



Project Implementation Report

(1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

Project Title:	Sustainable Energy Access to Manage Water Resources: Addressing the Energy-water Nexus
GEF ID:	9812
UNIDO ID:	170001
GEF Replenishment Cycle:	GEF-6
Country(ies):	Cabo Verde
Region:	AFR - Africa
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs¹:	NA
Stand-alone / Child Project:	NA
Implementing Department/Division:	ENE / CTI
Co-Implementing Agency:	NA
Executing Agency(ies):	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Energy (MITE), Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ² (MAA); ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE); Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI), National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANAS)
Project Type:	Medium-Sized Project (MSP)
Project Duration:	36
Extension(s):	One (1)
GEF Project Financing:	USD 1,781,484
Agency Fee:	USD 169,241
Co-financing Amount:	USD 14,949,551
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	11/20/2018

¹ Only for **GEF-6 projects**, if applicable

² The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment is the former Ministry of Rural Development.

UNIDO Approval Date:	1/25/2019
Actual Implementation Start:	2/28/2019
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2023:	USD 1465549.94
Mid-term Review (MTR) Date:	2/4/2022
Original Project Completion Date:	8/28/2022
Project Completion Date as reported in FY22:	8/28/2023
Current SAP Completion Date:	8/28/2024
Expected Project Completion Date:	8/28/2024
Expected Terminal Evaluation (TE) Date:	3/1/2024
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2/28/2025
UNIDO Project Manager³:	Mr. Jossy Thomas, Industrial Development Officer

I. Brief description of project and status overview

Project Objective
<p>The overall goal of the project is to address existing barriers for RE and EE in water resource management and to strengthen existing promising trends and developments in the sectors. The project intends to carry out a series of components and activities that will lead to the market-based integration of Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) technologies in water resource management systems, with a particular focus on water pumping systems in rural areas and water desalination plants in urban centres throughout the country. These initiatives will provide the necessary catalytic support to create and sustain an environment that is conducive to promoting investments and adopting appropriate RE and EE technologies for water resource management system contributing to climate change mitigation and associated environmental and socio-economic benefits to Cabo Verde.</p>

Baseline
<p>Due to severe drought conditions, the domestic water consumption in Cabo Verde is still close to subsistence levels. At present, the country relies mainly on desalination using reverse osmosis technology in urban areas and pumping from the operational boreholes in rural areas, both of which requires a great</p>

³ Person responsible for report content

amount of energy at high costs which has been one of the main deterrents to increase water access. In fact, the utility companies in the country have by far the most expensive water tariffs in Africa. Furthermore, the last part of water transportation for domestic use in rural areas is done by women and children, who have to walk roughly 4 to 5 km of rugged and hilly terrain to the nearest water source to collect water. The scarcity of water resources and the lack of capital for infrastructure investment together with the weak "affordability" by customers have affected both the service provision in terms of hours per day and the drinking water quality in terms of meeting World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

The utility companies provide not only water but energy services, mainly in the urban regions of Cabo Verde. The installed capacity has been growing at a rapid pace and reached 156.5 MW in 2014. The utilities operate independent electric systems in 9 islands and produces electricity through mostly diesel plants (LFO and HFO), 5 wind farms and 3 solar power plants. As electricity production is largely dependent on diesel plants, which rely on expensive fuel imports, the price of electricity is the highest for the region at around US\$ 0.32/kWh. Almost 50% of the electricity demand comes from the domestic sector; the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors are responsible for about 38%; while ELECTRA's internal energy consumption which includes the energy intended for desalination plants represents about 18% of the total demand.

As the fuel and fuel transportation costs are expected to increase in the future, the utilities and the national government have been actively seeking to expand the share of renewables as well as to increase EE. In Cabo Verde, the integration of least cost RE and EE technologies has been considered a top priority due to the positive externalities produced in other sectors. In the last years and as a result of the government's efforts, EE gains have been experienced, especially in the building and domestic appliances sector, while the percentage of RE in the energy mix increased from 1.2% in 2010 to around 25% in 2014.

Taking into consideration the high cost of electricity and the heavy load that pumping systems and desalination plants place on the national grid, RE and EE are meant to play a decisive role in enhancing water accessibility in Cabo Verde. It is expected that cuts in energy costs and on-grid demand will have a direct impact on reducing the financial barriers to access drinking water and improving the sanitary conditions and comfort of the population.

At the policy and regulatory level, Cabo Verde has developed an ambitious programme for increasing energy access tapping on the available RE resources, mainly solar and wind. The country contains clear plans, policies and a regulatory framework in place concerning the energy sector and the RE subsector, including a Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) that aims to operationalise the Government Programme and which includes a National Programme for Energy Sustainability and the Water and Sanitation Programme that address energy-water nexus issues in the country. The country also has in place different policies and regulations in order to strength the management of water.

Nevertheless, the above policies and regulations historically have been developed rather independently from each other (energy and water) and thus lack a cross-cutting approach leading to integrated solutions. This has been/is even further reasoned in the geographic and regionally fragmented landscape of the Cabo Verde islands. The rising need of energy – in general as well as in particular in water production and distribution – and the need to transform the energy landscape towards a low emission economy requires the creation of a platform for continuous dialogue (bringing relevant stakeholders together) with the aim to develop, suggest and promote the market-based integration of water-energy (and land/food) approaches into the listed national policies and regulations. This will also stipulate the participation and integration of the private sector – through the ESCO approach – in the process. In that respect the project will develop/establish the policy and institutional framework conducive to the promotion of the energy-water nexus approach and the creation of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs).

Under the baseline scenario, the barriers would not be adequately addressed, thus providing a rationale for GEF involvement. This GEF/UNIDO project will coordinate and build upon the finding and lessons learnt from on-going projects and already implemented projects as well as fill in the gaps left from those, such

as increase cooperation amongst on-going and new projects and programmes that target energy-water nexus systems through building of a platform for discussions amongst stakeholders of sustainable energy-water nexus issues; cooperate and contribute to fill in the gaps of on-going projects; promote the inclusion of gender into the policies and regulations that will be developed as well as make recommendation on how to include it on already existing ones; demonstrate the feasibility and commercial viability of other RE technologies to be used in desalination systems; contribute to continue to build a curriculum for CERMI training materials in order to increase knowledge on issues related to renewable energy for water production and implementation and operation of ESCOs and; articulate between different financial mechanisms operating in the energy and water sector, thus making use of economies of scale through an integrated approach.

Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and select corresponding ratings for the current reporting period, i.e. FY23. Please also provide a short justification for the selected ratings for FY23.

In view of the GEF Secretariat's intent to start following the ability of projects to adopt the concept of adaptive management⁴, Agencies are expected to closely monitor changes that occur from year to year and demonstrate that they are not simply implementing plans but modifying them in response to developments and circumstances or understanding. In order to facilitate with this assessment, please introduce the ratings as reported in the previous reporting cycle, i.e. FY22, in the last column.

Overall Ratings⁵	FY23	FY22
Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) Rating	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
There is no change in ratings since the last reporting period. The project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.		
Implementation Progress (IP) Rating	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
There is no change in ratings since the last reporting period. The implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.		
Overall Risk Rating	Low Risk (L)	Low Risk (L)
There is no change in ratings since the last reporting period. There is still a probability of less than 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.		

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

⁴ Adaptive management in the context of an intentional approach to decision-making and adjustments in response to new available information, evidence gathered from monitoring, evaluation or research, and experience acquired from implementation, to ensure that the goals of the activity are being reached efficiently

⁵ Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and assure that the indicated ratings correspond to the narrative of the report

Please describe the progress made in achieving the outputs against key performance indicator's targets in the project's **M&E Plan/Log-Frame at the time of CEO Endorsement/Approval**. Please expand the table as needed.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicators	Baseline	Target level	Progress FY23
Component 1 – Establishment of policy and institutional frameworks conducive to the promotion of energy-water nexus approach and the creation of Energy Services Companies (ESCOs)				
Outcome 1.1: Energy-Water nexus and Energy Services Companies (ESCOs) approach integrated in relevant national policies and regulations				
Output 1.1.1: to discuss synergies between sustainable energy system and water resource management established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of “Nexus Platform” and “Websites” on sustainable energy-water nexus 2. Number of meetings of the “Nexus Platform “ 3. Number of Technical Assistance services provided 4. Number of Regulatory Framework Workshops conducted 5. Number of women integrating the Nexus Platform and 6. Number and percentage of women participating in the Policy and Regulatory Framework Workshops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Currently there is no team specifically dedicated to the development of policies and regulations aiming at the integration of sustainable energy in water resource management and market for ESCOs. 2. There is no platform to share available information on energy-water nexus potential and activities to interested stakeholders 3. No technical assistance (TA) services are in place to support potential developers of energy-water nexus projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nexus Platform and Website established. 2. Six (6) meetings of the Nexus Platform conducted (2) meetings per year) 3. Women are encouraged to actively participate and be involved in the Nexus Platform and in the Policy and Regulatory Framework Workshops. At least 40% of the participants are women. 4. At least two (2) Policy and Regulatory Framework Workshops conducted 5. Provision of TA services 	<p>During the March 2023 Project Steering Committee meeting, the PSC approved a general scope and concept of the Nexus Platform to be implemented, including the participation of the academic sector in the organizing and management of the platform alongside the MICE. Coordination and MICE have agreed with the University of Cabo Verde regarding the responsibilities of organizing, executing and hosting of annual “forum style” meetings between stakeholders for which an MoU and business plan is currently being drafted. A website for sharing of project information has been created and is hosted within the DNICE web portal.</p>

				Furthermore, the PSC approved in its March 2023 financial aid to MICE in implementing an online tool to approve, manage, and monitor ESCO projects in line with the legislation published in 2021 to regulate the establishment and operation of ESCOs and related projects.
Output 1.1.2: Recommendations to integrate the gender dimension into energy-water initiatives prepared and presented to decision makers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of modified, updated and/or new laws/guidelines integrating recommendations on how to mainstream the gender dimension into energy-water initiatives 2. Number of reports on how the integration of RE and EE in water resource management impacts gender roles 3. Number of Nexus Platform Meetings or Policy and Regulatory Workshops in which the integration of gender in sustainable energy-water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No baseline assessment on the integration of gender in the development /implementation of sustainable energy – water projects 2. No specific laws/guidelines including the gender dimension into energy-water initiatives exist in Cabo Verde 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment on the mutual interlinkages of RE, EE, water resource management and gender roles 2. Recommendations on how to integrate the gender dimension into energy-water initiatives 3. Presentation of the assessment results and recommendations to the Nexus Platform and at the policy and Regulatory Framework Workshops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gender related assessment and study has been concluded, with the submission of three drafts, the final one being the concluded report, and two presentations to the Project Steering Committee having taken place. Approval by the PSC of the study was granted in December 2021 and again in April 2022. The final report is published in the project website. 2. Recommendation for decision makers for increased

	initiatives was presented			<p>integration of women in the relevant sectors are part of the concluded gender analysis study.</p> <p>3. The resulting study and report were presented various times to relevant stakeholders and approved by the PSC as well as circulated to relevant stakeholders. The report is also published in the project website within the DNICE web portal.</p>
Output 1.1.3: Recommendations on how to improve the policy and regulatory environment to promote ESCOs approach in sustainable energy-water resource management projects developed and presented to decision makers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of modified, updated and/or new laws or regulations to promote ESCOs approach in sustainable energy-water resource management projects 2. Number of reports on how ESCOs can be created in Cabo Verde to support the development and implementation of sustainable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No gap analysis on the openness of the market for the development of ESCOs for sustainable energy-water initiatives 2. No specific laws/guidelines for the establishment of ESCOs nor incentives for these companies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gap analysis on the market instruments available for the development/implementation of ESCOs for energy-water initiatives. The analysis should consider the gender dimension. 2. Recommendations on how to improve the policy and regulatory environment to promote ESCOs approach in sustainable energy-water resource management. The recommendations should include the gender dimension. 3. Presentations of the gap analysis and recommendations to the Nexus Platform and/or at the Policy and Regulatory Framework Workshops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decree law 46-2021 pertaining to ESCOs, has been published since May of 2021 and regulates the activities of, well as provides strong incentives for, the creation of ESCOs. Further support has been requested, and granted by the PSC) by the government to the Project geared towards activities that will guarantee full operationalization of the

	<p>energy-water initiatives</p> <p>3. Number of Meetings held by the Nexus Platform to discuss the integration of ESCOs</p>			<p>regulating legislation.</p> <p>2. The Project and the government have been continuously and actively working with demonstration projects to incorporate ESCOs-like model, where possible, using the published regulations. However, due to the yet non-operationalization of the legislation, no ESCO can yet legally operate in full capacity.</p> <p>3. The government prior to the launch of the Project has conducted a full gap analysis, in order to create the above-mentioned legislative tool.</p>
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Component 2 – Build capacity to support the market integration of RE and EE technologies in water resources management

Outcome 2.1: Local capacity on energy-water nexus and ESCOs approach enhanced

<p>Output 2.1.1: Training material on how to integrate RE and EE technologies in water management system produced</p>	<p>1. Number of available trainings programmes on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p> <p>2. Number of available training material on the: integration of</p>	<p>1. No specific training programme or training materials available on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p>	<p>1. EE in water resource management developed and integrated into CERMI curriculum</p> <p>2. Training materials (gender-responsive) on integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p> <p>3. Two (2) technical manuals (gender-responsive) covering design, operation and maintenance of water</p>	<p>CERMI and its technical partners created all training materials as a service provider to the project with the corresponding materials having been approved by UNIDO.</p>
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	<p>RE and EE in water resource management</p> <p>3. Number of technical manuals covering design, operation and maintenance of RE based water management system</p>	<p>2. Insufficient capacity and knowledge among key players on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p>	<p>management system developed and available – one on RE based desalination plants and other on RE based water pumping systems.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.2: Training material on development and management of ESCOs and entrepreneurship produced</p>	<p>1. Number of available training programmes on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p> <p>2. Number of available training materials on the: integration of RE and EE in water resource management</p>	<p>1. No specific training programme or training materials available on entrepreneurship and ESCOs development , management and finance</p> <p>2. Insufficient capacity and knowledge among key players on entrepreneurship and ESCOs development , management and finance</p>	<p>1. Training programme entrepreneurship and ESCO development, management and finance developed and integrated into CERMI curriculum (gender-responsive).</p> <p>2. Training material on entrepreneurship and ESCO</p>	<p>All training materials were created by CERMI and its technical partners as a service provider to the project with the corresponding materials having been approved by UNIDO.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3: CERMI's staff and other institution's Staff trained using the programmes and modules produced in Output 2.1.1 and Output 2.1.2 on a train-the-trainer basis</p>	<p>1. Number of trained trainers on (i) integration of RE and EE in water resource management and on (ii) entrepreneurship and ESCOs development, management and finance</p> <p>2. Number and percentage of women participating in</p>	<p>Insufficient capacity and knowledge among key players on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management as well as on entrepreneurship and development and management of ESCOs</p>	<p>1. Twenty (20) trainers (CERMI's and other institutions' staff) trained by the Train-The-Trainers programme on (i) integration of RE and EE in water resource management or (ii) entrepreneurship and/or ESCO development, management and finance</p> <p>2. At least 40% of the trained trainers on (i) integration of RE and EE in water resource management or (ii) entrepreneurship and/or ESCO development, management and finance are women.</p>	<p>1. As of April 2023, all training of trainers' sessions have been administered using the created training materials.</p> <p>2. 45% of the participants in the training of trainers were women.</p>

	the Train-the-Trainers programme			
Output 2.1.4: 10 training sessions (5 for each module) are conducted by CERMI trained staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of training sessions carried out on integration of RE and EE in water resource management 2. Number of training sessions carried out on entrepreneurship and ESCO development, management and finance 3. Number and percentage of women participating in training activities 	Insufficient capacity and knowledge among key players on the integration of RE and EE in water resource management as well as on entrepreneurship and development and management of ESCOs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Five (5) training sessions (gender-responsive) on integration of RE and EE in water resource management 2. Five (5) training sessions (gender-responsive) on entrepreneurship and/or ESCO development, management and finance carried out 3. One hundred (100) market enablers (project proponents/organisations/technicians) trained on i) integration of RE and EE in water resource management or (ii) entrepreneurship and/or ESCO development, management and finance 4. At least 40% of the market enablers trained on (i) integration of RE and EE in water resource management or (ii) entrepreneurship and/or ESCO development, management and finance are women. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As of April 2023, all training of trainers' sessions have been administered using the created training materials. 2. Roughly, 50 people participated in the dissemination trainings. 3. 23% of the participants in the dissemination trainings were women.
Component 3 – Demonstration and scaling up investment in projects focused on the use of RE and EE in water resource management systems				
Outcome 3.1: Private investment in projects addressing the energy-water nexus increased – implementation of at least 3.6MW of sustainable energy-water investment projects				
Output 3.1.1: ESCOs approach and tailored financial mechanism developed and used to support demonstration projects integrating RE and EE in water pumping and desalination systems to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity installed of sustainable energy (RE and EE) water nexus projects 2. Number of tailor-made financing instruments designed and implemented to support energy-water nexus projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very few sustainable energy-water nexus investment projects implemented 2. No ESCO model adopted for sustainable energy-water nexus projects 3. No specific financial 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ESCO approach designed and implemented – at least two (2) energy-water nexus investment projects use ESCO approach 2. Financial mechanism (gender-responsive) for energy-water nexus projects implemented – at least four (4) of the implemented energy-water nexus projects use the established financial mechanism 3. Successful implementation of (gender-responsive) sustainable energy-water 	<p>In December 2020, MITE and UNIDO celebrated a contract for the execution by MITE of activities pertaining to PC3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given that the current legislation to regulate and manage ESCOs has not been fully operationalized,

<p>achieve around 1.6 MW of installed capacity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Number of energy-water nexus investment projects that use ESCOs models 4. Number of energy-water nexus investment projects that use the tailor-made financial mechanism 5. Percentage of energy-water nexus audited projects (number of audited projects over total number projects installed) 6. Percentage of energy-water nexus projects whose audited results were publicly disseminated (by any means of communication) 7. Number of infographics available on energy-water nexus sector and project opportunities 8. Number of workshops, seminars and exposure visits to the energy-water nexus investment projects 9. Number of events (meetings/foru 	<p>mechanism available to promote sustainable energy-water nexus projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. No infographics available on the energy-water sector and its opportunities 5. There is few information on establishment and advantages of PPP to develop energy-water nexus projects 	<p>nexus investment projects – 3.6MW of RE and EE projects associated with water resource management system implemented</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 100% of the installed demonstration projects are audited 5. 100% of the installed demonstration project results are publicly disseminated 6. At least three (3) events that can take the form of workshops/seminar with exposure visits are carried out 7. Three (3) infographics prepared on the energy-water sector and its opportunities 8. Two (2) meetings/forums on promotion of investment in energy-water nexus initiatives and PPPs 	<p>ESCOs cannot yet legally operate in the country in full capacity. However, one completed demonstration project was implemented using ESCOs-like model in that the implementing entity was licensed to sell the resulting water, as opposed to selling the RE electricity which is not yet legal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. \All implemented projects presented own funds, or equity from partners within proposals to the Nexus Project. 3. 40 projects proposals (total approximate capacity of 6.5 MW) were received by the Project for analysis. Only 20 (total approximate capacity of 3.2 MW) were identified to have the potential for receiving technical and financial support from the Project. 4. Five of the identified projects have fully
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	<p>ms) carried out to promote investment in energy-water nexus initiatives and PPPs</p>			<p>implemented (1.5 MW) and a further A further seven projects (406 kWp) are under implementation, the remaining projects continue under due diligence/formulation of acceptable proposals/obtention of licenses and other documents, etc.</p> <p>5. Due to the uncertainty and irregularity of other financial sources for project implementation, the MITE has given priority to providing necessary conditions for ESCOs which the government believes will be able to more easily raise funds for projects, including from the commercial banks.</p> <p>6. Five of the completed demonstration projects have been fully inspected and monitored.</p> <p>7. Two (2) out of five (5) projects have complete case studies, which have been disseminated.</p> <p>8. One (1) out of three (3)</p>
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				<p>dissemination events have been conducted.</p> <p>9. All infographics have been developed, published and updated in the project web page.8. 1 out of 2 promotional meetings/seminars have been conducted.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2: Investment projects using ESCOs approach and tailored financial mechanism implemented to reach about 2MW of installed capacity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity installed of sustainable energy (RE and EE) water nexus projects 2. Number of tailor-made financing instruments designed and implemented to support energy-water nexus projects 3. Number of energy-water nexus demonstration projects that use ESCOs models 4. Number of energy-water nexus investment projects that use the tailor-made financial mechanism 5. Percentage of energy-water audited projects (number of audited projects over total number 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very few sustainable energy-water nexus demonstration projects implemented 2. No ESCO model adopted for sustainable energy-water nexus projects 3. No specific financial mechanism available to promote sustainable energy-water nexus projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ESCO approach designed and implemented – at least one (1) energy-water nexus demonstration projects use an ESCO approach 2. Financial mechanism (gender-responsive) for energy-water nexus projects designed and implemented – at least one (1) of the implemented energy-water nexus demonstration projects uses the established financial mechanism 3. Successful implementation of sustainable energy-water nexus demonstration projects –around 1.6MW of RE and EE projects associated with water resource management system implemented during the 1st Phase of the project 4. 100% of the installed demonstration projects are audited. The audits will consider gender-dimensions. 5. 100% of the installed demonstration project results are publicly disseminated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One (1) demonstration project has been implemented using a similar approach to ESCOs. A full ESCOs project cannot be implemented before the operationalization of the ESCOs legislation. 2. MITE has prioritized creating conditions for ESCOs rather than implementing the financial mechanism as per the PRODOC.

	<p>projects installed)</p> <p>6. Percentage of energy-water nexus projects whose audited results were publicly disseminated (by any means of communication)</p>			
<p>Output 3.1.3: Workshop, seminars and exposure visits organized to discuss and promote public private investment partnerships to accelerate the deployment of sustainable energy-water nexus projects</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of infographics available on energy-water nexus sector and project opportunities 2. Number of workshops, seminars and exposure visits to the energy-water nexus investment projects 3. Number of events (meetings/forums) carried out to promote investment in energy-water nexus initiatives and PPPs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No infographics available on the energy-water sector and its opportunities 2. There are no activities for the promotion of sustainable energy-water nexus projects 3. There is few information on establishment and advantages of PPP to develop energy-water nexus projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least three (3) events that can take the form of workshops/seminar with exposure visits are carried out 2. Three (3) infographics prepared on the energy-water sector and its opportunities 3. Two (2) meetings/forums on promotion of investment in energy-water nexus initiatives and PPPs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One (1) of three (3) events have been conducted. 2. All infographics created and published. 3. One (1) of two (2) promotional events has been conducted.

III. Project Risk Management

1. Please indicate the overall project-level risks and the related risk management measures: (i) as identified in the CEO Endorsement document, and (ii) progress to-date. Please expand the table as needed.

Describe in tabular form the risks observed and priority mitigation activities undertaken during the reporting period in line with the project document. Note that risks, risk level and mitigations measures should be consistent with the ones identified in the CEO Endorsement/Approval document. Please also consider the project's ability to adopt the adaptive management approach in remediating any of the risks that had been sub-optimally rated (H, S) in the previous reporting cycle.

	(i) Risks at CEO stage	(i) Risk level FY 22	(i) Risk level FY 23	(i) Mitigation measures	(ii) Progress to-date	New defined risk ⁶
1	Proposed strategy for addressing the energy-water nexus is not articulated to the national policy	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The project integrates activities to provide support to the integration of the findings on national strategies. the GEF/UNIDO project Output 1.1.1 will establish a national platform (Nexus Platform) to continuously discuss the energy-water nexus among key stakeholders and to make information available on the activities and progress achieved by the different project components to the interested stakeholders and the public in general (project's Website). The project has already identified partner public institutions and will ensure that their representatives provide full support throughout the project implementation and beyond.	Proposed strategy for addressing the energy-water nexus is not articulated to the national policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	RE systems are not technically viable in water management and the business model proposed does not allow beneficiaries to invest in the technology	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The GEF/UNIDO project actively seeks to promote systems that have been promoted in the country and by UNIDO in similar environments and countries. The project also integrates in PC2 training programmes to establish the	The Project Steering Committee has discussed this issue during its first meeting, and recommended that, due to the critical situation regarding access to water	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁶ New risk added in reporting period. Check only if applicable.

				<p>required skills to provide operation and maintenance services for these types of technologies. Moreover, the demonstration projects selected encompass and pay a great attention to the integration and demonstration of operation and maintenance activities. Moreover, under PC3, operation and maintenance support will be integrated into the financial mechanism to mitigate any potential technology risk. ESCOs models to ensure these services will be considered in the implemented projects as needed.</p>	<p>in the country, the project promote technology proven worldwide and/or proven at the national level. The country has some experience with stand-alone systems, as well as large amounts of RE integration in the grids, and therefore training materials are being prepared to focus on technical, financial and entrepreneurial issues regarding RE in water management and ESCOs to mitigate technological risks.</p>	
3	<p>Delay in commissioning of demonstration and replication projects and availability of results</p>	<p>Low risk (L)</p>	<p>Low risk (L)</p>	<p>International experts/companies with demonstrated and successful past experience. Only mature and proven small to medium scale RE technologies are being proposed to be installed as demonstration projects. Capacity building and enabling activities will pay special attention to further defining the existing baseline in order to develop effective tailored</p>	<p>Delay in commissioning of demonstration and replication projects and availability of results</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

				<p>and well-targeted training programmes and curricula.</p> <p>The status of projects will be regularly reviewed and any necessary corrective steps will be promptly taken. Demonstration project results and lessons learnt will be widely disseminated.</p>		
4	Sector stakeholders do not participate/engage actively in the project	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	<p>The Project Website that will be established under Output 1.1.1 will ensure that information on the energy-water initiatives and on the project activities, progress and project results are disseminated. Stakeholders will be consulted/involved during the implementation of the project activities. PC1 contemplates the execution of 3 workshops to present the findings of PC1 and update stakeholders on the project/progress. PC2 will build the capacity of stakeholders in the areas of RE and EE applied to water resource management systems and in entrepreneurs' and ESCOs. PC3 will develop and ESCO model and implement sustainable energy-water nexus projects with public and</p>	Sector stakeholders do not participate/engage actively in the project	<input type="checkbox"/>

				<p>private institutions in the country. A well-structured national results dissemination campaign demonstrating the viability of the demonstration projects and ESCO models adopted and outlining the opportunities during project implementation combined with an active dialogue and involvement of associations at the national and local level during the whole project duration will ensure the desired stakeholder response to the project</p> <p>Due to issues involving access to water being a top priority of the government and of the country, major sector stakeholders are currently actively participating in the project, either through its Steering Committee, project development and financing mechanism. Training tools and nexus business plan are currently in development.</p>		
5	Reluctance or lack of interest in the project activities from stakeholders regarding the active promotion of	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	A thorough gender responsive communication strategy that will ensure stakeholders involvement at all levels, with special regard to involving	Reluctance or lack of interest in the project activities from stakeholders regarding the active promotion of	<input type="checkbox"/>

	gender equality			women and men, as well as, CSOs and NGOs promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW), and the inclusion of ICIEG and UN Women in the development of some of the activities in the project will ensure the desire women engagement in the project activities. The demonstration projects also integrate mitigation measures to promote gender equality, create a culture of mutual acceptance, and maximize the potential contribution of the project to improving gender mainstreaming in the energy field. Gender specific targets and indicators have been established for the different project activities in the Projects Result Framework.	gender equality	
6	Finance institutions do not partner in business models developed for beneficiary's access to financing	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Early dialogue with grant/funds/financial providers will be initiated. The financial mechanism will be fully established, having into account the financial instruments existent in the country, which will enable the access to finance for small scale promoters at	Finance institutions do not partner in business models developed for beneficiary's access to financing	<input type="checkbox"/>

				<p>affordable interest rates.</p> <p>One of the key advantages to invest in RE is the offset of either grid electricity or diesel fuel – both of which are very expensive. In fact, a big percentage of the cost of the water in Cabo Verde is related to the necessary use of energy for desalination and/or water pumping. As part of the training in PC2 life cycle analysis will be taught to show the lifetime benefits of RE projects, particularly in a volatile fossil fuel market. Moreover, as part of PC1 a study will be carried out to demonstrate the impact on the water production costs of the use of RE instead of traditional fuels (grid electricity/diesel). Demonstrating these benefits is expected to lead to further investment in RE projects associated with water resource management infrastructure.</p> <p>For the scale-up of demonstration projects additional technical assistance will be provided to help the projects take off the ground. Training will also be provided to local financial institutions so that they fully understand the risks</p>	
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				and benefits of RE projects and the establishment of ESCO and provide appropriate financial mechanisms for both.		
7	Low prices of oil / continued low prices of oil make RE projects and business not viable	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The criteria used on the project to show the attractiveness of RE systems do not only focus on cost savings but include other aspects such as energy independence and reliability of supply, as well as, local and global environmental benefits. In all projects to be implemented under PC3 and analysis of the cost of the RE vs conventional energy system will be undertaken. Moreover, in PC1 the impact on the water production cost from the shift from traditional fuels to RE will be <u>analysed</u> .	Low prices of oil / continued low prices of oil make RE projects and business not viable	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Negative impacts of project activities on local communities' e.g. decrease of revenues from sales of diesel intended for water pumping systems	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	ESMP developed. This plan will be implemented through the implementation of the GEF/UNIDO project. In all project implemented in PC3 the environmental and social impacts will be identified and corrective/mitigation measures appointed to be implemented.	Negative impacts of project activities on local communities' e.g., decrease of revenues from sales of diesel intended for water pumping systems	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Climate change risks / Water supply especially	Moderate risk (M)	Moderate risk (M)	During the project implementation as well as during the scaling-up phase	Climate change risks / Water supply especially	<input type="checkbox"/>

	ground water could be affected by climate variability			continuous climate change analysis will be performed and if necessary, mitigation strategies developed.	ground water could be affected by climate variability	
10	Social and Gender Risk	Moderate (M)	Moderate (M)	<p>To mitigate this risk the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men, and ensure stakeholder involvement at all levels, with special regard to involving both women and men, as well as CSOs and NGOs promoting GEEW, and gender experts. This shall mitigate social and gender related risks, promote gender equality, create a culture of mutual acceptance and understanding, and maximize the potential contribution of the project to improving gender equality in the energy field.</p> <p>To attract qualified female candidates to the project, adequate and gender responsive communication strategy will be carried out by reaching out to women's groups and associations, while also making trainings and workshops accessible for women, e.g., by providing safe transport, offering</p>	Social and Gender Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>

				childcare, offering trainings at suitable times for women when children are in school and day-care, etc. If necessary and in the scope of the project additional bridging courses for women will be considered, developed and implemented to empower women.		
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2. If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks and improve the related risk rating. Please also elaborate on reasons that may have impeded any of the sub-optimal risk ratings from improving in the current reporting cycle; please indicate actions planned for the next reporting cycle to remediate this.

NA

3. Please indicate any implication of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the progress of the project.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic at least one PC3 demonstration project promoter has lowered their co-funding participation in order to channel the funds towards pandemic mitigation efforts in the community. Several other PC3 projects have delayed project implementation or due diligence phases due to restrictions. The pandemic has had a severe impact on co-funding by other institutions and organisations which had previously pledged funds and, aside from in-kind contributions from some entities, mainly MITE, no project co-funding has been confirmed, thus limiting available funds for demonstration projects. Also due to restriction, some meetings and deliverables were delayed.

4. Please clarify if the project is facing delays and is expected to request an **extension**.

1. Delays related to institutional arrangements
 Due to elections beginning of 2019 and changes in Focal Points in Cabo Verde, the set-up of the Project Management Unit and hence the start of the implementation has been postponed by 12 months.

2. Delays related to COVID-19 pandemic
 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the communication between UNIDO and relevant stakeholders was jeopardized. Furthermore, the execution of activities, primarily pertaining to PC2 and PC3 were directly affected as training exercises and constitution of the nexus platform were not possible during the period of 2020 and 2021.

For the reasons mentioned above, a 1-year project extension with requested and endorsed by the PSC members to extend the closure date to 24th August 2024. The extension was granted.

5. Please provide the **main findings and recommendations of completed MTR**, and elaborate on any actions taken towards the recommendations included in the report.

Delays in PC1 and 2 are moderate but delays in PC 3 are significant and require extension of project. In regards to PC3, given the project structure, it does not seem possible to find advanced projects with the desired characteristics, so this component will have to be reconsidered.

Important points contributing to the delay of the project:

- difficulty of realising the idea behind CP1, especially the Nexus Platform as presented in the PRODOC given the great deal of stakeholder involvement and at a high level of decision-making, which is a complex task and difficult to accomplish in the context of Cabo Verde.
- The strategy of the PC2 service provider, CERMI, to hire external experts for its activities and maintain a scarce staff structure, raises not only organisational problems, but also concerns in terms of costs and implementation capacity.
- The targets of CP3 are in question given that projects are needed at an advanced stage to be able to be implemented rapidly. Projects which need technical and financing support tend to be at the design phase and these are the types of projects applying for the project grant.

IV. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

1. As part of the requirements for **projects from GEF-6 onwards**, and based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

- Category A project
- Category B project
- Category C project

(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not escalated to Category A or B).

	E&S risk	Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period	Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period
(i) Risks identified in ESMP at time of CEO Endorsement	Impact of RE installations (solar PV systems, wind turbines and ocean/desalination plant) on visual aesthetics (if any)	Assessment of visibility of RE installations from different ground locations to ensure minimal visibility and blockage of natural views and access (beach, etc.). Additionally, an ESMP permit or statement by the National Directorate of Environment is required as part the due diligence conducted on all PC3 demonstration project proposal.	Photographic comparison of before and after

	<p>The construction of RE installations affect the wildlife habitat, flora and fauna (birdlife, marine/ fish population, marine algae, seawater quality, etc.)</p>	<p>Assessment of the project's impact on wildlife habitat, flora and fauna is considered. Also, an approval by the entity regulating groundwater (ANAS), including the risks of over extraction, is required as part the due diligence conducted on all PC3 demonstration project proposal.</p> <p>ANAS is also a member of the Project Steering Committee and analysis each project prior to its approval.</p>	<p>As per wildlife assessment and mitigation plan if required</p>
	<p>The construction of RE installations affects the quality of ground-water due to over-exploitation of scarce water resources</p>	<p>Assessment of the project's impact on ground-water quality is considered.</p>	<p>As per ground-water quality assessment and mitigating plan. Additionally, an approval by the entity regulating groundwater (ANAS), including the risks of over extraction, is required as part the due diligence conducted on all PC3 demonstration project proposal.</p>
	<p>Personnel is not acquainted with the operation and maintenance of new equipment</p>	<p>All staff involved will receive training on the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the RE systems installed</p>	<p>Physical inspection and O&E training</p>
	<p>The construction and operation of RE installations (especially wind turbines) impacting human quality of life through e.g. noise or vibration</p>	<p>Assessment of the project's impact on human quality of life assessed and considered.</p>	<p>Assessment and comparison of respective parameters (dB measurement, vibrations) before and after and mitigation plan f required</p>

(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)	NA	NA	NA
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V. Stakeholder Engagement

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes** regarding engagement of stakeholders in the project (based on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent document submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval).

Given the time elapsed between project development and project launch, the project has seen some contributing partners retracting or limiting their involvement due to lack of funds of resources. The project and its government counterpart have met with alternative partners (such as Águas de Rega) with the aim of identifying new sources of co-funding. In 2022, some main partners (such as ECREEE and CV Trade Invest) have reopened dialogue with the project regarding potential participation and support, however, not with the same pledged engagement as provided prior to COVID-19.

On 16th March 2023, the project held a PSC meeting in Cabo Verde to discuss among things, the project activities and get stakeholders' feedback and guidance. During the meeting, the Project Steering Committee approved the allocation of an amount up to USD 10,000 derived from the Component 1 budget to DNICE for the implementation of the SIGSE Platform. The approval of the allocation of this fund was conditioned to the implementation of the platform being carried out within the timeline of the Energy-Water Nexus Project and to the submission of documents proving its execution.

2. Please provide any feedback submitted by national counterparts, GEF OFP, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

In various forms of communications (case studies, information bulletins, speeches, etc.) promoters of the demonstration projects have indicated satisfaction with the project and the impact it has had in promoting and facilitating the use of renewable energy in water production and the main benefit of lowering the cost of water production.

3. Please provide any **relevant stakeholder consultation** documents.

- Project Steering Committee minutes (16th March 2023).

VI. Gender Mainstreaming

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please report on the **progress** achieved **on implementing gender-responsive measures** and **using gender-sensitive indicators**, as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval (in the project results framework, gender action plan or equivalent),.

Although gender is considered in the water sector and several analyses are conducted by ICIEG and ANAS on the impact of the water and sanitation sector on gender, the energy sector did not have prior analysis

of the impacts of the sector on gender nor indicators or clear recommendations or policies/strategies addressing it. The gender focused activities (data-collection and assessments) within the project have been completed and circulated to relevant stakeholders which is intended to aid in analysis and integration of the policies/regulations/incentives of both sectors so that gender analysis and recommendations are taken on board.

This project will monitor gender-related indicators in order to follow up the percentage of women involvement in sustainable energy-water nexus initiatives. Women will be encouraged to participate in the different project activities and their participation will be tracked.

It is expected that social and economic benefits from the implementation of sustainable energy-water nexus initiatives will be shared equally by male and female workers in the respective sectors. Direct creation of jobs is an important opportunity that could benefit both men and women. Women often have a predominant role to sustain smallholder economies and are the ones that spend more time in water collection activities, therefore the project may benefit such women.

In addition, there are benefits in terms of water quality improvement and water availability for both consumption and sanitation purposes, which will impact directly on women and children, who more frequently stay at home and suffer higher negative impacts from lack of sanitation and/or from consumption of poor-quality water.

A gender specialist consultant had been hired and carried out a comprehensive survey of the relevant existing instruments (legislations, policies, funding, budgets, etc.) with the help of ANAS, DNICE, CERMI, utilities and various other stakeholders in the sector, including private entities. The data was analyzed and recommendations for interventions aimed at improving women's intervention and participation in all functional areas of the water and energy sectors were developed. The document, **Report on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy-Water Nexus Initiatives**, was presented to the PSC in 2021 and 2022 and approved. The final version was shared with the PSC and other stakeholders, and the document published on the project's web page within DNICE's energy portal.

VII. Knowledge Management

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please elaborate on any **knowledge management activities / products**, as documented at CEO Endorsement / Approval.

Two training manuals were developed and approved by the PSC: (1) concerning the integration of RE and EE technologies in water production systems and (2) concerning entrepreneurship in general and the creation and management of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in specific.

2. Please list any **relevant knowledge management mechanisms / tools** that the project has generated.

The project developed a report **on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy-Water Nexus Initiatives**. The report was presented to the PSC in 2021 and 2022 and approved. The final version was shared with the PSC and other stakeholders, and the document published on the project's web page within DNICE's energy portal.

Two training manuals were developed and approved: (1) concerning the integration of RE and EE technologies in water production systems and (2) concerning entrepreneurship in general and the creation and management of ESCOs in specific

VIII. Implementation progress

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes achieved/observed** with regards to project implementation.

PC1 – Establishment of a National Nexus Platform to discuss synergies between sustainable energy system and water resources management – not completed. The task aims to create a structure that will function after the end of this project and that will bring together the relevant parties annually (membership structure similar to the current PSC) that will allow discussion and continuous improvements to do with the promotion of the energy-water nexus and develop additional policy and institutional recommendations. To ensure the sustainability of the platform, the PSC has approved a structure for the platform that sees it being held as an annual forum, inviting relevant stakeholders to discuss the achievement, challenges and annual tasks to improve conditions for the Nexus and promote continuous gender integration. The PSC approved the involvement of the academic sector, through the University of Cabo Verde, which will be the main entity, guided and supported by the MITE, to organize the annual events, create the documentation as well as monitor tasks and responsibilities throughout the year. A business plan will be created in order to guarantee necessary annual funding and to establish the scope and responsibilities. An MoU is being drafted to be signed between MITe and UniCV for this purpose.

PC2 – As of April 2023, all training of trainers as well as all dissemination trainings pertaining to the Project were completed and the service providers’ final report submitted for UNIDO analysis and approval.

PC3 – To date, 40 projects proposals (total approximate capacity of 6.5 MW) have been received by the Project for analysis. Only 20 (total approximate capacity of 3.2 MW) were identified to have the potential for receiving technical and financial support from the Project.

Five of the identified projects have fully implemented (1.5 MW) and a further seven projects (406 kWp) are under implementation, the remaining projects continue under due diligence stage/formulation of acceptable proposals/obtention of licenses and other documents, etc. **PC4** – Mid-Term review concluded in April 2022, and the project team is continuously monitoring the project progress through periodic reporting.

2. Please briefly elaborate on any **minor amendments**⁷ to the approved project that may have been introduced during the implementation period or indicate as not applicable (NA).

Please tick each category for which a change has occurred and provide a description of the change in the related textbox. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Results Framework	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Components and Cost	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Management	NA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Schedule	<p>A 1-year project extension with requested and endorsed by the PSC members to extend the closure date to 24th August 2024. The extension was granted for the following reasons:</p> <p>1. Delays related to institutional arrangements</p>

⁷ As described in Annex 9 of the *GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines*, **minor amendments** are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5%.

		Due to elections beginning of 2019 and changes in Focal Points in Cabo Verde, the set-up of the Project Management Unit and hence the start of the implementation has been postponed by 12 months. 2. Delays related to COVID-19 pandemic Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the communication between UNIDO and relevant stakeholders was jeopardized. Furthermore, the execution of activities, primarily pertaining to PC2 and PC3 were directly affected, as training exercises and constitution of the nexus platform were not possible during the period of 2020 and 2021.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity Category	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Project Objective Change	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safeguards	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk Analysis	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase of GEF Project Financing Up to 5%	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-Financing	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Location of Project Activities	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	NA

3. Please provide progress related to the financial implementation of the project.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total project budget is USD 1,781,484. • Total project's expenditure is USD 1,604,777 • Available Fund is USD 315,934

IX. Work Plan and Budget

1. Please provide **an updated project work plan and budget** for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

Outputs by Project Component	2022				2023				2024				GEF Grant Budget Available (US\$)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 1 – Establishment of policy and institutional frameworks conducive to the promotion of energy-water nexus approach and the creation of Energy Services Companies (ESCOs)													
Outcome 1.1: Energy-Water nexus and Energy Services Companies (ESCOs) approach integrated in relevant national policies and regulations													
Output 1.1.1: to discuss synergies between sustainable energy system													USD 7,000

and water resource management established													
Output 1.1.2: Recommendations on how to integrate the gender dimension into energy-water initiatives prepared and presented to decision makers													0
Output 1.1.3: Recommendations on how to improve the policy and regulatory environment to promote ESCOs approach in sustainable energy-water resource management projects developed and presented to decision makers													USD 9,000
Component 2 – Build capacity to support the integration of RE and EE technologies in water resource management													
Outcome 2.1: Local capacity on energy-water nexus and ESCOs approach enhanced													
Output 2.1.1: Training material on how to integrate RE and EE technologies in water management system produced													0
Output 2.1.2: Training material on development and management of ESCOs and entrepreneurship produced													0
Output 2.1.3: CERMI's and other institutions' staff trained using the programmes and modules produced in Output 2.1.1 and Output 2.1.2 on a train-the-trainer basis													0
Output 2.1.4: 10 training sessions (5 for each training programme) are conducted by CERMI trained staff													0
Component 3 – Demonstration and scaling up investment in projects focused on the use of RE and EE in water resource management systems													
Outcome 3.1: Private investment in projects addressing the energy-water nexus increased – implementation of at least 3.6MW of sustainable energy-water investment projects													
Output 3.1.1: ESCOs approach and tailored financial mechanism developed and used to													75000

support demonstration projects integrating RE and EE in water resource management systems to achieve around 1.6 MW of installed capacity													
Output 3.1.2: Investment projects using ESCOs approach and tailored financial mechanism implemented to reach about 2MW of installed capacity													150,000
Output 3.1.3: Workshop, seminars and exposure visits organized to discuss and promote public private investment partnerships to accelerate the deployment of sustainable energy-water nexus projects													13,000
Component 4 – Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)													
Outcome 4.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the GEF/UNIDO project													
Output 4.1.1: Terminal evaluation executed													40,000
Output 4.1.2: Project's progress monitored, documented and recommended actions formulated													10,000

X. Synergies

1. **Synergies** achieved:

NA

3. **Stories to be shared** (Optional)

NA

XI. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format

and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate.

Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com>

Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location and Activity Description
Cabo Verde - Praia	14.93152	-23.51254	3374333	8 training sessions were implemented on 3 islands. The first dissemination training session took place at CERMI installations in Praia from March 20th to 31st, 2023, and had 12 participants, with a workload of 80 hours. The same training was held for 14 participants, with the same workload and in the same location for the South Santiago and Maio region (14.98333, -23.65);

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

The same training was held for the region of São Vicente-Santo (16.89014, -24.98042) Antão-São Nicolau (16.6, -24.35) at the Technical School of Mindelo, from the 10th to the 21st of April 2023, with 10 participants, while in the Fogo-Brava region the registration for training is still open and training will be held at Fogo Professional Training center.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. **Timing & duration:** Each report covers a twelve-month period, i.e. 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023.
2. **Responsibility:** The responsibility for preparing the report lies with the project manager in consultation with the Division Chief and Director.
3. **Evaluation:** For the report to be used effectively as a tool for annual self-evaluation, project counterparts need to be fully involved. The (main) counterpart can provide any additional information considered essential, including a simple rating of project progress.
4. **Results-based management:** The annual project/programme progress reports are required by the RBM programme component focal points to obtain information on outcomes observed.

Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) ratings	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <u>all</u> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its <u>major</u> global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its major <u>relevant</u> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modes overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve <u>some</u> of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <u>achieve only some</u> of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected <u>not</u> to achieve <u>most</u> of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <u>any</u> of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress (IP)	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of <u>all</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components in <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of <u>none</u> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings	
Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.