GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title:	
Agricultural OECMs for Biodiversity Conservation: A Demonstration on Santo Antão Island	
Region:	GEF Project ID:
Africa	12218
Country(ies):	Type of Project:
Cabo Verde	GBFF
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID:
FAO	
Anticipated Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Executing Type:
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (National Directorate of Environment)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s):	Submission Date:
Biodiversity	12/17/2025
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	
Taxonomy	
Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Women groups, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Local Communities, Stakeholders, SMEs, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
Type of Trust Fund:	Project Duration (Months)
GBFF	48
GEF Project Financing: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
4,224,169.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)
401,296.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing:
4,625,465.00	4,500,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	4,789,715.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 22

Indicative Project Overview

To demonstrate and upscale the potential of agricultural OECMs to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable production systems, and community well-being in Cabo Verde

Project Components

Component 1. Enabling environment and governance of agricultural OECMs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
800,000.00	1,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1. Strengthened policy coherence and institutional capacities enable the effective implementation of agricultural OECMs across agrifood systems, leading to improved biodiversity outcomes.

CI1 Terrestrial protected areas newly created or under improved management – 3,284ha

Outcome 1.2 National framework for recognizing and designating agricultural OECMs established.

GEF Core Indicator 4.5: Terrestrial OECMs supported (17,000 hectares)

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1 Review and alignment of policies and frameworks

Output 1.1.2 Strengthened national institutional capacities for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood systems

Output 1.2.1 National criteria for agricultural OECMs developed

Output 1.2.2 Identification and designation of agricultural OECMs

Component 2. Strengthening national spatial and land-use planning to enhance globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF

GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,623,018.00	3,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1 Participatory management and biodiversity-friendly agriculture promoted

GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Areas of landscapes under improved practices – 17,000 ha

Outcome 2.2 Sufficient and predictable financial resources made available, including external funding, to support conserved area management costs at the site and system-levels

CI11 – People benefitting from GEF-financed investments – 28,00 persons (50% women)

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Integrated and participatory land-use plans in place

Output 2.1.2. Institutional and individual capacities strengthened to ensure OECMs achieve sustained conservation objectives

Output 2.2.1 Valorization of agro-biodiversity based products and sustainable financing

Output 2.2.2 Strengthening of entrepreneurship that contributes to biodiversity conservation.

Component 3. Strengthening capacity for long-term management that achieves sustained conservation objectives, and for replication to further expand and improve protection of globally significant biodiversity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
400,000.00	285,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1 Long-term action, finance and monitoring plans developed

Outcome 3.2 Knowledge for scaling up and replication nationally and regionally

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.1. Long-term action and financing plans for designated OECM

Output 3.1.2. Impact monitoring on biodiversity and threatened species.

Output 3.2.1. Development of knowledge products

Output 3.2.2. Documentation and dissemination of best practices

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
200,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

Project progress and results are measured and reported

Project Outputs:

Project M&E framework in place

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1. Enabling environment and governance of agricultural OECMs	800,000.00	1,000,000.00
Component 2. Strengthening national spatial and land-use planning to enhance globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity	2,623,018.00	3,000,000.00
Component 3. Strengthening capacity for long-term management that achieves sustained conservation objectives, and for replication to further expand and improve protection of globally significant biodiversity	400,000.00	285,000.00
M&E	200,000.00	
Subtotal	**4,023,018.00**	**4,285,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	201,151.00	215,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**4,224,169.00**	**4,500,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

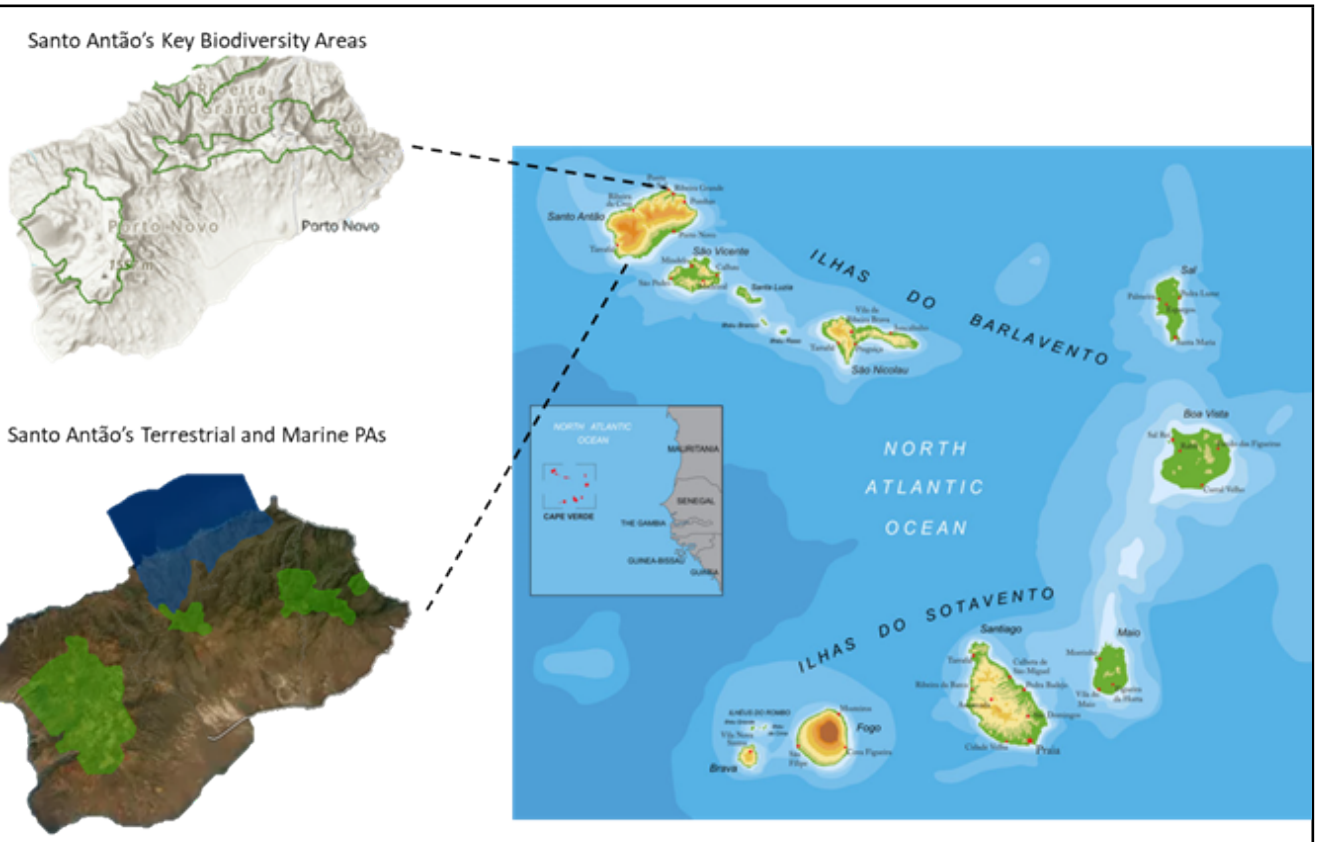
1) Project Rationale

(i) Current Situation and Baseline Conditions

Protected Areas (PAs) remain a cornerstone of global efforts to conserve biodiversity and safeguard ecosystems. However, they are not the only mechanism capable of delivering durable conservation outcomes. **Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)**—as recognised under CBD Decision 14/8 and defined as *A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values* (CBD, 2018)—offer an important complementary pathway to acknowledge and strengthen biodiversity-positive land and seascape management taking place **outside formally designated PAs**. Globally, countries are increasingly identifying OECMs across a variety of sectors. FAO's work on **Fisheries OECMs** has shown that spatially defined, sector-led management measures can produce positive, long-term, *in situ* biodiversity outcomes while sustaining livelihoods, supporting food security, and maintaining cultural values. This accumulated experience provides a strong conceptual and methodological foundation for exploring OECMs in **terrestrial production landscapes**, particularly in agriculture. Yet, **to date no agricultural OECMs have been designated globally**, despite the fact that agricultural landscapes—especially those shaped by traditional, community-led, or agroecological practices—harbour globally significant biodiversity and deliver essential ecosystem services. Existing classification systems do not fully capture or recognise the *dynamic conservation* value entailed by these production systems.

Cabo Verde is characterized by high levels of endemism and globally significant biodiversity, yet **conservation outcomes remain uneven** despite notable progress. Terrestrial ecosystems face mounting pressures from climate change, land degradation, expanding agriculture and grazing, invasive species, urban growth, tourism development, and pollution—pressures that erode ecosystem resilience and disproportionately affect rural communities reliant on agri-food systems. The country has expanded its PA network to cover 17.6% of terrestrial and inland waters areas, providing an important foundation for safeguarding biodiversity, however, only a small portion has been assessed for management effectiveness and national implementation capacity remains limited. In addition, effective biodiversity stewardship practices occurring outside formal PAs remain unrecognised.

Cabo Verde has not yet identified or designated OECMs. Under the KMGBF Target 3 (national GBF target 3.1: *Area of land under protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures*), OECMs offer Cabo Verde a strategic opportunity to complement and better connect its PA network by formally recognizing traditional agricultural and pastoral landscapes and community-governed production systems that deliver measurable biodiversity outcomes. In contexts where conventional PA governance struggles to align conservation objectives with the needs of smallholders, OECMs provide a more flexible and equitable mechanism—one that values the stewardship roles of IPLCs and strengthens the integration of biodiversity conservation within productive rural landscapes.



This opportunity is particularly evident in Santo Antão Island, one of the country's main agricultural and most biodiverse territories. The island has five designated but unconnected PAs and hosts globally significant ecosystems (see maps) shaped by centuries of traditional land-use practices, many of which are maintained by women and family-based farming systems. These production landscapes provide essential ecosystem services—soil protection, water regulation, conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and food security—yet they remain invisible in national and global conservation accounting frameworks.

(ii) Problems to Be Addressed

Cabo Verde has committed to achieving 30% coverage of PAs and OECMs by 2030 but has not yet recognized any OECMs. On Santo Antão, IPLCs depend heavily on agriculture, making conventional PAs an unsuitable approach for reconciling community needs with biodiversity conservation. The absence of recognition, guidance and tested models for agricultural OECMs in Cabo Verde and beyond leaves a major gap in global efforts to meet Target 3 and reinforce biodiversity-positive production systems. In Cabo Verde, this challenge is compounded by insufficient integration of biodiversity considerations into agricultural land-use planning and governance, as well as the ongoing loss of traditional production systems, their associated biodiversity benefits (including agrobiodiversity loss and its nutrition, resilience and income-related co-benefits), and community-led stewardship practices.

(iii) Goal and Objectives

Goal: To demonstrate and upscale the potential of agricultural OECMs to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable production systems, and community well-being in Cabo Verde.

Objectives:

1. Generate evidence, criteria, and methodologies for identifying, evaluating, and reporting agricultural OECMs
2. Demonstrate agricultural OECMs in Santo Antão
3. Strengthen governance, participation, and rights-based, gender-responsive approaches for local communities, drawing on traditional knowledge and existing OECM governance models
4. Support national alignment with KMGBF Targets 3, 10, 14 and 22
5. Facilitate South–South learning between Cabo Verde and Morocco, building on a long tradition of collaboration

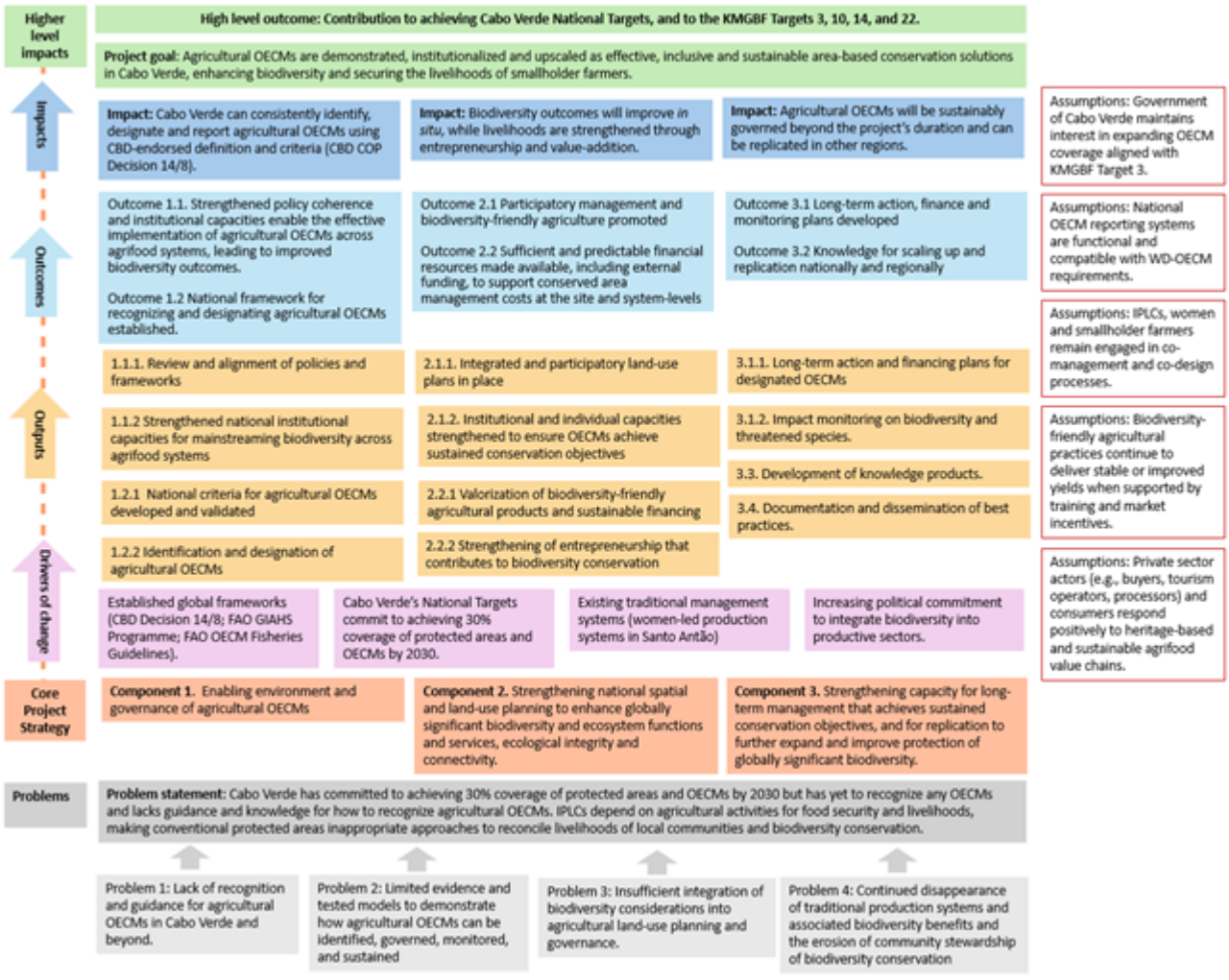
(iv) Expected Results

Recognising agricultural landscapes as OECMs would acknowledge the *de facto* long-term conservation actions already taking place in geographically defined areas outside PAs and would help create agricultural OECM management systems that sustain in situ biodiversity conservation, including genetic resources, while safeguarding the livelihoods of smallholders, particularly women and youth. Doing so would also enhance ecological connectivity and resilience, support the dynamic conservation of traditional knowledge, cultural landscapes, and locally adapted crops and breeds, and provide countries with a practical and scalable solution to accelerate progress toward KMGBF targets. Clear criteria for agricultural OECMs will support evidence-based land-use planning and more coordinated action across the Rio conventions at the national level.

The project will deliver the first-ever operational agricultural OECMs model, plus national methodologies for identifying, governing, and monitoring agricultural OECMs, helping to address a major global gap. A demonstration landscape on Santo Antão will showcase documented biodiversity benefits, socio-economic gains, and strengthened resilience. Overall, the project will catalyse a shift from concept to practice, and generate the evidence base needed for countries to scale OECMs in productive landscapes. This will unlock a new pathway for meeting KM GBF goals and targets while reinforcing agrifood system resilience and community livelihoods.

2) Project Description

(a) TOC



(b) Project Components

Component 1. Enabling environment and governance of agricultural OECMs
Outcome 1.1. Strengthened policy coherence and institutional capacities enable the effective implementation of agricultural OECMs across agrifood systems, leading to improved biodiversity outcomes.

- Output 1.1.1 – Review and alignment of policies and frameworks

Review and mapping of national policies and regulatory frameworks related to PAs, land use planning, agricultural development, biodiversity conservation, climate and environmental management is completed, identifying entry points for agricultural OECMs and producing recommendations for policy harmonization.

- Output 1.1.2 – Strengthened national institutional capacities for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood systems

National institutions acquire enhanced technical capacities—through targeted training, tools and guidance—to design, implement and monitor biodiversity-friendly agrifood system policies.

Outcome 1.2 National framework for recognizing and designating agricultural OECMs established.

- Output 1.2.1 – National criteria for agricultural OECMs developed

National criteria and procedures for identifying, validating, reporting and governing agricultural OECMs are developed—tailored to agricultural production systems, customary and traditional governance structures, and national biodiversity and land-use planning frameworks.

- Output 1.2.2 – Identification and designation of agricultural OECMs

Assessment and designation of one large-scale agricultural OECM on Santo Antão Island—with accompanying technical support for national reporting to the World Database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Component 2. Strengthening national spatial and land-use planning to enhance globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
Outcome 2.1 Participatory management and biodiversity-friendly agriculture promoted

- Output 2.1.1. Integrated and participatory land-use plans in place

Integrated, participatory land-use plans are developed and adopted at the appropriate territorial levels, incorporating biodiversity assessments, mapping of ecological connectivity, pollinator zones, and *in situ* conservation areas relevant to agricultural OECMs.

- Output 2.1.2. Organizational and individual capacities strengthened to ensure OECMs achieve sustained conservation objectives

To support IPLC-led stewardship and governance, organizational and community capacities are enhanced—through demonstration farms, farmer field schools, agroforestry models, integrated pest management, reduced agrochemical use, seed conservation practices and climate-resilient species selection—to ensure that agricultural OECMs deliver sustained biodiversity and ecosystem service benefits.

Outcome 2.2 Sufficient and predictable financial resources made available, including external funding, to support conserved area management costs at the site and system-levels

- Output 2.2.1 Valorization of biodiversity-friendly agricultural products and sustainable financing
  Diagnosis of priority value-chains and design of sustainable financing arrangements (certification, eco-tourism revenues, community enterprises) and leveraging innovative approaches to amplify ecological and socio-economic resilience. This includes through heritage-based product branding, exploration of GIAHS/NIAHS designation, strengthening of value chains and agro-ecotourism and the engagement of private sector buyers and tourism operators.
- Output 2.2.2 Strengthening of entrepreneurship that contributes to biodiversity conservation
  Stimulating responsible entrepreneurship through agri-accelerators, fostering sustainable investments that integrate, promote and preserve biodiversity to generate inclusive socio-economic benefits, particularly for IPLCs, women and youth.

Component 3. Strengthening capacity for long-term management that achieves sustained conservation objectives, and for replication to further expand and improve protection of globally significant biodiversity

Outcome 3.1 Long-term action, finance and monitoring plans developed

- Output 3.1.1. Long-term action and financing plans for designated OECM
  Integrating community-led governance, costed management actions, financing scenarios, and institutional roles.
- Output 3.1.2. Impact monitoring on biodiversity and threatened species
  Establishing metrics, community monitoring protocols, and national reporting integration.

Outcome 3.2 Knowledge for scaling up and replication nationally and regionally

- Output 3.2.1. Development of knowledge products
  Development of guidelines for the identification, selection, approval and management of agricultural OECMs, and for defining biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices for sustainable use in the OECMs.
- Output 3.2.2. Documentation and dissemination of best practices
  Best practices are documented and shared to support replication and scaling up through national and regional exchange, South–South learning, policy briefs and replication roadmaps.

(c) Stakeholders and Roles

Stakeholder	Roles
National Government Agencies (Environment, Agriculture, Protected Areas)	Policy alignment, national criteria validation, OECM designation, reporting to WD-OECM and CBD.
Local Governments and Municipalities	Land-use planning, coordination with communities, enforcement of local regulations.
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)	Co-design of OECMs, governance of traditional governance systems, biodiversity monitoring, sustainable agriculture practices.
Women's Producer Groups	Leadership in traditional knowledge, seed systems, value chain development and heritage-based branding.
Farmers' Associations and Cooperatives	Implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices, participation in planning and monitoring.
Private Sector (buyers, processors, tourism operators)	Investment in value chains, financing models, marketing of biodiversity-friendly products.
Universities and Research Institutions	Baseline assessments, biodiversity monitoring, development of applied tools and technical guidelines.
FAO	Technical support, capacity-building, facilitation of GIAHS processes, monitoring protocols, global knowledge-sharing.

NGOs and Civil Society	Community facilitation, advocacy, training delivery.

(d) Alignment with GBFF Action Areas

The project will support GBFF Action Area 2 by expanding and strengthening area-based conservation strategies (OECMs) while strengthening IPLC stewardship and governance. Support will be provided to develop national frameworks to identify, designate and report agricultural OECMs which will strengthen ecological connectivity between existing PAs and advance progress towards achieving Target 3 of the KMGBF. Capacity-building efforts will reinforce the ability of organizations and individuals to sustainably manage territories and expand conservation, restoration, and sustainable use practices. In addition, the project addresses GBFF Action Area 6 through mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors by embedding biodiversity-friendly practices into agricultural systems and promoting sustainable value chains.

(iii) Alignment with selection criteria

(a) Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs)

By conserving, restoring, and sustainably managing biodiversity of global importance within agricultural and mosaic landscapes in Cabo Verde, the project contributes to the improved status of threatened species through targeted habitat restoration, reduction of agrochemical pressures, and strengthened management of priority landscapes where globally significant bird, reptile, and plant species are concentrated (GEF Core Indicator 4.1). By identifying, designating, and reporting OECMs (GEF Core Indicator 4.5) that conserve biodiversity in productive landscapes, the project will enhance the integrity and connectivity of protected areas and important ecosystems (GEF Core Indicator 1), and the provision of ecosystem services. The project will strengthen the resilience of socio-ecological systems (GEF Core Indicator 11) via practices that increase climate adaptation, reduce land degradation, and promote sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

(b) Project alignment with national strategies and priorities

The project is fully aligned with the updated National Targets of Cabo Verde, which commit to strengthening the contribution of OECMs to **Target 3 of the KMGBF**, more effective management of PAs, the prevention of biodiversity loss in PAs and the reduction of pollution to support ecosystem functioning. The Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development II (PEDs II) reinforces this direction for the country's 'Vision for 2030', prioritizing stronger management of environmental pressures on biodiversity, an improved co-management approach for PAs, and sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems and resources used in agriculture. PEDS II also emphasises the need for strengthening agro-silvo-pastoral systems and valorizing agricultural products including through fostering entrepreneurship, which is also promoted by this project.

(c) Policy coherence and coordination across ministries and stakeholders

The project strengthens cross-sectoral policy coherence by reviewing and harmonizing policies, guidelines, and regulatory frameworks related to biodiversity conservation, OECMs, land use, and sustainable agriculture. It will establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms across ministries responsible for environment and biodiversity, agriculture, pastoralism and livestock, Land-use planning and rural development, and tourism. At the same time, the project promotes vertical coordination through participatory OECM planning processes that engage district, provincial, and national authorities. Civil society organizations, producer associations, IPLCs, and research institutions will contribute to integrated decision-making, thereby increasing long-term coherence, ownership, and enforceability.

(d) Mobilization of private-sector and philanthropic resources

The project will mobilize private-sector resources by strengthening biodiversity-friendly agricultural value chains and entrepreneurship, including processing, marketing, and nature-positive certification schemes. In Cabo-Verde opportunities exist to engage agri-food enterprises, cooperatives and women-led producer groups, eco- and agro-tourism operators, and foundations and philanthropic organizations supporting community-led conservation.

(e) Engagement with and support to actions by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

IPLCs—including traditional farming communities, coastal community associations, and customary land stewards in priority landscapes identified during the PPG—will be central actors in project design and implementation. IPLCs will co-lead the identification and designation of OECMs, ensuring recognition of customary governance systems and indigenous knowledge; participate in the co-management of OECMs; and co-designing biodiversity-friendly agriculture and restoration practices, integrating traditional knowledge with scientific approaches. They will benefit from targeted capacity-building, direct funding, and support to develop biodiversity-based enterprises, with dedicated efforts to empower women and youth and expand sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3285	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
3285	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Paisagem Protegida das Pombas		National Park	315.00						
Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira		National Park	2,130.00						

Paúl e Torre									
Parque Natural de Moroços		National Park	840.00						

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
17000	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
17,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
TBD		17,000.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Female	14,000			
Male	14,000			
Total	**28,000**	**0**	0	**0**

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

CI 1.2 – A total area of 12,040 ha is under protection (this excludes the marine protected area). The natural parks' names are: Parque Natural de Moroços, Paisagem Protegida das Pombas, and Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre

CI4.1 – Out of the total 52,000 ha of agricultural land in Santo Antao (2015 census data), roughly one third will be part of the project's intervention area, connecting the existing protected areas.

CI 4.5: The recognition of terrestrial OECMs will be supported (roughly 17,000 ha though exact extent to be confirmed during PPG) around the following National Parks: Moroços, Pombas, and De Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre, which protect a total area of 12,400 hectares (excluding marine protected areas). OECM declaration will support the conservation of those parks, by reducing pressures in the buffer zones. This CI is strongly aligned with the national GBF indicator 3.1 Area of land under protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures

GEF Core Indicator 11 – According to the latest census (2021), 36,950 persons live in Santo Antao, and roughly 80% of the rural population depends to a more or lesser extent on agriculture. Though the female population is around 48-50% of the total population on the island, the project will make an extra effort to secure equal benefits for women and women empowerment. Figures for CI 11 will be refined during PPG.

ANNEX A: PROJECT 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	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GBFF	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	2,956,919.00	280,907.00	3,237,826.00
FAO	GBFF	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	1,267,250.00	120,389.00	1,387,639.00
Total GEF Resources ($)					**4,224,169.00**	**401,296.00**	**4,625,465.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GBFF	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	105,000.00	9,975.00	114,975.00
FAO	GBFF	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	45,000.00	4,275.00	49,275.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	2,956,919.00	3,000,000.00
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	1,267,250.00	1,500,000.00
Total Project Cost		**4,224,169.00**	**4,500,000.00**

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
2,600,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,500,000.00
Total Co-financing				**4,500,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The EU-funded West Africa Sustainable Ocean Programme (WASOP) initiative (2024-2029, Euro59million for 13 countries in West Africa) is conceptually aligned as it promotes integrated ecosystem management that balances conservation with sustainable livelihoods. As the GBFF project, it emphasizes participatory approaches, engaging local communities and institutions in the design, governance, and management of natural resources to achieve long-term biodiversity outcomes. WASOP's investments in coastal ecosystem restoration, spatial planning, and capacity-building offer complementary lessons and potential synergies for scaling OECM implementation and strengthening biodiversity-friendly practices in Cabo Verde.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	12/17/2025	Maude Veyret Picot	+393208883251	maude.veyretpicot@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Alexandre Nevsky	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	12/10/2025