	Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices	Number	Cumulative	0			12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	
WASH 56.1		Output	Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0			5,880	11,760	11,760	11,760	
WASH 56.2		Output	Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0			6,120	12,240	12,240	12,240	
WASH 49.0		Output	Number of new water connections	Number	Cumulative	0			12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	The poor disaggregation should include all connections under FAS in addition to poor FASA beneficiaries. Target comes from FAS manual.
WASH 49.1		Output	Number of new water connections (Female head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0			5,880	11,760	11,760	11,760	
WASH 49.2		Output	Number of new water connections (Male head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0			6,120	12,240	12,240	12,240	
WASH 50.0		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities	Number	Cumulative	0				1200	1200	1200	
WASH 50.0		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections)	Number	Cumulative	0							The poor disaggregation should include all connections under FAS in addition to poor FASA beneficiaries.

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 50.1		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections - Female head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.2		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections - Male head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.3		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.4		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks - Female head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.5		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks - Male head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.6		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.7		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing - Female head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 50.4		Output	Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing - Male head-of-household)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 62.0		Output	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed	Number	Cumulative	0			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
WASH 62.1		Output	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed (Primary)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 62.2		Output	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed (Secondary)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 52.0		Output	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed	Number	Cumulative	0			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
WASH 52.1		Output	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed (Primary)	Number	Cumulative	0							

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ID	Common Indicator	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
WASH 52.2		Output	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed (Secondary)	Number	Cumulative	0							
WASH 53.0		Output	Number of reservoirs constructed	Number	Cumulative	0			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
WASH 54.0		Output	Number of pumping stations constructed	Number	Cumulative	0			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
PROGRAM GOAL											
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Level	TBD							Baseline data collected from Dec 2014-Jan 2016 but is still undergoing analysis in coordination with African Development Bank and will be reported by Dec 2017. INE uncertain on funding for follow-up IDRF but the plan is to conduct the survey in 2019-2020 (5 years after baseline). To collect income only is 200,000\$ and to collect entire IDRF was \$3 million.
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Sal)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Sao Vicente)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Maio)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Male head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Female head-of-household)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Rural)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Goal	Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Urban)	US Dollars	Level	TBD							
Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential	Number	Level	14,581 (2012)		Monitor only	INE will collect data quarterly but MCA will report to MCC annually. Monitor only as compact will be formalizing rights until the very end of compact with few titles issued until year 4/5 and then it takes at least 3 years to develop and establish hotels. There are some increases in capacity that will be experienced but those deals				

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Number	Level	7,995 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	Level	5,217 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	Level	121 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Number	Level	1,248 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential	Percentage	Level	43.5 (2012)				Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	It is too early to see results by end of compact so monitoring only.
Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Percentage	Level	57.0 (2012)				Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Percentage	Level	82.0 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Percentage	Level	12.0 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Percentage	Level	23.0 (2012)					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	Level	345,157,059 (2012)	Monitor Only	INE to provide value in ECV. MCA will convert to USD. There are 2 data sources as once ever 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover.					
Outcome	Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	US Dollars	Level	272,724,687 (2012)				Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Outcome	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	Level	13 (2012)	Monitor Only						
Outcome	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	Level	6 (2012)	Monitor Only						
Outcome	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Number	Level	31 (2012)	Monitor Only						
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only as not likely to see or be able to capture property values by end of Compact. Disaggregating by island as different property values depending on island.
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial ZDTI)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial Non-ZDTI)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Non-Commercial Non-ZDTI)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Sal)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Maio)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Outcome	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (São Vicente)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor only	Monitor only	

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	Level	123 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	Level	56 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Number of formal ancillary tourism businesses in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Number	Level	227 (2012)		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars	Level	100,900,000 (2010)		Monitor Only	Official Central Bank of Cape Verde (BCV) definition. Need to gather baselines for disaggregations across indicators.				
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment (Tourism)	US Dollars	Level	TBD		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Foreign Direct Investment (Non-tourism)	US Dollars	Level	TBD		Monitor Only					
Outcome	Domestic Investment	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	INE does not collect this data. If no other data source is available, the independent evaluator may collect this data.
Outcome	Domestic Investment (Sal)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Domestic Investment (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Domestic Investment (Maio)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	
Outcome	Domestic Investment (São Vicente)	US Dollars	Level	TBD					Monitor Only	Monitor Only	

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Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment	
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Days	Level	TBD						TBD	TBD	<p>For Cabo Verde, the time being measured is for sales, donations and greenfield investment in islands of high tourism only, which are those that receive formalization activities and LMITS2 where the rest of the islands only receive LMITS1.</p> <p>Baselines and timing are awaiting evaluator design report and baseline exercise. 720 days was developed during due diligence and includes both cadastral and registry procedures. Needs further DD and still need baselines for sales and donations.</p> <p>Although Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III states: "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". The targets for 90% decrease still stand but by end of compact-year 5 (not year 3) as system not finalized until formalization finished and system installed.</p> <p>Target will be 90% reduction from baseline</p>
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sales)	Days	Level	TBD						TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Donations)	Days	Level	TBD						TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Green field investment)	Days	Level	TBD						72	72	
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Municipal/Cadastral)	Days	Level	TBD						TBD	TBD	
Outcome	Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Registo Predial)	Days	Level	TBD						TBD	TBD	

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment	
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	<p>For Cabo Verde, the time being measured is for sales, donations and greenfield investment in islands of high tourism only, which are those that receive formalization activities and LIMITs2 where the rest of the islands only receive LIMITs1.</p> <p>Baselines and timing are awaiting evaluator design report and baseline exercise. 720 days was developed during due diligence and includes both cadastral and registry procedures. Needs further DD and still need baselines for sales and donations.</p> <p>Originally Footnote 23 of Compact Annex III: stated "Targets reflect linkages to the economic rate of return analysis. This analysis assumes the target will be achieved by end of Compact year 3". The targets for 90% decrease still stand but by end of compact-year 5 (not year 3) as system not finalized until formalization finished and system installed.</p>
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions (Sales)	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions (Donations)	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions (Green field investment)	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions (Municipal/Cadstral)	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions (Registo Predial)	Percentage	Level	0						90% reduction	90% reduction	

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Outcome	Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	Level	TBD	Monitor only						
Outcome	Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	Level	TBD	Monitor only						
Outcome	Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Number	Level	TBD	Monitor only						

LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT

Activity 1. Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity

1.1 legal, institutional, and procedural foundations Sub-activity

1.2 Develop and install land information and transaction systems Sub-activity

Output	Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	Number	Cumulative	0					26	26	Condition Precedent as per Compact Annex I-10, set to address certain issues. Target was set following a Compact-funded legal assessment of what legislative and regulatory changes were necessary.
Output	Land administration offices established or upgraded	Number	Cumulative	0		1	3	35	35	35	The office is considered established or upgraded after the provision and 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.
Output	Stakeholders trained	Number	Cumulative	0	Monitor only	"Trained" defined as receiving formal on-the-job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities or new technologies					
Output	Stakeholders trained (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0	Monitor only						
Output	Stakeholders trained (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0	Monitor only						
Process	Adoption of initial "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 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".

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Process	Adoption of final "Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect	Date	Date	N/A					Q20 (30Nov17)	Q20 (30Nov17)	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".
Activity 2. Rights and Boundaries Activity											
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percentage	Level	0			60	100	100	100	0
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Urban)	Percentage	Level	0							
Outcome	Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Rural)	Percentage	Level	0							
Output	Land rights formalized	Number	Cumulative	0				11250	34074	34074	For Cabo Verde this represents a predio rather than parcel and is considered formalized once it is incorporated within the Predial. The target represents 75% of parcels targeted for incorporation into LMITS with the expectation that 25% will remain differidos.
Output	Land rights formalized (Household)	Number	Cumulative	0				11250	34074	34074	
Output	Land rights formalized (Sal)	Number	Cumulative	0				11250	11250	11250	
Output	Land rights formalized (Boa Vista)	Number	Cumulative	0					4824	4824	
Output	Land rights formalized (Maio)	Number	Cumulative	0					6000	6000	
Output	Land rights formalized (São Vicente)	Number	Cumulative	0					12000	12000	

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Output	Land rights formalized (Urban)	Number	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized (Rural)	Number	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized (Male)	Number	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized (Female)	Number	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized (Joint)	Number	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Land rights formalized (Other)	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Parcels	Cumulative	0					45432	45432	In Cabo Verde, this represents predios corrected or incorporated. Surface area classified as "cadastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Sal)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					15000	15000	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Boa Vista)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					6432	6432	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Maio)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					8000	8000	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (São Vicente)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					16000	16000	

Cape Verde II LAND PROJECT
Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of Compact Target	Comment
					2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Urban)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Rural)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					Monitor only	Monitor only	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Legally resolved)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					34074	34074	
Output	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Unresolved)	Parcels	Cumulative	0					11358	11358	
Output	Conflicts successfully mediated	Number	Cumulative	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only	For Cabo Verde, this includes land boundary, rights and resettlement issues and disputes resolved by Casa de Directeur (under Ministry of Justice).
Process	Field test "Fieldwork Operations Manual" and methodology completed	Date	Date			Q8 (30Nov14)				Q8 (30Nov14)	

Annex III

Modifications to the Cabo Verde Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Version 3 - June 2016

COMPACT GOAL

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Compact
Indicator	National GDP per capita
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Needed for ERR purposes only – not key for M&E and can be obtained by accessing World Bank web site.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	National Poverty Incidence
Indicator	National GDP per capita
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	This is important for ERR purposes but is not needed for tracking M&E. At the end of the compact MCC can obtain the indicator separately from INE.

CABO VERDE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROJECT

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Program Goal
Indicator	Percentage of productive national government spending
Modification Type	<p>Remove disaggregation (Productive public spending), change de definition, change baseline and targets</p> <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: Value of government funds allocated to "productive" spending / Total value of government funds allocated. This includes 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.</p>

Justification	The title of this indicator only includes productive public spending. The previous definition had the wrong denominator. The baseline was based on erroneous data and targets were added from the original ERR calculation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Percentage of productive national government spending	Percentage	97%(2012)					Monitoring only
Percentage of productive national government spending (Public spending)	Percentage	TBD					
Modified							
Percentage of productive national government spending	Percentage	70.00000(2012)	70.00014	70.00030	70.00028	70.00037	70.00045

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Program Goal						
Indicator	Total WASH financial position						
Modification Type	New indicator <i>Total Wash Financial position = Total Expenditures – Total revenues (without expansion costs financed by MCC)</i>						
Justification	Indicator is a source of benefits of ERR						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Total WASH financial position	US Dollar	(2,942,808)	(2,989,519)	(2,370,595)	(1,588,182)	(1,611,538)	(1,634,893)

Activity 1: National Institutional and Regulatory Reform Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1
Indicator	Value of implicit subsidy

Modification Type	Remove Aguas de Santiago disaggregation
Justification	Added a separate indicator in Activity 2 just for Aguas de Santiago.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1
Indicator	Service coverage by corporatized utilities
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator to be replaced by two new and separate indicators on network and non-network service coverage, because network and non-network are not aggregable. The actuals, baseline, and targets will be re-entered using utility data rather than being estimated from INE survey results.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1						
Indicator	Network service coverage by corporatized utilities						
	New indicator, disaggregated by Aguas de Santiago and Male/Female head-of-household						
Modification Type	Definition: Percent of population served by the network of corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).						
Justification	New indicator replaces previous Service Coverage indicator.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	63.0 (2011)	64.0	65.0	68.0	71.0	75.0
Network service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Island)	Percentage	59 (2011)	59	60	61	64	66

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1
Indicator	Non-network service coverage by corporatized utilities
Modification Type	New indicator Definition: Percent of population served by non-network water from corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).
Justification	New indicator replaces previous Service Coverage indicator.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Non-Network service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	0 (2012)	22	21	19	17	15
Non-Network service coverage by corporatized utilities (Santiago Island)	Percentage	0 (2012)	28	27	24	21	18

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.1						
Indicator	Network sanitation service coverage by corporatized utilities						
	New indicator						
Modification Type	Definition: Percent of population served by network wastewater network by corporatized utilities regulated by Economic Regulatory Agency (ARE).						
Justification	Report progress of sanitation service under corporatized utilities						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Network sanitation service coverage by corporatized utilities	Percentage	18 (2012)	18	19	26	33	40
Network sanitation service coverage (Santiago Island)	Percentage	13 (2012)	14	15	23	30	38

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
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	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator methodology was overly complex and did not capture the way the activity was implemented.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2

Indicator	Number of reform milestones achieved
Modification Type	<p>New indicator</p> <p>Definition:</p> <p>Reforms Adopted</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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). <li>2. 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. <li>3. Strategic National Master Plan and strategic environmental and social assessment approved by appropriate authorities. <li>4. MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago. <li>5. 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. <li>6. 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. <li>7. GoCV makes matching 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 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." As per Annex 3 (Conditions Precedent to Program Funding), page 2-3, of the 30Jul12 signed PIA. <li>8. Operations Manual for the IGF approved by MCA-Cape Verde II and MCC. <li>9. 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. <li>10. 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. 11. 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. 12. MMU fully functional (Aguas de Santiago)						
Justification	Serves as a better measurement reform progress over the lifetime of the Compact than previous date indicators.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Number of reform milestones achieved	Number	0	8	11	12		

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
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	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator methodology was overly complex and did not capture the way the activity was implemented.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1						
Indicator	People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)						
Modification Type	<p>1. Change name</p> <p>Old name: People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)</p> <p>New name: People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)</p> <p>2. Add disaggregation on-the-job/classroom</p>						
Justification	Broaden indicator scope and increase specificity of data through disaggregations.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
People receiving formal training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of	Number	0 (2012)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)							
Modified							
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)	Number	0 (2012)					TBD
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Male)	Number	0 (2012)					TBD
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Female)	Number	0 (2012)					TBD
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (On-the-job)	Number	0 (2012)					TBD
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA) (Classroom)	Number	0 (2012)					TBD

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	Water quality standards updated
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in "Number of reform milestones achieved."

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	ANAS fully functional
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in "Number of reform milestones achieved."

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	CNAS fully functional
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	CNAS and ANAS created
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 1
Indicator	CNAS and ANAS operational
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
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	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Activity 2: Utility Reform Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.2
Indicator	Value of implicit subsidy for Aguas de Santiago
Modification Type	New indicator (promoted from disaggregation of Activity 1 Implicit Subsidy) Definition: 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.						
Justification	Measure efficiency of Aguas de Santiago.						
		Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Value of implicit subsidy (Aguas de Santiago)	US Dollars	2,983,728	3,362,458	2,812,148	2,483,785	2,432,441	2,329,806
Modification							
Value of implicit subsidy for Aguas de Santiago	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	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project; Activity 1.2						
Indicator	Non-residential water consumption						
Modification Type	<p>1) Change indicator name Old name: Industrial/commercial water consumption New name: Non-residential water consumption</p> <p>2) Change disaggregation Old disaggregation: urban/rural New disaggregation: industrial and commercial/institutional/tourism</p> <p>3) Change definition Old definition: The average amount of commercial water consumed measured in cubic meters per month New definition: The average amount of non-residential water consumed measured in cubic meters per month</p> <p>4) Retire common indicator status (WS-15)</p>						
Justification	Change to align with stakeholders reporting.						
		Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Industrial/commercial water consumption	Cubic meters per month	17,927					
Modification							
Non-residential water consumption	Cubic meters per month	58210.97	56349.11	62852.21	67307.75	71290.03	74738.98
Non-residential water consumption (industrial and commercial)	Cubic meters per month	17,927					

Non-residential water consumption (Institutional)	Cubic meters per month	TBD					
Non-residential water consumption (Tourism)	Cubic meters per month	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Residential water consumption						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove urban/rural disaggregation Change definition Old definition: The average water consumption in liters per person per day. (IBNET Indicators 4.7 and 4.3) New definition: The average water consumption in liters per person per day. Add targets 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change to align with stakeholders reporting. Change definition to align with Common Indicator definition. Change misreported baseline and add targets. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	35.2					
Modified							
Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	23.19	23.39	26.12	29.41	32.87	36.52

Residential water consumption (Network)	Liters per capita per day	20.88	21.48	24.08	27.43	31.00	34.81
Residential water consumption (Non-network)	Liters per capita per day	2.31	1.91	2.04	1.98	1.87	1.71

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Network
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator involves numerous components that cannot be measured in one indicator. Replaced by "Average water tariff on Santiago Island," "Utility Connection fee," "Value of time spent fetching water," "Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources," and "Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source."

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Household cost of water needs Santiago Island Non Network
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator involves numerous components that cannot be measured in one indicator. Replaced by "Average water tariff on Santiago Island," "Utility Connection fee," "Value of time spent fetching water," "Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources," and "Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source."

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Average water tariff on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	New indicator Definition: Average tariff of network and non-network consumers per cubic meter						
Justification	Replaces "Household cost of water needs" in conjunction with "Utility Connection fee," "Value of time spent fetching water," "Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources," and "Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source."						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							

Average water tariff on Santiago Island	US Dollars	TBD					3,3
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Network)	US Dollars	TBD					4,12
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Non-network)	US Dollars	TBD					2,54
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)	US Dollars	TBD					
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	US Dollars	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Utility Connection Fee						
Modification Type	New indicator Definition: Utility reported connection fee on Santiago Island.						
Justification	Previous indicator was poorly calculated and structurally incorrect.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Utility Connection Fee	US Dollars	TBD				8,12	

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	New indicator with poor/non-poor disaggregation Definition: Value of time spent fetching water per week. Calculation is based on 22 working days a month with 8 hours a day and an unskilled wage of 15,000 escudos a month.						
Justification	Indicator added as a proxy for household collection costs.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island	US Dollars	6.45 (2012)					0.51
Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Poor)	US Dollars	TBD					

Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	US Dollars	TBD					
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Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources						
Modification Type	New indicator Definition: Total cost of water from stand pipes, dug and tub well, tanker, protected spring, or rainwater cistern.						
Justification	Need to track the total cost of non-network water to understand the distribution of benefits of the Compact.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources	US Dollars	TBD					TBD
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Male head-of-household)	US Dollars	TBD					TBD
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Female head-of-household)	US Dollars	TBD					TBD
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Poor)	US Dollars	TBD					TBD
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Non-poor)	US Dollars	TBD					TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	New indicator Definition: Percentage of households self-reporting primary water source for the household as network water in Santiago. Data sources is INE						
Justification	Coping costs are a key outcome from the Compact. Due to data scarcity in Cabo Verde, it is not possible to calculate total coping costs at this time. This indicator will provide a proxy of changes in coping costs due to increased access to and reliability of the network.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							

Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Poor)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	Percentage	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Average recovery price of water for AGUAS DE SANTIAGO
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change classification to Level. 2. Change unit to US Dollars 3. Change definition accordingly (add "per cubic meter")
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Error correction - Indicator reported as an average and is consequently level. 2. Unit change to comply with MIS standard units. 3. Definition change to account for removal of "per cubic meter" from unit.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Annual budgets and independent annual audits of AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change classification and unit from Date to Level/Number. 2. Remove word in indicator name "participating." 3. Change indicator definition from "Annual budgets, subsidies and independent annual audits of participating Santiago municipal water utilities published" to "Annual report that includes annual budget and independent audit findings published by AdS." 4. Change indicator level from outcome to output

Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changed to a binary indicator to comply with MIS requirements. 2. Removed word was unnecessary. 3. Definition clarified. 4. Indicator mis-reported as an outcome. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Annual budgets and independent annual audits of participating AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published	Date				31May15	31May16	31May17
Modified							
Annual budgets and independent annual audits of AGUAS DE SANTIAGO published	Number	0			1	1	1

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Operating Cost Coverage
Modification Type	<p>Change definition</p> <p>Original definition: Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs. 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.</p> <p>Modified definition: Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs.</p>
Justification	Change definition to comply with Common Indicator definition.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Continuity of Service						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove Male/Female and Poor/Non-poor disaggregation. 2. Change definition. 3. Add Urban/Rural disaggregation. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data is not available. 2. Definition corrected (removed "(IBNET Indicator 15.1)") to align with Common Indicator definition. 3. Urban/Rural disaggregation important to assess differential impact. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Continuity of Service	Hours per day	6 (2011)			8	11	13
Modified							

Continuity of Service	Hours per day	6 (2011)			8	11	13
Continuity of Service (Urban)	Hours per day	8 (2011)					
Continuity of Service (Rural)	Hours per day	5.6 (2011)					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percentage of water system covered by randomized independent tests for fecal coliform and residual chlorine						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing the name 2. Changing definition Old definition: 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. New definition: Percentage of the water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine conducted according to the defined timetable and in the planned areas in the regulatory framework. 3. Changing frequency of report (one year) 4. Add disaggregation 						
Justification	Previous indicator was unclear and not possible to measure.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Objective measure of water quality	Percentage	TBD					TBD
Modified							
Percentage of water system covered by randomized independent tests for fecal coliform and residual chlorine	Percentage	TBD					TBD
Percentage of water system covered by randomized independent tests for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (water source)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of water system covered by randomized independent tests for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (water network)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of water system covered by randomized independent tests for fecal	Percentage	TBD					

coliform and residual chlorine (point of use)							
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Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards.						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Definition: Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards.						
Justification	Need an additional indicator to capture the water quality improvements in the system						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards	Percentage	TBD					TBD
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (water source)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (water network)	Percentage	TBD					
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (point of use)	Percentage	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Objective measure of quality of waste water on Santiago Island
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Previous indicator was unclear and not possible to measure.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2

Indicator	Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago						
Modification Type	1. Add baseline and targets						
Justification	1. .Updating from TBD.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	TBD			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Collection Ratio of Aguas de Santiago	Percentage	68 (2013)		68	74	79	85

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Non revenue water						
Modification Type	1. Edit Additional Information. 2. Change definition to remove “(IBNET Indicator 6.1) for Aguas de Santiago.”						
Justification	1. Added in note from Marycel Tuazon’s trip report “Baseline (39%), technical and commercial, comes from non-revenue water study (report 5). Target is also from that non-revenue water study (14.8%) (only 1.5% technical and 13% commercial. MCA will change target based on AdS business plan (-28%).” Removed unnecessary information. 2. Changed definition to comply with Common Indicator.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Non revenue water		39			20,2	14,8	14,8
Modified							
Non revenue water		39				20.2	14.8
Non revenue water (Technical losses)		13				7.2	1.8
Non revenue water (Administrative losses)		26				13	13

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago urban network water

Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change definition to reflect measure of satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. <p>Old definition: Percentage of population that are either dissatisfied, very dissatisfied with water reliability.</p> <p>New definition: Percentage of population that are either satisfied very satisfied with water reliability in urban network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Remove Male/female and Poor/non-poor disaggregations.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targets and actuals reported as satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. 2. Reporting on these disaggregations is logistically challenging and overly burdensome.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with supply reliability of Aguas de Santiago rural network water
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change definition to reflect measure of satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. <p>Old definition: Percentage of population that are either dissatisfied, very dissatisfied with water reliability.</p> <p>New definition: Percentage of population that are either satisfied very satisfied with water reliability in rural network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Remove Male/female and Poor/non-poor disaggregations.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targets and actuals reported as satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. 2. Reporting on these disaggregations is logistically challenging and overly burdensome.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago urban network water
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change definition to reflect measure of satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. <p>Old definition: Percentage of population that are either dissatisfied, very dissatisfied with water quality.</p> <p>New definition: Percentage of population that are either satisfied very satisfied with water quality in urban network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Remove Male/female and Poor/non-poor disaggregations.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targets and actuals reported as satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. 2. Reporting on these disaggregations is logistically challenging and overly burdensome.

Indicator Modification Form

Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Client satisfaction with water quality of Aguas de Santiago rural network water
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change definition to reflect measure of satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. <p>Old definition: Percentage of population that are either dissatisfied, very dissatisfied with water quality.</p> <p>New definition: Percentage of population that are either satisfied very satisfied with water quality in rural network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Remove Male/female and Poor/non-poor disaggregations.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targets and actuals reported as satisfaction, not dissatisfaction. 2. Reporting on these disaggregations is logistically challenging and overly burdensome.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation studies
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change indicator name from Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts. <p>Old Name: Percentage disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts.</p> <p>New Name: Percent disbursed of water and sanitation studies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Change definition <p>Old definition: Total amount of all signed feasibility design and environmental contracts including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.</p> <p>New definition: Total amount of all signed contracts for studies including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Retire Common Indicator status.
Justification	Indicator does not actually measure feasibility and design – it measures non-technical assistance.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies

Modification Type	<p>1. Change indicator name from Value disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts.</p> <p>Old Name: Value disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts. New Name: Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies.</p> <p>2. Changing definition</p> <p>Old definition: Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility design and environmental contracts including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment.</p> <p>New definition: Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for studies including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment disbursed.</p> <p>3. Retire Common Indicator status.</p>
Justification	Indicator does not actually measure feasibility and design – it measures non-technical assistance.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies
Modification Type	<p>1. Change indicator name from Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts.</p> <p>Old Name: Value of signed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts. New Name: Value of signed water and sanitation contracts for studies.</p> <p>1. Changing definition</p> <p>Old definition: Total amount of all signed feasibility design and environmental contracts including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment.</p> <p>New definition: Total amount of all signed contracts for studies including resettlement action plans for water and sanitation investment disbursed.</p> <p>2. Retire Common Indicator status.</p>
Justification	Indicator does not actually measure feasibility and design – it measures non-technical assistance.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	MAHOT and SAAS sign MOU transitioning to independently operated/managed Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago
Modification Type	Retire indicator

Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”
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Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	GoCV ensures Multiple Municipal Utility(s) of Santiago island sufficient equity to support operations and working capital needs
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	Multiple Municipal Utility(s) created as an independent corporatized entity based on cost-of-service
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Activity 3: Infrastructure Grant Facility Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Incidence of diarrhea
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move to activity 3 2. Change definition <p>Old definition: The percentage of individuals reported as having diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Baseline reference: Tables 27-29 (Casos de afecções e doenças prioritárias notificadas por delegacias de saúde, 2010) of the Relatório Estatístico Anual, 2010 (pages 38-40)</p> <p>New definition: The percentage of individuals reported as having diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey</p>
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linked to FAS project 2. Remove extra text to better understand definition.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3

Indicator	Access to improved water supply						
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to activity 3 • Change definition • Change data source from MCA M&E-funded Gender Use Time Study to Inquérito Multiobjetivo Continuo (IMC) survey (2012), table 26. • Change responsible party from MCA-Cape Verde II, Cape Verdean Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) and UN Women to INE. • Changing target <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: The percentage of households in the MCC project area whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater.</p>						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better reflect project implementation. • Correct definition to align common indicator definition. • Clarify data source • Clarify responsible party • Adjust target based on revised baseline. The trend is based on economic viability study. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Access to improved water supply	Percentage	99.2 (2012)	99.2	99.2	100	100	100
Access to improved water supply (National Network)	Percentage	65,1 (2012)	66.1	67.1	70.9	72.9	75.9
Access to improved water supply (National Non Network)	Percentage	34.1 (2012)	33.1	32.1	29.1	27.1	24.1
Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island)	Percentage	97.20 (2012)	97.20	97.20	100.00	100.00	100.00
Access to improved water supply (Santiago Island - Network)	Percentage	59.00 (2012)	60.00	61.00	66.80	69.80	73.80

Modified							
Access to improved sanitation	Percentage	73.0 (2012)	72.0	72.0	78.0	83.0	89.0
Access to improved sanitation (National Network)	Percentage	21.0 (2012)	21.0	22.0	29.0	36.0	43.0
Access to improved sanitation (National Non Network)	Percentage	52.0 (2012)	51.0	50.0	49.0	47.0	46.0
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island)	Percentage	53.4 (2012)	53.40	53.40	55.40	59.40	64.40
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island Network)	Percentage	5.30 (2012)	6.30	7.30	15.30	22.30	30.30
Access to improved sanitation (Santiago Island Non Network)	Percentage	48.1 (2012)	47.1	46.1	45.1	43.1	42.1
Access to improved water supply (Male head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					
Access to improved water supply (Female head-of-household)	Percentage	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Time spent fetching water from home in last week on Santiago Island						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move to activity 3 2. Add target 3. Remove disaggregation Male/Female disaggregation 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better reflect the project implementation. 2. Previous monitoring only does not reflect progress done by IGF project implementation. 3. Remove disaggregation Male/Female disaggregation as INE does not collect this data. Only male/female head-of-household is collected, which is not useful to GSI. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Time spent fetching water from home in last week on Santiago Island	Hours	7.19 (2012)					1.13
Time spent fetching water from home in last week on Santiago Island (Urban)	Hours	6.87 (2012)					Monitor Only
Time spent fetching water from home in last week on Santiago Island (Rural)	Hours	8.02 (2012)					Monitor Only

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: The number of people who have completed training on hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.</p>
Justification	1. Correct definition to align common indicator definition.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3

Indicator	Value of IGF social fund (FAS)
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove male/female disaggregation 2. Change definition <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: Value of IGF Social Fund.</p>
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reporting on disaggregation would involve estimations, not actuals. 2. Remove extra text to better understand the definition.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value disbursed of IGF social fund (FAS)
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove male and female disaggregation 2. Change definition <p>Old definition: The value disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantage groups and poor households.</p> <p>New definition: The value disbursed of IGF Social Fund.</p>
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reporting on disaggregation would involve estimations, not actuals. 2. Remove extra text to better understand the definition.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percentage of disbursed of IGF social fund (FAS)
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change definition <p>Old definition: Percentage of the total amount of the IGF Social Fund disbursed to disadvantage groups and poor households/total value of facilities funds.</p> <p>New definition: The percentage of the total amount of IGF Social Fund disbursed.</p>
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove extra/text to better understand the definition.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Operation manual for the IGF approved by Cabo Verde MCA and MCC
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2
Indicator	GOCV contribution to the IGF
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator consolidated with other date indicators in “Number of reform milestones achieved.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: The value of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works using compact funds.</p> <p>New definition: 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.</p>
Justification	Correct definition to align with common indicator definition

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: The total value disbursed of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works using compact funds.</p> <p>New definition: The value disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.</p>

Justification	Correct definition to align with common indicator definition

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: The total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for feasibility and design of water and sanitation works using compact funds/the total value of all signed contracts for feasibility and design using compact funds.</p> <p>New definition: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments disbursed/ The total value of all signed contracts</p>
Justification	Correct definition to align with common indicator definition

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Value of signed water and sanitation construction works contracts
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: The value of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.</p> <p>New definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.</p>
Justification	Correct definition to align with common indicator definition

Indicator Modification Form	
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3
Indicator	Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts
Modification Type	<p>1. Change definition</p> <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: The total amount of all signed contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.</p>
Justification	Correct definition to align with common indicator definition

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	1. Temporary employment generated in water in sanitation construction contracts						
Modification Type	1. Change classification from level to cumulative 2. Reinstate common indicator status 3. Change target from "Monitoring only" to TBD.						
Justification	1. Indicator can be reported cumulatively without double counted 2. Target is forthcoming.						
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			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	Number	0					TBD
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Female)	Number	0					
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts (Male)	Number	0					

Indicator Modification Form							
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Definition: The number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.						
Justification	Monitor key component of FAS IEC.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices	Number	0			12,000	24,000	24,000
Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices (Male)	Number	0			5,880	11,760	11,760
Number of people sensitized to hygiene and sanitary best practices (Female)	Number	0			6,120	12,240	12,240

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Number of new water connections						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Number of new water connections under FAS project						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF/FAS projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Number	0			12,000	24,000	24,000
Number of new water connections (Male head-of-household)	Number	0			5,880	11,760	11,760
Number of new water connections (Female head-of-household)	Number	0			6,120	12,240	12,240

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Number of new sanitation facilities						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Number of new sanitation facilities under FAS project						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF/FAS projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Number of new sanitation facilities	Number	0			1200	1200	1200
Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections)	Number	0					

Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections - Female head-of-household)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Connections - Male head-of-household)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks - Female head-of-household)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Septic tanks - Male head-of-household)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing - Female head-of-household)	Number	0					
Number of new sanitation facilities (Plumbing - Male head-of-household)	Number	0					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Kilometers of water pipeline constructed						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Kilometers of water pipeline constructed as a result of FASA project						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Kilometers of water pipeline constructed construction contracts	Number	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Kilometers of pipeline constructed construction contracts (primary)	Number	0					
Kilometers of pipeline constructed construction contracts (secondary)	Number	0					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed as a result of FASA project						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed construction contracts	Number	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed construction contracts (primary)	Number	0					
Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed construction contracts (secondary)	Number	0					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Number of reservoirs constructed						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Number of reservoirs constructed.						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF/FAS projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Number of reservoirs constructed	Number	0		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 3						
Indicator	Number of pumping stations constructed						
Modification Type	1. New indicator Number of pumping stations constructed.						
Justification	Reporting progress on IGF/FAS projects implementation.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

Number of pumping stations constructed.	Number	0		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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CABO VERDE LAND MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROJECT

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Average household income on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	Add disaggregation (Urban/Rural) Update baseline Change data source from "IDRF 2014/2015" to "IDRF" Change reporting frequency from "End-of-compact and post-compact year 3" to "Baseline and post-compact year 3."						
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 2016 (Based on 2014/15 data)					
Modified							
Average household income on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	Remove targets.						
Justification	Remove targets and just monitor as highly unlikely to have bed capacity by end of compact as still in process of formalizing rights and then 3-4 years to establish hotels. We can monitor to understand trend but it is not an outcome that will be obtained prior to the end of compact						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							

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
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)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Number	7,995 (2012)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	5,217 (2012)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	121 (2012)				Monitor only	Monitor only
Bed-capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential (Sao Vicente)	Number	1,248 (2012)				Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Bed-nights capacity on islands of high tourism investment potential

Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	There is no development of bed nights. Bed nights are determined by occupancy rates and bed capacity, which are already captured

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove targets and replace with monitoring only 2. Change definition <p>Old definition: 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.</p> <p>New definition: Average percentage of beds occupied over the year, as calculated by average total beds occupied over the year divided by total bed capacity.</p>						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is too early to see results but more importantly hard to show linkages. 2. Corrected definition to better align with international definition, which is what the data collector (INE) uses. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential	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
Modified							
Hotel occupancy rate on islands of high tourism investment potential	Percentage	43.5 (2012)					Monitor only
Hotel occupancy rate (Sal)	Percentage	57.0 (2012)					Monitor only
Hotel occupancy rate (Boa Vista)	Percentage	82.0 (2012)					Monitor only
Hotel occupancy rate (Maio)	Percentage	12.0 (2012)					Monitor only
Hotel occupancy rate (São Vicente)	Percentage	23.0 (2012)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form

Date	May 2016
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update data sources to identify which data source covers which years. Original data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial" New data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022) Remove targets.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data sources updated to identify which data source covers which years. There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in tourism development not expected until post compact.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars	345,157,059 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Sal)	US Dollars	272,724,687 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	50,072,140 (2012)					Monitor only

Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (Maio)	US Dollars	961,170 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Tourism Sector (São Vicente)	US Dollars	21,399,060 (2012)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update data sources to identify which data source covers which years. Original data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial" New data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022) Remove targets. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data sources updated to identify which data source covers which years. There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in construction development not expected until post compact. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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	US Dollars	25,869,308 (2012)					28,520,912

Construction Sector (São Vicente)							
Modified							
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Total)	US Dollars	46,399,739 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Sal)	US Dollars	11,567,457 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	7,847,936 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (Maio)	US Dollars	1,115,037 (2012)					Monitor only
Annual Business Turnover for Construction Sector (São Vicente)	US Dollars	25,869,308 (2012)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Number of hotel establishments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update definition Original definition: 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. Modified definition: The total of tourism lodging establishments that provide for remuneration, accommodation and other services or support, with or without meals services, and aiming at a daily rental. Update data sources to identify which data source covers which years. Original data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" and "Recenseamento Empresarial" New data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022)
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change definition to align with the reporting entity's (INE) definition.

	<p>2. Data sources updated to identify which data source covers which years. There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover.</p>
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Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add disaggregations (Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Sao Vicente) Update data source Original: (A) MCC independent evaluator survey; (B) For ZDTI disaggregations, SDTIBM Modified: (A) MCC independent evaluator survey for non ZDTI; (B) For ZDTI disaggregations, SDTIBM for Maio and Boa Vista; Cabo Verde Investimento for Sal and Sao Vicente Update responsible party Original: MCC independent evaluator for non ZDTI Modified: MCC independent evaluator for non ZDTI; Cabo Verde Investimento and SDTIBM for ZDTI area
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregating by island as property values differ by island. Clarify data source, specifically to distinguish ZDTI and non-ZDTI data sources. Clarify data source, specifically to distinguish ZDTI and non-ZDTI data sources.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update target from TBD to monitoring only. Change frequency of reporting to remove "end of compact." Remove estimate of baseline delivery date. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring only as unlikely to see investments during compact period as need time between tenure improvements and investments. Timing and ability to report by island is dependent on final approved evaluation design report. Timing and ability to report by island is dependent on final approved evaluation design report. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Average annual investment by households in	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD

property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential							
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Sal)	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD
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
Modified							
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Sal)	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only
Average annual investment by households in property	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only

improvements and assets (Boa Vista)							
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Maio)	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (São Vicente)	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Tourism value added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove targets. Change disaggregation and remove Maio disaggregation. Original: Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente, Maio Modified: Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Vicente Change unit from US Dollars (millions) to US Dollars. Change baseline to account for change in unit. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring only as unlikely to see tourism investment change during compact due to time it takes to develop tourism. Post compact target assumed in ERR is 5% increase. Disaggregation by island is really by international airport due to how survey conducted. Maio is not captured due to no international airport there. Data is captured during one month Nov-April (High season) and during one month (May-Sept) in low season. Change unit to comply with MIS standard units. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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)
Modified							
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential	US Dollars	133,000,000 (2010)					Monitor only
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	US Dollars	TBD (2016)					Monitor only
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	US Dollars	TBD (2016)					Monitor only
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	US Dollars	TBD (2016)					Monitor only
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	US Dollars	TBD (2016)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Foreign Direct Investment						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change unit from US Dollars (millions) to US Dollars. 2. Change baseline to account for change in unit. 3. Change reporting frequency to from "End of compact and post-compact year 3" to "Annually during compact and post-compact." 4. Add disaggregation tourism/non-tourism. 5. Remove disaggregation Sal/Boa Vista/Maio/Sao Vicente 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change unit to comply with MIS standard units. 2. Change baseline to account for change in unit. 3. Reporting frequency changed to reflect availability of data. 4. Tourism/non-tourism disaggregation added to reflect availability of data and relevance to project outcomes. 5. Data not available by island. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							

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
Modified							
Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars	100,900,000 (2010)					Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (Tourism)	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only
Foreign Direct Investment (Non-tourism)	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Tourism Foreign Direct Investment (Nationwide)
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Indicator replaced by disaggregation of tourism disaggregation of Foreign Direct Investment indicator.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Domestic Investment						
Modification Type	New indicator (Reinstate previously retired indicator) with disaggregations Sal/Maio/Boa Vista/Sao Vicente.						
Justification	Indicator reintroduced with the intention of having the independent evaluator collect this data if no other source is available, due to its relevance in measuring project results.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Domestic Investment	US Dollars	TBD					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update data source Original data source: 2012 Business Census (IV Censo Empresarial Annual 2012) Modified data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022) Update reporting frequency Original: Annual as of Q8, End-of-compact and post-compact year 3 Modified: Annual as of Q4, during and post-compact Remove targets. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in tourism development not expected until post compact. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	6,409 (2012)					Monitor only

Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	Number	4,203 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	Number	1,006 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	Number	112 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	Number	1,088 (2012)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high construction investment potential						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update data source Original data source: 2012 Business Census (IV Censo Empresarial Annual 2012) Modified data source: "Inquérito Anual as Empresas" (2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) and "Recenseamento Empresarial" (2012/2017/2022) Update reporting frequency Original: Annual as of Q8, End-of-compact and post-compact year 3 Modified: Annual as of Q4, during and post-compact Remove targets. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adding male/female disaggregation to support a meaningful understanding of employment. There are 2 data sources as once every 5 years there is a census instead of a survey (2012 and next one 2017, 2022). The survey covers 95% of business turnover. The 5% is from small companies which are many but small turnover. Monitoring only during compact as changes in construction development not expected until post compact. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Persons employed in construction sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism	Number	1,198 (2012)	1,415	1,392	1,375	1,476	1,293

investment potential (Total)							
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
Modified							
Persons employed in tourism sector on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Number	1,198 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector (Sal)	Number	478 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector (Boa Vista)	Number	213 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector (Maio)	Number	46 (2012)					Monitor only
Persons employed in tourism sector (São Vicente)	Number	461 (2012)					Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change indicator name – remove quotations around key. 2. Change indicator definition – add “For Cabo Verde, the key transactions that will be tracked are sale, donations and green field investment.” 3. Change data source Original: Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)

	<p>Modified: Independent Evaluation, including using data from Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Change responsible party from MCA to Independent Evaluator. 5. Remove previous disaggregations (first-time registration/transfers) 6. Add disaggregation (Sales/Donations/Green field investment) 7. Add disaggregation (Municipal/Cadastral time; Registro Predial time) 8. Add target for green field disaggregation.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quotations were unnecessary. 2. Clarify what key transactions are in Cabo Verde now that they have been identified. 3. Clarify data source. 4. Clarify responsible party. 5. Disaggregation was outdated in light of new information about key transactions in Cabo Verde. 6. Sales, donations, and green field investment identified as key property transactions in Cabo Verde. 7. Disaggregation added to differentiate between islands that received LMITS 1 only and those who receive formalization and LMITS 2. 8. Previously, no target was identified.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Change in time for "key" property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Days	TBD					TBD
Modified							
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	Days	TBD					TBD
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sales)	Days	TBD					
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Donations)	Days	TBD					
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Green field investments)	Days	720					72

Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Municipal/Cadastral)	Days	TBD					
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Registo Predial)	Days	TBD					

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	Percentage change in time for property transactions						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change data source from MCA to Independent Evaluator Original: Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) Modified: Independent Evaluation, including using data from Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) Change responsible party from MCA to Independent Evaluator. Remove previous disaggregations (first-time registration/transfers) Add disaggregation (Sales/Donations/Green field investment) Add disaggregation (Municipal/Cadastral time; Registo Predial time) Update baseline. Add target for green field disaggregation. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify data source. Clarify responsible party. Disaggregation was outdated in light of new information about key transactions in Cabo Verde. Sales, donations, and green field investment identified as key property transactions in Cabo Verde. Disaggregation added to differentiate between islands that received LMITS 1 only and those who receive formalization and LMITS 2. Previously, no baseline was identified. Previously, no target was identified. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Percentage change in time for property transactions	Percentage	0					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Sales)	Percentage	0					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Donations)	Percentage	0					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Green field investments)	Percentage	0					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Municipal/Cadastral)	Percentage	0					90% reduction
Percentage change in time for property transactions (Registo Predial)	Percentage	0					90% reduction

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Percentage change in cost for property transactions
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Objective of project does not involve reducing cost of property transactions.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	World Bank Doing Business assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered (days)
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In indicator name, replace "Independent" with "World Bank Doing Business." 2. Change definition

	<p>Original: 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.</p> <p>Modified: The median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.</p> <p>3. Change unit from number to days.</p>
Justification	<p>1. Clarify independent assessor.</p> <p>2. Align more closely with World Bank definition.</p> <p>3. Unit in days is more specific.</p>

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal						
Indicator	World Bank Doing Business assessment of percentage change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered						
Modification Type	<p>1. In indicator name, replace “Independent” with “World Bank Doing Business.”</p> <p>2. Change definition</p> <p>Original: 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.</p> <p>3. Modified: Percentage change of the median duration that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.</p> <p>4. Change target.</p>						
Justification	<p>1. Clarify independent assessor.</p> <p>2. Align more closely with World Bank definition.</p> <p>3. Unit in days is more specific.</p> <p>4. Target should be 90% reduction and not 10% as 3 days is 90% reduction from 30 and same with goals of 90% reduction in independent assessment</p>						
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	0				10	10
Modified							
World Bank Doing Business assessment of percentage change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered	Percentage	0				90% reduction	90% reduction

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Volume of key property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential

Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change indicator name Original: Frequency of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential Modified: Volume of key property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential 2. Clarify definition to specify key transactions. Original: Average annual number formal property transactions and transfers on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential Modified: Average annual number of sales, donations and green field investments on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential 3. Remove from data source "(DGRNI Ministry of Justice Land Regulation Statistics)." 4. Change responsible party from MCA to DGRNI Ministry of Justice. 5. Remove previous disaggregation (transfers) 6. Add disaggregation (Sales/Donations/Green field investment) 7. Add disaggregation (Sal/Boa Vista/Maio/Sao Vicente)
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align with stakeholder reporting. 2. Update definition in light of new information about key transactions in Cabo Verde. 3. Clarify data source. 4. Clarify responsible party. 5. Disaggregation updated in light of new information about key transactions in Cabo Verde. 6. Sales, donations, and green field investment identified as key property transactions in Cabo Verde. 7. Island disaggregation is relevant to understand project implementation.

Activity 1: Legal and Institutional Foundations Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1
Indicator	Operating cost coverage
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	This is a complicated indicator, and there are more detailed financial issues that are not covered in this indicator.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1
Indicator	Legal and regulatory reforms adopted
Modification Type	Change responsible party from MAHOT to MCA
Justification	MAHOT is only one of a few ministries relevant for reforms

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1
Indicator	Adoption of initial "Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect
Modification Type	Add "initial" to indicator name.
Justification	Differentiate between the initial adoption and final adoption.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 1						
Indicator	Adoption of final" Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect						
Modification Type	New indicator						
Justification	Allows differentiation between initial and final adoption.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New							
Adoption of final" Operations Manual" for the Rights and Boundaries Activity fieldwork in full force and effect	Date						30Nov2017

Activity 2: Rights and Boundaries Activity

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2
Indicator	Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In indicator name, replace "on target islands" with "of Sal." Change definition Original: 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 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 "catastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported. Modified: Percent of targeted surface area of Sal that is incorporated into the land management information and transaction system including the total surface area of land inserted into cadastral predial. Surface area classified as "catastro diferido" (unresolved parcels) will also be disaggregated and reported.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Remove Sal/Boa Vista/Sao Vicente/Maio disaggregation and Legally Recognized/Unresolved parcels disaggregation. 4. Change data source from IEA reports to LMITS. 5. Change responsible party from NOSi to INGT.
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This indicator now only applies to Sal to reflect realities of project implementation. 2. Change definition to reflect realities of project implementation: Focuses more on the spatial goal of reaching and integrating as much of the targeted area as possible, understanding that not all of it will be "cadastro." 3. Remove disaggregations that no longer apply. 4. Correct data source. 5. Correct responsible party.

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Percent of targeted surface area on Sal incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percentage	0			60	100	100

Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Urban)	Percentage	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS) (Rural)	Percentage	0			TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2						
Indicator	Land rights formalized						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update end-of-compact target 2. Change data source from IEA reports to Conservatorio 3. Update responsibility party from NOSi to Conservatorio 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add in end-of-compact target 2. Correct data source and responsible party to reflect actual reporting. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Land rights formalized	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Household)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Commercial)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Other legal entity)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Sal)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Boa Vista)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Sao Vicente)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

Land rights formalized (Maio)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Urban)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Rural)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Male)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Female)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Joint)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Other)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
Land rights formalized	Number	0			Monitor only	11,250	34,074
Land rights formalized (Household)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Commercial)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Other legal entity)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Sal)	Number	0			Monitor only	11,250	11,250
Land rights formalized (Boa Vista)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	4,824

Land rights formalized (Sao Vicente)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	12,000
Land rights formalized (Maio)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	6,000
Land rights formalized (Urban)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Rural)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Male)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Female)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Joint)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Land rights formalized (Other)	Number	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2						
Indicator	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct definition to add "system)." at the end. 2. Remove urban/rural disaggregation 3. Update data source to LMITS 4. Update responsible party to INGT 5. Add targets. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct to align with Common Indicator definition. 2. Data not available in LMITS. 3. Update to align with actual reporting. 4. Update to align with actual reporting. 5. Add targets. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
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
Modified							
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	45,432
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Sal)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	15,000
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Boa Vista)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	6,432
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (Maio)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	8,000
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system (São Vicente)	Percentage	0			Monitor only	Monitor only	16,000
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

Indicator Modification Form

Date	May 2016						
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2						
Indicator	Conflicts successfully mediated						
Modification Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update baseline 2. Update data source from IEA reports to Casa de Directo monthly reports and responsible party to Casa de Directo. 						
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline updated from TBD 2. Update according to project implementation. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Conflicts successfully mediated	Number	TBD				Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
Conflicts successfully mediated	Number	0				Monitor only	Monitor only

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2016
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Activity 2
Indicator	Roll-out to other islands of high tourist investment potential
Modification Type	Retire indicator
Justification	Will happen based on Compact structure, no need to add burden to ME plan.

Annex III

Modifications to the Cabo Verde Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Original M&E Plan Dated February 21, 2013

M&E Plan Version 2 Approved December 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
Original							
National Poverty Incidence	Percentage	26.6 (2007)					Monitor only
Modified							
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"> • Change in indicator name and definition • Introduction of disaggregations • Introduction of annual targets for Aguas de Santiago (only) based on forecast annual targets provided by the Economic Viability Study • Change in data source and responsible party
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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) • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Value of implicit subsidy reduction	US Dollars	TBD (Q4)	Monitor Only				
Modified							
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"> Baseline, targets Disaggregations 						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Potable water service coverage disaggregated by networked and non-networked services for greater precision. Annual targets established for Santiago Island networked (Praia only) and non-networked (Praia only) services for monitoring performance. 						
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

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

Justification and ATAS) training plans

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

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
Original							
Water quality standards updated	Level			Q5 (29Feb14)			Q5 (29Feb14)
Modified							

Water quality standards updated	Date			Q5 (29Feb14)			Q5 (29Feb14)
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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
Original							
Strategic National Master Plan and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved by appropriate authorities	Level		Q4 (18Dec12)				Q4 (18Dec12)
Modified							
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
Original							
Incidence of diarrhea	Level	27.2 (Provisional 2010)					Monitor Only
Modified							
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
Original							
Time spent fetching water from home in last week	Hours	02-03 (Provisional 2010)					Monitor Only
Modified							
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"> • Baseline and Targets • Delete Disaggregation (IGF Intervention areas) • Add Disaggregations (Santiago Island Total, Network/non-Network) 						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing targets due to updated information. • Changing Baseline due to updated information. • Changing Indicator Classification • Disaggregations removed due to lack of availability of disaggregated data. 						
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"> • Baseline and Targets • Delete Disaggregation (IGF Intervention areas) • Add Disaggregations (Santiago Island Total, Network/non-Network) 						
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing targets due to updated information. • Changing Baseline due to updated information. 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							

Access to improved sanitation	Date	60 (2011)				TBD	TBD
Modified							
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					

Indicator Modification Form							
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
Original							
Industrial/commercial water consumption	Cubic/meters/month	TBD (ARE 2011)	Monitor Only				
Modified							
Industrial/commercial water consumption	Cubic/meters/month	17,927 (2013)	Monitor Only				

Indicator Modification Form	
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
Original							
Residential water consumption	Liters per capita per day	36.2 (Provisional 2010)	Monitor Only				
Modified							
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

Indicator Modification Form							
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
Original							

Household cost of water needs	USD/cubic meter	3.5 (2010)		Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only	Monitor Only
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Indicator Modification Form	
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							
Average recovery price of water for Aguas de Santiago	US\$ per cubic meter	3.26			3.08	3.13	3.19

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Operating cost coverage						
Modification Type	Update Baseline and targets Delete Disaggregation (Water and Sanitation)						
Justification	The calculation of operating cost coverage will be at the corporatized utility total service delivery level without distinction between the provision of water and/or sanitation services.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Operating cost coverage	Percentage	TBD (Q4)				TBD	TBD
Modified							
Operating cost coverage	Percentage	111				124	119

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	November 2015						
Project/Activity	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project, Activity 2						
Indicator	Continuity of service						
Modification Type	Delete disaggregations (Municipality, urban/rural, Network/non network) Add disaggregations (Residential/Institutional Commercial Industry) Update baseline and target						

Justification	Disaggregations deleted due to unavailability of relevant data.						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Continuity of service	Hours per day	TBD (Q8)			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
Continuity of service	Hours per day	6			8	11	13
Continuity of service (Male head-of-household)	Hours per day						
Continuity of service (Female head-of-household)	Hours per day						

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

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
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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
Modified							
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

Indicator Modification Form							
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"> 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. Updating targets with new information 						
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original							
Value disbursed of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	231,367.00 (609g)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
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

Indicator Modification Form							
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
Original							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	0	38.2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
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
Original							
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
Modified							
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
Original							
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
Modified							

Value disbursed of all signed technical advisory services and training contracts in support of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	US Dollars	0		4,448,500	8,226,000	11,764,000	12,022,000
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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

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.

Justification

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
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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

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
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

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
Original							
Percent disbursed of IGF Social Fund for disadvantages groups and/or poor households	Percentage	0		10	50	70	100
Modified							
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
 Justification as opposed to being hosted in MIS.

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

Indicator Modification Form	
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
Original							
Value of disbursed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							

Value of disbursed water and sanitation construction contracts	US Dollars	0		1,549,737	6,973,818	12,397,899	15,997,373
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Indicator Modification Form	
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
Original							
Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts	Percentage	0			TBD	TBD	TBD
Modified							
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

Added indicator to track/distinguish "feasibility and design" contracts from "construction" contracts.

Justification

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

Added indicator to track/distinguish "feasibility and design" contracts from "construction" contracts.

Justification

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
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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 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

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

Justification

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

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

Justification

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

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							
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
New							
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

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				
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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
Original							
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	US Dollars	TBD (Q8 30 Nov2014)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
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

Indicator Modification Form	
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
Original							
Average annual investment in household improvements and assets	US Dollars	TBD (Q4)					TBD
Modified							
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 improvements and assets (Sal)	US Dollars	TBD (Q13:31Mar16)					TBD
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
Original							
Tourism Value Added	US Dollars (millions)	133 (2010)			202	220	Greater than 5% increase in baseline trend
Modified							
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)

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

Original							
Foreign Direct Investment	US Dollars (millions)	100.9 (2010)					Monitor only
Modified							
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
New							
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
Original							
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
Original							
Increased employment in tourism sector	Number	TBD					1,239
Modified							
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
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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

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

Justification

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

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

Justification

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

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.

Justification

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Modified							
Change in time for "key" property transactions (days) in intervention	Days	TBD					TBD

island(s) of high tourism investment potential							
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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)

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.

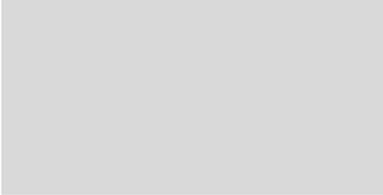
Justification

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

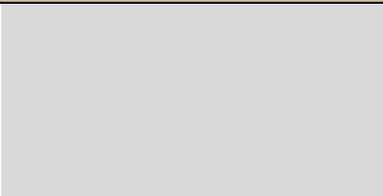
Date	November 2015
Project/Activity	Land Management for Investment, Program Goal
Indicator	Independent assessment of change in time for transfers of commercial property already registered
Modification Type	Change definition Update baseline Update target

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 commercial property already registered

Percentage 0



10

10

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	Percentage	TBD (Q12)				Monitor only	Monitor only

already registered (days)							
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
Original							
Stakeholders receiving formal on-the-job training or technical assistance regarding roles, responsibilities or new technologies	Number	N/A	Monitor only				
Modified							

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
New							
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
Original							
Percent of targeted surface area on targeted islands incorporated into the Land Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)	Percentage	TBD Q9 (28Feb2015)			100 (Sal)	TBD (Boa Vista, Sao Vicente Maio)	100
Modified							
Percent of targeted surface area on target islands incorporated into the Land	Percentage	0			60	TBD	TBD

Management Information and Transaction System (LMITS)							
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: Urban/rural
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
Original							
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
Modified							
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
Original							
Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system	Percentage	Q10 (31May 2015)			Monitor only	Monitor only	Monitor only
Modified							
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

Indicator Modification Form							
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

New							
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: Workplan for Finalizing Baselines and Targets for M&E Plan Amendment at the Next Board Meeting

Indicator Name	Missing information	Responsible Party	Expected Date
WASH Project			
People receiving training regarding roles and new responsibilities in support of WASH sector reform (ANAS, ARE and DNA)	1. Update targets	MCA-CV: Manager of Institutional Reform	10-Jun-16
Value of implicit subsidy for Aguas de Santiago	1. Correct baseline and targets.	ATAS	30-Jun-16
Non-residential water consumption (Institutional)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Non-residential water consumption (Tourism)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Average water tariff on Santiago Island	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Network)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Non-network)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Average water tariff on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	1. Update baseline	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Utility connection fee	1. Update baseline and targets	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Poor)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Value of time spent fetching water per week on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources	1. Baseline 2. Target	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Male head-of-household)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Total cost of water per liter from non-network sources (Female head-of-household)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Total Cost of Water per liter from Non-Network Sources (Poor)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Total Cost of Water per liter from Non-Network Sources (Non-poor)	1. Update baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Percentage of Households reporting Network Water as Primary Water Source on Santiago Island	1. Baseline 2. Target	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16

Annex IV: Workplan for Finalizing Baselines and Targets for M&E Plan Amendment at the Next Board Meeting

Indicator Name	Missing information	Responsible Party	Expected Date
WASH Project			
on Santiago Island (Male head-of-household)			
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Female head-of-household)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Poor)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Percentage of households reporting network water as primary water source on Santiago Island (Non-poor)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine	1. Need baseline and targets	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Water source)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Water network)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of water system covered by systematic monitoring for fecal coliform and residual chlorine (Point of use)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards.	1. Baseline and targets	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Water source)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Water network)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Percentage of the monitoring points that meet regulatory standards (Point of use)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV Environmental Manager	30-Jun-16
Collection Ratio	1. Reconfirm targets	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16

Annex IV: Workplan for Finalizing Baselines and Targets for M&E Plan Amendment at the Next Board Meeting

Indicator Name	Missing information	Responsible Party	Expected Date
WASH Project			
Non revenue water	1. Change targets to AdS business plan	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Non revenue water (Technical losses)	1. Change targets to AdS business plan	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Non revenue water (Administrative losses)	1. Change targets to AdS business plan	Aguas de Santiago	30-Jun-16
Access to improved water supply (Male head-of-household)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Access to improved water supply (Female head-of-household)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Access to improved sanitation (Male head-of-household)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Access to improved sanitation (Female head-of-household)	1. Baseline	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Incidence of diarrhea	1. Target	MCA-CV M&E	30-Jun-16
Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction contracts	1. Targets	MCA-CV FASA Director	30-Jun-16
Kilometers of water pipeline constructed	1. Target	MCA-CV FASA Director	30-Jun-16
Kilometers of sanitation pipeline constructed	1. Target	MCA-CV FASA Director	30-Jun-16
Number of reservoirs constructed.	1. Target	MCA-CV FASA Director	30-Jun-16
Number of pumping stations constructed	1. Target	MCA-CV FASA Director	30-Jun-16

Annex IV: Workplan for Finalizing Baselines and Targets for M&E Plan Amendment at the Next Board Meeting

Indicator Name	Missing information
Land Project	
Average household income on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Sal)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Sao Vicente)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Maio)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Male head-of-household)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Female head-of-household)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Rural)	1. Baseline
Average household income in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential. (Urban)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial ZDTI)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Commercial Non- ZDTI)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Non-Commercial Non- ZDTI)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Sal)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (Maio)	1. Baseline
Average ZDTI and Non-ZDTI land property value per square meter (São Vicente)	1. Baseline
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	1. Baseline
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Sal)	1. Baseline
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Average annual investment by households in property improvements and assets (Maio)	1. Baseline
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	1. Baseline
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Tourism Value Added on intervention islands of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	1. Baseline

Annex IV: Workplan for Finalizing Baselines and Targets for M&E Plan Amendment at the Next Board Meeting

Indicator Name	Missing information
Land Project	
Foreign Direct Investment (Tourism)	1. Baseline
Foreign Direct Investment (Non-tourism)	1. Baseline
Domestic Investment	1. Baseline
Domestic Investment (Sal)	1. Baseline
Domestic Investment (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Domestic Investment (Maio)	1. Baseline
Domestic Investment (São Vicente)	1. Baseline
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	1. Baseline and target
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sales)	1. Baseline and target
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Donations)	1. Baseline and target
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Green field investment)	1. Baseline
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Municipal/Cadastral)	1. Baseline and target
Change in time for key property transactions (days) in intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Registo Predial)	1. Baseline and target
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sales)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Donations)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Green field investment)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Sal)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Boa Vista)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (Maio)	1. Baseline
Volume of property transactions on intervention island(s) of high tourism investment potential (São Vicente)	1. Baseline

Annex V:
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 fully functional			Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment approved and published								Additional investment in the sector	Increased national access to clean, affordable water and sanitation services	*Percentage of national population with access to improved drinking water source
												Number of utilities corporatized		*Percentage national population with access to improved sanitation facility
	CNAS and ANAS operational	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				Value of Agriculture water subsidy							
	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									

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 VI:
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 Field Operations Manual Decreed (Conditions Precedent)		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				
Data access and manipulation protocols for land information and transaction system developed Registry and notary procedures manual developed Paper land records digitized (Ministry of Justice and Municipal) Legal text approving revised fee structure			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*	Average land property values per sq. meter		
Test of fieldwork methodology in Sal Sal Fieldwork Completed (Conditions Precedent) Roll out to other islands (as of year 3)			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			Increased Investment in Land and Value of Property	Average annual investment in household improvements and assets	Trend in bed capacity	Average household Income
				Strengthened Land Dispute Resolution Mechanisms		*Household land rights formalized through project*					*Stakeholders Trained*	Operating cost coverage	Trend in bed nights	

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