

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Cape Verde Energy Efficiency - CABEEP**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4996 |
| GEF ID | 5344 |
| Title | Removing Barriers to Energy-Efficiency in the Cape Verdean Built Environment and for Appliances |
| Country(ies) | Cabo Verde, Cabo Verde |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The primary objective of the project is to remove barriers to energy efficiency in buildings and appliances in Cabo Verde. The aim is to enable and facilitate market transformation leading to substantial energy savings and greenhouse gas reductions. The project implementation is estimated to result in direct emission reductions of 297.8 ktCO2e through pilot demonstration projects, minimum energy efficiency and water efficiency standards for buildings and appliances. The indirect emission reduction is expected to be nearly 703.9 ktCO2e resulting from replication and dissemination activities from project implementation. The outcome will be significant in supporting the country’s economic development, improving quality of life and leading to significant environmental benefits in accordance to the national plans and priorities. This is achieved through activities designed to support and strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional framework, enhance the existing capacity, and raise awareness. This is facilitated by introducing a new law on building energy codes and introducing standards and labelling programme for imported domestic appliances thus resulting in significant energy savings. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Adey Tesfaye (adey.tesfaye@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Edson Mendes (edson.mendes@mee.gov.cv) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Maria Celeste Benchimol (maria.benchimol@cv.jo.un.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Alexandre Rodrigues (nevskyrodrigues@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Rito Évora (rito.evora@mice.gov.cv) |
| Other Partners | Mr. Luis Teixeira (luis.s.teixeira@govcv.gov.cv) |

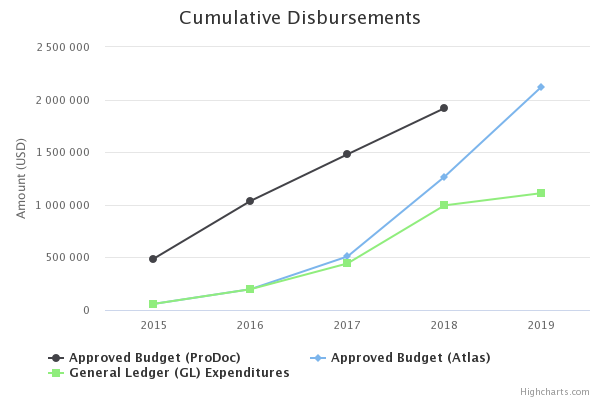
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The objective of the project is to reduce energy consumption and related GHG emissions in buildings and household appliances in Cabo Verde through introducing a range of legislative and regulatory measures and resulting in an estimated indirect CO2 savings of some 703.99 ktCO2over the 10-year project lifetime.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Cumulative GHG emissions reduced from building sector and through domestic appliances by end-of project (EOP), ktCO2e | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 297.8 | 0.31    This value refers to the project implemented in the communities where interventions were made to improve the quality of electrical installations and energy efficiency in 140 families’ homes.  The amount is related to 4 months of the project (February to May 2018). A Project Monitoring System was set up to allow us to monitor the community's energy consumption and, in a longer period of monitoring, we expect to have higher values of reduction of energy consumption in the community and consequent reduction of CO2 emissions. | 1.25  This value refers to the project implemented in the communities where interventions were made to improve the quality of electrical installations and energy efficiency in 140 families’ homes.  The amount is related to 17 months of the project (February 2018 to June 2019). |
| Annual Reduction of energy consumption in the buildings and appliances, MWh | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 115818 | 0.62    This value refers to the project implemented in the communities where interventions were made to improve the quality of electrical installations and energy efficiency in 140 family homes in the municipality of Santa Cruz.  The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment has been finalized and is in the process of validation by the energy ministry. Also the Code of energy efficiency in buildings has already been finalized and incorporated in the technical code of construction of Cabo Verde. It is believed that with the validation of these documents by the Government, we will achieve great impacts of the project in reducing energy consumption and CO2 emissions already next year.  Therefore, the proposal legal framework for the development of energy efficiency (EE) has been finalized and perspective to the start of its implementation in the coming months. | 2.53  This value refers to the project implemented in the communities where interventions were made to improve the quality of electrical installations and energy efficiency in 140 family homes in the municipality of Santa Cruz.  The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment was approved in May 2019 by the Government and published in Official Bulletin nº 25/2019 of June 13.  The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment will come into force on January 1, 2020.  According to information from the National Directorate of Industry, Commerce and Energy, the Energy Efficiency Building Code may be approved between September and December 2019.  Therefore, by 2020 the project could have a significant impact on saving electricity and reduction CO2 emissions. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Policy, Institutional and Legislative Framework for energy efficient buildings are enabled** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| a. Direct energy savings in the buildings sector projects by EOP, MWh/yr. ( energy and water efficiency) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4634 | 0.62    The EE Code in buildings elaborated has applicability only in new buildings and at this stage does not include residential buildings. Therefore, the code covers commercial and industrial buildings, or buildings classified as Special Low Voltage and Medium Voltage.  Although the code only applies to new buildings, it was also decided to move forward with some demonstration projects in existing public buildings in order to demonstrate EE's potential in reducing energy consumption in existing building typologies.  So, EE projects are currently being implemented, in public buildings that will allow significant energy savings: namely, the National Directorate for the Environment; Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Territory Planning and Civil Engineering Laboratory.  The process of implementing EE projects in new buildings has already begun: namely, the National Institute of Public Health in the city of Praia; Ambulatory Consultation Center of Mindelo; City Hall of municipality of Tarrafal of São Nicolau Island; new tourist resort in Tarrafal of Santiago Island.  At the moment, the integration of the EE code in buildings in Cabo Verde's technical code of construction is being finalized with the National Institute of Territorial Management. The formalization of this integration will mean/imply that the new buildings have to meet the minimum requirements of energy performance and this process will be accompanied by a strong capacity building of the construction sector stakeholders to guarantee the sustainability of this paradigm shift in the construction sector. | 1.71  For reasons beyond our control and lack of technical data, we have not been able to implement the demonstration project of energy efficiency systems and technologies in the new buildings identified last year.  And in the inexistence of new buildings, the implementing partners decided to move forward with demonstration projects in existing buildings. In addition to the three buildings identified last year: National Directorate for the Environment; Civil Engineering Laboratory and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Territory Planning, we started this year to implement a project in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy and IGAE (General Inspection of Economic Activity) building.  We have until September this year to finalize the implementation of the demonstration projects and start a process of monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the energy efficiency measures implemented.    At the time of PIR reporting (2019) the progress of Outcome 1 is satisfactory.    The only activity within different activities for Outcome 1, where the progress is highly satisfactory is the development and implementation of the EEBC. The EEBC code, according to Nacional Director of Energy, will be approved until the end of this year (2019), and it will be applicable only for the new commercial and public buildings. But Cabo Verde have ambitions to in a few years to move for word to create an EEBC code applicable for all type of building including residential building. So the idea is to start with commercial buildings (which in global terms have higher energy consumption and the potential to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions), create the necessary capacity and move forward with all type of buildings.    About 15 professionals from the construction sector were trained in the compliance mechanism for implementation of the EEBC. The intention is that in the last quarter of 2019 these professionals replicate the training in all municipalities of Cabo Verde.    Implementation of some activities and achievement of the corresponding outcomes is much delayed because these activities depend on the official approval of the EEBC. These activities would get implemented in the better way only in case an extension for the implementation of the project is granted. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Energy-Efficiency improvements through Standards & Labelling for appliances** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Direct energy savings in the appliances stock by EOP MWh/yr | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 111184 | 0    The National Labeling and Standard Program for the six Electric Equipment (PNEREE), which includes the entire legal and regulatory framework, has already been validated and the National Directorate of Industry, Commerce and Energy is working on the process so that the PNEREE will be validated later this year by the energy minister and later by the government. | 0    The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment (PNEREE) has approved by the Government of Cabo Verde and will come into force from January 1, 2020.  Therefore, from this date the equipment covered by this phase by the PNEREE will only enter Cabo Verde if they comply with the new requirements in terms of energy efficiency. |
| % Increase in sales of energy efficient appliances as a result of energy efficiency finance | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.2 | 0    The PNEREE has already been validated as well as the minimum energy performance requirements that equipment must have in order to enter the market.  Cabo Verde decided to proceed with the mandatory Label form of Comparative and and optional form Guarantee Label.  The Electric Equipment Certification Program was presented and validated at the level of the technical committee, which defines the implementation process of the National Labeling Program.  The entities that will be directly involved in the implementation of the program, National Directorate of Industry, Commerce and Energy, General Directorate of Customs and General Inspection of Economic Activities are fully aligned and engaged with the proposal presented.  The ministry intends to approve all the documents of the respective program by the end of this year. | 0    With the approval of PNEREE that will come into force in January 2020 as well as the creation of the mechanism for measuring the impacts of PNEREE presented on June 20, 2019, in 2020 we will have the conditions to have the elements to quantify this indicator.    The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment (PNEREE) has approved by the Government of Cabo Verde and will come into force from January 1, 2020.  At the time of PIR reporting the progress of Outcome 2 is satisfactory, because we have a government approval of the PNEREE which in addition to establishing the legal framework, includes the national certification procedure and the financing and incentive schemes to ensure the sustainability of the program.    All elements are created and we planning a few training on the new framework (standards and labels) for the key decision makers and other stakeholders (Customs, Nacional Direction of Energy; importer, retailers, other national administration).    Initially the appliances covered under the program are air-conditioners, domestic refrigerators, lighting products, electric storage water heaters and washing machines.    There are provisions for training on the new framework (standards and labels) for the key decision makers and other stakeholders (chamber of commerce, importer, retailers, and national administration).    After the official approval of the program, we intend to initiate a stronger awareness campaigns in September of this year and start a pilot demand side management schemes (lamps replacement). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Energy efficiency solutions in a selection of public buildings through selected pilot demonstration projects** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Demonstration projects completed and energy efficiency best practices disseminated | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | 0    Four new public buildings are identified for this project: National Institute of Public Health in the city of Praia; Ambulatory Consultation Center in Mindelo; City Hall of municipality of Tarrafal of São Nicolau; Assomada Health Center.  As tourism, buildings are the largest consumers of energy in relative terms, and also to have a greater diversity of demonstration projects, it was decided to include in the demonstration projects the Eco-Resort tourism project in Tarrafal of Santiago Island.  The process of selecting new public buildings for demonstration projects was delayed due to the lack of definition of the institutions responsible for the construction of these buildings. However, the problems have recently been resolved and work has begun on the implementation of these projects. In the first phase, an analysis of the buildings' projects and subsequent recommendations for improvements will be made to increase the energy performance of the buildings. After this phase the possibilities of physical implementation of the improvement proposals will be analyzed.  In addition to new buildings, 3 existing buildings were selected to demonstrate the advantages and potential of EE. | 0    For reasons beyond us, we were unable to obtain the information needed to work with the new buildings identified last year.  As we did not have enough data to develop the demonstration projects according to the rules initially established, it was decided and approved in the Steering Committee held on December 14, 2018, to advance demonstration projects in existing buildings.  In 2018 we started the works on three existing buildings and in early 2019 we started on two more existing buildings.  It is expected until September 2019 to complete the demonstration projects in the 5 selected public buildings.    Somehow, the project has not been able to identify and implement the pilot projects for new buildings. The ‘Project Document’ has specified selection of either the new buildings or the retrofits in the existing buildings for the pilot projects.  Not being possible to demonstrating the results of EEBC by implementing it in some of the new buildings, the project carried out EE measures in some of the existing public buildings, wherein the action carried out included replacement of conditioners, replacement of lamps, provision of solar PV and other important measures identified after energy audit implemented in these buildings.    As retrofiring in the existing buildings provides only limited options (replacement of appliances, provision of insulation, replacement of lamps etc.) for improving the energy efficiency there is hardly any practical demonstration of the benefits of EEBC in terms of design and envelop of the building.  However an analysis was made of the impact of energy savings that buildings could achieve if it were taken into account some measures since the construction phase of the building.    At the time of PIR reporting the progress of Outcome 3 is moderately satisfactory. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Additional investment mobilized in energy-efficiency as a result of the dissemination and replication activities.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| % Increase in sales of energy efficient appliances during the project implementation | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.3 | 0    The contracted firms will work directly on this component during the 2nd semester and over the next year (2019). However, the Project Coordination Unit carried out some projects and activities that have served to support the awareness and dissemination of energy efficiency in domestic appliances:  • Implementation of an education and awareness program in the communities  • Participation in seminars on renewable energy and energy efficiency.  • Participation in seminars and lectures held by universities and primary, secondary schools.  • Implementation of an education and awareness program for employees of private companies on energy efficiency | 0    With the entry into force of the National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment in January next year and the creation of mechanisms to measure the impact of the program, we believe that in 2020 we will be able to quantify this indicator. |
| % increase in number of energy efficiency buildings during and after project implementation | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.3 | 0    The contracted firms will work directly on this component during the 2nd semester and over the next year (2019). However, the Project Coordination Unit carried out some projects and activities that have served to support the awareness and dissemination of energy efficiency in buildings:  • Participation in the workshop to commemorate the Cape Verdean engineer's day.  • Participation in conferences cycles on sustainable. construction conducted by Jean Piaget University of Cabo Verde  • EE Code in buildings presentation for municipal leaders in Cabo Verde.  • Participation in the International Workshop on Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency in the tourism sector held in the island of Sal.  • Lectures and workshop commemorating the international day of energy. | 0    The National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment has already been approved and with the approval of the Energy Efficiency Building Code, in 2020 we will be able to quantify this indicator.    We have bee have been developing awareness actions and training programs in terms of rational use of energy. But now, with approval of the National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment and the EEBC that will be approved shortly, we started recently a work with the Office of the Minister of Energy for the implementation of a communication and awareness program based on these to important regulations to develop an energy efficiency market.  The purpose of this Outcome is to disseminate the results of the project, so that the replication of the activities can take place. Different activities under this Outcome of the project include preparation of case studies (for the good results from Outcome 1, 2 and 3), a public awareness campaign (focusing on the new legal framework), and a lessons learned study that will take place until the end of this year.  At the time of PIR reporting the progress of Outcome 4 is satisfactory. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 57.91% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 57.91% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,110,901 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 72,600 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,918,400 |
| Co-financing | 10,036,998 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Aug 23, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 5, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 30, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 30, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 30, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-14 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not Applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not Applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Energy issues are becoming increasingly important in Cabo Verde's policy not only because of energy security issues but also because of climate change, and this is evident from the international commitments made in these areas.  The country is now aware that energy efficiency (EE) must be considered as a source of energy and that the principle of energy efficiency first should be taken into account in drawing up new rules in the energy sector. EE is the cheapest, fastest and cleanest way to face energy demand, address climate change and boost the economy by reducing energy intensity.  The Cape Verdean Government's preponderance of EE is clear with the recent approval of the National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment and the introduction of the principle of efficiency in all legal frameworks created in the energy sector and other sectors of economic activity.  The approval of the Energy Efficiency Building Code (EEBC) is lagging behind, but the government's concern to reduce energy consumption in its buildings and reduce CO2 emissions is also evident today. Proof of this is the signal that the government has recently shown/made in partnership with the Center for Renewable Energies and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI) to become the Energy Manager of Public Buildings. Therefore, the government intends to lead this energy paradigm shift by serving as an example and stimulating the market.  The ambition is to take advantage of this project with CERMI and the legal framework (EEBC) that is being developed by the project so that in 2020 we begins to work on the creation of a National System of Energy Certification of Buildings.    In terms of the project progress, in 2018 the project expenditures in relation to anual budjets was over 70%, remained mainly activities dependent on the approval of the legislation of the equipment and buildings sector.  In the first semester of 2019 there were delays in the approval of some activities, but they are already in the course and will be finalized in the 2nd semester. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | OVERALL COMMENTS    The Project has not reached the expected results and the previous annual work plan was not fully implemented. The progress made towards project implementation and achievement of results is not very encouraging. This is despite the fact that both EEBC and the S&L programs are likely to be in place by the end of the project. In case of EEBC, although the code is likely to be approved by the end of the project, but it will be applicable only for the new commercial and public buildings. The draft of the EEBC which has been put forward for approval is not applicable for residential buildings and for EE retrofitting in the existing buildings, thereby significantly reducing the scale of impacts and results. In case of S&L program, although the program is expected to be in place by the end of the project, the impacts are likely to be quite less. This is considering that the only significant achievement is the preparation of the draft of the standards and labelling program. The enabling activities like training of different stakeholders, the financing schemes, awareness creation, are ongoing and must be implemented. Some of the reasons for such a situation includes, problems with the project design; delayed start of the project due to delayed hiring of the consulting firms responsible for implementation of the project activities    This project was delayed in its starting and continues to operate whit an incomplete staff, it has had several administrative, institutional and technical constraints. Although some improvement has been observed in the during the last year, the overall rating of the project implementation remains unsatisfactory.    In relation to AWP 2019, the budget was USD 800240.00, with GEF 757.758.00 USD. From the GEF, 620,370.00 USD and 658,758 were spent for the total project, corresponding to an execution rate of 82.32% for this project for 2019.    Project Objectives:    The progress towards achievement of the project objectives has been done both in terms of the indictors and Targets for project objectives as provided in the log-frame and in terms of the progress towards achievement of the results for different Outcomes of the project Considering the expectations regarding direct and indirect GHG emission reductions and the fact that the progress towards achievement of results for the four outcomes of the project is not good, the progress towards achievement of results for the project objective is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.    ANNUAL PROGRESS BY OUTCOMES  Outcome 1 of the project pertains to development of a policy, institutional, and legislative framework to support energy efficiency in buildings in Cabo Verde, through the introduction of an energy efficient building code. As per the ‘Project Document’, the new building code will aim at introducing the concepts like energy audits, MEPS for buildings with pilot actions (under Outcome 3) on public buildings. As per the project design, the indicator to monitor the achievement of results for Outcome 1 is the direct energy savings in the buildings. This is not an appropriate indictor for the Outcome 1 of the project, as the energy savings would largely happen over a period of time after implementation of the project.  The EEBC code is likely to be approved by the end of the project. As per the present draft of the EEBC being considered for approval, the EEBC will be applicable only for the commercial and public buildings only, thereby significantly reducing the scale of desired impacts and results. The only activity within different activities for Outcome 1, where the progress is satisfactory is the development and implementation of the EEBC. Implementation of all other activities and achievement of the corresponding outcomes is much delayed. One of the reasons for this is the delay in the appointment of the consulting firm, to carry out the activities under Outcome 1 of the project. In view of the likely reduced impacts of the EEBC the progress towards results for Outcome 1 is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.  Outcome 2 of the project is focused on introducing a national framework for Standard & Labelling (S&L) of domestic appliances. Implementation of the activities for achievement of the results for Outcome 2 are being carried out by the consulting firm , appointed for the purpose. This arrangement is in line with the provisions made in the ‘Project Document’ for implementation of the project. The S&L program is not yet introduced in the country and this introduction of this program at best, can happen towards the end of the project implementation period. Thus no direct energy savings due to S&L program are expected and most of the enabling activities, like training of different stakeholders, the financing schemes, awareness creation, demand side management schemes etc. are still to be initiated.  The only achievement for Outcome 2, is the preparation of the draft of the S&L program. Most of the enabling activities, like training of different stakeholders, the financing schemes, awareness creation, demand side management schemes etc. are still to be initiated. Thus, in order to achieve the objectives a lot of catching up needs to be done. However, when viewed purely in terms of the indicators for Outcome 2, the progress towards results is Satisfactory.    Outcome 3 of the project is targeted to create a demonstration regarding the benefits of energy efficient design of the buildings. Under this Outcome of the project, it is envisaged that pilot projects with energy efficiency in buildings would be implemented (4 public buildings and 2 social housing programmes), showcasing best practices related to energy efficiency in buildings. This component of the project is also expected to support training of relevant building stakeholders (architects, engineers, designers, developers, financial institutions) on different aspects of energy efficient building design and the corresponding benefits. The Outcome 3 of the project is also expected to lead to generation of case studies (to be prepared under Outcome 4), thereby facilitating the replication regarding adoption of EEBC in the country. Somehow, the project has not been able to implement the new buildings pilots as was envisaged in the ‘Project Document. The retrofit measures in the old buildings, being carried out includes replacement of lamps, replacement of air conditioners and provision of solar PV. The air conditioners being replaced are already at the end of their life. Although, provision of solar PV is good, it certainly can’t be considered as an EE measure. In view of this the progress towards results for Outcome 3 of the project is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.    Outcome 4 of the project is dissemination of the results of the project, so that the replication of the activities can take place. As far as the EEBC code is concerned, it is likely to be approved by the end of the project, but it will be applicable only for the commercial and public buildings, thereby significantly reducing the scale of desired impacts and results. Thus, the outreach, information dissemination etc. would have only limited results. Also, due to the lacking in the achievement of results for Outcome 3, the effectiveness of the dissemination of results will be very weak. In view of the reduced impacts of the outreach, dissemination and awareness creation efforts. the progress towards results for Outcome 4 is rated as Marginally Unsatisfactory | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Energy issues are becoming increasingly important in Cape Verde's policy, not just for energy security reasons, but also because of climate change. This fact is evident in the country's strategic documents such as the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and the National Program for Energy Sustainability. The country's NDC, too, has an important focus on the energy sector.  This project contributes to the materialization of the country's energy policy and the implementation of the NDC.  Despite the delays in starting the project and some administrative, institutional and technical limitations, we consider that the performance is moderately satisfactory.  We consider important gains the approval of the National Labeling and Standard Program for Electrical Equipment and all the work already done for the approval of the Energy Efficiency Building Code, which should happen by the end of this year. Equally important and with a very positive impact on improving the quality of life are interventions in homes of 140 families.  Another important result is the implementation of demonstration projects in public buildings, allowing to increase energy efficiency, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and financial savings that in some cases exceed 25%.  Concerns are that the EEBC code was initially applicable only to new commercial and public buildings, not including residential buildings, thus significantly reducing the scale of impacts and results. We note with satisfaction that there is a desire to gradually begin to apply the code in residential buildings.  Another concern is related to the communication, training and public awareness component that needs to be reinforced.  As noted, we consider that project performance is generally moderately satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Project has implemented some very relevant activities that have improved the living conditions of some families. But we found that some activities provided for in the Annual Work plan were not implemented.    Regarding communication, which for us is the most important component, much more could be done and we believe that from now on it will be, as the Ministry's Communication and Image Office will be directly overseeing and guiding the activities to be carried out. developed.    Overall the performance is satisfactory but we need to strengthen communication, training and awareness of the general public and various players on Energy Efficiency issues. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is in its 4th year of implementation. As pointed out during the last year PIR, the project had a slow start and almost there is not much activities completed during the first two years. From last year, some challenges and recommendations on how to address them were identified. The RTA went on mission and a MTR was conducted during the review period. The project conducted a MTR during the review process and the Evaluator rated the project as MS.    The absence of the national Project Steering Committee (PSC), pointed out as one of the main challenges, was solved. The PSC is now set up and running. The second challenge was the low delivery of the project, which is now showing better figures. In term of delivery, the cumulative delivery against total approved amount moved from 25% (USD 493,203) in 2018 to 58% (USD 1,110,910) in 2019. This is a good progress, doubling the delivery rate of 3 years within 1 year. This shows that the project is making efforts to increase delivery.    In term of achievement, compared to the Project Document (ProDoc) log frame, the project is still far away against End of project (EoP) targets. The EoP target for the cumulative GHG emissions reduced from building sector and through domestic appliances by end-of project (EoP) is 297.8 ktCO2e. Up to date, only 1.25 seems to be achieved, based on the data provided by the project team. This small number has been achieved after some interventions in some communities to improve the quality of electrical installations and energy efficiency in 140 families’ homes in Santa Cruz. Beside the indicators of CO2 emissions, the other indicator is the annual reduction of energy consumption in the buildings and appliances. These two (CO2 emissions and reduction of energy consumption) are closely linked. Therefore, it is not a surprise when only 2.53 MWh has been reduced, compared to 115,818 MWh by EoP target. These are very low achievements.    On targets and development objective, the project has 4 main outcomes as per the Project Document. Several indicators have been associated with the targets. Both the EE building code (under outcome 1) and the standard and labelling (S&L) (under outcome 2) have been elaborated, but not yet endorsed by the Government. The key success for EE projects is the adoption of their recommendations by the host Government. Otherwise, all the efforts will be vain. As for last year’s PIR, it is still recommended to both CO and PMU to be very careful on endorsements. This is highly linked with consumer awareness and if a full buy-in is not secured from consumers and Government, the project may not have a great impact.    In term of partnership, the project is collaborating with the civil society, consumer associations, and community organizations (ADECO) of Cabo Verde. It has also built partnerships with private sector (ELECTRA) and the GEF SGP. The project is also working with ECREEE, the regional ECOWAS body based in Praia, Cabo Verde. With these partnerships, co-financings are expected to be at the expected level.    The project also has a very positive gender aspect as priority was given to women-led families. This led to the improvements of lives of people living in two of the poorest communities in Santa Cruz: Rocha Lama and Achada Igreja. The EE measures allowed the reduction of monthly energy costs, so these families can use the money saved for other purposes that somehow will improve the quality of their life.    Although the PMU provided a Satisfactory rating for the DO progress, the RTA (and in accordance with the CO), thinks that the project has not yet reach that level due to very few activities completed. If the official enforcement of the EE directives developed by the project occur by next year, then the project would be S or even HS. Given the progress made to date by the project, a Moderately Satisfactory development and implementation ratings are warranted to the project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Through the project some single parent families headed by women have had access to electricity in a sustainable way. This allowed them to create a revenue generating activity and with access to energy they had more access to information, girls can study at night. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Not applicable |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [PIMS 4996 PIF ESSP Cape Verde done by RTA.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4996/213736/1707675/1708765/PIMS%204996%20PIF%20ESSP%20Cape%20Verde%20done%20by%20RTA.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** [PIMS 4996 PIF ESSP Cape Verde done by RTA.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4996/213736/1677941/1678222/PIMS%204996%20PIF%20ESSP%20Cape%20Verde%20done%20by%20RTA.pdf) |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| In some training actions for architects and engineers, there have been warnings and insistence of some practitioners that implementing the Energy Efficiency Building Code can increase the cost of construction, which may be a problem for customers with less financial power. However, in the elaboration of the code, the current construction practice was analyzed in detail and the minimum energy performance requirements for new constructions were defined in a perspective of having a balance between impacts and investment costs, thus avoiding the need for large differences in investment to ensure compliance with the code.    The code was developed in order to allow a normal/smooth transition of the construction sector so to not cause breakages to the market. Parallel to the minimum requirements is presented alternatives to achieve higher levels of energy efficiency, thus facilitating the process for customers who want to go beyond what is required in the Energy Efficiency Building Code. |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| During this reporting period, approximately 239 people, 99 women and 140 men, had direct contact with the project, through education, awareness raising and training programs in the rational use of energy and Energy Efficiency Building Code and compliance mechanism.  During the reporting period, the major focus was to sensitize and empower the leading professionals in the construction industry, including engineers and architects. Approximately 119 technicians, engineers and architects from 8 islands and 21 municipalities in Cabo Verde were trained in energy efficiency, namely in the Energy Efficiency Building Code and Compliance Mechanism of the code. The technicians from Maio island will be trained this year.  The paradigm shift that is intended in the construction sector will only be possible with the total engagement of professionals in the sector and today it can be said that professionals are more aware of the importance and impact of taking into account energy efficiency from the design phase to the construction and use of the building.  Under the &quot;Efficient Homeowners and Housewives&quot; program, after the success achieved in 2018, the project was invited by the hotel industry of Sal island to train employees in the rational use of energy. 120 employees attended, including 78 were women. In addition to the tips, they learnt how to save energy at home and they also learnt about energy efficiency aspects that should be taken into account in building construction. Participants gained awareness of the economic and environmental importance of also saving energy in their jobs. Finally, they have gained awareness that energy should be used intelligently regardless of who pays the monthly energy bill. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| www.peee.cv    www.facebook.com/peee.cv    https://www.dropbox.com/home/peee/PIR2018 |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Request for MSP Approval:** [01\_05\_2015 MSP Approval Copy.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4996/213736/1707676/1708767/01_05_2015%20MSP%20Approval%20Copy.pdf) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs: Consumer associations (ADECO); Aldeias SOS; CITIHABITAT;  Private Sector: Electra; Aguas de Ponta Preta; LoboSolar; Centro Competências Cabo Verde;    ADECO, which until then has only collaborated for the equipment component, requested the coordination of the Project to also be part of the technical committee of buildings and expressed the willingness to share their infrastructure for the Project to carry out the programs of sensitization of the population in general.  With the approval of Decree-Law no. 25/2019 of June 13, which creates the National Labeling and Requirements System for Electrical Equipment (SNEREE) in order to establish the information measures and obligations to be provided to the end user through labeling and other uniform energy consumption and minimum energy efficiency requirements for import and marketing, has made official the role of the main stakeholders of the equipment component: |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.