

# GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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## General Project Information

### Project Title

Climate change adaptation of Cabo Verde's agri-food systems for improved food security and livelihoods

### Region

Cabo Verde

### GEF Project ID

11100

### Country(ies)

Cabo Verde

### Type of Project

FSP

### GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

### GEF Agency ID

744486

### Executing Partner

DGASP, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

### Executing Partner Type

Government

### GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

### Submission Date

4/7/2023

### Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

### Taxonomy

Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate information, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate finance, Innovation, Small Island Developing States, Demonstrate innovative approach, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Academia, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Awareness Raising, Communications, Behavior change, Participation, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Local Communities, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Access and control over natural resources, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Peer-to-Peer, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Training, Knowledge Generation, Master Classes, Professional Development, Course

### Type of Trust Fund

SCCF

### Project Duration (Months)

48

### GEF Project Grant: (a)

2,639,726.00

### GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

### Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

250,774.00

### Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

### Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,890,500.00

### Total Co-financing

15,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e) 100,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 9,500.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 109,500.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 3,000,000.00
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

## Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project will enhance Cabo Verde’s agriculture and food sector’s adaptive capacity through strategic investments in agro-ecological adaptation solutions, enhanced governance and capital, and a whole-of-society approach, delivering food security and sustainable livelihoods.

The Cabo Verdean population, landscapes and economy are increasingly impacted by drought, floods, desertification, land and coastal erosion and climate uncertainty affecting agro-ecosystems’ health and productivity, livelihoods, and food/water security. Climate change negatively impacts agri-food systems through the loss of arable land (due to saltwater intrusion and erosion); reduction of crop production and livestock (due to drought conditions affecting irrigation systems, exacerbating water shortages for livestock, and disrupting planting and harvesting seasons); through increasing and variable temperatures which lead to reduced pollination, and vulnerability to pests and diseases. The combination of these factors limit national food production and leave the country vulnerable to volatile markets and prices and supply disruptions. They further reinforce the disparity between the rural and urban centers, and reinforce the lack of opportunities, particularly for youth and women-led households in the rural sectors. This creates migration pressures to the more tourism-based islands and to other countries.

A comprehensive and integrated agro-ecology project has thus been developed to facilitate and catalyze multiple loci of action on the Santiago Island<sup>[1]</sup>, to build connectivity among activities and scale adaptation results. The project’s components embrace transformation levers of capacity for change, governance and policy, multi-stakeholder dialogue, innovation and learning, and financial leverage. Component 1 promotes an enabling environment for integrated and transformational adaptation, and access to climate financing; Component 2 demonstrates nature-based solutions and innovations in selected watersheds through agroecology and sustainable livelihoods; Component 3 supports the co-creation of knowledge and the sharing of learning through public-private, public-academic partnerships, with a focus to capacitate youth.

The project adopts a social inclusion agenda, targeting rural women and youth as main beneficiaries. Economic hardships exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, have limited these groups’ opportunities. Engaging women and youth in strengthening their adaptive capacity, while enhancing their access to skills-strengthening, decision-making, inputs, and finance, will improve their social circumstances.

This integrated approach will deliver adaptation benefits at the farm, watershed and national level, with 8,628 ha under climate resilient management directly benefitting 22,684 women and men, with 1,200 of them receiving training to become agents of change.

[1] Please, note that project site selection will be confirmed during PPG and is therefore likely to change. The team commits to maintain ambition regardless of the site selected.

## Indicative Project Overview

### Project Objective

To enhance Cabo Verde's adaptive capacity through agro-ecological adaptation solutions, enhanced governance and capital, and a whole-of-society approach, delivering food security and sustainable livelihoods

### Project Components

#### 1. Enabling environment for integrated and transformational climate change adaptation of the AFOLU sector, engaging a whole-of society and whole-of-government approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
364,025.00	3,000,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in public policies, governance structures, and regulatory frameworks in AFOLU sector development

1.2 Government and civil society capacitated to access and manage increased sustainable climate financing

1.3 Civil society actors trained and resourced to implement adaptation measures at the local level and support national adaptation priorities

Output:

1.1.1 Sector-relevant climate information is integrated in planning processes and tools in the AFOLU sector, and can be reported on at a national level

1.1.2 Monitoring system of climate-responsiveness of the AFOLU sector is inter-operable and functional

1.2.1 Digital management system on climate financing is established to register activity, ensure inter-operability, monitor availability of resources, project pipeline, and inter-sectoral coordination

1.2.2 New climate adaptation financing proposals are in the pipeline for public and private financing

1.3.1 A national programme supporting NGO operations, community structures, SMEs and citizens, on climate adaptation work supporting national climate plans, is established

## 2. Nature-Based Solutions and Innovative Approaches to Agriculture and Food Security

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,800,000.00	8,000,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Agro-ecology approaches are scaled up to improve adaptive capacity and agricultural productivity

2.2 Farmers, extension staff and agricultural practitioners capacitated in improving resilient production practices, and applying climate-friendly nature-based solutions and technologies

2.3 Priority agricultural value chains (honey and fodder) are established and upscaled in unproductive and vulnerable lands to support resilient livelihoods and improve ecosystem health

Output:

2.1.1 Agro-ecological approaches and practices are selected in a participatory fashion for adoption and scaling and improved farm and watershed level resiliency

2.1.2 Community organizations and mechanisms are capacitated on agro-ecology best practices

2.1.3 Awareness-raising programmes on climate adaptive practices to improve access to and management of water resources at community and household level are disseminated in target sites

2.1.4 Improved water usage and community-level protocols are established

2.2.1 Seed banks at community level are organized, installed, and functional in target sites

2.2.2 Nurseries are established with climate-resilient species to serve target areas

2.2.3 Farmer Field Schools and Junior Field Schools are expanded and deliver site-specific adaptation innovations and best practices which are captured, developed and scaled through a platform for co-creation of knowledge and exchange (see component 3)

2.2.4 Rural associations are reinforced and operational to manage long-term adaptation practices in the target areas

2.2.5 Cooperative funding is organized and available in the target areas

2.3.1 Local actors are supported and capacitated to develop competitive business plans in the honey and fodder value chains

2.3.2 Incubation of women-led agri-food value chain development initiatives is done

2.3.3 Access to finance for women and youth from preferential conditions for lending / micro-finance is improved

2.3.4 Capacity building on best practices in honey and fodder production is conducted, and upscaling plans are established

### 3. Learning and Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
270,000.00	2,800,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Co-creation of climate change adaptation knowledge and innovation is catalyzed through public-private and public-academia partnerships and collaboration

3.2 Lessons learned from the project and from complementary projects are leveraged and upscaled

Output:

3.1.1 Public-Private Partnerships are established to stimulate climate change adaptation innovation and research in the AFOLU sectors (e.g. R&D spin offs funding program, ...)

3.1.2 Partnerships between academia and national institutions are established to enhance access to climate education and training for youth (including professional and academic curricula development, scholarship programs, and internships program within national institutions)

3.2.1 A multistakeholder knowledge platform with codified and relevant lessons, best practices, and results attained is established for improved access to data, information and reporting purposes

3.2.2 A Community of Practice is established and managed by DGASP

3.2.3 A Communication strategy, targeting different stakeholder groups, is developed and delivered

#### M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
80,000.00	200,000.00

Outcome:

Project progress and impact are monitored and evaluated in a timely and integrated manner

Output:

A project monitoring and evaluation strategy is developed and delivered and project progress and impact is monitored thanks to innovative and multi-criteria assessment tools, including TAPE

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Enabling environment for integrated and transformational climate change adaptation of the AFOLU sector, engaging a whole-of society and whole-of-government approach	364,025.00	3,000,000.00
2. Nature-Based Solutions and Innovative Approaches to Agriculture and Food Security	1,800,000.00	8,000,000.00
3. Learning and Knowledge Management	270,000.00	2,800,000.00
M&E	80,000.00	200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,514,025.00</b>	<b>14,000,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	125,701.00	1,000,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>2,639,726.00</b>	<b>15,000,000.00</b>

Please provide justification



## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

#### **A resource-poor and vulnerable SIDS, with growing rural poverty, youth unemployment and food insecurity**

CV faces the challenge of being both a SIDS and a Sahelian nation. The combination of climatic, geomorphologic, pedologic and human factors has resulted in a fragile environment, widespread land degradation, and vulnerable livelihoods.<sup>[1]<sup>2</sup></sup> The scarcity of natural resources and chronic weakness of the productive system has made poverty a structural occurrence.<sup>[2]<sup>3</sup></sup> Rural areas experience higher incidence of poverty (44.3%), particularly in women-led households,<sup>[3]<sup>4</sup></sup> and food insecurity is on the rise.<sup>[4]<sup>5</sup></sup> High levels of rural unemployment lead to migration pressures toward two tourist-oriented cities and islands (Sal and Boavista). There are fewer livelihood opportunities for rural populations not located in tourism hubs, particularly for women and youth. In a country where 44% of the population is under the age of 20 and 70% of people are rural,<sup>[5]<sup>6</sup></sup> rural development, resilience, and livelihoods are significant issues.<sup>[6]<sup>7</sup></sup>

#### **Agriculture-related sectors struggle to secure rural livelihoods and food security**

Agricultural land makes up 17% of total land,<sup>[7]<sup>8</sup></sup> arable land makes up 10%,<sup>[8]<sup>9</sup></sup> and forest area makes up 11.3% of CVs land area.<sup>[9]<sup>10</sup></sup> Farming, pastoralism and forestry are highly vulnerable due to poor natural resources, an arid climate, and the prevalence of low intensive farming systems; the average smallholding is just 1.26 ha.<sup>[10]<sup>11</sup></sup>

Access to water is one of the biggest challenges in CV, as the country does not have a significant river. CV receives an average of 225 mm of rainfall annually, well below the African continent average.<sup>[11]<sup>12</sup></sup> Of this rainfall, approximately 20% is lost due to surface runoff.<sup>[12]<sup>13</sup></sup> Only 13% of rainfall infiltrates, recharging aquifers, and 67% is lost to evaporation. CV suffers from water scarcity and uses as much as 50% of available water to irrigate agricultural lands.<sup>[13]<sup>14</sup></sup>

CV has a small, interconnected economy highly dependent on trade and the global economy. Global disruptions, such as the war in the Ukraine or pandemic protocols, send food prices soaring. Tourism is a key feature of the economy but is concentrated on two islands, where there has been a rapid loss of natural resources and capital. Moreover, the tourism sector has thus far failed to integrate the local economy and supply chains: its reliance on imports has prevented sharing benefits across various sectors.<sup>[14]<sup>15</sup></sup>

### **Climate change puts vulnerable agri-food systems under further stress**

Given the small size of CV, and the dispersion of islands, natural disasters have disproportionately affected people's well-being and the economy. The geographic spread of islands has further made humanitarian, development, and rebuilding measures in the aftermath of a disaster more costly and difficult.<sup>[15]<sup>16</sup></sup> Resilience-building measures become all the more essential to limit the scope and impact of disaster.

Cabo Verde has three distinct seasons, and annual temperatures have a low range. Since 1990, the temperature has increased by 0.04% per year. Climate data also shows a reduction of 2% of annual precipitation.<sup>[16]<sup>17</sup></sup> CV is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its small size, high susceptibility to natural hazards, low economic resilience, and limited human and technological capacity for mitigation and adaptation.<sup>[17]<sup>18</sup></sup>

Available projections suggest that by 2100, temperatures can increase up to 4°C and rainfall decrease by up to 20% in Cabo Verde. In the next decade, impacts from climate change will include seasonal water shortages, more storms, floods and droughts, and a shorter rainy season. These will result in challenges in terms of water resources availability, food and energy security, and desertification.<sup>[18]<sup>19</sup></sup> Shortages of water will not only affect household needs but will also negatively impact agricultural productivity,<sup>[19]<sup>20</sup></sup> with marked implications on crop calendars, length of the growing season, and agroecological possibilities.

In the past, drought has led to food production deficit and famine.<sup>[20]<sup>21</sup></sup> After the last major famine in the 1940's, governments established measures to eradicate them, which involved processes of erosion control on agricultural lands. Since the country's independence in 1975, governments have focused rural development policies on soil and water conservation strategies to address desertification, water scarcity, and soil erosion, aiming to reconstruct the ecological potential and reduce poverty in rural areas.<sup>[21]<sup>22</sup></sup> This effort has promoted sustainable soil erosion techniques, such as use of terraces, half-moons, live barriers, contour rock walls, contour furrows, micro-catchments, check dams, runoff water collecting dams, water reservoirs, wells and afforestation with drought-resistant species, aiming to hold the soil in place, the water in the soil and to combat desertification.<sup>[22]<sup>23</sup></sup>

However, with increasing pressures from climate change, extreme droughts and increased precipitation in concentrated periods, the population faces greater risks with regard to food security and livelihoods—existing measures are not sufficient. Rain-fed crop yields remain low, with maize and grain yield not exceeding 1 ton/ha. The low input farming system, which is dominated by continuous maize and beans intercropping, faces severe climate conditions today.[23]<sup>24</sup> Since most of the rain-fed cropland are on steep slopes, there is the need to protect hillsides from water runoff and erosion caused by heavy rain events, while ensuring in-field measures that lead to sustainable productivity increase, such as soil cover and nutrient management. Given that these are challenges that CV already faces (e.g 20% of rainfall lost to surface runoff), more extreme climate conditions are likely to exacerbate circumstances. At the time of writing, CV is facing unprecedented food insecurity.

Higher temperatures, temperature variability, disruptions in harvesting and planting seasons can also wreak havoc on the agri-food systems and negatively impact livestock, pollinators, and increase incidence of pests and invasive species.

Furthermore, the effects of climate change are likely to increase the frequency and magnitude of disasters. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report points to increases in extreme precipitation patterns linked to the West African Monsoon, which would affect CV. [24]<sup>25</sup> In 2015 and 2020, CV was hit by tropical storms, a marked increase in the frequency of previous decades. A post-disaster needs assessment of the Fogo volcano eruption noted that disaster preparedness in the country mainly focused on reactive measures rather than proactive risk reduction.[25]<sup>26</sup> A more recent report on emergency preparedness found that while a strategic framework is in place at the legal and national policy level, local authorities tasked with maintaining the operational capacities for disaster preparedness lack the resources and capabilities to meet strategic goals. With a projected increased risk of natural disasters due to climate change, building resilience, adaptive capacity, and strengthening disaster risk reduction is essential to safeguard the development progress achieved in the country.[26]<sup>27</sup>

**Noting the urgency to act, Cabo Verde prioritised action, creating an enabling environment for catalytic and transformational SCCF investment.** CV has taken strides in improving its **governance** to tackle cross-cutting issues like climate change in an integrated fashion. At the national level, there are integrated ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the Ministry of Seas. Municipalities have also taken action to engage on climate issues. The municipalities of Praia and Ribeira Grande de Santiago, for instance, are in the process of establishing a Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan (SEACAP) that will guide all the actions that the municipalities need to undertake to make their territories more resilient and safer from the effects of climate change.

**Innovation and technology for climate adaptation of the agri-food systems** - In the baseline, there is subsistence production on very small plots with rainfed or dryland farming. Managing water for agriculture, including drip irrigation techniques, has been a key adaptation strategy for agriculture, and has been implemented through government initiatives and the Adaptation Fund project “Increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved watershed management and land restoration”. The government has also employed a strategy to construct dams, embankments, and wells to capture and store water, especially rainwater, which, with irrigation technologies (low-head drip, sprinkler, furrow and basin, micro systems), contribute to efficient water use and management in some areas. The government has also adopted a proactive policy framework to augment domestic agricultural productivity, extend the available arable land for farming, and invest greatly in water resources mobilization. However, in the baseline the challenge of land scarcity creates competition between different possible land uses – urbanization, agriculture, extractive industries, forestry, tourism and other infrastructures. New strategies are being pursued by government, such as investment in new agricultural production processes, such as hydroponics, to produce fresh vegetables,

fruits, herbal teas, herbs, and flowers.<sup>[27]<sup>28</sup></sup> Despite these approaches, the country is not producing the desired amount of food, its agriculture is highly susceptible to climate conditions, and there is great reliance on imports.

Food security is a government priority. In a fact-finding mission in 2022, the CV government, FAO, and WFP identified that food stocks are dwindling, costs are rising, and there has been a dramatic drop in cereal production. With this priority in mind, the project will introduce agroecology in degraded areas where there is little to no agricultural activity, also supporting the exploitation of crop wild relatives<sup>[28]<sup>29</sup></sup>. The goal is to render unproductive land productive and release pressures off vulnerable watersheds, wooded and protected areas through agroecology, while supporting food production. With the proposed project, activities will support diversification of cropping systems, such as rotation, multicropping, intercropping, and support ecological synergies, as well as local biodiversity, without compromising the yields, using improved agronomic varieties. Investments in value chains such as honey and fodder, seek to improve people's livelihoods and support pollinators, and livestock and have positive ripple effects across food sectors. These initiatives are in line with the National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food Security.

**Knowledge & Learning** – There have been numerous projects and adaptation initiatives carried out in CV e.g. The Integrated Water Resources Management Project funded by the AfDB, Coastal Erosion Management and Adaptation Project funded by the World Bank, Climate Smart Agriculture Project supported by the UNDP and Disaster Risk Management Project. While each of these have their successes and stakeholders, there is little by way of a centralized system that can generate lessons learned, best practices, highlight stakeholder impacts (quantifiable). To avoid a culture of unusable project reports and evaluations, the project will invest in cross-sectoral mechanisms that can help distill information and also support reporting on MEAs, thereby lessening the burden on staff to respond to numerous reports.

In the baseline, youth unemployment is almost at 30% and costs of universities and trainings are exorbitant. The project will identify partnerships between government, academia and private sector to support accreditation, improved curricula, internship programmes and scholarship initiatives. This aspect of the project is in line with CV's objectives highlighted in the recently endorsed UN Country Framework document 2023-2027, and seeks to invest in learning and knowledge creation beyond the project duration.

**Climate Financing-** In the baseline, CV needs to mobilize more finance (public and private) to meet economic, social and environmental sustainability goals and to offset decreasing levels of concessional finance. A highly concentrated economy and geographic isolation make Cabo Verde susceptible to economic shocks, natural disasters and the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation; its dispersion over 10 islands, imposes high costs for programme delivery.<sup>[29]<sup>30</sup></sup> The government of Portugal has recently agreed to a debt-swap agreement, however financing challenges remain especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic which has seen severe contractions of the economy.

Climate financing is one source to support adaptation interventions in the country. However, attracting climate financing requires human resources, capacities, data generation to justify grants, and sequential project planning to achieve results at scale. Current challenges of a small unit to manage existing portfolio of activities, supporting monitoring and reporting, requires support. The proposed project will support climate mapping exercises, trainings, partnerships with private sector partners, the capacitating of CSOs so they may take on some of this work. This is in line with CV's objectives highlighted in the NDC which focus on adaptation, climate justice and gender equality, transparency, and good governance. The proposed project will also invest in mechanisms for

improved monitoring, reporting and sharing of project lessons learned so that these may be accessible and usable for future project/programme development.

**Nevertheless, persistent barriers need to be overcome.**

The **key barriers** for successful climate change adaptation action to be addressed by the project include:

- **Poor integration of climate change adaptation** in the planning and management of natural resources, due to a limited enabling environment that facilitates the integration of adaptation into planning and budgeting.
- **Insufficient institutional capacities and human capital** - Given the small size of the country, limited funding and high costs of higher education, CV suffers from insufficient capacitated staff and civil society. The staff working on adaptation issues are few and must take on multiple projects, MEA reporting, and governmental activities. It is difficult to hire staff and provide ongoing training to improve knowledge, abilities and skills and the emigration of skills is a threat. The costs of universities and certification is high which creates an impediment for youth to engage.
- **Degraded soils and decreasing land productivity** - A combination of climatic, geomorphologic, pedologic, and human factors result in a fragile environment, widespread land degradation, and vulnerable livelihoods<sup>[30]<sup>31</sup></sup>. This fragility, exacerbated by climate change, is compounded by insufficient institutional capacities to organize and promote evidence-based and multistakeholder participatory decision-making at the landscape and local levels.
  - **Youth unemployment** - Children and youth face specific barriers that lead to disproportionate poverty and malnutrition and unequal access to education, skills, and jobs. Many youngsters are Neither in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). In this group, women outnumber men (+ 6%). In 2020 this problem worsened, with 60% of the jobs lost by young people due to COVID. Rural areas experience higher unemployment and poverty (44.3%), particularly in women-led households<sup>[31]<sup>32</sup></sup> and food insecurity is on the rise.<sup>[32]<sup>33</sup></sup> With an average age of 29, Cabo Verde's demographic profile is fairly young and requires capacity building, livelihood development and economic opportunities. The agriculture sector as it stands, offers promise, but is not sufficiently developed to attract youth or provide sustainable livelihoods forcing many to migrate and take on precarious work, as training and educational opportunities in climate change, agroecology, innovative and climate-adapted agriculture techniques and technologies, watershed management, and related fields is scarce and unaffordable.
- **Insufficient financial means to invest in climate change adaptation solutions**
  - Poverty and rural exodus- The capacity to cope with climate variability, negative impacts of climate change and extreme weather events is highly dependent on the level of economic development. In general, livelihood sources of those that are impoverished are usually narrower and more climate-sensitive.<sup>[33]<sup>34</sup></sup> Those that are poverty stricken are particularly vulnerable to impacts such as prolonged drought.<sup>[34]<sup>35</sup></sup>
  - Decreasing revenue from tourism due to COVID-19, remittances, commodity prices, pose severe threats to the economy, debt levels and solvency. With higher levels of desperation, people may be more likely to seek short-term benefits rather than invest in longer-term adaptive measures.
  - Disasters make it challenging for SIDS such as CV to allocate resources and finances to more long-term sustainable development interventions, as disasters require immediate responses and action. Crisis situations can also fuel increased demands for natural resources, degradation of ecosystems, as people seek shelter, energy sources, sustenance and quick livelihoods to compensate for loss. Damage from natural disasters can have pervasive economic

impacts, as the bulk of territory can be impacted at the same time, affecting numerous sectors, segments and communities simultaneously.

- **Agricultural sector-** The agricultural sector is fraught with challenges that need to be addressed in order to strengthen the sector's resilience in the face of climate change. First, as mentioned previously there is very limited arable land, water scarcity and climate variability. These prevent the sector from being more productive and from engaging youth and others to engage in food production. There is also limited access to finance and credit for those wanting to work in the sector. There are limited opportunities for loans, financing packages, and investment capital which could otherwise support more effective farming techniques, equipment, and upscaling and crop diversification. Another challenge is that Cabo Verde is highly dependent on food imports to meet its domestic needs. The entire tourism industry, and the food security of the country is vulnerable to any supply or price shocks, or disruptions such as COVID-19 or the war in Ukraine, which can decrease access to food or increase the price exorbitantly. At the same time, CV faces challenges in terms of market access and trade restrictions. Tariffs, non-tariff measures limit the growth of the sector towards export and inhibits market growth and economic diversification of the country. The sector also faces skills and capacity gaps particularly in the context of changing climate realities and greater land erosion. Capacity building and technical training in agroecological approaches are very much a gap. Finally, there is a lack of agricultural infrastructure. There is a lack of processing units, storage facilities, transportation and distribution networks. These result in post-harvest losses, reduced shelf-life of items and hinder the distribution of agricultural products.
- **Multi-stakeholder coordination-** Multi-stakeholder engagement exists in Cabo Verde. However, due to the small staff in many ministries, there is too great of a burden on government staff to manage all aspects of sustainable development in response to climate change threats, and as a result, multi-stakeholder coordination can weaken, be obsolete and not leverage the kind of resources and supports required for a whole-of-society response to climate change. Increasingly, the public sector has expressed interest in the capacity building and partnerships with the civil society sector, so that they may play a more significant role in the roll-out of activities, in managing activities, and in supporting stakeholder partnerships. However, this requires time and resources to strengthen organizations and increase efficiencies in partnerships.

Two **baseline projects** will anchor the proposed initiative and serve as a source of co-financing, sharing of resources and expertise:

- Government of Luxembourg's **Governance and Climate Support Action Programme** (2023-2027) with a budget of 10.5 million euro. The programme aims to strengthen climate governance and action in Cabo Verde, combining greenhouse gas emission reduction with socio-ecological resilience and physical resistance of citizens, ecosystems and assets to climate change. The overall objective of the baseline project is to support CV in the implementation of its new climate policy by 2025, as embodied in the Nationally Determined Contribution and in the National Adaptation Plan. This will result in a consolidated climate governance that will make Cabo Verde a low carbon and more resilient country to climate change. The proposed project will build on this initiative by filling the gaps that currently exist in climate adaptation governance, particularly at the local level, and facilitating the multi-stakeholder information systems on adaptation activities that can be monitored and measured, and supporting climate financing to deliver NAPA priorities. It will also seek to promote improved management of results from climate initiatives so that lessons learned are not lost and can be leveraged in national-level programming. This baseline project will complement Components 1 & 3.
- The USD 10 million Adaptation Fund **Increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved watershed management and land restoration** project (2024-2028) aims to "build adaptation resilience through improved water management and land restoration that would further facilitate climate-adaptive agricultural activities". This is to be facilitated through building an enabling environment, improving water storage capacities and land restoration, and supporting climate smart production and value chains. The proposed project was designed in complementarity to the initiative, to enhance connectivity between both initiatives for efficiency upscaling and delivering results across the island. Both projects will work on the same island, in different zones, to promote corridors of activity. The projects will be supporting different value chains so that there is not an inadvertent surplus of product on the market. While the Adaptation Fund project focuses heavily on water storage, the SCCF project takes a more comprehensive agroecology approach. At times both projects will share experts, arrange for exchanges among communities and harmonize public awareness communication to provide coherent messaging.

Furthermore, the AF project is promoting tools such as capacity-building programmes for stakeholders in water, forestry, environmental and supporting GIS training of professionals of relevant authorities to acquire knowledge on the use, operation, maintenance and calibration of spatial data analysis tools on land use and land cover management relevant to climate adaptation. This same project also supports policy-making sessions for decision-makers to improve understanding of GIS and mapping results and mainstreaming them into national planning of adaptive development and integrated watershed management.

The proposed project will build on these experiences and identify multi-sectoral structures that can support improved digital management of adaptation data. The project will leverage findings and data from the AF project and apply them to target zones for management and restoration, and for identifying key stakeholders. Effective management structures will be replicated. While in the baseline project many of the initiatives are geared towards improved management of water resources, the proposed project will also integrate governance aspects related to agroecology, which include: recycling, input reduction, soil health, animal health, biodiversity, synergy, economic diversification, co-creation of knowledge; social values and diets, fairness, connectivity, land and natural resource governance and participation. A key aspect of governance will also be of fostering leadership opportunities for women and youth and providing agency for decision-making regarding use of natural resources.

This project has been **designed in complementarity** with two specific GEF projects: “Increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved watershed management and land restoration” and “Towards Land Degradation Neutrality for Improved Equity, Sustainability and Resilience”. The logical framework of this project was designed in view of leveraging lessons learned, sharing of resources, building in areas where there may be gaps, and increasing scale and impact of the aforementioned projects. The goal is to create a suite of initiatives that complement one another and provide greater coverage and beneficiaries. This project is also being developed in partnership with a project under the Blue-Green Islands Integrated Program, in hopes to extend the reach of the initiative, and create mutually reinforcing results while decreasing costs and preventing duplication. In addition, the project will seek collaborations, findings, lessons learned, and when applicable, leveraging knowledge investments made by following projects (further detail provided in institutional arrangements section of PIF):

- BADEA- Rehabilitation and Preparation of Three Water Basins in the islands of Santiago, Santo Antao and Boa Vista (2019-2024).
- EU- Building adaptive capacity and resilience of the forestry sector in Cabo Verde.
- EU- Alliance for the Right to Adequate Food and Empowerment Initiatives for Young People and Women from rural areas.

One of the areas of collaboration will be to identify (i) effective communication practices from other projects; (ii) build on successful stakeholder consultation platforms; (iii) partner for on-site demonstrations, pilots.

This project is selected to address the drivers of environmental degradation because it targets the social, environmental and economic factors that contribute to them. By considering social dynamics (focus on women and youth in a country where emigration and unemployment is a significant issue), promoting restoration and agroecological practices, and strengthening livelihoods and skills development, the project recognizes the interconnectedness and complexity of drivers of degradation such as climate change, drought, soil erosion, unsustainable agricultural production, all of which also contribute to increasing desertification. The agriculture sector is economically, socially and environmentally significant—research suggests that it provides financial stop-gaps for about 60% of the population who would not have other employment otherwise,<sup>[35]<sup>36</sup></sup> and 81% of rural households are engaged in some manner with agriculture and livestock. This means that building integrated adaptive capacity in this sector will yield positive results on social and economic fronts as well, and provides a key entry point for this project.

The agroecological approach – documented by mainstream literature including IPCC<sup>[36]<sup>37</sup></sup> as an integrated and transformational climate change adaptation solution for the agri-food sectors - was selected as overall approach to transforming the agri-food systems of Cabo Verde, making it more resilient, but also more productive, inclusive and sustainable. Agroecology is a holistic and integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of sustainable agriculture and food systems. The transformation of agri-food systems into an agroecological agri-food system is guided by 10 elements, including:

- Diversity; synergies; efficiency; resilience; recycling; co-creation and sharing of knowledge (describing common characteristics of agroecological systems, foundational practices and innovation approaches);
- Human and social values; culture and food traditions (context features);

- Responsible governance; circular and solidarity economy (enabling environment).

This holistic and transformational approach is well suited to address the multiple challenges faced by Cabo Verde's agri-food systems and dependent communities, complementing existing investments and jointly delivering on development objectives (including food security and decent employment for its youth) as described above.

The selected project targets interventions on one island, Santiago<sup>[37]<sup>38</sup></sup>, which has the largest land area used for agriculture (52.5%) in CV and offers points of entry to introduce agroecology and support more productive food systems. Santiago houses two neighbouring watersheds which the project will support—the goal is to build connectivity, create linkages, create dynamic exchanges between local communities, and achieve results at scale. This project is also selected as it complements the Adaptation Project underway and provides the added value of piloting new value chains, access to skills and credentials by youth, partnerships among government, and private sector and academia.

The project adopts an explicit whole-of-society approach, and therefore privileges consultation with, joint decision-making and work with local community actors. Furthermore, the project extends the partnerships, involving private sector actors and academia more prominently. Key actors include:

**Government:**

- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment- develop and implement policies related to adaptation in environmental and agricultural sectors. The project will support the ministry's capacity building, support adaptation-based policy building, support cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder platforms, and monitoring of adaptation-related interventions.
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning- The project will support the ministry to risk inform climate adaptation planning in infrastructure and planning sectors.
- Ministry of Finance will be key to provide co-financing to this project.
- Ministry of Education- The project will support skills development, curricula development and seek cross-sectoral partnerships to provide integration of climate resilience education in other sectors for youth

**Civil Society-** In addition to local organizations that will be capacitated to increase the breadth of activities and decrease the demands on an overly burdened small ministerial staff, the project will also collaborate with a variety of civil society stakeholders and platforms to promote the whole-of-society approach and support cohesion and complementarity among interventions. The involvement of gender and youth-focused and experienced NGOs and of local *Women Associations* (such MORABI and OMCV) will be prioritized for the work with rural communities and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). This approach will support gender and youth-sensitive decision-making mechanisms at the community and institutional levels, including capacity building actions directly addressing specific interests and empowerment to, for instance, facilitate access to microfinance or value-chain development. Women's organizations will play a key role in the implementation of activities and as beneficiaries. In particular, women's organizations will be supported through capacity building measures to access climate financing for their activities. They will also be resourced and capacitated to implement adaptation measures at the local level so that they can be agents of climate adaptation activities in their communities. Women farmers will be reinforced to increase their agricultural production through agroecological practices. Women are also key stakeholders in the value chains identified as priorities by the project. Linkages between women cooperatives and lending institutions will be facilitated. Finally, women's organizations will be well-represented in the multi-stakeholder platform.

Moreover, the multi-stakeholder participatory approach envisioned for the project includes the development of an interoperable digital platform (from an existing pilot at the MAA, compatible with other national and international platforms), where youngsters will have a strong role from smartphone-based information upload and download to the management of central platform activities. They will be the main "life" of the platform that will serve as a knowledge channel, hosting mapped and alphanumeric data, studies, project products and reports, and a discussion *forum* that students can animate, co-moderate, and expand with additional items from for their academic work. The community of partners with access to the platform will be able to visualize, upload, and download data; disseminate project results; exchange, explore, and debate ideas; and organize events. In Cabo Verde the penetration of mobile phones (especially in the young) and the availability of the internet is very high, and the digital and



green transformations included in the Government development strategy concur towards the goal of land degradation neutrality, with a contribution from the project.

Additionally, the linkages sought with *academic institutions*, especially between curricula developers and ministerial staff, will help identify areas that could bolster national capacity. The *private sector* will play a key role in supporting value chains (marketing, distribution, storage), supporting lending and financing opportunities in facilitating capital for adaptation activities, for supporting livelihood interventions and engaging in the whole-of-society approach, for instance, hosting/supporting advanced university students for their final thesis. The focus on women and youth will underpin all stakeholder collaborations to ensure alignment across stakeholder groups to attain greater opportunities and engagement and, ultimately, results for these two groups. Additionally, the following networks will be liaised with: Cabo Verdean Environmental Forum, Cabo Verde Association for the Protection of the Environment, Cabo Verde Biodiversity Partnership, Cabo Verde Ocean Week, and the Association of Environmental Journalists. Civil society will also serve as a key partner to generate and share knowledge and upscale best practices through the knowledge channels established by the project.

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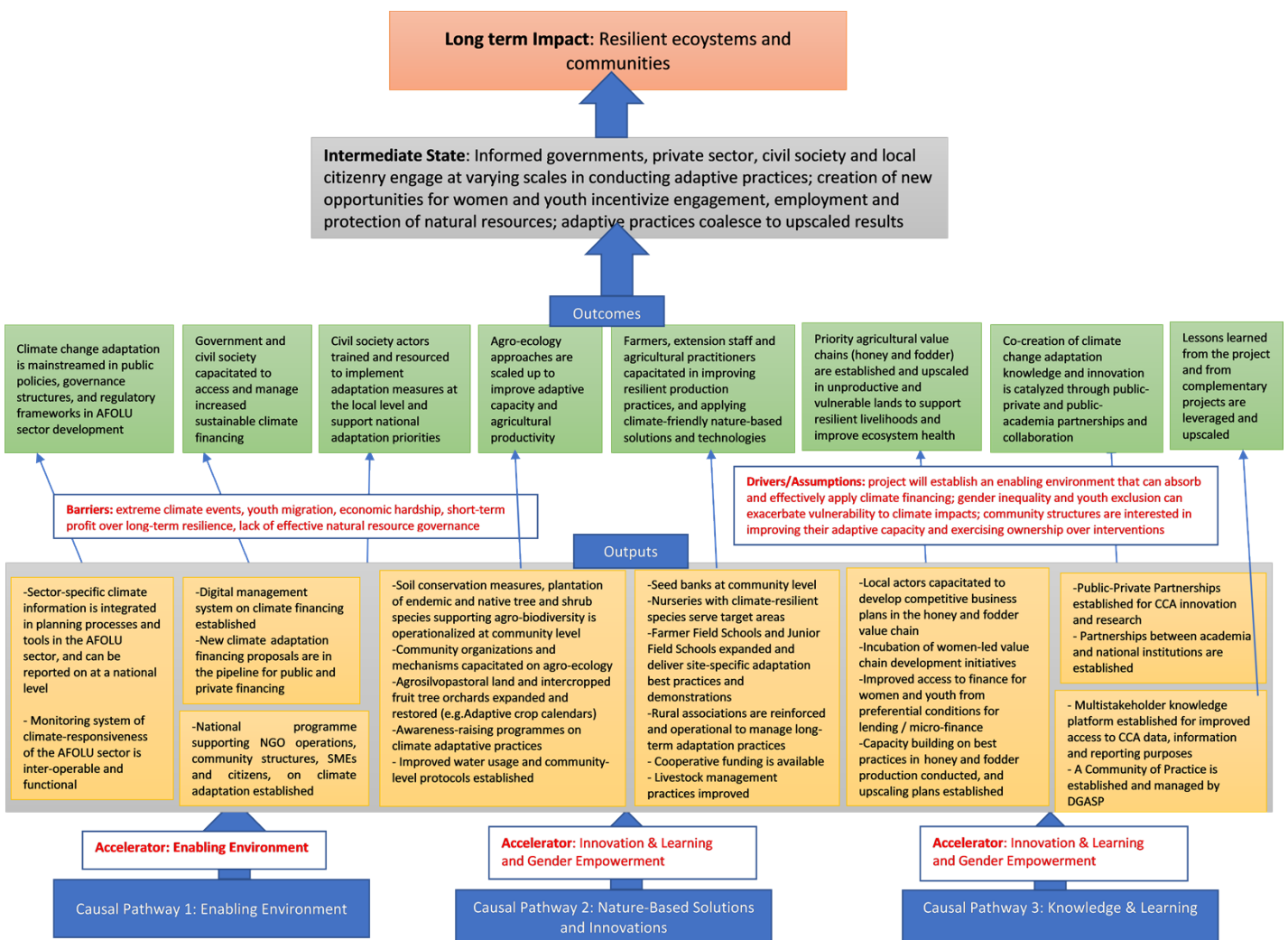
## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The **main objective** of this project is to enhance Cabo Verde’s agri-food systems’ adaptive capacity through strategic investments in the enabling environment, nature-based solutions and innovations, and in knowledge and learning. Key to strengthening this adaptive capacity is supporting enhanced governance, access to climate capital, a whole-of-society approach and engagement, and sustainable livelihoods.

The **main problem** the project seeks to address is the increasing vulnerability of the Cabo Verdean population, landscape and economy, in the face of negative impacts of climate change which endanger livelihoods, food and water security, ecosystems, and increased exposure to disaster.



The **theory of change diagram** illustrates the three main causal pathways to achieving the main objective and delivering transformational and integrated adaptation solutions for more resilient agri-food systems and their dependent communities. It

summarizes the barriers, drivers and assumptions and emphasizes the transformation levers/accelerators. The table below provides details on the causal pathways between readiness activities and adaptive capacity:

Component	Output	Rationale for intervention	Outcomes	Causal Pathway to intermediate state and impact
1. Enabling environment for integrated and transformational climate change adaptation of the AFOLU sector, engaging a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach	1.1.1 Sector-relevant climate information is integrated in planning processes and tools in the AFOLU sector, and can be reported on at a national level	The lack of sector-relevant climate planning and practices in the AFOLU sector is preventing the mainstreaming of climate adaptation in public policy and governance framework	1.1 Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in public policies, governance structures, and regulatory frameworks in AFOLU sector development	The mainstreaming and monitoring of climate change adaptation in public policies, governance structures and regulatory frameworks in AFOLU sector development, will lead to a more informed government, capable of implementing comprehensive and complementary policies for improved scaled-up adaptation, the result of which will be widespread adaptive measures supported through government interventions.
	1.1.2 Monitoring system of climate-responsiveness of the AFOLU sector is inter-operable and functional	The lack of a comprehensive climate-responsive monitoring system, makes it difficult to measure progress and harmonize efforts of different partners		
	1.2.1 Digital management system on climate financing is established to register activity, ensure inter-operability, monitor availability of resources, project pipeline, and inter-sectoral coordination	Climate financing is an ongoing challenge, and greater effectiveness and coordination is required to manage which sectoral partners are applying for financing, build capacity to obtain financing, and manage the flow of projects to support one another, and secure financial sustainability.	1.2 Government and civil society capacitated to access and manage increased sustainable climate financing	Government and civil society will work in tandem (whole-of-society approach) to obtain financing for their local and national adaptive interventions. Partnerships and coordination will result in greater breadth of activities and a decrease of costs on government staff to manage multiple financing proposals and timelines. Greater coordination around financing for adaptation measures will mean improved planning, more financing available, and additional adaptation activities rolled out at various scales.
	1.3.1 A national programme supporting NGO operations, community structures, SMEs and citizens, on climate adaptation work supporting national climate plans, is established	Cabo Verde has a dynamic civil society, citizenry and SMEs interested in engaging on adaptation interventions. Without a national programme, activities may be ad hoc, may undermine each other, and may not be optimized for national objectives. A national programme will capacitate and bring different actors to similar levels of operation so	1.3 Civil society actors trained and resourced to implement adaptation measures at the local level and support national adaptation priorities	Greater engagement from whole-of-society on adaptive measures will result in greater resilience and social cohesion on climate-related strategies.

		they may be able to conduct mutually reinforcing activities.		
2. Nature-Based Solutions and Innovative Approaches to Agriculture and Food Security	2.1.1 Agro-ecological approaches and practices are selected in a participatory fashion for adoption and scaling and improved farm and watershed level resiliency 2.1.2 Community organizations and mechanisms are capacitated on agro-ecology best practices 2.1.3 Awareness-raising programmes on climate adaptive practices to improve access to and management of water resources at community and household level are disseminated in target sites 2.1.4 Improved water usage and community-level protocols are established	Building adaptive capacity cannot remain at the policy level; measures addressing erosion, land degradation, water shortages, and climate impacts on agri-food systems need to be addressed. Social challenges such as poverty, youth migration, women's poverty need to be considered through practical interventions that support natural resources, build buffers against climate impacts and provide livelihood opportunities. Agro-ecology provides an approach that is integrated and transformational.	2.1 Agro-ecology approaches are scaled up to improve adaptive capacity and agricultural productivity	Scaled up agro-ecological approaches will transform the agri-food systems of Cabo Verde, making it more resilient, but also more productive, inclusive and sustainable. Agroecology is a holistic and integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of sustainable agriculture and food systems, and support greater resilience.
	2.2.1 Seed banks at community level are organized, installed, and functional in target sites 2.2.2 Nurseries are established with climate-resilient species to serve target areas 2.2.3 Farmer Field Schools and Junior Field Schools are expanded and deliver site-specific adaptation innovations and best practices which are captured, developed and scaled through a platform for co-creation of knowledge and exchange (see component 3) 2.2.4 Rural associations are reinforced and operational to manage long-term adaptation practices in the target areas 2.2.5 Cooperative funding is organized and available in the target areas	Community-level practitioners require resources, capacity, livelihood opportunities, trainings, knowledge-sharing and organizational development, to put into practice climate policies and regulations. Nature-based solutions are vehicles through which local actors can test activities, build resilience, support their livelihoods and manage natural resources more sustainably.	2.2 Farmers, extension staff and agricultural practitioners capacitated in improving resilient production practices, and applying climate-friendly nature-based solutions and technologies	Greater application of climate-friendly nature-based solutions will improve food security and build resilient ecosystems.
	2.3.1 Local actors are supported and capacitated to develop competitive business	Interventions are required to strengthen agricultural value chains. Focus on sustainable value chains, beneficial to	2.3 Priority agricultural value chains (honey and fodder) are	Specific agricultural value chains that have the potential to be developed in degraded ecosystems,

	<p>plans in the honey and fodder value chains</p> <p>2.3.2 Incubation of women-led agri-food value chain development initiatives is done</p> <p>2.3.3 Access to finance for women and youth from preferential conditions for lending / micro-finance is improved</p> <p>2.3.4 Capacity building on best practices in honey and fodder production is conducted, and upscaling plans are established</p>	<p>women and youth, that offer both livelihood opportunities and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, will support social and environmental objectives.</p>	<p>established and upscaled in unproductive and vulnerable lands to support resilient livelihoods and improve ecosystem health</p>	<p>offer opportunities for investing in greater ecosystem health and resilience building, and improved economic outcomes.</p>
3. Learning and Knowledge Management	<p>3.1.1 Public-Private Partnerships are established to stimulate climate change adaptation innovation and research in the AFOLU sectors (e.g. R&amp;D spin offs funding program, ...)</p> <p>3.1.2 Partnerships between academia and national institutions are established to enhance access to climate education and training for youth (including professional and academic curricula development, scholarship programs, and internships program within national institutions)</p>	<p>In order to fully support a whole-of-society approach to climate adaptation, public-private partnerships, and research institutions need to be a part of the process of leveraging climate information/data for the country.</p>	<p>3.1 Co-creation of climate change adaptation knowledge and innovation is catalyzed through public-private and public-academia partnerships and collaboration</p>	<p>Greater climate adaptation knowledge, and engagement from various partners, will result in more informed decision-making for greater resilience.</p>
	<p>3.2.1 A multistakeholder knowledge platform with codified and relevant lessons, best practices, and results attained is established for improved access to data, information and reporting purposes</p> <p>3.2.2 A Community of Practice is established and managed by DGASP</p> <p>3.2.3 A Communication strategy, targeting different stakeholder groups, is developed and delivered</p>	<p>Project findings and results should not just be tucked in an evaluation report but must be utilized to strengthen other interventions and upscale positive results and lessons learned.</p>	<p>3.2 Lessons learned from the project and from complementary projects are leveraged and upscaled</p>	<p>Positive and beneficial practices of projects can be upscaled to multiply benefits.</p>

Under **Component 1- Enabling environment for integrated and transformational climate change adaptation of the AFOLU sector, engaging a whole-of society and whole-of-government approach**<sup>[1]<sup>39</sup></sup>, the project seeks to support governance both at the local (i.e. farm and watershed) and at national levels. At the local level, there is a need for improved community ownership and implementation of adaptation measures in line with national climate plans and priorities; this will lead to the co-benefits of community agency and decentralisation. At the national level, greater coherence is required inter-sectorally to ensure that national climate objectives are being supported effectively by the AFOLU sector; **this includes branches and units addressing environment, agriculture, forestry, rural development, climate change, environmental disaster management, and land use planning**. The project will support intersectoral coordination and establish a viable monitoring system through which adaptation measures are measured, monitored and recorded. This will also serve in national-level reporting against the NAPA, SDGs and UNFCCC requirements, and allow a better understanding of what interventions are taking place, and with what success. This knowledge will help inform better policy-development and justify investments in the future, while ensuring that there isn't duplication of effort and that resources are being managed efficiently. Cross-level and inter-sectoral management and monitoring also helps mapping out trade-offs and co-benefits, therefore making it an essential element to support improved policy coherence.

**In the baseline**, one of the big challenges that CV faces, is a small, overburdened, governmental staff to manage all adaptation activities, applications for financing, projects and reporting. The international climate financing environment is becoming more sophisticated, with differing grant approval systems, and opportunities for financing that CV is missing out on. By dint of being a SIDS with limited human resources and capacities, CV faces the common challenge of having to forgo climate financing opportunities due to these challenges. As noted by the GCF, SIDS are underrepresented throughout the stages of project pipeline development, due to the barriers they face. Greater capacity is thus needed within countries like CV. With small staff, professional civil society partners can play a key role in catalyzing financing and advancing adaptation work to meet national objectives. However, to get to that point, coordination, collaboration and governance mechanisms are needed with civil society actors who have expertise. Civil society partners require trainings on the climate financing environment to be able to adequately partner and extend national capacity in this area. Intersectoral partnerships are also required to facilitate the mainstreaming of adaptation across sectors, and to support accessing and managing climate financing in other sectors, to result in a whole-of-government and whole-of society approach. The project will be instrumental in facilitating these partnerships and capacitating both CSOs and government partners to better access climate financing and manage adaptation practices. The project will also support capacity building in the areas of proposal writing, climate data generation and mapping climate funding and options available. One of the key assumptions here is that a whole-of-society approach is endorsed by key stakeholders and the political will exists to partner with the CSO sector and inter-sectorally. **The digital management of the climate financing portal will be managed by government, but processes will be established through which CSOs update and input proposal processes. Through the incremental financing provided by the SCCF (USD 364,025), three outcomes are foreseen under this component:**

- 1.1 Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in public policies, governance structures, and regulatory frameworks in AFOLU sector development
- 1.2 Government and civil society capacitated to access and manage increased sustainable climate financing
- 1.3 Civil society actors trained and resourced to implement adaptation measures at the local level and support national adaptation priorities

**Under Outcome 1.1 Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in public policies, governance structures, and regulatory frameworks in AFOLU sector development**, there are two outputs anticipated: 1.1.1 Sector-relevant climate information is integrated in planning processes and tools in the AFOLU sector, and can be reported on at a national level; and 1.1.2 Monitoring system of climate-responsiveness of the AFOLU sector is inter-operable and functional.

**Under Output 1.1.1 Sector-relevant climate information is integrated in planning processes and tools in the AFOLU sector, and can be reported on at a national level.** This will require AFOLU sector consultations, priority setting on the kinds of climate information required, a design of the reporting and integration mechanism, and the establishment of timelines for reporting, as well as an agreement on who will house this data and report on it nationally and/or for the SDGs. **Under Output 1.1.2 Monitoring system of climate-responsiveness of the AFOLU sector is inter-operable and functional,** a user-friendly monitoring

system will be established; trainings will be provided to ensure wide appropriation; test runs and demonstrations will be held.

Under **Outcome 1.2 Government and civil society capacitated to access and manage increased sustainable climate financing, one Output is planned:** 1.2.1 Digital management system on climate financing is established to register activity, ensure inter-operability, monitor availability of resources, project pipeline, and inter-sectoral coordination. This will involve a mapping exercise of climate financing resources, identifying partnership opportunities between government and CSOs and agenda setting on who can conduct what kinds of activities; capacity building of CSOs in proposal development, implementation and reporting and management of the climate financing pipeline. Protocols and processes to map the ongoing pipeline will also be developed in a user-friendly manner.

Under **Outcome 1.3- Civil society actors trained and resourced to implement adaptation measures at the local level and support national adaptation** priorities, one output is foreseen: 1.3.1 A national programme supporting NGO operations, community structures, SMEs and citizens, on climate adaptation work supporting national climate plans, is established. This output will focus on aligning differing levels of activity and ensuring that ad-hoc, duplicative or counter-productive adaptation activities are not carried out. This will require multi-stakeholder consultations, identification of society and community leads, identification of entities' best practices and comparative advantage.

Under **Component 2- Nature-Based Solutions and Innovative Approaches to Agriculture and Food Security**, the project will focus on promoting agroecological approaches, capacitating farmers, extension staff and others in the agri-food sectors, and developing nascent ecosystem-friendly value chains.

Agroecological approaches can build the resilience of island communities and ecosystems by promoting climate-resilient practices. Some of the initiatives planned by the project include: diversification of crops, agroforestry, soil conservation and management, sustainable water management, community-based decision-making, co-creation of knowledge, and development of local networks. During the PPG, the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) will be applied to measure the multidimensional performance of the targeted agroecological systems, and to clarify which activities will be conducted during implementation. The results from this exercise will also serve as a baseline to measure progress.

Agroecological approaches will be carried out in a participatory, community-led manner, and will be supported by appropriate capacity building, training, farmer field schools, and support for women, youth, farmers, extension staff, rural advisory services and local community authorities. Agroecological approaches also help address gendered barriers to the adoption and scaling of transformational CC adaptation solutions, including land tenure and access to finance, inputs, knowledge and information, thanks to the fact that these elements are part and partial of the 10 elements of agroecology and duly monitored. Sustainability beyond the project duration will be prioritized. For instance, seed banking, and the development of nurseries for endemic and climate-resilient species will be supported. This will also promote the protection of biodiversity, take pressures off vulnerable and/or protected areas, and fight habitat loss. Drivers of environmental degradation such as drought and soil erosion will be targeted.

Activities under Component 2 will also seek to support the development of resilient value chains to be piloted in degraded areas. Women and youth will be particularly supported in the development of honey and fodder value chains, as these agri-food value chains are likely to maximise prerequisite co-benefits from project interventions. These value chains have been identified as DGASP priorities, with mutual benefits to land rehabilitation and livestock management, thereby multiplying benefits. They are also value chains that can engage women and youth and have low initial investment upfront, compared to other value chains. In addition to the technical support required for production, the project will seek to enhance business development support, provide marketing capacity building, support incubation hubs for women and youth entrepreneurs. The project will also sensitize lenders, cooperatives and local banking institutions to provide seed funding and favorable loan opportunities for women and youth. Through the incremental financing provided by the SCCF (USD 270,000), the following outcomes are foreseen under this component:

- 2.1 Agroecology approaches are scaled up to improve adaptive capacity and agricultural productivity
- 2.2 Farmers, extension staff and agricultural practitioners capacitated in improving resilient production practices, and applying climate-friendly nature-based solutions and technologies
- 2.3 Priority agricultural value chains (honey and fodder) are established and upscaled in unproductive and vulnerable lands to support resilient livelihoods and improve ecosystem health



Under **Outcome 2.1 Agroecology approaches are scaled up to improve adaptive capacity and agricultural productivity**, three outputs are foreseen: 2.1.1 Agro-ecological approaches and practices are selected in a participatory fashion for adoption and scaling and improved farm and watershed level resiliency ; 2.1.2 Community organizations and mechanisms are capacitated on agro-ecology best practices; 2.1.3 Awareness-raising programmes on climate adaptive practices to improve access to and management of water resources at community and household level are disseminated in target sites; 2.1.4 Improved water usage and community-level protocols are established. The key activities to deliver these outputs include:

- Community-level consultations to identify priority farm and watershed needs
- Participatory process to finalize agro-ecological practices to pilot
- Beneficiary and participant selection
- Trainings on agro-ecology best practices; demonstrations, site visits
- Community-awareness programmes established and initiated
- Community-level protocols agreed to by community members
- Selection of rehabilitation practices, crops and agroforestry

Under **Outcome 2.2. Farmers, extension staff and agricultural practitioners capacitated in improving resilient production practices, and applying climate-friendly nature-based solutions and technologies**, the following outputs are foreseen: 2.2.1 Seed banks at community level are organized, installed, and functional in target sites; 2.2.2 Nurseries are established with climate-resilient species to serve target areas; 2.2.3 Farmer Field Schools and Junior Field Schools are expanded and deliver site-specific adaptation innovations and best practices which are captured, developed and scaled through a platform for co-creation of knowledge and exchange (see component 3); 2.2.4 Rural associations are reinforced and operational to manage long-term adaptation practices in the target areas; and 2.2.5 Cooperative funding is organized and available in the target areas. Key activities under these outputs include:

- Participatory consultations to establish seedbanks
- Supporting organizational structures to establish seedbanks
- Supporting distribution, storage and processing capacities of seedbanks
- Identifying priority sites and logistical arrangements and management for establishing nurseries
- Establishing nurseries with indigenous climate-resilient varieties, incorporating sustainable water management
- Determining priority curricula for farmer field schools and junior field schools
- Establishing demonstration parcels and conducting pilots
- Organizational, financial and technical development training provided to rural associations
- Building connections between lending institutions and cooperatives
- Supporting cooperatives in administrative and financial reporting processes

Under **Outcome 2.3 Priority agricultural value chains (honey and fodder) are established and upscaled in unproductive and vulnerable lands to support resilient livelihoods and improve ecosystem health**, the following outputs are anticipated: 2.3.1 Local actors are supported and capacitated to develop competitive business plans in the honey and fodder value chains; 2.3.2 Incubation of women-led agri-food value chain development initiatives is done; 2.3.3 Access to finance for women and youth from preferential conditions for lending / micro-finance is improved; 2.3.4 Capacity building on best practices in honey and fodder production is conducted, and upscaling plans are established. The key activities under these outputs include:

- Local actors wishing to pursue livelihoods in the honey and fodder value chains identified and expectations clarified
- Support and capacity building provided on business development planning

- Collaborations and partnerships between lending partners and women and youth producers established to secure financing
- Best practices, demonstrations, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems are conducted to support honey and fodder value chains
- Improved marketing, distribution and partnerships with other private sector partners and tourism industry are established
- Upscaling plans are designed

It must be noted that the honey and fodder value chains are potentially subject to change (confirmation and feasibility established during PPG). However, these agri-food value chains have been identified in the participatory way by DGASP.

Under **Component 3- Learning and Knowledge Management**, the project targets the following main issues:

- Lack of access to opportunities for youth;
- Misalignment of skills and capacity required at the national level to respond to technical adaptation needs; and
- Lessons learned, best practices and knowledge gleaned from various projects are lost, merely remain as reports and are not leveraged into future interventions.

As it stands, Cabo Verde's large youth population faces many barriers (financial, structural, geographic) to access higher education within the country. As climate work becomes more and more sophisticated, the needs at the national level to interpret early warnings, conduct modelling, design cost-effective adaptation measures require holistic and technical skills, knowledge of the science-policy interface, and a mix of qualitative and quantitative skills. There is thus a need to ensure that the skills of graduates are emerging to fill the capacity gaps at institutional levels. There is also a need to ensure that youth can access opportunities which provide them with the requisite skills. As a result, the project will explore new partnerships between academia, government and the private sector for curricula development, internship/training opportunities, private sector financing for scholarships and upskilling. A critical driver here is to ensure that skilled youth are retained and incentivized to grow their careers within the country. Options for incentives, growth opportunities, and knowledge management will be explored.

The project will also address the issue of lessons learned, best practices and knowledge being lost by investing in multi-stakeholder platforms and usable digital systems in which data can be entered and accessed in accessible ways. The knowledge will be created through collaboration and partnerships with producer organizations, CSOs, as well as academia to jointly capture, develop and disseminate. The digital platform developed under the GEF-funded LDN project, with ownership of the MAA, will serve as vehicle through which this knowledge is managed. A Communications Strategy will be developed in the initial phases of project implementation so as to have a targeted approach with differing stakeholders. This will be adaptive in nature and will be amended as more is achieved along the results chains. Improved knowledge creation and management will also support responsiveness to UNFCCC and SDG reporting and evidence-based policy making and project development. This will also mutually support interventions under Component 1 for accessing climate finance and will help provide the data justification for financing needs, beyond the project duration. Through the incremental financing provided by the SCCF (USD 270,000), the anticipated outcomes under this project include:

- 3.1 Co-creation of climate change adaptation knowledge and innovation is catalyzed through public-private and public-academia partnerships and collaboration

The following outputs are anticipated: 3.1.1 Public-Private Partnerships are established to stimulate climate change adaptation innovation and research in the AFOLU sectors (e.g. R&D spin offs funding program, ...); 3.1.2 Partnerships between academia and national institutions are established to enhance access to climate education and training for youth (including professional and academic curricula development, scholarship programs, and internships program within national institutions). The key activities under these outputs involve:

- Identifying which private sector partners can deliver climate change innovation and research
- Priority-setting of R&D required to fill current gaps
- Identify public sector needs/gaps for climate adaptation qualifications and capacity
- Supporting curriculum development with academic partners to align public sector needs with academic programming
- Establishing partnerships between universities and public sector for hands-on internship opportunities while supporting human resource challenges

- Identifying innovative ways of training dis-enfranchised and marginalized youth.
  - 3.2 Lessons learned from the project and from complementary projects are leveraged and upscaled. The following outputs are anticipated: 3.2.1 A multi-stakeholder knowledge platform with codified and relevant lessons, best practices, and results attained is established for improved access to data, information and reporting purposes; 3.2.2 A Community of Practice is established and managed by DGASP; 3.2.3 A Communication strategy, targeting different stakeholder groups, is developed and delivered. The key activities under these include:
    - Using the information produced and lessons learned to support the annual plans of DGASP and DNA;
    - Adjusting land intervention methodologies according to the knowledge and experiences gathered during the project implementation;
    - Publicly sharing the main documents and data sets resulting from the project using the project digital platform and communication strategy;
    - Pro-actively populating the digital platform hosted at the MAA and promoting the corresponding capacity building actions;
- Pro-actively promoting a digital forum hosted at the same platform and animated by the youth through arrangements with the Universities and NGOs, including students and the Association of Environmental Journalists, while enduring its special connection to the parliamentary Committee for the Environment (include?) to increase advocacy and elevate the profile of the sector for the mainstreaming of climate resilience and adaptation.

Under Component 4 – Monitoring and Evaluation, project progress will be monitored in a timely manner and results and impact will be captured and evaluated in alignment with GEF and FAO policy. Having adopted a comprehensive and integrated approach to programming, i.e. an agro-ecological approach for agri-food system transformation, a multi-criteria assessment tool will be adopted for project monitoring, which is the Tool for Agroecological Performance Evaluation TAPE<sup>[2]</sup><sup>40</sup>. Furthermore, the project management unit will engage a M&E expert, tasked with M&R, and therefore securing timely delivery of project progress reports, mid- and terminal evaluations, as well as technical reports and others.

For all the aforementioned interventions, the project will employ the following practices to achieve transformative results:

- *Innovation*: the project will pilot nature-based solutions in degraded landscapes in sites where these have not been carried out before.
- *Integrated approach*: Given the ridge-to-reef reality of SIDS, it is essential for the project to promote an integrated approach. In Cabo Verde, there is no economy without nature, no separation of upstream and downstream, which are integrally linked due to the reality of small land mass. For that reason, the project will address several sectors at once and promote approaches such as ecosystems-based adaptation and landscape restoration, to address several environmental concerns simultaneously.
- *Scaling up*: the project will be carried out on one island to lower cost of project delivery, and achieve results on scale. Those can then be replicated on other islands, and can offer concrete lessons learned and best practices.
- *Inclusive and equitable development*: Rural women and youth are key beneficiaries targeted by the project. Current economic hardships and the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively impacted these groups and their opportunities. Engaging women and youth, providing accessible and usable capacity building tools, will serve to improve the social circumstances of marginalized communities.
- *Transformation*: The project will support transformation in a key sector such as agriculture to support enhanced food security, resilient production methods, ecosystems restoration, livelihood diversification, and economic independence

The project will mainly deliver direct **adaptation benefits**, as captured in the core indicators section. Investing in people's adaptive capacity is the key aspect to any disaster risk reduction and management. The project will support community-based adaptation planning and practices **aligned with the MAA medium-term and annual adaptation plans**, capacity building and uptake of nature-based solutions. However, thanks to an integrated approach, important **GBEs** are anticipated:

- Through agroecology, improved provision of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystem goods and services
- Protection of biodiversity through restoration of degraded landscapes, reducing pressures off protected areas, and creating corridors of connectivity. Given that CV is a biodiversity hotspot, steps towards conservation support the protection of globally relevant biodiversity.

The project is being developed as part of a suite of initiatives (Adaptation Project, Blue Green Islands Programme, LDN) to enhance and mutually reinforce the sustainability of interventions. In particular, the project is focusing on three elements, that will lend to long-term durability of project results: 1. The capacity-building of the CSO sector and institutions so that they may take on adaptation work and support national adaptation goals and priorities; 2. Increased access to and awareness of climate financing to foster greater independence and financial viability in the future; 3. Demonstrable livelihoods improvement during the life of the project, in degraded sites, to provide opportunities for marginalized youth and women with incentives to maintain and improve practices.

## Core Indicators

The targets for core indicators are established using two approaches, both relying on the biophysical, land cover/land use, and socioeconomic characteristics of the target areas. The first approach uses national statistics and the location of communities in the watersheds, and the second uses experience and lessons learned from prior developments by the MAA and civil society.

The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated based on the population census (2021). Since the project uses an agroecological, ridge-to-reef landscape concept for restoration and a whole-of-society participatory approach, the rural population will directly benefit from the achieved improvements in ecosystem functioning, adaptation measures, and increased water availability. Furthermore, and given the relatively small community's size, it is likely that a considerable proportion (estimated at 20%) will see improvements in livelihoods from better production and new commercialization options.

Youth represents about 60% of the population. Given that many move to city centers to find income or get a better education, we considered that only half would directly benefit from the project. We also admit that only 30% of the estimated elderly population will directly benefit from the project. As for the estimated increase in income, prior experience with nature-based solutions to improve income and food security (e.g. REFLOR project and other MAA initiatives) was elicited. Moreover, there is considerable experience with awareness-raising activities and capacity development, both at the institutional and civil society levels, supported by the MAA. This allows a realistic expectation for the corresponding core indicator. Likewise, knowledge of the private organizations operating in the target area permits a well-informed estimative of the likely engagement with the project activities and goals.

For the core indicators relying on areas, we used an up-to-date GIS database, with topographic and land use/land cover maps, distribution of infrastructures, and more, to assess the potential areas for the project's interventions. Additionally, based on the number of policies and plans (including long-term and yearly AFOLU plans) that need strengthening for mainstreaming climate change in the MAA, and also prior experience from the REFLOR project, a conservative target for this indicator was established. The same procedure was employed to estimate the advances in partnerships, monitoring, and reporting, national policies enabled, and the number of community organizations benefiting from the project. Finally, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment is expected for each watershed (2).

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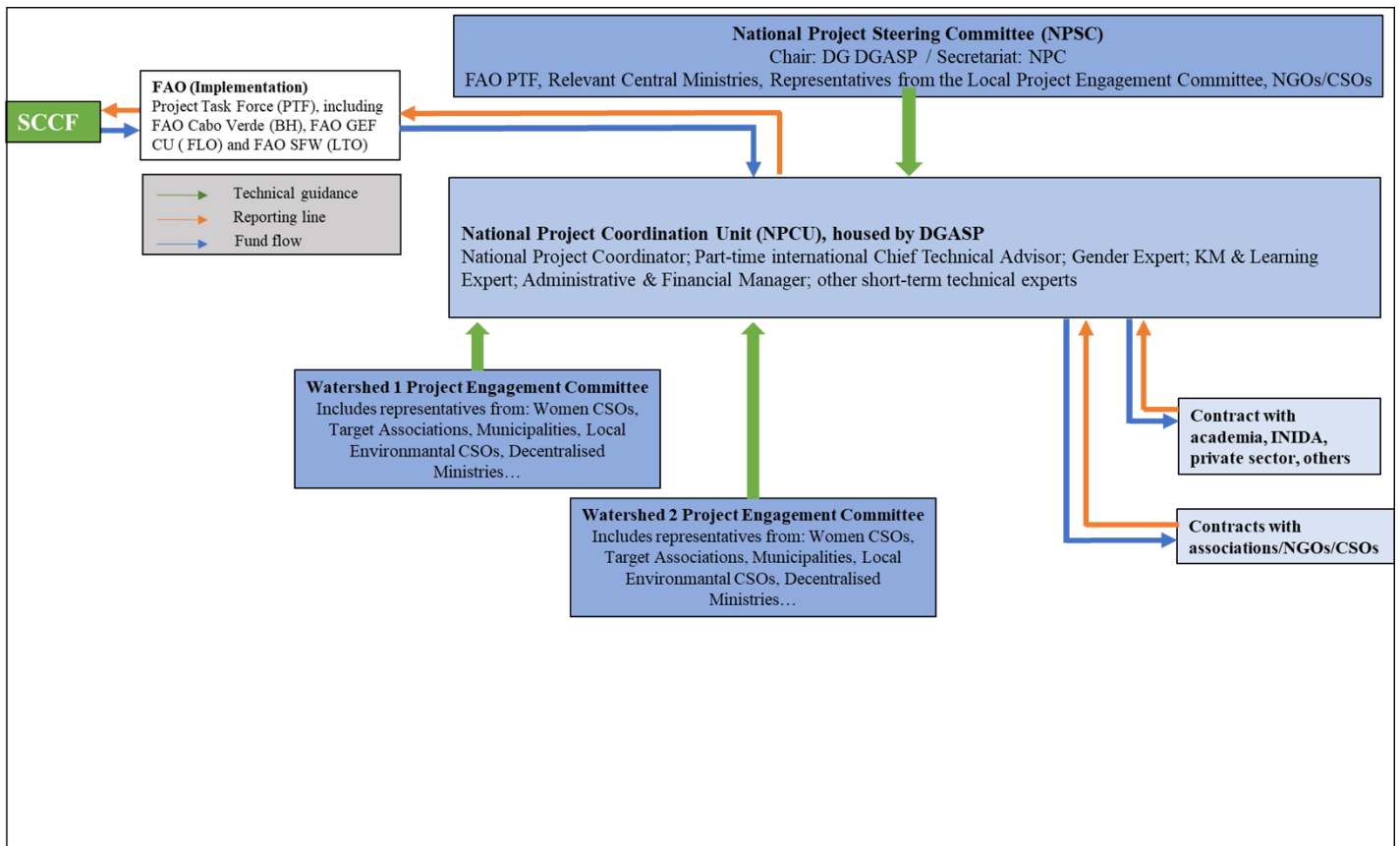
[1] In terms of whole-of-society, activities will engage government, civil society, private sector, academic institutions and citizens. When referring to whole-of-government, the project means all government departments and ministries unless specified otherwise.

[2] [Tools](#) | [Agroecology Knowledge Hub](#) | [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

## Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing



FAO will call upon the Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM) to implement this project. During the PPG phase, DGASP from MAA will be assessed and confirmed as Operational Partner (OP). The OP will be responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results. FAO will ensure operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements, as per their responsibilities.

DGASP, as OP, will secure dedication of staff and staff time, and indicate a project director to manage the project's progress. It will also effectively co-finance project activities through the participation of its nutrition, gender, communication and other technical specialists. Details will be identified during PPG.

A project steering committee will guide the project at the national level, and will be composed of multiple relevant ministries, local community actors, FAO, project partners (including co-financing partners and projects). It will be chaired by DGASP. In addition, a local project engagement committee will be put in place to secure a whole-of-society approach to planning and decision-making. These committees are represented in the project steering committee and directly provide guidance and engage in a dialogue with the project management unit, as illustrated in the institutional arrangement matrix above.

Furthermore, the project steering committee will integrate projects focused on climate change adaptation and sustainable land use, hosted or implemented by the MAA, securing the best possible coordination of capacity building and field activities. The development of joint annual workplans among the Adaptation Fund and GEF projects, and the installation of operational collaborative mechanisms will ensure the harmonization of interventions in content and timing and will optimize cost-benefits for the ensemble of projects. This approach will include the BADEA funded project, implemented by DGASP, for rehabilitating the S. João Baptista watershed in Santiago, which aims to reduce poverty by restoring water mobilization, conservation, and storage capacities and reverting land degradation processes. The activities of its component A - infrastructures and soil conservation, and D – institutional capacity building, are amenable to successful coordination with the AF and GEF projects. Likewise, the recently approved EU funded project, implemented by Amigos da Natureza and supported by DGASP, addressing sustainable cropping in a delimited irrigated area, with similar challenges and capacity building requisites, will be coordinated with.

In addition to the baseline projects, the project will also coordinate/explore lessons learned with the following initiatives:

- EU-funded: Building adaptive capacity and resilience of the forestry sector in Cabo Verde- the proposed project will consult stakeholders from the project, ensure that nurseries, agroforestry and restoration initiatives pursued in the proposed project build on the learning from the project. Experts capacitated under the EU projects will be partnered with for local level information dissemination.
- GEF/UNDP: Strengthening Biodiversity Governance Systems for the Sustainable Management of Living Resources in Cabo Verde- The project will be mindful of biodiversity and ensure that restoration and agroecology initiatives are supportive of globally relevant biodiversity and their habitat. Successful initiatives for sustainable management of resources, and knowledge gleaned from the GEF project will be incorporated into local level activities.
- GEF/FAO: Towards Land Degradation Neutrality for Improved Equity, Sustainability and Resilience- the proposed project will support NAP objectives and will be mutually reinforcing for the GEF project. Land restoration activities will be coordinated and scaled up, similar stakeholders will be consulted to ensure continuity between projects, agroecology initiatives will take into account lessons learned.
- Small Grants Program: Exchanges will be secured and opportunities to align small grants to the SCCF project objective explored, complementing work in the identified project geographies.
- IFAD: Rural Development: Rural Socioeconomic Opportunities Project- The proposed project will examine successful youth engagement and employment strategies and how this learning can be integrated. Knowledge-sharing tools and public awareness raising initiatives will be coordinated to ensure that activities are not disparate and complement one another.

## Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

## META INFORMATION – SCCF

LDCF <b>false</b>	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer <b>false</b>	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation <b>true</b>
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). <b>true</b>		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. <b>false</b>		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. <b>true</b>		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). <b>false</b>		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		
Green Climate Fund <b>false</b>	Adaptation Fund <b>true</b>	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) <b>false</b>
This Project has an urban focus. <b>false</b>		

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

**true**

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

**false**

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: \*

Agriculture	50.00%
Nature-based management	50.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:\*

Sea level rise <b>false</b>	Change in mean temperature <b>true</b>	Increased climatic variability <b>true</b>	Natural hazards <b>false</b>
Land degradation <b>true</b>	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation <b>false</b>	Groundwater quality/quantity <b>true</b>	

## CORE INDICATORS – SCCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
<b>CORE INDICATOR 1</b> Total number of direct beneficiaries	22,684	10,858.00	11,826.00	52.13%
<b>CORE INDICATOR 2</b> (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	8,628.00 150.00			
<b>CORE INDICATOR 3</b> Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	33.00			
<b>CORE INDICATOR 4</b>				50.75%

Number of people trained or with awareness raised	1200	591.00	609.00	
<b>CORE INDICATOR 5</b> Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	15.00			

## Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Substantial	As mentioned in earlier sections, CV is prone to natural disasters (floods, droughts, storms). Heavy rainfall events can cause significant damage to lives, livelihoods, infrastructure. Vulnerability is compounded by climate change, increasing populations in specific zones, dispersion of the territory, high levels of population in the coastal areas and limited resources for disaster risk management. The entire project is built to increase adaptive capacity of the country to these very risks. The project will include investments in improved governance to climate proof planning, development and lucrative tourist activities, to the best possible extent to withstand this risk. The project will invest in resilient agriculture and food security and water measures to maintain and improve people’s access to food and water. The project will also target activities in upstream watersheds to protect downstream communities from runoff, sedimentation and erosion of land, and from flooding. The project will further invest in



		<p>learning tools to enhance people’s capacities to address negative climate impacts. Investments in more resilience-building at the institutional, local and private sector levels are intended to support the country in longer-term adaptation. Moreover, the project will seek to establish local point-people for project management in case there are any storm-related disruptions.</p>
Environment and Social	Low	<p>Demographic issues such as large number of youth and migration are challenges. The project do not see them as risk factors as the project will target programming for rural youth and seek to support skill-building. In particular, the project will pilot livelihood activities in rural areas with high levels of youth unemployment. A strategic communications strategy will be employed to reach youth and share capacity building opportunities such as trainings and farmer field schools. The project will also work with universities to enhance the hands-on experiences of youth in government institutions, and work to develop curriculum that is more responsive to national gaps, so youth have a higher chance of being deployed in jobs upon graduation.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>There are no indications of a political upset. The project will mitigate against any political changes by focusing on those in the public service and local levels to address their needs. Given the reality of SIDS, it is likely that any changes in government would prioritize economic growth and accounting for climate threats, for that reason this is not perceived as a significant challenge.</p>

Macro-economic	Low	<p>CV is already facing significant economic challenges in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The shutdown of the tourism industry and other slowdowns linked to lockdowns, resulted in a contraction of 14.8% of GDP. The decrease in tourism resulted in significant unemployment. The IMF provided a significant loan (32 million); the World Bank provided a USD 5 million and the AfDB provided USD 4.8 million for emergency health grant. As the country is in rebuilding mode, there is incentive for people to participate in skill-building and livelihoods activities. In particular, the lockdowns reflected the level of dependency on imports, and the high costs of food following the war in Ukraine, emphasize the need for food independence. The project will build on this sentiment and offer rural communities that may have been additionally negatively impacted, to participate in the benefits of this project. It is not anticipated that there will be any macroeconomic impediments to the project.</p>
Strategies and Policies	Low	<p>CV has adopted several strategies and policies to support climate adaptation. Some of these include: National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, National Water Resources Strategy, NBSAP. The project will support these policies by reinforcing them through concrete activities (watershed restoration, agroforestry, rehabilitation of ecosystems, enhancing capacities) and will be in line with priorities identified in the NAPA. Strategies and policies provide the enabling environment for this project, which will seek to</p>

		upscale adaptive reasoning to other sectors.
Technical design of project or program	Low	The project has been designed in complement with CV priorities, NAPA goals, and with other projects implemented in the area. The idea is to coordinate interventions, upscale lessons learned, cover greater territory and support a coherent approach to resilience-building.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	The project partner is already partnering with FAO in the context of other GEF and non-GEF financed projects, therefore building its institutional capacity to deliver timely and comprehensively. Furthermore, the project will ensure that additional persons are brought aboard, effectively trained and embedded in the partner's organigram. The project also explicitly invests in strengthening public- academia linkages in order to train the next generation of government staff, contributing to successful project execution and sustainability.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Substantial	Procurement policies can be slow and can delay project implementation. In a remote country like CV it can be challenging to obtain services in a time-effective manner. The project will mitigate this by including a comprehensive procurement list at PPG so that some processes can be initiated at project inception. FAO country office will provide trainings on procurement processes to sensitize key OPIM partners.
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	Limited interest in and engagement of local communities will be mitigated by establishing incentives such as building of capacities, knowledge-sharing opportunities,

		and providing concrete demonstrations on project initiatives. The project will be implemented by keeping in mind that it does not add undue burden on stakeholders and fosters community cohesion and positive social opportunities.
Other	Moderate	Covid-19 and other global pandemics: Much has been learnt during the 2020-2021 global pandemic, and these lessons will be built in into the project design and delivery mechanism, e.g. heavier reliance on local capacity and expertise, more systematic use of virtual exchange and networking mechanisms and tools, and more. On the other hand, the project directly invests in activities that help build back better, and deliver a more resilient economy and communities, also to the impacts of the global pandemic and containment measures.
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will support GEF programming directions in several ways:

- Ecological, economic, social drivers, outcomes will be supported by agroecology, empowering vulnerable communities, strengthening livelihoods, focusing on food security and restoration activities. Ecological interventions are integrated with social considerations to ensure they are not conducted at the cost of social factors, and to support rural development. Partnerships with academic institutions and private sector will create opportunities for youth.
- Project will avoid negative impacts elsewhere. Integrated, whole-of-society approach, keeping the ridge-to-reef reality in scope, ensures that interventions do not have negative impacts downstream. The project specifically targets degraded areas, with high levels of rural unemployment to take pressures off of dense cities and protected areas, by focusing on strategic watersheds.
- Project will operate across sectors and scales. The project includes interventions that will support adaptation, support biodiversity through agroecology/agroforestry and restoration interventions and the planting of endemic climate-resilient vegetation, investment in food systems, and green value chains. The project will support interventions at the local level and at the national level on policy-making, data collection and skill-building. Coordination between scales is

key both to enhance whole-of-society capacity, and to support ownership of adaptation measures by stakeholders at different scales.

- Project will address transformation levers addressed in the GEF-8 strategy including: governance and policy, financial leverage, innovation and multi-stakeholder dialogue. Component 1 targets governance and policy and financial leverage by operating at the institutional level to enhance governance, intersectoral coordination and enhancing capacities to attract and manage climate finance; Component 2 supports innovation through nature-based solutions in degraded sites, the proliferation of sustainable and resilient value chains; and Component 3 provides knowledge management opportunities for multi-stakeholders, in particular among national institutions, youth, academic institutions and NGOs.

### **National Policies & Alignment with the MEAs**

CV is party to the UNFCCC, has submitted greenhouse gas emissions reports and developed a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. It has designed a Drought Contingency Plan to manage water shortages and a Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan to manage impacts on coastal communities, tourism and livelihoods. CV has a Disaster Risk Management Plan to manage extreme climate events and includes early warning systems, and emergency response plans. The country has designed a National Adaptation Plan submitted in 2021. The main objectives espoused in the document which the proposed project will support include:

- Create an enabling environment to facilitate the integration of adaptation into planning and budgeting
- Improve the capacity to manage and share data and information, access to technology and finance for adaptation
- Implement adaptation actions for greater resilience of the most vulnerable.

The project also supports the NDC, in particular its aim: To plan, manage and track progress, Cabo Verde will build a national climate governance system centered on inclusive consultations, institutional coherence and scientific excellence, through initiatives in Component 1. Project activities on attracting climate financing will also be in line with government priorities in the NDC, which seeks to establish a Climate Finance Strategy to standardise the definition of sustainable activities, and best practices related to objectives, finance and investment benchmarks, as well as safeguards. The Climate Finance Strategy will produce a priority list of national, municipal, private, public climate change mitigation and adaptation projects eligible for climate financing—these will be sought as grants for local communities.

Project interventions will have essential co-benefits for biodiversity conservation and for land degradation, therefore supporting delivery of commitments under the UNCBD and UNCCD as well.

The project is also in line with the National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food Security, which seeks to increase agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity through innovative, diversified and sustainable production systems, and strengthen resilient value chains.

In addition to supporting the policies and programmes that reinforce CV's commitment to the MEAs, the project will also seek to support the National Gender Equality Plan 2021-2025 and will be aligned to the Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction III (2012 – 2016), which aims at building a diversified and productive economy.

At the time of PIF design, no policy contradictions have been identified. However, there is an opportunity to clarify mandates in an effort to strengthen the enabling environment for integrated adaptation action. Confusion and a lack of clarity about responsibilities is at times obviating action, for example in the forested areas within Protected Areas.

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

### Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

### Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

FAO conducted a suite of consultations in late 2022 and early 2023 to identify the climate adaptation priorities in CV, pinpoint complementarity among projects and alignment with national objectives, and design a framework of activities / projects addressing environmental and sectoral challenges. FAO also participated in the broad, sectoral, and cross-cutting meetings leading to the main national strategy (PEDSII) and its green transformation programme. This participation provided an updated and complete overview of the constellation of players in the AFOLU sector that were later involved in the specific consultations listed below. Given the FAO mandate and its country programme, the MAA, namely DGASP, DGPOG, DNA, INIDA, INGT, Protected Area directors, and the local delegations of the MAA, Community Based Organizations, NGOs, and small agribusinesses are FAO key partners, many on an almost permanent basis. In addition, municipalities, cooperatives, SME associations, the Ministry of Family, Inclusion, and Social Development (MFIDS), Women Organizations, and other Social organizations, are also active collaborators. As such, local and national stakeholders are well known and have been participating in a multiplicity of national and/or local FAO events, work groups, and focus groups, as well as in the implementation of specific activities.

Many of the stakeholders within the proposed target areas were recently involved in the REFLOR-CV project, which included a stakeholders mapping exercise followed by targeted community-based restoration interventions and training to promote agency and participation. Some of these stakeholders are continuing their support of the implementation of the MAA plans, with an increasing focus on climate resilience and sustainability of land use interventions, following up on REFLOR-CV. However, during the consultation process leading to this project, the need to reinforce these approaches to scale up climate resilience was well underlined. Thus, based on prior experience with the involvement and participation of communities, women's associations, the youth, CSOs, and small private holders at the local and national levels, it is expected that priorities, selection of intervention options, and implementation of activities that best contribute to sustainability, improvement of local livelihoods, and novel businesses, are achieved while directly supporting national strategies and plans and contributing to global climate benefits. Participatory meetings and trainings in conjunction with specific capacity building actions such as farmer school fields and the use of IT by women or the development of natural products value chains with women-led NGO support will be proposed.

### Preliminary Stakeholders Map

National / International	Island /Municipal	Community level (to be developed - PPG)
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INGT	CM Santa Catarina	Associação Amigos para Desenv. Comunitária de Serra Malagueta
SNPCR	CM São Miguel	Associação Comunitária para Desenvolvimento de Pedra Comprida
DGASP	CM Tarrafal	Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Pé de Monte
DNA	CM São Lourenço dos Órgãos	Associação dos Amigos de Figueira Muita
FAO	SME ECOfarm	Associação para Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Entre Picos de Reda
UE	ONG Amigos da Natureza	Associação para Desenv. de Chã de Monte e Achada Fora - Saquinho
UNDP	ONG CERAI	Associação para Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Fundura
IFAD	ONG MORABI	Associação Para Desenvolvimento Comunitário da Ponta Furna
INIDA	ONG OMCV	Associação das Mulheres de Figueira das Naus
UNICV- ECCA	ONG Biosfera	Associação dos Académicos de Rincão
ANAS	SME Primebiotics	Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitário do Planalto
INMG	ONG COSPE	Associação Santa Tabanca da Baía Achada Leite
DGPOG	SME SuíFogo	Cooperativa Aquacultura e Pecuária Pão de Suor
ANMCV	MAA Delegation Sta Catarina	
MFIDS	MAA Delegation Tarrafal	
ANMCV	CCISS	
MF	CCI	
INMG	GIMFB	

The role of the government is to ensure coherent planning and implementation of climate resilient land use measures and coordinate and monitor local interventions. CSOs organize and implement specific land use interventions with the support of the MAA and NGOs. The latter will promote capacity building and will also be capacitated on innovative tools and data platforms. The academia will collaborate in data collection and analysis through a direct engagement of advanced students<sup>[1]<sup>41</sup></sup> and their advisors and, together with INIDA and the DGASP GIS unit, will contribute to developing and animating the knowledge platform<sup>[2]<sup>42</sup></sup>. In addition, the platform will hold a digital forum animated by the advanced students and moderated by a DGASP with a connection to the Association of Environment Journalists, aiming for a whole-of-society impact of the GEF efforts.

#### Consultations:

Name of Entity	Contact Name
Mindelo, 27/10/22	
Associações de Peixeiras	Germana dos Santos
Associações de Peixeiras	Evátia Vonda
Associações de Pescadores de São Pedro	Luís Andrade
Associações de Pescadores de Salamanca	Auxilio Matias
Ministério do Mar	Suzilene Andrade
Delegações do MAA (Representação local do MAA)	Carla Monteiro
Delegações do MAA (Representação local do MAA)	Orlando Delgado
Delegações do MAA (Representação local do MAA)	Joel Barros
Delegações do MAA (Representação local do MAA)	Julia Roberto
Delegações do MAA (Representação local do MAA)	Danielson dos Santos
DNPA	Winnie Martins
DNPA	Iolanda Brito

IGP (Inspeção Geral das Pescas)	Sandro Ramos
FAZENDA de Camarão (Viveiro de Camarão)	Eliane Spencer
Camara municipal de Porto Novo	Valter Silva
Camara municipal de Ribeira Grande	Alberto Lima
Camara municipal de Ribeira Grande	Rui António da Costa Silva
Camara municipal do Paúl	Hermínia Ramos
Camara municipal de Ribeira Brava	Maria de Jesus
CITA	João Tavares
Camara municipal de Ribeira Brava	Jose Martins
Camara municipal de Ribeira Brava	Arlinda Soares Fortes
Camara municipal de Tarrafal de São Nicolau	Simoni Soares
Camara municipal de Sal	Francisco Correia
Camara do Comercio do Barlavento	Gil Costa
Câmara de turismo	Ana Carvalho
Primebotics	Erico Pinheiro
Biosfera (ONG)	Tommy Melo
EcoFarm	Lucas Leite Monteiro
APESC - Associação dos Armadores de Pesca de Cabo Verde	Susano Lima Vicente
Instituto Marítimo Portuário	Armindo Graça
Amigos da Natureza	Aguinaldo David
Cerai	Adriano Palma
IMAR	Benvindo Fonseca
EMAR	Ivan Bettencourt
EMAR	Cibel Graça
MAA/DGPOG/DSEPC	Aline Freire
SDTIBM	Gilson Barros
FAO	Ana Touza
FAO	Katya Neves
FAO	Claudia Rodrigues
FAO	Edelmira Costa Moniz
FAO	Ando Ranaivosoa
FAO	Oumar Barry
FAO	Maria Vasconcelos
FAO	Nataniel Moreno
FAO	Ekvity Dos Santos
FAO	Fatima Duarte
UN RCO	Sérgio Nobás Tejero
Praia 6/11/2022	
MAA	Suzete Almeida
Associação Atalaia	Luciana Siva
MAA/DGPOG/DSEPC	Aline Freire



ANAS	Marize
RCV	Joana Lopes
DNP - MF	Fatima Barros
ICIEG	Marise Carvalho
ICIEG	Fernando Vaz
TCV	Leonela Borges
SNSAN / MAA	Maria Semedo
INIDA	Aline Rendell
DGASP / DSAPV	Cristina Coutinho
DNPA	Emilio Sanches
DNA	Alexandre Rodrigues
FAO	Roziane Lopes
INMG	Denise de Pina
DGASP MAA	Eneida Rodrigues
COSPE	Lorene Brito
Delegações do MAA	Antonio Tavares Andrade
Delegações do MAA	Joao Soares Gomes
Delegações do MAA	Teresa Silva Tavares
Delegações do MAA	Jaime Pina
Delegações do MAA	Estevao Fonseca
DGPOG	Arlide Galvao Teixeira
INIDA	Samuel Gomes
MORABI	Evandro
OMCV	Eloisa Cardoso
OMCV	Carla dos Santos
SuiFogo	Manuel Mendes
FAO	Rui Almeida Santos
FAO	Ana Touza
FAO	Eva Moreno
FAO	Katya Neves
FAO	Claudia Rodrigues
FAO	Edelmira Costa Moniz
FAO	Ando Ranaivosoa
FAO	Henri Bouda
FAO	Maria Vasconcelos
FAO	Nataniel Moreno
FAO	Ekvity Dos Santos
FAO	Fatima Duarte
UN RCO	Sérgio Nobás Tejero
Adaptation Project 16/02/2023	
NSL	Salman Maher

FAO/OCB	Maude Veyet-Picot
FAOCV	Maria Vasconcelos
MAA 19/03/2023	
Director Agriculture, DGA	M <sup>ª</sup> João Rosário
Director Silviculture, DSSER	Leopoldina Furtado
Rural Engeneering and Livestock, DSSER	Alexandres Centeio
Silvicutlure and Livestock, DSSER	Luísa Morais
Director General , DGASP	Eneida Rodrigues
PIF Formulation, Consultant	Erum Hasan
FAO-GEF Unit, OCB	Maude Veyret-Picot
RNR and Forestry, FAO CV	Maria Vasconcelos
DGASP 30/03/2023	
DSSER	Luísa Morais
DSSER	Alexandre Centeio
DGA	Clarimundo Gonçalves
DGA	M <sup>ª</sup> João Rosário
FAO	Maria Vasconcelos

[\[1\]](#) A successful experience of REFLOR-CV

[\[2\]](#) Resulting from integration of the LDN GEF7 platform with the on-going DGASP georeferenced-data portal and digital library, started during the REFLOR-CV project

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

## Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

## Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

## Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
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Medium/Moderate

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	SCCF-A	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	SCCF-A Country allocation	Grant	2,639,726.00	250,774.00	2,890,500.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>2,639,726.00</b>	<b>250,774.00</b>	<b>2,890,500.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

100000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	SCCF-A	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	SCCF-A Country allocation	Grant	100,000.00	9,500.00	109,500.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>9,500.00</b>	<b>109,500.00</b>

Please provide justification

## Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

## Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-2-1	SCCF-A	2,639,726.00	15000000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>2,639,726.00</b>	<b>15,000,000.00</b>

## Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Donor Agency	Government of Luxemburg	Grant	Investment mobilized	10000000
Donor Agency	Adaptation Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	4000000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>15,000,000.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized has been defined as all new and additional investments in the target geography that support to the project's main objective delivery. In particular, 2 project investments have been mobilized:

- From the Government of Luxembourg: Governance and Climate Support Action Programme
- From the Adaptation Fund: Increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved watershed management and land restoration

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
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GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	4/7/2023	Maude Veyret-Picot	00393208883251	maude.veyretpicot@fao.org
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### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Alexandre Nevsky Medina Rodrigues	Operational and Political Focal Point and National Director of Environment	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	4/3/2023

### ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

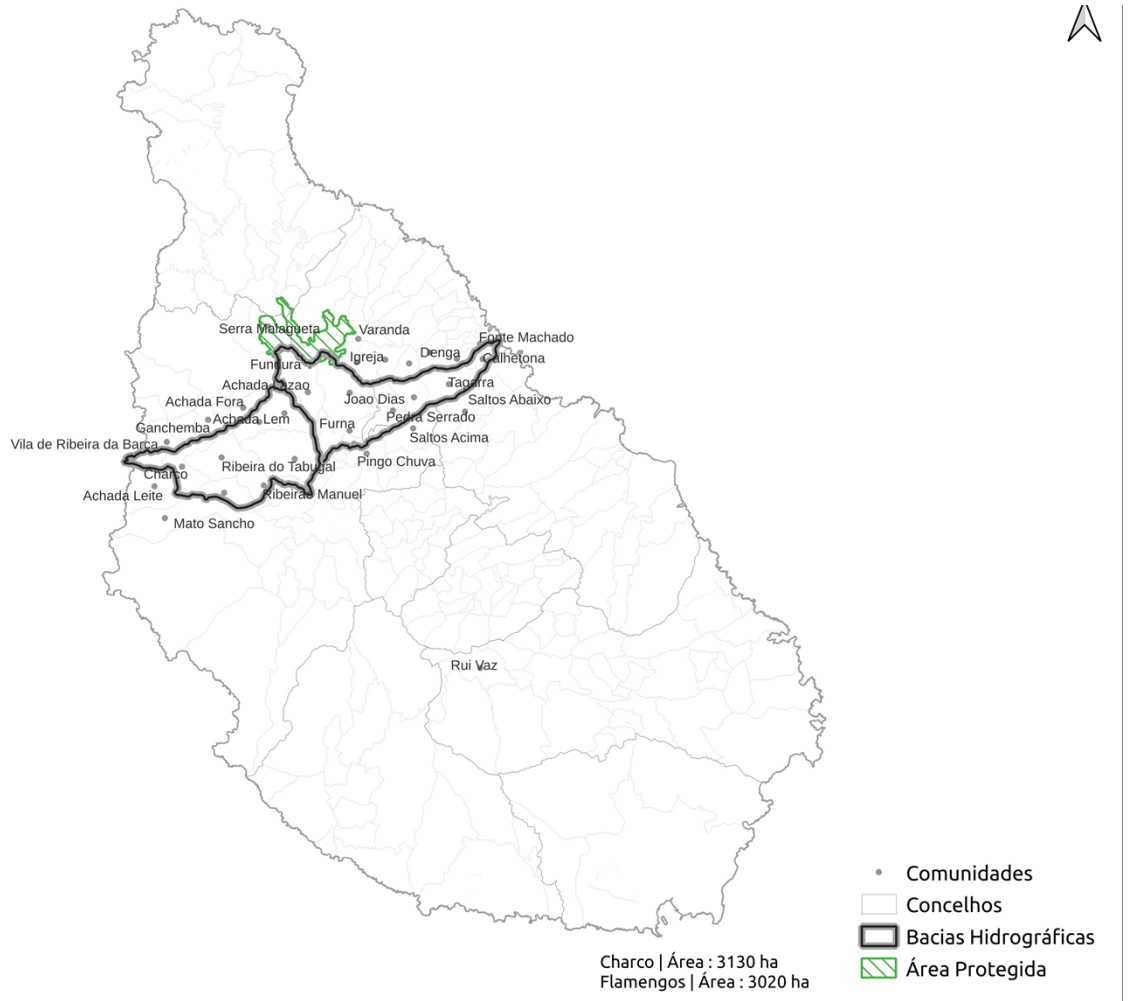
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Please, note that project intervention areas are to be confirmed during PPG. The final choice will have no bearing on project ambition and scope.

Indicative geo-referenced information:

Joao Dias: 15.1605552,-23.6940883,13.46

Malveira: 15.1328665,-23.7216046,14



#### ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

**(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.**

Title

ESS Risk Screening and Certificate PIF

#### ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

#### ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Taxonomy duly completed in Portal:

Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate information, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate finance,

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Innovation, Small Island Developing States, Demonstrate innovative approach, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Academia, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Awareness Raising, Communications, Behavior change, Participation, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Local Communities, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Access and control over natural resources, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Peer-to-Peer, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Training, Knowledge Generation, Master Classes, Professional Development, Course