Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10871

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening biodiversity governance systems for the sustainable management of living natural resources in Cabo Verde

Countries
Cabo Verde

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
National Directorate of Environment under Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Desert, Coral Reefs, Wetlands, Tropical Dry Forests, Rivers, Sea Grasses, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Species, Threatened Species, Invasive Alien Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Tourism, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Acess to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Private Sector, SMEs, Capital providers, Large corporations, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Innovation, Targeted Research, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Principal Objective 2

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

1/24/2023

Expected Implementation Start

12/11/2023

Expected Completion Date

12/11/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)
331,047.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate.	GET	3,484,703.00	24,663,133.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**3,484,703.00**	**24,663,133.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen national and local governance for the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and species of global and national significance through effective management and sustainable financing, and firmly position biodiversity as being foundational to the country?s social and economic resilience.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Strengthened national and local governance for effective biodiversity conservation.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through updated legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements. 1.2 Sustainable financing of and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors.	Output 1.1.1 National masterplan elaborated for management of the protected area network that integrates general principles of management, nature conservation requirements and rules of conduct applicable to all protected areas to systematize best practices, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation. Output 1.1.2 Enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resource management and enables implementation of the national masterplan for management of the protected area network. Output 1.1.3 Participatory revision and targeted acceleration for key aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030	GET	850,000.00	6,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			Output 1.1.4 Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance. Output 1.2.1 Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms to build overall coherence and financial resilience against external shocks. Output 1.2.2 Tracking and impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			government agencies.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network.	Technical Assistance	2.1 Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation	Output 2.1.1 Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices. Output 2.1.2 National stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs Output 2.1.3 Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management	GET	500,000.00	6,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Promoting community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing.	Technical Assistance	3.1 Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites.	Output 3.1.1 PA co-management plans and agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine Output 3.1.2 Community livelihood diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites Output 3.1.3 Integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources established	GET	1,300,000.00	7,500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			in pilot islands, with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	4.1 Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas. 4.2 Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols.	Output 4.1.1 Capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels. Output 4.2.1 Capacity development and implementation support for biodiversity monitoring programme in collaboration with national universities, including data storage and reporting outputs. Output 4.2.2 The national knowledge	GET	502,827.00	2,693,133.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism.			
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	5.1: Project Monitoring & Evaluation implementation meets UNDP Standards	Output 5.1: Project M&E plan fully implemented.	GET	165,938.00	1,235,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**3,318,765.00**	**23,428,133.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	165,938.00	1,235,000.00
Sub Total($)	**165,938.00**	**1,235,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
Total Project Cost($)	**3,484,703.00**	**24,663,133.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Transport	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Environment Fund	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,991,366.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - DNA	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,498,055.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - DNA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	847,829.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Sea - DNPA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,175,883.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**24,663,133.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized from UNDP is the sum of core annual budget allocation to the project from the country office ($150,000), to be managed through the project. The funds made available by Cabo Verde?s government relate to environmental projects funded through the National Directorate of Environment (DNA) for the years 2023 - 2028 for the following activities: implementation of public policies for environmental conservation and management, aimed at nature conservation, prevention and evaluation of environmental impacts, climate change and monitoring of environmental quality ($14,498,056); also the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? Environment Fund for the years 2023-2025 for the following activities: implementation of public environmental management policies, aimed at protecting the environment, enhancing natural resources, and improving peoples living conditions ($2,991,367); Ministry of Tourism and Transport (MTT) for the years 2022-2026 through the Tourism Operational Programme (POT) for the following activities: qualification and diversification of tourism destinations environmental, economic and social sustainability. It also integrated several initiatives that aim at territorial planning, governance and promotion of tourism destinations ($5,000,000). Finally, the Ministry of the Sea ? Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) will contribute $1,175,883 for the years 2023-

2028 for the following activities: sustainable exploitation of living marine resources, promotion of the development of research, preservation and valorization of marine resources, contribution towards the improvement of technical conditions, and the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,484,703	331,047	3,815,750.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**3,484,703.00**	**331,047.00**	**3,815,750.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	14,250	**164,250.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

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)
25,227.39	11,020.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
25,227.39	11,020.20	0.00	0.00

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)
Boa Esperan?a		Strict Nature Reserve	3,631.00						

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)
Cova, Ribeira Pa?le Torre		National Park	2,091.50	2,091.50			28.00		
Curral Velho		Protected Landscape/ Seascape	1,635.00						
Ilh?u de Baluarte		Strict Nature Reserve	7.60						
Ilh?u de Curral Velho		Strict Nature Reserve	0.77						
Ilh?u de Sal-Rei		Natural Monument or Feature	89.00						
Ilh?u dos P?ssaros		Strict Nature Reserve	0.82						

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)
Monte Ca?ador e Pico For?ado		Protected Landscape/ Seascape	3,357.00						
Monte Est?ncia		Natural Monument or Feature	739.00						
Monte Santo Ant?nio		Natural Monument or Feature	459.00						
Morro de Areia		Strict Nature Reserve	2,131.00						
Parque Natural do Norte		National Park	8,928.70	8,928.70			27.00		
Ponta do Sol		Strict Nature Reserve	465.00						

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)
Rocha Est?ncia		Natural Monument or Feature	253.00						
Tartaruga		Strict Nature Reserve	1,439.00						

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
27,817.00	13,117.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
27,817.00	13,117.00	0.00	0.00

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)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Boa Esperan?a		Strict Nature Reserve	379.00						
Ilh?u de Baluarte		Strict Nature Reserve	87.00						
Ilh?u de Curral Velho		Strict Nature Reserve	41.00						
Ilh?u dos P?ssaros		Strict Nature Reserve	38.00						
Morro de Areia		Strict Nature Reserve	436.00						
Parque Natural do Norte		National Park	13,117.00	13,117.00			27.00		

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)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Ponta do Sol		Strict Nature Reserve	283.00						
Tartaruga		Strict Nature Reserve	13,436.00						

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)
116373.00	42956.00	0.00	0.00

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)
116,373.00	42,956.00		

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)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
42,060.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine 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)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	0	707336	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)		707,336		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2023		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

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	22,964	23,214		
Male	26,281	26,534		
Total	49245	49748	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The figures included in the above table for Core Indicators 1 and 2 were derived from the protected areas selected as intervention sites for this project and are listed together with their respective areas in Annex B: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet. See also Prodoc Annex 11A for the baseline METTs. Core Indicator 4 consists of the terrestrial buffer zones for the two pilot protected areas based on their management plans: A. Parque Natural do Norte Buffer Zone: 3,309 ha (Zona de Bofareira and ZDTI Santa Monica) B. Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre 3,647 ha (reduced Buffer Zone of 1,042 ha, and Corridor Buffer Zone with PN Morocos of 2,605 ha) Core Indicator 5 consists of the coastal waters around Boa Vista patrolled by a community-based monitoring scheme that lies outside MPAs out to 3 nautical miles (5.556 km) from the coastline (artisanal fishing zone) ? total of c.36,000 ha. Core Indicator 6 GHG emissions reductions - the project is expected to lead to a GHG emissions reduction of 707 336 t CO2eq over a 20-year time horizon (5 years implementation phase plus 15 years capitalization phase). Calculations were made with the Ex-Act tool version 9.2. Most of the emissions reductions (515 360 t CO2eq) will result from improved management of the terrestrial part of the two protected areas, with a combined area of 11 020 ha. The dry forest or shrub land of these areas is currently characterized by a moderate level of degradation through harvesting of fuelwood and occasional wildfires, as well as grazing of small livestock. This degradation would intensify in the absence of the project, while improved management and suppression of fire will result in a progressive regeneration of the natural vegetation. The remainder of the GHG emissions reductions will result from improved management of the buffer zones of the two protected areas. In dry Boa Vista, the improved management of 3 309 ha of semi-arid grass and shrubland currently used for pasture with small livestock and the collection of fuelwood, with suppression of rare

wildfires, will result in GHG emissions reductions of 160 071 t CO2eq. In Santo Ant?o, the buffer zone of the Parque Natural de Cova, Paul e Ribeira da Torre was estimated as 3 647 ha, of which 70%, or 2 553 ha, are under terraced agriculture and the remainder is mostly natural forest vegetation on steep slopes. Although agriculture in the area is diverse, a typical crop is maize. Improved conservation management, with reduced tillage and retention of crop residues (instead of burning) will result in 31 905 t CO2eq of emissions reductions. Although improved land use planning on the two islands of Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o, as a result of the project, might result in some indirect GHG benefits, these were not calculated since any estimates would be highly speculative. See Prodoc Annex 11B for the EX-ACT Tool workbook. Core Indicator 11 has been derived from the population figures of the two islands that will be subject to project interventions, i.e. Ilha Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o. Further details of the population breakdown are given in Prodoc Annex 19. The target for Core Indicator 1.2 has been reduced from 25,227 ha at PIF stage to 11,020 ha at CEO Endorsement stage. While in the initial target, 15 protected areas had been included, of which most would only benefit indirectly through the policy changes triggered by the project, the current (lower) target only includes the two projected areas that were selected as the pilot sites for direct project intervention. The revised target is, therefore, more realistic and measurable. The same justification applies to Core Indicator 2, where only the marine portion of the two pilot protected areas chosen for direct project activities has been included in the targets for CEO Endorsement. The target for Core Indicator 4 was also reduced by including only the buffer zones around the protected areas selected as pilot sites, where project impacts will be most measurable, rather than a larger area where effects will be mostly indirect and not easily measurable.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

The global environmental problem and root causes have not changed significantly since PIF stage, however the barriers have been substantially revised and elaborated in response to STAP feedback at PIF stage that these were too general and did not provide a suitable basis for the design of specific intervention strategies (see Conceptual Diagram for the project, below Barriers). The revised text from the prodoc for this overall section is as follows.

This project aims to strengthen national and local governance in Cabo Verde for the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and species through more effective management and sustainable financing, and firmly position recognition of biodiversity and ecosystem services as the foundation for the country?s social and economic resilience. Cabo Verde?s biodiversity continues to decline in the face of chronic challenges from overexploitation, destruction of terrestrial and marine habitats, introduced and invasive alien species, and its vulnerability to climate change impacts, exacerbated by weak organizational management and legislative enforceability, and limited environmental knowledge and awareness. This project will consolidate the gains already achieved through recent initiatives and reduce existing gaps, helping the country to reach new levels of participatory and effective biodiversity governance and natural resources management that will contribute towards the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals via the Cabo Verde Ambition 2020-2030 and the National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS II).

Project Setting and Global Biodiversity Significance

Cape Verde is a Small Island Development State (SIDS) located in the Atlantic Ocean consisting of 10 islands and 8 islets totalling 4,033 km2 of land area and 965 km of coastline, while the country?s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprises 796,840 km2 of ocean area. Situated between 600 and 900 km off the West African coast, the archipelago is divided into the northern Windward Islands (Santo Ant?o, S?o Vicente, Santa Luzia, S?o Nicolau, Isla de Sal and Boavista) and the southern Leeward Islands (Maio, Santiago, Fogo and Brava) (see **Annex E**). The population is some 561,901[1]1 and all

ten main islands are inhabited with the exception of Santa Luzia[2]2. The oceanic nature, insularity, isolation and severe climatic conditions are among characteristics delimiting the richness of Cape Verde?s natural resources. High levels of endemism occur within major elements of the terrestrial and marine biota, and emblematic species include marine mammals, turtles, seabirds and sharks.

The isolation of the archipelago combined with local species adaptations have resulted in important levels of species richness and endemism: Cape Verde is considered one of the world?s most important marine eco-regions and is the south-western outlier of the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot and its terrestrial habitats are linked to the ancient Macaronesian Forests, one of WWF?s Global 200 Ecoregions[3]3 and one of the 23 Important Marine ecoregions of the world[4]4. **Terrestrial biodiversity** is well distributed throughout the 10 islands; Santo Ant?o is the most diverse, but all of the islands harbour at least one endemic species. There are 238 vascular plant taxa in Cape Verde, of which 82 are endemic species, including several indigenous tree species such as *Dracaena draco*, *Phoenix atlantica, Acacia albida* and *Sideroxylon marginata*. However, many are threatened such as the latter species, and 40 of 110 bryophyte species (including 6 of the 15 endemics) are also threatened. The native fauna is characterized by important invertebrate, reptile and avian diversity which are also at risk. For instance, Cape Verde historically possessed 28 species of reptiles, 25 of which are endemic and 18 of which are still in existence, with 25% of those in existence being threatened. The whole Cape Verde archipelago is considered to be an Endemic Bird Area with 12 Important Bird Areas totalling 11,012 ha. Eighty-seven bird species are recorded from the islands, including five endemics, four globally threatened and three near-threatened.

Although the country?s marine ecosystems have not been studied in great depth, **marine biodiversity** and resources are concentrated on the marine platform surrounding the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio; as well as the S. Luzia, S. Vicente and S. Nicolau insular platform. The underwater mountains are areas of high concentration of biodiversity and represent fishing zones. Unfortunately, an assessment of these ecosystems has never been carried out. A 2002 study identified Cape Verde as one of the world?s top ten coral reef biodiversity hotspots[5]5, although there are no reef building corals. The level of endemism is high within benthic invertebrates, and marine molluscs endemic to Cape Verde include nearly 50 *Conus* species - 10% of the genus?s global species richness. The Cape Verde Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus charlestoni*) is an endemic near-threatened Crustacean. Cape Verde also harbours 639 species of fish[6]6, including at least 13 endemics, and there are nearly forty endangered cartilaginous fish species, including sharks and rays. At least 23 species of whales and dolphins occur ? with Boavista and Sal being globally important Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

mating/calving sites[7]7 and Sperm whales remain fairly common. Lastly, the islands are important breeding and/or foraging grounds for at least five sea turtle species (Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) - CR, Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) - CR, Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) - EN, Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) - VU and Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) - VU). Cabo Verde hosts the most important Loggerhead nesting population sites in the eastern Atlantic on Boavista and Sal, being the third largest globally[8]8.

Threats to Biodiversity

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030 notes that the continuing decline in biodiversity shows that the main driving forces negatively impacting biodiversity and reducing the resilience of ecosystems remain present and intense, with serious implications for human well-being. These pressures on biodiversity have become broader because sectors such as agriculture, fishing, tourism, construction and real estate do not take biodiversity adequately into account in their production processes and actions. The main pressures that lead directly to the loss of biodiversity in Cabo Verde are summarized below[9]9. See also **Annex 17** (Demonstration Site Profiles) for information on specific threats affecting the project demonstration sites.

Overexploitation of natural resources

Indiscriminate cutting of shrubs for domestic consumption (55.2% of rural households use firewood for cooking) and uncontrolled collection of plants (for fodder, medicinal, food and cultural purposes) including endemic species, have contributed to the sharp decline of native plant populations, aggravated by erosion in steeply sloping areas, and land degradation.

Seabird colonies have been exploited for centuries on the Cabo Verde islands and as a result there has been a dramatic decline in their populations over the last 100 years[10]10. For example, the endemic Cape Verde Shearwater *Calonectris edwardsii* (NT) population has suffered from large scale harvesting over many years, mostly on Raso and Branco[11]11, declines in Red-billed Tropicbirds *Phaethon aethereus* and Brown Boobies *Sula leucogaster* have been associated with human predation,

and there is recent evidence of this threat continuing on different islands[12]12. Loggerhead *Caretta caretta* turtles (VU) were heavily poached for their meat and eggs, and this remains an issue although concerted conservation efforts have now substantially reduced this cause of mortality[13]13. A key threat to all marine turtles is bycatch during commercial fishing activities[14]14.

There is widespread recognition among artisanal, semi-industrial and sports-fishermen that Cabo Verde?s fish resources are in decline, with diminishing number, size, and variety of fish species caught, including the number and size of billfish caught. Illegal and highly effective spear-fishing activities place additional pressures on coastal fish communities. In addition, more than 100+ international industrial boats fish in Cabo Verde?s waters with almost no oversight. Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing by foreign boats across the EEZ is likely occurring. Each layer of the commercial fishing hierarchy (artisanal, semi-industrial, and industrial) likely contributes to depletion; e.g., ecosystem components disrupted through trophic-dynamics with billfish reliant upon tuna; tuna reliant upon small pelagics, etc. Fishing effort has increased markedly in the last decade, yet overall catches have not increased by the same amount, indicating unsustainable resource management. Many fish stocks, such as some demersal species, deep-water fish, small pelagic and crustaceans (coastal lobsters), show signs of unsustainable exploitation beyond their reproductive capacity, including for example: the endemic Cape Verde Spiny Lobster *Palinurus charlestoni* (NT)[15]15, and shortfin mako shark *Isurus oxyrinchus* (EN).

Destruction and degradation of terrestrial and marine habitats

The main factors causing the fragmentation, degradation and destruction of **terrestrial habitats** in Cabo Verde are: the conversion of natural habitats into agricultural areas, over-grazing by livestock, extraction of construction materials, and coastal development including rapid tourism and infrastructure development. Key impacts include:

? The degradation and destruction of beaches, dunes and coastal habitats in almost all the islands of Cabo Verde has led to the loss of coastal biodiversity and associated ecosystem services. Important Loggerhead turtle nesting beach habitat is at risk from rapid coastal tourism development as well as noise and light pollution, while unregulated 4x4 vehicle recreational activities have damaged dune habitats in Boavista; rampant extraction of inert materials on beaches and in river beds has led to accelerated degradation of beaches and creeks; and coastal infrastructure development such as road networks fragment habitats and increases their accessibility for follow-on development;

? The scarcity of arable land in Cabo Verde (only 10% of land area ? some 44,359 ha[16]16) combined with rural poverty and population growth of some 2.4% per year has resulted in the intensive and often unregulated use of available arable land in Cabo Verde, characterized by strong parcelling of land for rain-fed production that has contributed to soil erosion and declining yields (also impacted by a five year drought). To offset decreases in income, natural or semi-natural vegetation areas have been converted, but are often abandoned and opportunistically occupied by invasive species;

? Fires set to clear arable land after harvesting have resulted in wildfires burning up hillsides and damaging terrestrial habitats as well as introduced pine forest on Santo Ant?o. To date, the areas involved have been small except for one large (c.200 ha) fire in 2018 on Santo Ant?o, therefore GHG emissions are negligible to date, but may increase if climate-change related drought remains an issue.

? Free grazing by goats, cattle and donkeys impacts native vegetation on islands including Boavista, Santo Ant?o, Brava and Santiago. Pasture production in lowland areas, which have the largest goat population, has regressed due to low rainfall/ drought and the amount of pasture available remains very much below actual needs.

The main factors impacting **marine habitats** include the development of marine infrastructure such as new port facilities, marinas, tourism facilities and associated road networks. At least 9 water retention dams have reduced freshwater river flows and influx to the coastal zone, and new impoundments are likely related to agriculture and livestock development programmes, placing further pressure on wetlands.

Looking forward, Cabo Verde is seeking an economic development pathway centered around a Blue Economy model, which will embrace maritime trade, shipping, logistics, ports, fuel-bunkering, fisheries, aquaculture, nautical sports, marine environments, coastal zones and ecotourism among others. This has the potential to be sustainable, but also is likely to include large scale developments that impact ecosystems, such as mass tourism in areas such as Sal, Boavista and Sao Vicente including large-scale resort development, and the development of the shipping industry centered on Mindelo with the expansion of ship servicing. Marine noise from shipping traffic is also a concern for Cabo Verde?s important marine mammals and sea turtle populations, as this disrupts communication, group behavior and reproduction. Overall, due the speed of development and the low level of conservation impact monitoring, there is little information available to clarify the real extent and associated impacts of these advancing threats.

Pollution of Coastal Waters

Marine pollution has been largely unrecognized as a major issue in Cabo Verde, yet it is of increasing concern and is at least locally significant in relation to urban centres and ports. Chemical pollution from washing, maintenance and repair of vessels on the high sea or in port areas of all the islands and shipbuilding areas, producing waste oils and hydrocarbons that are released in the environment is the main concern, together with the risk of spills and vessel strandings. This threat is likely to increase as Cabo Verde?s shipping industry develops in line with its Blue Economy model, centered on Mindelo with the expansion of ship servicing (e.g., water supplies, refuelling, waste disposal, etc.) despite extremely limited local waste management capacity and the potential for vessel strandings and accidental spillages impacting coastal habitats. While published data are lacking, other potential pollution sources are urban sewage, and run-off during heavy rains.

Introduced and invasive alien species

Invasive species are the main cause of degradation and loss of plant biodiversity in Cabo Verde[17]17. These pressures are a particular concern on islands that have higher agricultural potential and the largest percentages of potentially invasive exotic species, namely, Santo Ant?o, S?o Nicolau, Santiago and Fogo. In the Cabo Verde Biodiversity Database 448 introduced plant taxa have been recorded, equivalent to 60% of the flora previously described in the archipelago, estimated at 738 taxa. More than 10 species, including exotic and some native species, when facilitated by the degradation of their local ecosystems, have proved to be invasive species, with strong scalability. Prominent invasives include *Schkuhria pinnata* affecting agricultural plots on Santo Ant?o, *Prosopis juliflora* invading dune landscapes in Boavista Island, to the detriment of the *Phoenix atl?ntica* (Date palms), and *Furcraea foetida* (planted to stabilize slopes) and *Lantana camara* in mountain ecosystems (Santo Ant?o ? Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre) where it occupies an estimated area of 162.5 ha, or 7.8% of the total area of 2,092 ha. The latter also invades wetland ecosystems to the detriment of indigenous flora. *Acacia mearnsii*, planted as an agroforestry tree for wood and fodder has become invasive in Planalto Leste[18]18. There have been concerted efforts to remove and replace such invasive plants with native species.

In addition, the introduction of certain animals, in particular insect pests in agriculture (*Tuta absoluta* and *Bactrocera invadens*), the lizard *Agama agama* and the snake *Ramphotyphlops braminus* are a threat to native species[19]19. The proliferation of feral predators (rats, cats and dogs) has affected breeding birds and sea turtles. For example, as a ground-nesting bird, the endemic Raso Lark *Alauda razae* (CR) is extremely vulnerable to the accidental introduction of rats, cats and dogs by fishermen visiting Raso islet.

The introduction of alien mammal species, such as cats, rats, mice and dogs to the Cabo Verde Islands devastated historically large seabird populations. This has been reported for Santa Luzia and for Fogo Islands and Grande Islet[20]20. The present day confinement of species such as Cape Verde Storm-petrel to inaccessible steep slopes and cliffs is likely related to their avoidance of predation pressure. In addition, the introduction of large mammal herds on certain islands altered native habitats and impacted breeding seabird colonies. For instance, Grande Islet, the largest of the Rombo Islets, housed large colonies of seabirds in the past, as indicated by the thick layers of guano[21]21. The presence of goats altered the natural habitat of this Islet. Presently, the loss of breeding habitat could be a major reason for the absence of breeding seabird populations on Passaros Islet (Sao Vicente Island) and on Sal Rei Islet (Sal Island)[22]22. Feral dogs that attack nesting females and depredate nests are also a major threat to loggerhead turtles on the islands of Maio, S?o Vicente, Santiago, and Sal, severely injuring and killing many turtles[23]23.

Ballast water associated with vessel servicing represents a potential source of marine invasive species ? although most ships enter Cabo Verde?s waters full and leave empty, so little ballast is emptied into Cabo Verdean waters. At least five species are known to have arrived already, with apparently relatively limited impacts to date: the algae *Hypnea musciformis, Caulerpa webbiana,* and *Polysiphonia brodiei),* the bryozoan *Watersipora subtorquata*, and the Gilthead Bream *Sparus aurata*.

Climate change impacts

As a tropical, oceanic, insular nation located off the West African coastline, Cabo Verde is subject to three oceanic-atmospheric phenomena, which have been undergoing considerable transformations: annual rain cycles, annual dust cycles of the Sahara Desert and upwelling cycles of the West African coast, leading to the modification of habitats through changes in water availability, temperature and humidity patterns, salinity, currents, turbidity, primary productivity and nutrient availability, among other parameters. Climate change has an influence on all such phenomena causing complex interactions.

Factors associated with climate change have contributed to the current state of populations of many species in Cabo Verde, in particular many plant species among liverworts, mosses, ferns have limited distributions in relation to climate and water availability. There are several records where drought, high temperatures or heavy rainfall were associated with changes in populations of species in the

archipelago. The breeding season of many bird species is associated with the arrival of the rainy season, while birds such as Bourne?s Heron *Ardea purpurea bournei* and Raso Lark *Alauda razae* (CR) are threatened with extinction due to prolonged droughts that cyclically affect the archipelago[24]24. More subtly, changes in mean temperature and relative humidity directly affect the physiology of some species ? for instance, birth records of Raso Larks show more males than females when the species is subjected to prolonged periods of drought (Donald et al., 2003). Variations in temperature and precipitation regimes may limit the habitat options and activity patterns of reptile species, while in loggerhead turtles *Caretta caretta* there is evidence of breeding period postponement associated with an increase in sea temperature, while nest temperatures also affects the sex ratio, favoring females over males[25]25.

As an archipelago of ten volcanic islands with no permanent water courses, no natural forests, limited mineral resources and scarce in areas suitable for agriculture (only 12% of its territory is arable land), Cabo Verde is particularly exposed to increasingly extreme weather events, desertification of land and persistent droughts, occasional but severe and highly damaging heavy rains (most recently in September 2020), and sea-level rise. As a consequence, the archipelago faces severe adaptation challenges associated with, among others, water resource scarcity, food and energy security[26]26. Since 1990, the surface temperature has increased by 0.04%/year. Recent projections indicate a temperature increase of about 1?C for the period 2011-2040 and of 3?C until the end of the century. Results also show a reduction in annual average precipitation of about 2%, a temporal extension of the dry season, with an increased likelihood of droughts, and a shortening of the rainy season, with a concentration of heavy, localised rains in a short period of time, causing high water discharge and run-off and soil erosion (see also **Annex 24** for the project climate change and disaster risk assessment).

Overall, SIDS such as Cabo Verde are highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and due to the fragility of its ecosystems, Cabo Verde is among the most vulnerable countries: increased climatic aridity and the frequency of droughts, worsening saline intrusion and deterioration of groundwater, soil degradation and loss of biodiversity, increasing frequency of storms and hurricanes, among others. These trends are already apparent, and due to the small size and weaknesses of its economy, Cabo Verde is also characterized by its weak capacity to repair the damage caused by extreme weather and climatic events.

The current and forecast impacts of climate change on biodiversity are not well-documented for Cabo Verde, but are anticipated to include[27]27:

? Increase in seawater temperatures causing coral bleaching, degradation or loss of coral reef communities, physiological impacts on certain fish species, range shifts in temperature-sensitive marine species and decreased marine turtle breeding success;

? Ocean acidification impacting marine life through a two-fold challenge: decreased carbonate availability and increased acidity, particularly affecting species such as those with calcareous exoskeletons such as molluscs and crustaceans, while larvae are sensitive to acidification;

? Sea level rise causing ?coastal habitat squeeze? as intertidal zones shift upwards towards coastal protection structures and agricultural land; and accelerated coastal erosion in coastal lowlands;

? Shifts in terrestrial plant and animal distribution and phenological changes impacting migratory species related to increased surface temperature;

? Significant long term drought impacts on terrestrial and freshwater species, including reduced population sizes and distribution areas of endemic and endangered plant species dependent on humid conditions; impacts on endemic and endangered birds such as the Raso Lark, reduced wetland habitats to support migratory waterbirds; increased fire risks impacting vegetation;

? Torrential rains and storms impacting coastal ecosystems, causing damage to bird and reptile habitats, impacting turtle nesting beaches, and causing loss of bird nests (e.g. of Bourne's heron, Iago sparrow and Cape Verde shearwater).

Root Causes of Biodiversity Loss

While the Cabo Verdean economy is heavily dependent on its natural resources ? for fisheries, agriculture and tourism in particular, the threats described above have arisen in response to macroeconomic factors such as rapid economic growth, population growth, food demand and rural poverty. The lack of environmental awareness among the population and decision-makers, and the consequent lack of recognition of environmental values in decision-making processes and land use practices is a key underlying factor. However, in the context of this project, the root cause of most of these threats can be attributed to the weak capacity and financial resources for governance, which hinders effective natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Rapid economic development across a range of sectors including fisheries, tourism, shipping services and urban development has dramatically increased pressures on ecosystems over a short time period, and this trajectory is set to continue as Cabo Verde aims to develop its ?Blue Economy?. The issue is

that the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacity for environmental governance have not been able to keep pace with these pressures, resulting in over-exploitation of marine resources, land degradation, destruction and fragmentation of habitats from construction activities and increasing levels of coastal pollution. Such environmental degradation threatens to undermine the basis for sustainable development including a Blue Economy, negatively impacting biodiversity, the functioning of ecosystems and the most vulnerable in society. With climate change impacts intensifying globally, such environmental degradation creates a spiral of decreasing resilience through decreased productivity, reduced food security, and increased vulnerability to storms, floods and droughts.

Cabo Verde?s policy and legal framework for biodiversity governance is incomplete, overly complex in some areas, and not fit for purpose to address contemporary issues. While there is strong interest from stakeholders to improve the management of natural resources, reform is challenging as the institutional and legal frameworks are too often absent or convoluted. For example, legal requirements for ecological monitoring and reporting to inform natural resource management are largely absent. Administrative responsibilities and authorizations are not well-defined, and agency mandates often overlapping or conflicting. Enforcement of environmental laws is almost non-existent, particularly for the fisheries sector. Even if administrative procedures and requirements were clearly detailed, there is no guarantee of adequate funding to execute mandated responsibilities. Responsibilities and resources for building the knowledge and awareness of resource users are not assigned. The engagement of stakeholders in protected area management and benefit sharing are obstructed by legal and institutional barriers. There is no mandated program to help stakeholders understand the impacts of decision-making and to adjust their practices to enhance long-term integrity of the ecological systems upon which their livelihoods depend. It is therefore urgent to reform biodiversity governance in order to provide a comprehensive, inclusive, and well resourced basis for the sustainable management of natural resources and maintenance of ecological integrity in line with international best practices.

Barriers

The following barriers must be tackled to address the root causes of the threats to Cabo Verde?s globally significant biodiversity.

Barrier 1: Incomplete and outdated policy, legal and institutional framework with weak overall capacity for the effective management of biodiversity

Policy gaps and weaknesses: The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2030 was prepared almost a decade ago and for this reason does not take account of advances due to recent GEF Biodiversity projects, other donor projects and NGO activities. It is also in need of updating to take account of progress in global conservation practices and to align with the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework targets and the new national Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS II) ?

analyzing the coherence and interlinkages between national policies and the law. The term of the National Protected Areas Strategy 2013-2022 has now expired, and a new national plan is required to align with the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework targets for national protected area systems and to incorporate needs for co-management, gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation and nature-based solutions, and the reconciliation of economic, environmental and sociocultural dimensions of governance. Also many sector development policies do not adequately reflect biodiversity mainstreaming needs (such as the tourism and energy sectors).

Legislation gaps and weaknesses: The effectiveness of the national protected area network is constrained by a number of legal factors, including the following considerations. The Law on Protected Areas (Law No. 3/2003 of 24 February) lacks the political bases and guiding principles that are necessary to promote institutional stability in political decision-making between different leaders and administrations. The consequence is institutional instability, and when leadership changes occur, there are ruptures and discontinuity in the implementation of policies. Secondly, there is a legacy of centralization of management in the government of Cabo Verde, especially within the MAA (DNA and Regional delegations). For example, during the last 19 years there have been no experiences or regulations that allowed the State to transfer management responsibilities for biodiversity conservation to community-based management. Transfer of management responsibilities to the private sector is also not provided for in the Law on Protected Areas, but is managed by the Law on Concessions. Some technical aspects demonstrating weaknesses in the current legal framework include:

? Legal absence of processes on the classification and disqualification of protected areas. While there is provision for public participation in general (Article 10?, Decree n.? 3/2003, 24 February), the law does not provide for public participation specifically in protected area classification processes, much less determine what are the preliminary conditions for classification of a protected area;

? Lack of clear rules on the role of each stakeholder in the management of protected areas ? such as no legal mandate for municipalities in the management of protected areas, and no systematization of the rights and obligations of the communities;

? Lack of legal provisions for the full range of IUCN WCPA Protected Area categories including co-management and benefit sharing, and the description of general management standards for each type of protected area;

? Absence of required measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the legal framework to protect biodiversity and ecological integrity (eg to respond to drought conditions ? protection of watersheds, watercourses and groundwater resources);

? Strengthen coordination and collaboration on biodiversity-related enforcement legal mandates (e.g. for fishery management, forest protection, and species protection);

? There remain many gaps in the law that create vulnerabilities for protected areas such as regulation of sand extraction, pollution, waste management, etc.

Institutional gaps and weaknesses: There is a need for restructured governance of the national PA network taking account of the national policy for decentralization , the Protected Areas island-level management approach, and participatory management (including co-management) of protected areas. According to the capacity development scorecard assessment (**Annex 21**), the DNA?s capacity to effectively coordinate and support PA network management at the national level is weak and it lacks a centralized structure that can manage the network of protected areas from a national perspective to carry out knowledge management, a centralized management information system, conflict management, monitoring and evaluation of protected area management effectiveness, and monitoring of habitats, key species and threats to biodiversity. There is also a weak institutional capacity to manage information resources and share information through a biodiversity clearing house mechanism. Finally, law enforcement capacity needs to be strengthened, with jurisdictional inconsistencies, responsibilities for coordination between institutions need to be clarified, and enforcement rarely results in prosecutions for environmental offences.

Barrier 2: A major financing gap exists for biodiversity governance with no comprehensive analysis of financing needs, national strategy to provide direction, or institutional framework to coordinate initiatives

There is a lack of recognition among decision-makers as well as the public, regarding the importance of biodiversity resources as the foundation of the national economy, for example that environmental quality and biodiversity enhancement are essential strategic resources for the development of tourism. This is reflected in the lack of sectoral support for biodiversity conservation (eg in fisheries management). Major national public debt at some 150% of GDP exacerbated by COVID19 impacts on tourism limits public expenditure on the environment, and existing government budgets and funds (National Environment Fund, Tourism Fund) fail to provide sufficient financial resources to fully support biodiversity governance needs. Existing sources of finance for biodiversity conservation are too centralized in the form of government budgets, while reliance on ODA/donor support for projects as a means of progressing conservation management is not sustainable and progress is under threat of discontinuity. To date, there has been very little private sector interest in supporting biodiversity conservation to date (some involvement by ecotourism, diving, game fishing companies) suggesting a disconnect with the Blue Economy Charter / Strategy for Cabo Verde, although this sector has great potential for future growth. In addition, there is a lack of systematic reporting and accountability of investments in biodiversity to provide confidence and assess gains in biodiversity financing.

Overall, there is insufficient institutional capacity and organization to mobilize funds in international financing mechanisms (for example, a focal point or unit specialized in mobilization of funds within DNA). Also, the lack of involvement of other actors in the management of protected areas precludes the mobilization of other financial resources of a non-public nature that could be generated by partners. There is no national plan to systematically guide the sustainable financing of biodiversity governance

including the PA network, and inadequate mechanisms for allocating budget categories or budget lines for the PA network within DNA makes it impossible to track or assess the status of PA network financing with any certainty. This is a major impediment to more effective fiscal management for the PA network.

Barrier 3: The national protected area network lacks a systemic management framework that embraces decentralized governance, participatory management, standardized management protocols and monitoring and evaluation

It has been recognized by the leadership of MAA and DNA that existing management framework for the national PA network is not comprehensive, lacking standardized planning, management, reporting and monitoring evaluation across the whole network. This is evidenced by the diversity of PA management plan formats in use, the mismatches between PA management plan actions and actual implementation on the ground due to lack of consistent operational plans, annual workplans, budget and human resources to support the real needs.

At the national level, there is insufficient dedicated national coordination and technical support for the PA network, so PA managers on the ground are not fully supported, communications may be delayed, and information and additional resources are not always available. There is no existing monitoring and evaluation system for the management effectiveness of the PA network at present ? with management effectiveness tracking tools only applied for PAs that are the subject of ongoing donor project interventions. On a technical level, the national PA network plan needs to be updated to take account of the forthcoming CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework goals, which will include extension of the network to ensure adequate ecological representation in both terrestrial and marine biomes in line with the specific targets, with associated additional capacity and financing needs. Current attention to climate change adaptation and mitigation and gender mainstreaming requirements is inconsistent and often related to specific projects, yet these are essential cross-cutting needs that should be embodied across the system.

Finally, the national PA network is yet to put into practice national decentralization policy that would strengthen PA system governance at island and Municipality level. Currently, there are planning and land use conflicts at the local level involving PAs that could be addressed through strengthened inter-sectoral coordination at the island and Municipality levels, the harmonization of sector plans and establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms. In addition, the current local set-up for PA management lacks capacity to fully achieve desired conservation outcomes. Local stakeholders are often not involved in PA management, and derive little or no benefits from PAs and in many cases show little support for conservation as a result.

As a consequence of these diverse constraints, PA management performance is highly variable depending on resources allocated to specific PAs, project and NGO support, and some PAs are effectively ?paper parks? with little or no on-ground management presence. As a result, biodiversity resources within the PA network are being eroded due to lack of active management and law enforcement to tackle prevailing threats.

Barrier 4: Legal and institutional obstacles constrain stakeholder engagement in biodiversity conservation

The current legal and institutional framework focuses on the role of the State in managing natural resources, with the consequence that the prevalent approach to PA network governance is centralized, with little opportunity for the involvement of local government outside the MAA Delegations, or for the engagement of stakeholders in natural resource management including local communities, the private sector and civil society. The Protected Areas Law does not provide for regulated community or private sector access for sustainable use of natural resources within PAs, while there is also a dearth of local-level capacity for sustainable livelihood and enterprise development linked to biodiversity. More generally, there is a need to improve dialogue and collaboration on conservation issues between stakeholders at local and national levels, and between NGOs and government, in the absence of formalized spaces and mechanisms to achieve such communication. With this lack of engagement, there is a widespread lack of awareness regarding the values of biodiversity in underpinning the national economy and local resource use (eg fisheries, tourism). With only very limited local experience of collaborative approaches to biodiversity governance, there is little understanding of the relevant approaches, detailed workings, and potential benefits of such practices, especially in relation to the co-management of protected areas.

Barrier 5: Local policy, institutional, cultural and socioeconomic conditions have resulted in gender gaps regarding the participation of women in biodiversity conservation and related livelihoods

The Gender analysis in **Annex 11** provides a comprehensive description of the prevalent barriers and gaps in gender equality in Cabo Verde in relation to biodiversity conservation. In terms of policy, planning and budgeting, gender mainstreaming has been adopted as national strategy and coexists with gender specific policies. The country has recently approved its 5th National Gender Equality Plan (PNIG 2021-2025), which dedicates a strategic objective to strengthening women?s economic autonomy, in particular (i) women?s full integration in sectors such as the blue economy, energy transition and environment preservation and rural development, and (ii) the promotion of increased resilience to climate change, especially in agriculture. However, although gender equality is well integrated in several sectoral policies (such as education, social protection, water and sanitation, energy, among others) and to a fair extent in key policy frameworks for agriculture, this is not the case

with environmental policies.[28]28 Nevertheless, there is commitment to improve this situation and the updated NDC (submitted 2021) already includes a preliminary gender analysis and gender commitments.

Within the MAA, a gender focal point has been appointed at the level of the DGPOG ? the General-Directorate of Planning, Budgeting and Management, through which gender responsibilities were established at different levels of the planning cycle (needs assessment, project development and formulation, implementation, M&E) and gender tools were developed and piloted. The DNA also counts on a Gender Focal Point, who participated in the capacity building process for improved gender consideration in sectoral M&E. However, there is a general lack of capacity of DNA managers and employees in terms of gender equality, with a need for training and the inclusion of gender equality considerations in decisions, strategies and reporting. Currently, there are no formalized requirements for gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women in biodiversity governance including PA management, and a lack of systematization of best practices in biodiversity management involving women through knowledge management processes. At the site level, the lack of access to PA resources for rural women exacerbates rural poverty and hardship, while there is no framework that requires that women or the most vulnerable groups are included in the process of design, implementation, and evaluation of biodiversity policies.

The previous PEDS I (2016-2021) summarizes as follows the key institutional challenges of sectors to implement a gender mainstreaming approach, as well as local level authorities:

? Insufficient production, use and dissemination of disaggregated statistics and gender-specific indicators, especially in the economic sectors;

? Gender mainstreaming mainly in social areas, which at first glance may seem more prone to a gender analysis, however such integration is needed in all sectors and themes;

? Capacities to ensure a gender approach are still insufficient at all levels, sectoral and municipal; and

? Gender is still not systematically considered in efforts to mobilize funding and partnerships, which requires capacity to formulate investment projects with a gender approach.

Barrier 6: Institutional capacity gaps constrain collaborative approaches to PA and biodiversity monitoring, data management, information sharing and knowledge management that support national reporting and conservation planning

Overall, there is a significant barrier concerning the management of information and knowledge to inform decision-making, improvements in management and to support investment in biodiversity conservation. Currently, there is no systematic national monitoring and evaluation plan or programme for protected area management effectiveness, which hinders the overall management and development of the network. Within DNA, there is a need to reinforce national capacity for the coordination, management, analysis and sharing of information from PA, habitat and species monitoring programmes, and no operational national biodiversity clearing house mechanism for the sharing of information on biodiversity and conservation activities. While individual organizations are carrying out various conservation projects and biodiversity monitoring, data are scattered and quality standards and procedures for sharing of information are not consistent between organizations and may not be suitable for MEA reporting requirements. There is insufficient systematization of the information produced in the context of biodiversity monitoring, and the current information management system needs to be strengthened. Overall, the effectiveness of national biodiversity conservation efforts cannot be assessed against the national targets in the NBSAP without a strong M&E programme based on key performance indicators and results-based management processes. The lack of accessible knowledge also reflects weakened opportunities for learning, replication and upscaling, reducing impact.

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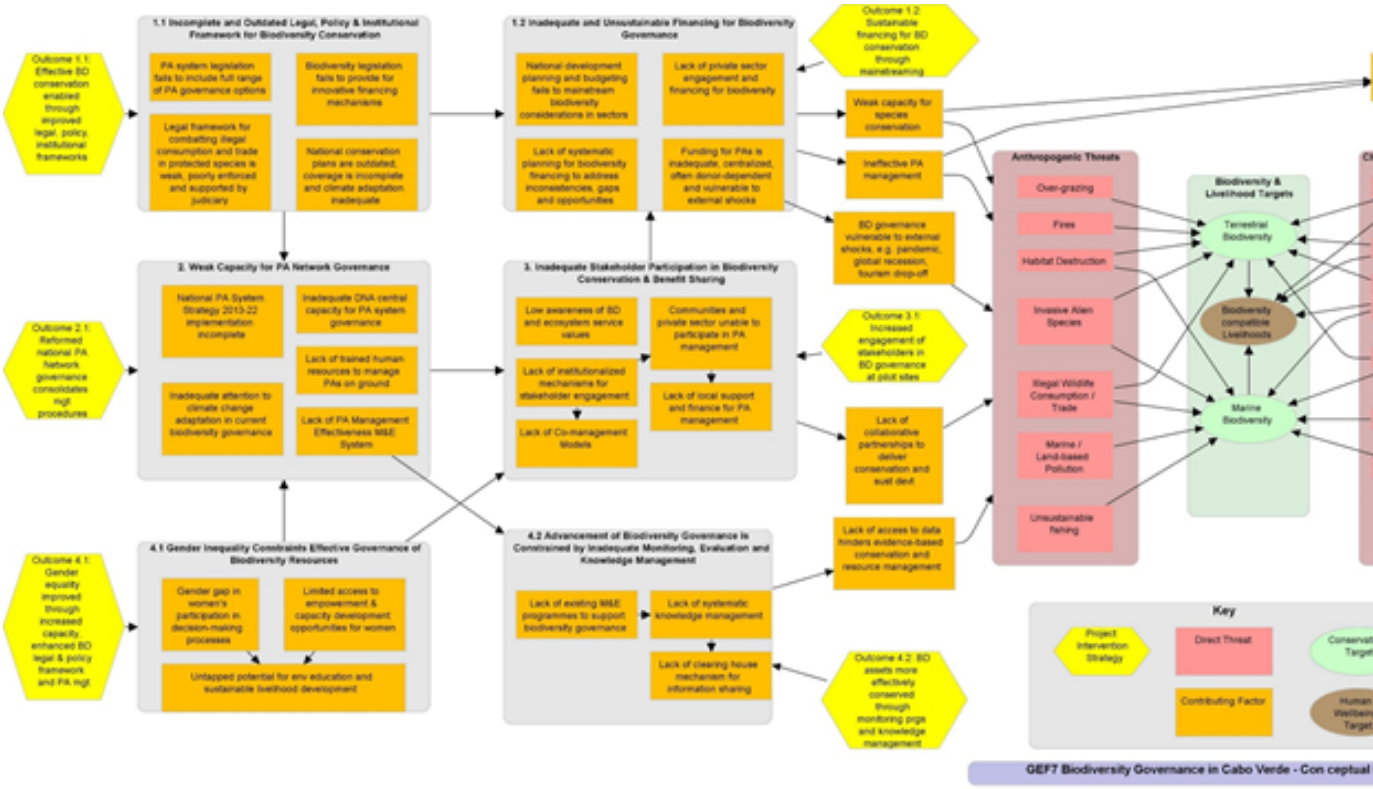
[28] Of several policy documents reviewed, only the PANA II (2? National Action Plan for Environment, linked to the 2002 PANA II Strategy) has a general reference to gender equality: a principle to be followed (*sectoral planning will follow an integrated approach, to achieve synergies in the fight against poverty ? the ultimate objective of any action, and consider gender dimensions*).



Conceptual Diagram for the project.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

The baseline scenario and baseline projects has been updated and substantially elaborated from PIF stage. While many projects listed in the PIF remain relevant, there are some additional ones. The relevant text follows.

Policy and Legal Framework for Biodiversity Governance

Biodiversity governance in Cape Verde is carried out through various biodiversity policy-strategic instruments, planning and management (see Prodoc **Annex 20** for details). Given its importance for the country's main economic activities, its governance is cross-cutting across several strategic sectors. Biodiversity governance is also guided by the country's global agendas and commitments under international conventions and agreements.

Before the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, biodiversity management was carried out through sectoral policies like fisheries, agriculture, forests, and programs to combat desertification and drought. The RIO 92 conference had a

positive effect on the formulation of the first national environmental and biodiversity management policies, through the adoption of the country's first National Environment Plan (PANA I), the Law No. 86/IV/93 of July 26 that defines the Bases of Environmental Policy, the inclusion of the environment in Cape Verde's development objectives, namely, Fifth Government Program and the creation of the institutional structure of Executive Secretary of Environment. These public reforms, after RIO 92, allowed the structuring of biodiversity governance , including the preparation of the first NBSAP in 1999.

Currently, biodiversity governance is framed by the second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2014-2030), the main implementation instrument for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Cabo Verde. This strategy is supported by the national Policy Instruments, namely the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017 -2021 (PEDS I)[1] and the Government Program. The policy on protected areas has been most important in facilitating the protection, conservation and restoration of species, ecosystems, and the environment overall in Cabo Verde. The System of Protected Areas was implemented by Decree-Law No. 3/2003, of February 24, establishing the Legal Regime of Protected Areas. This legal framework promoted the classification of 47 protected areas covering 185,142.34 hectares, of which 25 PAs are terrestrial. The National Protected Areas Network in Cabo Verde represents approximately 198,752 hectares of marine and terrestrial areas (2022). Of the 47 protected areas, 24 have approved management plans and most protected areas have ecotourism and monitoring plans. The national network integrates marine and territorial protected areas, with marine protected areas representing approximately 121.761,95 hectares and terrestrial protected areas 76,990 hectares (totaling 19% of the national territory).

Most of the terrestrial protected areas, namely, the six Natural Parks located on the islands of Santo Ant?o, S?o Vicente, S?o Nicolau, Santiago, and Fogo have a large area covered by forest (34,472.2 ha). Preliminary data indicate that about 203 introduced flora species, 140 native and 71 endemics to Cape Verde are in these forested areas, equivalent to more than 71% of the specific richness of the flora of angiosperms endemic to Cape Verde. There are four Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, located in Boa Vista (Curral Velho Lake and Rabil Lake), Maio (Salinas do Porto Ingl?s) and Santiago (Pedra Badejo lake). Of these, only Lagoa de Pedra Badejo is not part of the National Network of Protected Areas. The area of the Wetlands of International Importance is 23 km2, representing 0.6% of the entire area of the country. The islands of Maio and Fogo were classified by UNESCO in 2020 as the Biosphere Reserves of Maio and Fogo respectively.

Participation in International Environmental Agreements

Cabo Verde has actively participated in global discussions on biodiversity governance, positioned as a small island developing state (SIDS) and African Sahelian country. The country's commitment to global agendas has been manifested by the assumption of many international political engagements and

by signing, adopting and ratification of global and/or regional legal instruments, including protocols, international agreements and conventions and alignment with global policy initiatives. For years, the country's openness to alignment with global initiatives has had a huge impact on the continued improvement of national biodiversity policies. In addition to international engagements, it is important to mention regional integration within the scope of CDEAO, AOSIS and CLISS.

Cape Verde is signatory to the main international conventions and protocols related to biodiversity, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD. However, it is important to note that international legal instruments ratified by Cabo Verde have influenced positively the legal and political framework adopted by the country over the years. Cabo Verde assumes the system of direct reception of international conventions and can directly apply a legal disposition set by the international convention. Currently, Cabo Verde is a member and signatory of several international conventions that dictate joint and global standards directly and indirectly for better environmental management and Biodiversity governance (see **Table** below).

International environmental instruments that Cabo Verde has joined

[1] PEDS II is currently in preparation, with special programmes for biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as climate change

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT	SUBJECT	APPROVAL	RATIFICATION
United Nations Convention	On Biological Diversity (CBD)	National Assembly: Resolution 73/IV/94 of 20 October	March 29, 1995
United Nations Convention	On Combatting Desertification (UNCCD)	National Assembly: Resolution 98/IV/95 of 8 march	August 5, 1995
United Nations Framework Convention	On Climate Change (UNFCCC)	National Assembly: Resolution 72/IV/94 of 20 October	March 29, 1995

United Nations Framework Convention	On Law of Sea	National Assembly: Law No. 17/II/87 of 3 August	August 10, 1987
Convention (Ramsar Convention)	On Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 4 /2004 of November 18	November 18, 2005
Convention (CITES)	On International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 1 /2005 of March 21	August 10, 2005
Convention (CMS)	On the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 13 /2005 of December	January 18, 2006
Convention (Abidjan)	on Cooperation for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern African Region	Resolution 59/VIII/2012 of August 21	November 2, 2019
Cartagena Protocol	On Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs)	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 11/2005 of September 26	November 1 2005
Kyoto Protocol	Operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Resolution 149/IV/2005 of 5 December	February 10, 2006
Montreal Protocol	On Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 5/97 of March 31	July 6, 2001
Kigali Protocol	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	Council of Ministers: Decree No. 11/2019 of February 18 and Republication No. 36/2020.	October 28, 2020

Of the several international political and strategic instruments assumed by the country, the most important are the following, considering their scope:

- **UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**: Biodiversity features prominently across many of the Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets. Agenda 2030 calls for Cabo Verde to implement several targets directly linked to biodiversity as an indispensable condition for achieving the SDGs. Cape Verde still has an important challenge to mainstream biodiversity protection policies and the restoration of ecosystems in sectoral policies such as tourism, agriculture, and fisheries. There has been a lot of progress in recent years towards greater policy integration, but they are still clearly not sufficient to optimize resources and the efforts of development.

- **Agenda 2063, Africa we want**: is a political program, based on Pan-Africanism and Africa's endogenous transformation plan, adopted by all African Union countries in January 2015, and integrates seven major African aspirations that have translated into twenty objectives. The African Union Vision and the seven aspirations emanate from extensive consultations from stakeholders, cutting across all spheres of the African people. Biodiversity protection and ecosystems is a cross-cutting thematic to achieve the aspirations.

- **SAMOA Pathway: The Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway** is the dedicated, internationally agreed, programme of action for small island developing States (SIDS) for the decade 2014 - 2024. The SAMOA Pathway was the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States held in Samoa in 2014. Biodiversity is the key area in the SAMOA pathway that links between natural resource management, healthy ecosystem functions and food security and livelihoods ? through sustainable agricultural practices and fisheries.

National Policy on Biodiversity

Biodiversity governance is structured by many political-strategic instruments, approved both at national and local level, and many of them are aligned with the international political agenda. The instruments at national level that define biodiversity governance are based on cross-cutting principles, sustainability, integrated management of economic growth in harmony with the environment, food security and poverty eradication.

The policy instruments that currently draw up the existing governance policy are as follows:

- **Government Program for the X Legislature 2021 - 2026:** The policy of biodiversity protection in the Government Program is part of environmental policy and is a cross-cutting theme in sectoral policies, including fisheries, transport, energy, and tourism. The environmental policies are inscribed in the vision established by the program to build "Cape Verde resilient and with diversified economy" in the strategic axis of "developing the green economy". These are the governance axes in the field of biodiversity: implement international environmental conventions (including reporting and legal and

institutional adaptation); Improve governance of climate action (institutional and human resources capacities in order to effectively and efficiently address all aspects of climate change); Create conditions for strengthening institutional and human capacity to improve climate action; Strengthen actions to ensure the integration of agricultural policy with environmental protection; create the conditions for the protection, recovery and enhancement of the country's biodiversity (deepening of scientific knowledge); Invest in turtle protection; and improve the promotion of the National Network of Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and Biosphere reserves; Increase the representativeness of Marine Protected Areas for marine protection in areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services; Adopt a governance model that improves the adequacy and integration of biodiversity management; implement the co-management regime of protected areas and revitalize forest spaces. In particular on protected areas, the government is committed to adopt a sustainable management regime for protected areas, which ensures that environmental components of nature conservation and preservation of biodiversity, geodiversity and landscapes are considered in the framework of public policies for the agricultural, fisheries, exploitation of natural resources sectors, energy, spatial planning and tourism.

- **Sustainable Development Strategic Plan 2017 ? 2021 (PEDS I):** This instrument is still applicable until the approval of PEDS II (2022-2026), which is currently in process of elaboration. This instrument was developed within the framework of the 2030 Global Agenda and aims to plan for Cabe Verde's main sustainable development challenges. PEDS proposes a development strategy based on the management of the country's main structural vulnerabilities, external dependence, climate change, unemployment, poverty, and inequality in income distribution. It also recognizes that Cape Verde is confronted with natural vulnerabilities related to its volcanic origin, its archipelagic nature, its location in the Sahel region, the scarcity of rains and the lack of mineral resources. PEDS adopts an agenda on biodiversity and the environment that prioritizes as opportunities for sustainable development: strengthening the management of protected areas, strengthening sectoral integration, strengthening the legal and institutional framework in environmental and biodiversity matters, environmental enhancement for job creation and income-generating activities, strengthening institutional capacities and human resources and improving partnerships with stakeholders. At the specific level of protected areas, the goals set by the PEDS link are: (1) Ensuring full integration between Tourism and the Environment, safeguarding the limit of use and the load capacity of ecosystems; (2) Promote the institutional conditions for the financial sustainability of at least 30% of protected areas; (3) Ensure, by 2021, 100% preservation of priority species; (4) Provide the Land and Marine Protected Areas with Management Plans; Restore 4 beaches that are currently degraded, by 2021;

- **Sustainable Development Strategic Plan 2022 ? 2026 (PEDS II):** The draft plan, which still under discussion among stakeholders, proposes a set of sustainable development ambitions. In the field of biodiversity, where the strategic orientation for the management of protected areas is located, the government aims *to enhance and conserve the resources of biodiversity and geodiversity, contributing to the acceleration of the sustainable development of the country with a view to building a more inclusive and resilient nation, ensuring the improvement of the environmental quality and well-being of Cape Verdeans and visitors to the islands of Cape Verde.*

- PEDS II proposes a programme entitled "Environment biodiversity and geodiversity" that aims among other objectives to enable the elaboration, review and implementation of the Management Plans of Protected Areas; the promotion and implementation of the appropriate Institutional Model and the modality of co-management for the management of Protected Areas; the preparation and implementation of the Action Plans of the Biosphere Reserves of Fogo and Maio Islands;

- With the implementation of this program, PEDS II defines the following important targets to be achieved by 2026 as the increase of the protected land surface from 19% to 21% and the marine protected area from 7% to 9% and reach 75% of implementation of protected areas management tools; positive changes in the conservation status of preserved priority species and reversal of trends in biodiversity loss; revenue stemming from ecosystem services in protected areas will be considered in the calculation of local and national GDP; complete implementation of the *Fogo and Maio islands Biosphere Reserves;*

- **Nationally Determined Contributions of Cape Verde (NDC):** integrates a set of measures to reduce, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The document was produced in a special context that no longer aligns with the country's main strategic guidelines on sustainable development. The document sets as priority areas: Biodiversity, Energy, Transport, Waste, Agriculture, Forests and Land Use. The NDC is organized into adaptation and mitigation measures, in priority areas in line with development plans that are no longer in place. There is a need to update the NDC with new policy orientations.

- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014 ? 2030 :** This is the main strategic instrument on biodiversity and is the result of a highly participatory process, involving all sectors of society. The National Strategy is a policy response to all biodiversity challenges. The vision established by the strategy ?*In 2030, Cabo Verde will be protecting, restoring and valuing its Biodiversity, promoting its sustainable use, maximizing mechanisms of participation and appropriation of benefits in a fair and equitable manner, contributing to the development of the country*?. The national vision for biodiversity conservation was developed around three basic principles: i) effective conservation and integration of the values of biodiversity; ii) involvement and participation of society in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and iii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits that will ensure the country's development and welfare of the population. The Action Plan is a response to the six main pressures that lead directly to the loss of national biodiversity, namely, overexploitation of natural resources; destruction of terrestrial and marine habitats, introduction of exotic species; poor organizational management and legislative enforcement; poor environmental knowledge and awareness; and climate change.

The relevant national legal framework includes the Constitution of the Republic, the Basic Law on the Environment, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan, the Law on Spatial Planning, and other legal provisions, which regulate environmental policy and nature conservation, particularly on endangered species (Decree-Law 8/2022, 16 April) and protected areas (Decree-Law no. 3/2003, 24 February). Full details are given in **Annex 22**. Overall, there is an urgent need to update the political legal regime in the face of new national policies, in particular the Government Program and PEDS II and the

international policies assumed by the country. The legal framework no longer adapts to the challenges of development and does not align to the reforms proposed by the various projects financed by the GEF. At the time of this project submission, several initiatives are being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, in terms of updating policy instruments and legal tools, in particular the review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the legal bases on the Environment and the Law on Protected Areas. These legal reforms will make it possible to fill the main gaps for better integration of the improvement policies proposed in the current project.

Financing of Biodiversity Governance

State Budget

The state budget has an investment program entitled "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscape" and another "Management of environmental, climatic and climatic risks". The program budget integrates the investments to achieve these development objectives. This investment program is conducted by several government and state departments with the purpose of achieving the goals of development objectives enrolled in the Government Program and PEDS II. As detailed in **Annex 22**, over the years, the budget for achieving the objectives related to "biodiversity conservation and environmental quality" is slightly more than 7 million USD annually. The State also invests in "Environmental, climatic, and geological risk management" on average 3 million USD over the same years.

Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in 2022 has a total annual budget of 8,962,489,838 ECV[1] (81,481,576 USD), that includes an investment budget of 7,598,827,711 ECV (69,105,699 USD). Biodiversity expenditure is part of an investment program to finance the main development initiatives. Of the above amount, in the Biodiversity Program the following was provided for the National Directorate of the Environment (DNA): 8,589,660 ECV (78,059,137 USD) in 2020 and 11,246,067 ECV (10,219,891 USD) in 2021[2]. These figures are under the investment budget of the Biodiversity Program, which does not include operating expenses in DNA. The resources required for implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action have not yet been assessed, therefore this cannot be indicated at the current time.

There is no official information on the management of the national protected Area (PA) network and each protected area, as there is no specific budget category/lines for the PA network ? this makes tracking and assessment of PA financing almost impossible. A National PA Strategy and Financial Sustainability Plan (Business Plan) were drafted in 2013 with the support from the GEF. The Strategy estimated the budget gap in 2013 as approximately US$ 1.8 million. However, the strategy relied upon a baseline of expenditure based upon assumptions and was highly aggregated with limited use of

expenditure categories. The estimated revenues and time boundaries were unrealistic per revenue option. The Strategy relied on extrapolated budgets for two PAs. The Strategy notes that estimates, ?can only provide an indicative scenario useful to start a discussion on financing needs, gaps and alternative funding mechanisms, which is the first step towards defining a PA system sustainability strategy.? The assessment of revenue generation options/mechanisms was very broad. Finally, there was no prioritization and full consideration of implementation constraints. The final analysis generated unrealistic expectations.

The nine relevant MAA delegates (one on each island) receive financing from the DNA. They must then allocate these funds to the PAs according to the relevant management plans. For instance, DNA intends to allocate approximately US$ 35,000/year from the National Environment Fund to each PA complex. However, this has not been fully operationalized. To receive National Environment Fund money, each PA manager must propose projects complying within the approved PA management plan. This means areas such as Santa Luzia struggle to access this funding.

According to the PA administrator, the entire Santa Luzia PA can operationalize their PA management plan on approximately US$ 50,000/year. Santa Luzia?s current annual Government budget is approximately US$ 16,000/year. As a result, NGOs (e.g., Biosfera and WWF in the past) have been critical in securing the conservation of Santa Luzia. Currently, the PA receives approximately US$ 500,000 annually in support from Biosfera and their donor partners. Only a small portion of this supports MPA management. This support is directed primarily towards terrestrial, avian, and some turtle conservation work.

Ministry of the Sea

The Ministry of the Sea in 2022 has a total budget of 2,765,345,356 ECV (25,249,763 USD), that include an investment budget of 1,354,352,223 ECV ($12,361,880 USD). The Ministry integrates the national directorate of fisheries, and directorate of the sea, both of which have a strong budget for the preservation of biodiversity.

Public funds

Public funds are intended to finance a set of special policies to achieve specific development objectives and to provide assertive responses on concrete goals.

Emergency Fund: The Government of Cape Verde through Decree-Law No. 59/2018, of November 16, created the National Emergency Fund (FNE). The objective is the need to strengthen the government's capacity to, in an agile manner, finance actions, activities and means that contribute to the increase in the degree of operational readiness of national authorities in the immediate event of disasters and response activities, including relief, assistance to the population and the normalization of living conditions, in the areas affected by these events. The emergency fund is a response to natural disasters. 0.5% of the tax revenues collected (budget law) are assigned to the National Emergency Fund.

Autonomous Fisheries Fund: The fund's mission[3] is to financially ensure the full development of the fisheries sector, ensuring the necessary safety, increased production and its value, the improvement of the living conditions of fishing communities, the training of human resources and increased jobs in the sector. The budget of the Fisheries Fund 173,500,000 ECV (1,584,376 USD)- State Budget 2022.

Environment Fund: The Environment Fund was created in 1997, through Legislative Decree No. 14/97 of 1 July, which develops the regulatory standards of situations provided for in the Basic Law of Environmental Policy in Cape Verde. The objective of its creation was to finance municipal investment projects, the Central Administration of the State and companies and civil society organizations, in the field of preservation and protection of the environment. The funds from the collection of the Ecological Tax are distributed 60% (sixty percent) for the financing of Municipalities 30% (thirty percent) for funding for DNA and 10% for companies and civil society. The annual baseline represented by the National Environment Fund is estimated to be US$ 3,500,000. In 2019, the Fund received approximately US$ 8 million.

Tourism Fund (Social Sustainability Fund for Tourism): The Fund aims to implement public policies for the promotion and development of tourism with a view to improving the quality of the tourist destination and product and promoting sustainable and inclusive development of tourism. The fund's revenue stems from the tourist and gambling taxes. It only provides indirect support for biodiversity conservation.

Development aid and international cooperation.

Development aid in the framework of international cooperation can be entrusted as a direct contribution to the Cape Verde State budget or through the implementation of development projects and initiatives. Cabo Verde, through ratifying several international conventions and joining global political agendas,

has access to several financing lines. The government currently has several project initiatives that directly and indirectly finance biodiversity (see **Tables 3&4** below, and **Annex 22** for details).

Private sector finance

In addition to important national government and ODA financing inputs, it is widely recognized at the global level that private sector financing is required to fully address the existing finance gaps at national level, and Cabo Verde is in a potentially strong position to deliver on such private sector inputs as it has recently completed the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF[4]) and Development Finance Assessment (DFA)[5]processes with UNDP assistance, and the national stock exchange (Bolsa de Valores) has established a new investment platform (Blu-X) that aims to position it as a trans-Atlantic international investment hub with a focus on developing the blue economy. In addition, a taxonomy for blue, green, sustainable development and social bonds is being developed by the Cabo Verde stock exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Cabo Verde) with support from UTA and UNDP[6], however, there remains a need to elaborate an impact measurement system not only for bonds but also other forms of private investment and government financing to ensure that investments do in fact contribute towards positive social, gender and environmental impacts and do not have negative impacts[7].

The Blu-X sustainable finance platform was established in 2021 at the Bolsa de Valores. The aim of Blu-X is to attract the capital necessary for large-scale strategic investments in the blue economy. The strategic purpose for engagement in this innovative area of financing is twofold: (1) Diversifying the sources of financing, including regional and global capital markets, as an impetus for sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development, while (2) simultaneously reducing dependence on foreign aid and public expenditure to achieve the SDGs. The platform hosts four categories of bonds: sustainability bonds (both green and social); traditional green bonds; blue bonds; and social bonds. To date, the Blu-X platform has leveraged 26 million USD in capital investment, including 10 million USD for municipalities, a one million USD social bond, and 15 million USD for private companies.

Institutional Capacity for Biodiversity Governance

The ministries with a legal mandate for natural resources management are the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA), the Ministry of the Sea (MM), the Ministry of Tourism and Transport (MTT), Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy (MICE) and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing (MIOTH); while the Ministry of Finance and Business Development (MFFE) plays an indirect role.

Accordingly, the management of natural resources in Cabo Verde is under the responsibility of various actors and institutions distributed among government agencies and municipalities, with the contribution of civil society organizations and the private sector. Environmental policy is implemented through the National Directorate of Environment under Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Ministry of the Sea and the Ministry of Infrastructures, Territory Planning and Housing. Also involved in the management of natural resources are the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Tourism and Transport, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Given their direct involvement and responsibility in the conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, the first three ministries listed above have a primary role to play.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA) coordinates, controls, executes and evaluates the specific policies defined by the Government for the sectors of agriculture, forestry, livestock, agribusiness, food security, environment, water and sanitation. The Ministry has oversight over the National Directorate of Environment (DNA) the National Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (ANAS) and the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INMG).

The National Network of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation are under the responsibility of DNA. At the decentralized level, from 2012 onwards, the Delegations of the Ministry of Agriculture also took over the management of PAs at the level of each island, despite the lack of human and financial resources and the lack of clarification of mandates between the various institutions.

The MAA supervises the National Directorate of the Environment, the Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock, the National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development, the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, the National Society of Rural Engineering and Forests and the National Water and Sanitation Agency. The National Directorate of Environment is the organ of state responsible for the design, regulation, coordination and implementation of environmental policy, more specifically in nature conservation, prevention and impact assessment, environmental information and monitoring of environmental quality.

The Ministry of Marine Economy is responsible for the development of management policies for marine resources and economic policies for the marine sector, and supervises the General Directorate of Marine Resources, the General Directorate of the Maritime Economy, the General Inspectorate of Fisheries, the Institute of the Sea and the Maritime and Port Institute.

In terms of law enforcement, the Coast Guard falls under the Ministry of Defense. The Coast Guard is largely responsible for monitoring fishing activity in the water of Cabo Verde, including reporting

illegal fishing activities, while actual enforcement and prosecution of fisheries related violations is under MEM jurisdiction. The Coast Guard does not engage in formal conservation monitoring. The Police force has four divisions ? public order, maritime police, forest police (not established) and Tax Guard (Guarda Fiscal). Cybercrime is dealt with by the criminal police. Maritime police deal with a wide range of issues that includes environmental enforcement ? illegal fishing, species protection ? eg turtles, coastal development, pollution control, environmental degradation (eg., extraction of inert minerals) and human security. They do aerial enforcement also. The Maritime police have presence on all islands and in the regional commands of police. On each island, the maritime police have relations with MMA Delegations, port authorities, NGOs, among others, for the purpose of environmental monitoring. In Boa Vista there is an inter-institutional commission for monitoring. DNA currently has powers to apply the law, but they need police assistance. The Forestry Law being revised at present is very relevant, as it includes the establishment of Forestry Police. The revised Law also includes aspects such as the seizure of protected species by police.

The 22 municipalities are also responsible for the management, conservation and ordering of the natural resources in their area of jurisdiction, in coordination with the Ministries and other services. Given the government's decentralisation policy (Decentralisation Law of 2010), each municipality has financial and decision-making autonomy. It is a complex system of territorial management units, with needs in technical and human resources in the area of environment and biodiversity and, of financial resources for the implementation of biodiversity conservation and environmental management programmes. Municipalities generate their own tax revenues, but also benefit from monetary contributions from central government and special funds such as the Tourism and Environment Fund. They are represented at the national level through the National Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde (ANMCV).

In addition to the aforementioned ministries and municipalities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector also intervene in the management of natural resources. Over the years, several NGOs and Community Associations have been created with the objective of protecting biodiversity and the environment, being important partners in the implementation of environmental policy at the local level. Examples are the Biodiversity Project, BIOS.CV, Natura 2000, Turtle Foundation, Lantuna, Vit? Project, Caretta Caretta Association, Fauna and Flora Association of San Francisco, May Biodiversity Foundation, Biosphere 1, ABI-CV, Biflores, among others. Most of them are linked to the Platform of National NGOs, which serves as a link between the different NGOs and Associations.

Overall, Cabo Verde's institutional framework is very burdensome. The existence of a large number of ministries and institutions with direct and indirect action on issues related to biodiversity and the management of natural resources translates into a very complex system. The coordination and inter-institutional relations are insufficient with some overlap in terms of mandates. Due to insularity, the country's natural resources require a balanced spatial distribution of institutions, services and respective

resources. This increases the cost of management services without making coordination effective, leading to serious negative implications for environmental management.

There is a trend of institutional centralization of the State on the main islands, Santiago and S?o Vicente, while there are MAA Delegations, environmental staff need to be included on other islands. Likewise, there is a weak institutional presence on the islands in relation to the fisheries, tourism and infrastructure sectors.

As part of the government?s decentralization and planning policy, municipalities play an important role in the implementation of these policies on the ground. Municipalities are responsible for promoting socio-economic development and the conservation and management of natural resources in their areas of jurisdiction, in coordination with ministries and other services. Cabo Verde currently has 22 municipalities across nine inhabited islands across 10 islands. It is a complex system of land management units for a small island country with limited resources. Due to existing challenges and limited available resources, the government is forced to contribute significantly to the management of most municipalities who are unable to survive independently. Although a Municipal Strategy for Sustainable Development (PEMDS) has recently been drawn up for each municipality where the issues of the environment and disaster risk reduction management are considered, there is a weak technical and financial capacity of the municipalities in the environmental and biodiversity area. Aside from the lack of financial resources, there is a lack of technical and human resources in the areas of Environment and Biodiversity. This greatly limits the involvement of municipalities in biodiversity conservation and environmental management programmes. Despite these difficulties, in recent years, there has been increased adherence and involvement of municipalities in programs related to biodiversity preservation, environmental education and in the management of natural resources in general.

Private Sector

In addition to the ministries and municipalities, the private sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are also involved in managing natural resources. Private sector representatives who tend to be associated with biodiversity conservation, both marine and terrestrial, are the operators of agribusinesses, fisheries and nature-based tourism enterprises; and some are representatives of economic operators such as Business and Industrial Associations. In general, businessmen consider environmental preservation as a factor of extra cost, which constitutes a restriction to economic activities that are established by the existing legal instruments. Biological resources and the environment are not yet seen as an opportunity or asset, except for minor exceptions such as tourism associated to the observation of whales and turtles on the islands of Sal and Boa Vista. Interventions by the private sector are generally limited to activities associated with the legal aspects or environmental constraints. The Cabo Verdean private sector still participates in a very incipient way in biodiversity preservation, environmental management and the promotion of eco development initiatives.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

According to the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (NBSAP, 2014)[8]; in recent years, several NGOs and national and regional associations have been created with the aim of protecting the environment, promoting the fight against poverty and participation in local or community development. It is estimated that over forty NGOs and community associations are operating in various sectors of environmental, economic and social development. According to the survey conducted among the various existing organizations in the country, we can highlight the following: Association of Friends of Nature (AAN), the Association for the Defense of the Environment and Development (ADAD), Citi-Habitat, the NGO BIOS.CV, Lantuna, Natura 2000, Biosphere I, Turtle Foundation, Maio Biodiversity Foundation, Project Biodiversity, Project Vit?, among others.

CSOs including national NGOs are very important partners in the implementation of national plans for the environment at the local level and play a key role in disseminating information and environmental education, skills training, community outreach, promoting local community development, in the fight against poverty and in supporting the planning and implementation of local projects. Despite the advances made in Cabo Verde, the role of CSOs as a force of balance and counterbalance in the environmental sector remains an untapped and poorly organized potential that is not yet taken into account. In previous GEF projects in the country, the collaboration with Civil Society Organizations has been crucial for the implementation of conservation and environmental education and awareness activities, especially in the remoter islands and locations.

Academic Sector

Research institutions, universities and other academic institutions with research interests related to biodiversity and natural resource management include IMar, Centro Oceanogr?fico do Mindelo, INIDA, UTA, UniCV, UTA and private universities like University of Jean Piaget. These institutions offer expertise on diverse subjects across marine ecology, fisheries and resource management, terrestrial ecology, agriculture, land use management, GIS and spatial analysis, and social science. A number of related undergraduate and post-graduate courses in natural sciences are offered by these universities, and their expertise can support technical aspects of the management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation (studies and inventories, monitoring, management plan development, etc).

GEF Investments in Cabo Verde

With the help of several national and international partners, including UNDP through GEF funds, several projects and programs have been developed on biodiversity conservation and enhancement, strengthening of technical capacity, strengthening of legislative and institutional framework, and

environmental education. To date, the GEF has supported projects in Cabo Verde for a total amount of 1,072.77 million USD, of which 241.79 million USD was GEF grant funding and 830.98 million USD was co-financing. Of the 43 projects, 19 were national projects financed at 28.97 million USD with co-financing amounting to 176.69 million USD; and 24 were Regional/Global projects, financed at 210.99 million USD of GEF funding and co-financed at 647.69 USD million. Of the total of the 19 approved national projects, four projects (21%), for a total amount of 14,138,104 USD of GEF funds, were aimed at the creation of the national system of Protected Areas (see the **Table** below). This funding over the last few years has generated important results in the conservation of biodiversity. Of the national system of 47 protected areas, 26 already have a management plan and most of these plans were developed with financial support from the GEF.

The first two projects, financed by the GEF in Cabo Verde, ?Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and Around Protected Areas? (GEF ID 1124) and ?Consolidation of Cape Verde?s Protected Areas System? (GEF ID 3752), contributed significantly to the operationalization of Cape Verde's national system of protected areas. The first project prepared the first management plan of two terrestrial protected areas, namely Serra Malagueta in Santiago Island and Monte Gordo in S. Nicolau islands. The second project helped to consolidate the system of both terrestrial and marine protected areas, developing management instruments for other important protected areas in the country, as well as ecotourism and business plans, demarcation, technical support and determination of the capacity of the areas for tourist use. The ?National Strategy for Protected Areas? document was also produced, bringing the fundamental guiding principles for protected areas across the country. The ?Territorial analysis and zoning of the protected areas? national system? report has shown that much of the important biodiversity is not covered by the national Protected Areas? network, and is, therefore, largely unprotected by current legislation.

Under the UNDP/GEF-5 project ?Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde? (GEF ID 5524) (BIO-TUR Project), management plans are being prepared for eight PAs with a total of 35,939.5 ha, including 7,520.8 ha terrestrial and 28,418.8 ha of marine ecosystems respectively. In addition to the management plans, legal instruments were developed that reinforce environmental management and ensure the conservation of biodiversity through new management models adapted for the country and the application of a Strategic Environmental Assessment legal instrument. The project was due to close in September 2021 and is now winding up during its 12 month extension period.

The UNDP/GEF-6 project ?Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth? project (GEF ID 9705) was recently approved and is in the start-up phase. Both this and the previous project have the objective of mainstreaming the sustainable use of biodiversity into an emerging Blue Economy sector, while reinforcing the sustainability of the protected areas system. It will also improve the management of 60,000 hectares of MPAs.

Further information on coordination with the GEF-5 and GEF-6 biodiversity projects are given in the Partnerships section. The present project builds on previous GEF investments by focusing on national strategies and policies through the governance of biodiversity, creating the necessary conditions to consolidate, in policy and practice, the results of the previous projects, including through its emphasis on sustainable finance mechanisms. This project will help the country reach a new phase in its biodiversity and environmental governance and will prepare the country for the next generation of GEF 8 projects, linked to the Blue-Green islands economy and island management of natural resources, in particular for coastal and marine areas.

GEF project investments in Cabo Verde focusing on protected areas and biodiversity governance

Project Title	GEF ID	GEF Agency	GEF EA	Project Start and End Dates	GEF Budget (USD)
Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I	GEF -3 1124	UNDP	General Direction of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	July 2003 ? May 2013	3,585,600
SPWA-BD: Consolidation of Cape Verde's Protected Areas System	GEF -4 3752	UNDP	General Directorate for the Environment, Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources (MADRRM)	June 2010 ? Mar 2019	3,100,000
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde	GEF -5 5524	UNDP	MAA/DNA & MEE/DGRM	Nov 2015 ? Mar 2023	3,664,640
Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth	GEF -6 9705	UNDP	MAA/DNA	May 2020 -	3,787,864

Other Baseline Projects

The project will collaborate with and build on other baseline projects, as summarized in Prodoc **Tables 3 & 4**, and baseline contributions to project activities on the islands of Boa Vista and Santo Antao related to the pilot demonstration sites (Component 3) are further detailed in **Annex 23**.

The **Government of Luxemburg (GoL), through its Decentralization Fund**, is supporting the decentralized government structures at municipal level ($5,000,000), thereby building an important basis for the local government support to biodiversity conservation that is a focus of this GEF-7 project. The GoL is also currently negotiating a $12 million grant to the country for strengthening its climate policies and NDC implementation which will create significant synergies with the current project, especially in the fields of environmental planning, decentralized governance, nature-based climate solutions, and sustainable environmental finance.

UNDP is supporting several interlinked projects targeting the strengthening of the policy and planning framework for advancing the SDGs and sustainable planning and financing within a framework of the Blue-Green Economy and addressing the impacts of the COVID pandemic. These projects will provide important synergies with the sustainable financing of biodiversity component of the current GEF-7 project (collectively $9,469,780). Important baseline activities are being implemented by the Government of Cabo Verde itself, especially through its Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? National Directorate for Environment (DNA). UNDP has also supported the national Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and Development Finance Assessment (DFA) processes, and assisted the national stock exchange (Bolsa de Valores) to established a new investment platform (Blu-X) that aims to position it as a trans-Atlantic international investment hub with a focus on developing the blue economy.

With support from its Environment Fund, the Ministry is currently implementing the projects ?Management and Conservation of Spaces and Natural Resources? that will help improve the management of several protected areas throughout the country, and ?Improvement of the supervision of the Reserve of Santa Luzia and islets? that supports PA management on that island. The same Ministry is also investing own resources into the development and implementation of a national system of Environmental Inspection that will provide synergies with the M&E component of the current GEF-7 project**.** Further Government funded projects address the regeneration of degraded beaches; improving waste management including plastic pollution; restoration of degraded land areas and areas with invasive plants with native trees for the purpose of soil and water conservation; as well as measures to reduce the vulnerability of the country and its people to disasters (total amount $6,592,178). Moreover, the Ministry of Finance has been leading a study on the feasibility of debt-for-nature swaps to reduce the country?s dept burden while increasing the sustainability of its natural resources, which this project will further investigate and support if viable.

Other important baseline projects include an investment by the **MAVA Foundation** to support sea bird conservation in the country and a further project on the conservation of seagrass beds ($250,219); and critical support for breeding loggerhead turtle conservation on Boa Vista through the Project Tartaruga NGO coalition on that island.

UNEP?s ongoing support to update the biodiversity profile of the country for the CBD which will provide important data including for the expansion of conservation efforts beyond protected areas in the present project. UNEP will support the Government of Cape Verde, in the midterm assessment and review of the current NBSAP, to assure the alignment with the PEDS II and the national priorities.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The project proposes an alternative scenario for strengthening biodiversity governance in Cabo Verde. To achieve this, the project will implement four complementary, strategic pathways (corresponding with the impact pathways in the TOC, described below), which collectively address the development challenges.

A number of the project outcomes and outputs in the PIF have been adjusted to ensure that current priorities and realities in the operational environment are reflected, and also that the project design is coherent and efficient. There have also been changes to the core indicators resulting from consultations and a ground truthing approach taken throughout the PPG process. The table below summarises the adjustments made, in response to stakeholder consultations and feasibility assessments undertaken during the PPG phase.

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[1] State Buget 2022
[2] Source : DNA (administration department)
[3] Decree-Law No. 44/2022, of August 26
[4] https://sdgintegration.undp.org/INFF
[5] https://sdgintegration.undp.org/DFA
[6] Draft Activity Report on Blu-X Sustainable Financing Project to UNDP, July 2022; project 00128842 INTEGRATED NATIONAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK and 00126408 INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE FINANCE PROJECT

[7] The analysis of national fiscal instruments, subsidies, sector budgets and plans will also link with the GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Financing Programme that Cabo Verde will participate in.
[8]MAHOT, 2014. Estrat?gia Nacional e Plano de A??o para a Conserva??o da Biodiversidade 2015-2030. Dire??o Geral do Ambiente, Praia- Rep?blica de Cabo Verde, Pag. 100pp.

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Outcome 1.1	**Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through updated legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements**	**Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements**	**The changes supported by the project will improve as well as update the legal, policy and institutional framework**
Output 1.1.1	Regulations to support legislation about the establishment and effective management of protected areas are approved and implemented	National masterplan elaborated for management of the protected area network that integrates general principles of management, nature conservation requirements and rules of conduct applicable to all protected areas to systematize best practices, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation	New Output following PPG assessments and consultation with MAA and DNA leaders, that indicated this is a key priority for reforming governance of the PA network.
Output 1.1.2	National legislation for control of illegal consumption and trade in protected and threatened species is promulgated and embraced by the judiciary	Enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resource management and enables implementation of the national masterplan for management of the protected area network	The PPG assessments (see **Annex X**) revealed that the scope of this Output in the PIF was too narrow, as changes in legislation, regulations and their implementation is required for various aspects of biodiversity governance. This Output now combines original Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2
Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.3 A national systematic conservation plan that builds on the National Protected Areas Strategy 2013 ? 2022, to include the biodiversity conservation needs of the country both within and outside of PAs	Participatory revision and accelerated implementation of key aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030	PPG assessments determined that no new conservation plans are required at this time; the emphasis should be on updating the NBSAP through a participatory process and accelerating delivery of targeted aspects of the NBSAP through improved governance, capacity and financing. Note that Component 2 will provide such implementation support.

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Output 1.1.4	Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA officials based on the needs of new biodiversity conservation legislation	>> New Output 1.1.3 Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance	PPG capacity assessment (**Annex XX**) determined that capacity building priorities for improved biodiversity governance should include additional government bodies (i.e. MAA Delegations, Municipalities) as well as DNA, and that the scope of capacity building goes beyond simply the requirements of new legislation, should incorporate experience from other SIDS.
Output 1.2.1	Institutional framework for the sustainable financing of biodiversity and sustainable blue and green economy initiatives created	Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms to build overall coherence and financial resilience against external shocks	This Output has been revised to reflect the need for a strategy and action plan that will encompass diverse baseline and planned initiatives on sustainable financing and consolidate them in order to develop coherent financing streams that will increase the resilience of the resource base for implementing nature conservation programmes in Cabo Verde. The project will also support the implementation of specific mechanisms.
Output 1.2.2	A suite of sustainable financing mechanisms, including increasing government investments to support biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs.	Tracking and Impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by government agencies	The project will support the development of a system to monitor the impacts of sustainable financing against sustainability criteria. This will complement the strategy and implementation of targeted mechanisms in 1.2.1.
Outcome 2.1	**The country?s protected area network meets the biodiversity conservation targets set by the National Protected Area Strategy**	**Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation**	Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 have been combined here owing to their thematic similarity and overlap. The new Outcome also reflects MAA/DNA?s strong interest in developing and applying standardized management procedures across the whole PA network
Outcome 2.2	**Management of the country?s PAs meets global best practice standards for effective management**	**Deleted**	Absorbed in Outcome 2.1 (see above)

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Output 2.1.1	Continued implementation of recommendations in the National Protected Area Strategy 2013 ? 2022	New Output 2.1.1: Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices	The National Protected Area Strategy 2013 ? 2022 period has been completed and it no longer reflects the current needs for the PA system. Therefore a new PA network plan will be developed (Output 1.1.1) and its operationalization supported through this Output.
Output 2.1.2	New Output	National stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs	Former Output 3.1.1 ? The establishment of national and local platforms for stakeholder engagement reflected by enhanced collaboration and partnerships has been added ? merging PIF Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 as these are considered to be inter-dependent. Moved to Component 2 as it is national in scope.
Output 2.1.3	New Output	Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness	Reflects the need for PA staff capacity development in order to achieve the operationalization of the reformed PA network management procedures
Output 2.2.1	PA management plans, compiled according to global best practice and implemented for pilot sites	New Output 2.1.1: Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices	The language has been refined to reflect the needs identified during the PPG process for a new integrated approach to PA network management based on a masterplan (Output 1.1.1) and with detailed procedures and templates that provide a coherent systemic approach.
Output 2.2.2	Improved capacity for effective implementation of PA management plans	Merged into Output 2.1.3 above	Capacity development is required for implementation of the new masterplan for PA network management, including procedures, plans, reporting, budgeting, etc.

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Outcome 3.1	**Increased awareness of and appreciation for the role of biodiversity contributions to improved socio-economic resilience with direct and tangible benefits realized by affected communities**	**Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites**	This Outcome has been rephrased to reflect the importance of increased stakeholder engagement, especially at the local level, involvement of the private sector, and that shared benefits should result from such engagement. This embraces the co-management and livelihood diversification outputs, and now focuses resources on achieving impacts at the two pilot sites.
Outcome 3.2	**Co-management agreements derived from PA management plans for one priority terrestrial PA and one priority marine PA**	Deleted	This Outcome as stated in the PIF is considered synonymous with Output 3.2.1.
Output 3.1.1	National stakeholder engagement strategy for enhanced biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs		PIF Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 have been merged and moved to Output 2.1.2.
Output 3.1.2	Stakeholder engagement platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships established and maintained at national and local levels	Merged with 3.1.1	See 3.1.1 above
Output 3.1.3	N/A	New Output: Output 3.1.3 Integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources established in pilot islands, with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices	This Output provides the island-level planning context for decentralized PA network management, necessary to address planning conflicts and improved sector coordination.

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Output 3.2.1	PA co-management agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine (including creation of visitor centers and other income opportunities for PAs)	New Output 3.1.1: PA co-management plans and agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine	The explanatory text in parentheses in the PIF Output has been deleted, and the development / revision of PA management plans for the pilot sites incorporated here. These considerations are included in the Output narrative.
Output 3.2.2	Community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented	New Output 3.1.2: Community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites	The scope of this Output has been clarified ? it will focus on the two pilot sites.
Component 4	**Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management**	**Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management**	Project M&E has been split out of PIF Component 4 to new Component 5 in line with UNDP ProDoc template requirements and to facilitate the separation of project M&E Plan budget required by GEF. The monitoring in this component will refer to biodiversity monitoring by DNA as a technical activity.
Output 4.1	Gender empowerment strategy developed and applied to guide project implementation at the national, local and pilot site levels	Gender equality is improved through a biodiversity conservation legal and policy framework that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and a gender sensitive management of protected areas	The gender empowerment strategy is a standard requirement of UNDP/GEF Prodocs (Gender Action Plan) which will be mainstreamed throughout all Outcomes. This Outcome will support the capacity development to achieve sustainable changes in gender equality in biodiversity / PA system governance
Outcome 4.2	Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term M&E programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols	Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols	Terminology revised to reflect the emphasis on biodiversity monitoring by DNA as a technical activity

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Output 4.1.1	Gender empowerment strategy developed and applied to guide project implementation at the national, local and pilot site levels	Capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels	This Output will support the capacity development to achieve sustainable changes in gender equality in biodiversity / PA system governance. Implementation of the project?s Gender Action Plan will be mainstreamed across all Outcomes as usual for UNDP/GEF projects
Output 4.2.1	Long-term M&E programmes for all protected and threatened species and ecosystems developed and implemented, including data storage	Capacity development and implementation support for biodiversity monitoring programme in collaboration with national universities, including data storage and reporting outputs	Terminology revised to reflect the emphasis on biodiversity monitoring by DNA as a technical activity. Secondly, the focus for monitoring supported by the project will be on developing a monitoring framework for protected and globally threatened species in order to ensure more focused impact. Reporting outputs has been added to ensure there are tangible results from monitoring that contribute to conservation planning.
Output 4.2.2	Reporting requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity met with well informed, robust and defendable reports	The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism	Former Outputs 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 have been merged here, now including information exchange through a biodiversity clearing house mechanism in line with CBD requirements, and incorporating the need to take account of information from diverse ? but validated ? sources in national reporting to MEAs in order to provide more comprehensive and holistic status assessments.
Output 4.2.3	All knowledge products generated from biodiversity conservation research and management meet the requirements of the national protocol	Now 4.2.2: The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism	See Output 4.2.2 above.

PIF No.	Original in PIF	Changes made at GEF CEO Endorsement stage	Commentary on changes
Output 4.2.4	The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards	Merged with Output 4.2.2	See Output 4.2.2 above.
Component 5	**None**	**Monitoring and Evaluation for Project Implementation**	Project M&E needs to be added as a separate technical component in line with UNDP ProDoc template requirements and because it is budgeted separately from technical biodiversity monitoring in Component 4 and PMC according to GEF requirements.
Outcome 5.1	**None**	**Project monitoring and evaluation implementation meets UNDP standards**	See Component 5 above
Output 5.1.1	None	Project M&E plan fully implemented.	See Component 5 above

In addition, the co-financing investment in this project has been confirmed at USD $24,663,133 ? an increase of USD 5,900,095 over the indicative co-financing amount at project concept stage. This represents a co-financing ratio of 1 : 7.08 indicating strong ownership of the project by the Government of Cabo Verde.

The project?s Theory of Change (TOC) (see the **Figure below**) summarizes the services and products through which the project will achieve its intended outcomes, medium and longer-term impacts and overall development objective. It responds to the threats and barriers described in the sections above and describes a set of causal linkages between the services and products to be delivered by the project outputs, outcomes, and medium and longer-term impacts arranged logically to form ?impact pathways?.[1] The assumptions that connect the outcomes and impacts are also indicated in the diagram and are described more fully under each impact pathway.

Under the **baseline scenario** there is continuing decline of terrestrial and marine biodiversity due to diverse prevalent threats combined with significant barriers for effective governance that include an outdated, fragmented and sometimes inconsistent legal, policy & institutional framework; centralized,

insufficient and largely unsustainable financing that is vulnerable to external shocks; weak institutional capacity for PA system management; limited stakeholder engagement; gender equality gaps in conservation management; and insufficient monitoring, evaluation and sharing of knowledge with key stakeholders. The GEF-supported Project Alternative responds to the development challenge by systematically addressing these barriers. In doing so it takes full account of the substantial baseline summarized for each project component and will coordinate with ongoing initiatives. The connections between the threats, root causes, barriers and intervention strategies are indicated in the Project Conceptual Diagram in the **Figure above**.

Overall, the project will support global efforts consistent with the CBD?s Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework[2] in addressing the diverse threats to Cabo Verde?s terrestrial and marine biodiversity. In particular, it will contribute towards strengthening the overall governance of biodiversity resources in Cabo Verde, consolidating the progress made in recent years by the government with assistance from projects supported by GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WB, MAVA Foundation and other donors. As such, it will build on the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment / National Directorate for the Environment, related government institutions and civil society organizations and the significant baseline investments already committed, to strengthen collective governance through a more participatory approach that capitalizes on the knowledge and capacity of different stakeholders.

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[1] GEF-STAP. 2019. *A Theory of Change Primer - a STAP document*. Accessible here: ?Theory of Change Primer?
[2] https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020

The project will focus on providing an updated comprehensive national framework for protected area network management and a strengthened national legal, policy and institutional framework, a national strategy and action plan for sustainable financing and implementation of specific financing mechanisms that increase resources for biodiversity conservation. It will institutionalize mechanisms for stakeholder engagement, knowledge management and information sharing and promote gender equality in conservation practices. At the local level, the project will pilot the collaborative management of protected areas on Boavista and Santo Ant?o islands, linked to integrated island planning for sustainable development and the diversification of local livelihoods, as a basis for upscaling this approach to other PAs.

The project design takes into account relevant experience from other maritime states and SIDS that provide examples of successful conservation practices (see **Annex 23**). A key challenge for biodiversity governance in Cabo Verde lies in the great geographical dispersion of PAs across ten main islands and a massive EEZ, the limited human resources available on many islands, and the high costs and difficulties of inter-island travel. The current institutional arrangements place PAs under

centralized national government management authority, with local representation through the Delegations of the relevant ministries, and very limited PA staff (if any), working in liaison with the Municipalities. In some areas there are no Environment delegates, leaving the Municipalities to handle environmental affairs by themselves. The project aims to develop institutional arrangements for the PA system that strengthen national-level strategic planning, financial, management and technical support, and also promote a more decentralized management approach that engages with the Municipalities, local communities and businesses at the island and PA levels and provides local socio-economic benefits. This decentralized approach to PA system governance seeks to align the interests of diverse stakeholders towards sustainable use of the natural resources in a manner that preserves biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

The project?s **objective** is to *strengthen national and local governance for the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and species of global and national significance through effective management and sustainable financing, and firmly position biodiversity as being foundational to the country?s social and economic resilience.*

The project proposes the following **GEF Alternative Scenario**:

? National planning, legal, policy and institutional capacity for biodiversity governance will be strengthened in order to improve the effectiveness of species and habitat conservation practices within and outside the PA system ? measured through legislative improvements that enable participatory management of PAs, new financing streams for biodiversity conservation; and the increased capacity of DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs to administer the PA system based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance;

? Globally significant terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and endemic and threatened species within the project?s target PA landscapes will benefit from improved management effectiveness, increased local support and reduced levels of threat through harmonized use of natural resources that are compatible with conservation goals;

? Efforts to increase the integrity of the natural resource base and to secure its constituent parts, i.e. biodiversity, will serve to build climate change resilience through nature-based services. As such, the outcomes of this project will contribute towards building climate change resilience, as a co-benefit;

? Increased benefits will flow to local communities and especially women and youth associated with community co-management areas, through employment in conservation-related jobs, ecotourism enterprises, sustainable agriculture, food processing and other sustainable livelihood initiatives; and

? Stakeholders at the national and local levels will have improved access to information and be empowered to take informed and coordinated action through increased engagement and knowledge-exchange opportunities and socially inclusive, gender positive conservation practices.

This scenario will be supported by inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration at national and local levels with specific attention to the engagement of women and youth; strengthened national coordination of biodiversity mainstreaming; evidence-driven conservation management approaches; testing and implementation of innovative technologies and best practices that enhance capacity for cost-effective conservation practices; and the development of co-management models coupled with enterprise development and sustainable livelihoods that enable local communities to gain greater benefits from PAs and biodiversity resources.

Under this scenario, it is anticipated that the strengthened governance of biodiversity will lead to the progressive reduction of prevalent threats inside and outside PAs, and that the increased engagement and socio-economic benefits to local communities living in the targeted PA landscapes will incentivize them to provide increased support for biodiversity conservation.

The project?s TOC is based on a number of **assumptions**, of which three are of particular importance:

? There is strong and sustained leadership from MAA/DNA in advocating and following through on the legal, policy, institutional and stakeholder engagement changes needed to effectively conserve biodiversity in Cabo Verde;

? MAA/DNA, UNDP CO and other project partners effectively assure the synergies and complementarity between this project and related initiatives nationally and in the pilot PA landscapes; and

? Local communities in the pilot PA landscapes are generally receptive to ongoing, constructive cooperation with the project, support its overall aims, derive some benefits from cooperation, and are protected from any significant negative impacts.

It is further assumed that the project interventions, in conjunction with other baseline investments and activities, will be adequate to mitigate the impacts of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on community engagement in conservation efforts in the pilot PA landscapes (See **Annex 25** ? *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework* for a more detailed account). The assumptions underpinning delivery under each impact pathway are described in more detail below. The risks to delivery of the project?s outcomes that would arise if these assumptions were not met are reflected in the project?s risk management strategy (see **Section XI** on Risk Management, and **Annexes 4 (SESP), 5 (UNDP Risk Register) and 8 (ESMF)**.

To achieve its objective, the project will implement six complementary strategic approaches grouped under four Components (see **Figures 2 and 3**), that collectively address the project?s environmental problem concerning ineffective biodiversity governance through a targeted approach that will both strengthen the national framework and capacity for biodiversity conservation and also engage and generate benefits for local communities living in the pilot PA landscapes. Through this approach, the project will provide support to the country in its economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic through enabling sustainable land/sea uses that are compatible with conservation goals, and strengthen the resilience of the conservation sector to future events (see **Annex 25** for details of these opportunities). There is an additional fifth Component that covers implementation of the project M&E Plan.

The first strategic approach (**Impact Pathway 1**) focuses on strengthening national and local governance for effective biodiversity conservation to deliver ***Outcome 1.1*** - *Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements.* The project will elaborate a national masterplan for management of the protected area network (Output 1.1.1), develop an enhanced legal and regulatory framework for natural resource management that enables implementation of the above national masterplan (Output 1.1.2), support the participatory revision and accelerated implementation of key aspects of the NBSAP 2014-2030 (Output 1.1.3), and build the capacity of DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs to support the needs for effective, decentralized biodiversity governance (Output 1.1.4). The **assumptions** underpinning this approach are that: the government strongly supports changes that will mainstream biodiversity in government policy, plans and legislation and actively engages with the capacity development supported by the project, directing appropriate government staff to participate in and benefit from the project?s efforts (**A1**); with improvements in the national legal, policy and institutional framework other factors such as changes in government do not constrain the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation management (**A2**); the changes to the national legal, policy and institutional framework are both relevant and effectively implemented by government in order achieve national conservation goals (**A3**).

Impact Pathway 2 aims to deliver ***Outcome 1.2*** - *Sustainable financing and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors*. The project will support the development of a sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms (Output 1.2.1); and a tracking and impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by government agencies (Output 1.2.2). The **assumption** for this pathway is that the government will support the identification, emplacement and operation of new financial mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing of the enhanced framework and capacity for biodiversity governance (**A4**).

Impact Pathway 3 focuses on strengthening the management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network through ***Outcome 2.1 -*** *Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation*. The project will develop and operationalize reformed Protected Area network management procedures that consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework (Output 2.1.1), implement a national stakeholder engagement strategy and establish national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs (Output 2.1.2), and strengthen staff capacity for introduction of the reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance (Output 2.1.3).

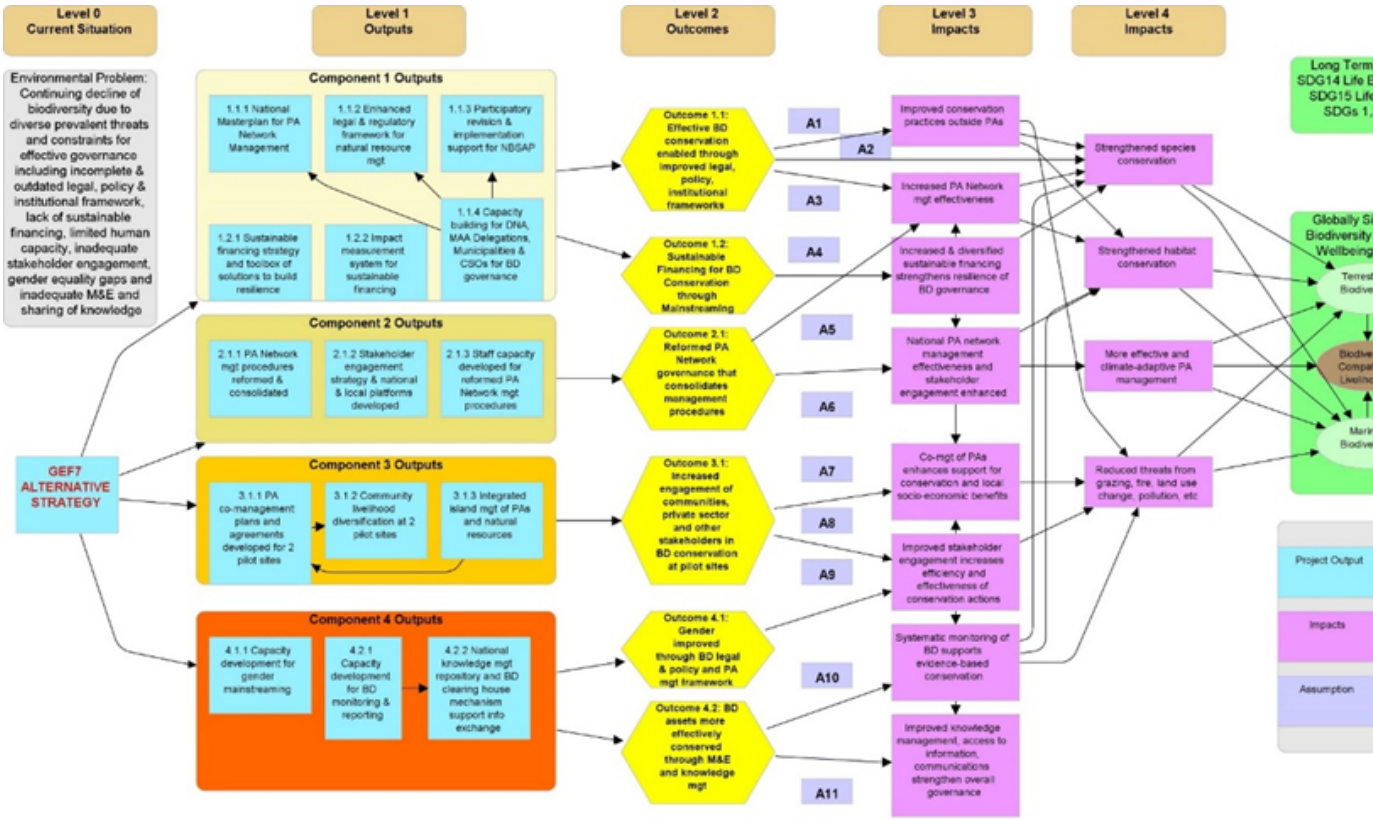
The **assumptions** for this pathway are: the Government will follow-through on proposed improvements and sustained capacity for PA system administration, PA management and systemic monitoring of PA management effectiveness. Once GEF funds have assisted the Government to emplace these capacities, the Government will capitalize upon and implement these improvements ? including the manpower to actively manage PA sites and enforce legislation (**A5**); the new national PA network strategy and action plan provides a clear vision and goals that are effectively communicated, takes account of local and national stakeholder interests and has wide support across government and society (**A6**).

Impact Pathway 4 will promote community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing, through ***Outcome 3.1 -*** *Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites.* The project will develop and implement working PA co-management plans and agreements at one terrestrial and one marine PA pilot site (Output 3.1.1), implement community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans including the private sector at the pilot sites (Output 3.1.2), and establish integrated island management of PAs and natural resources with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices (Output 3.1.3). The **assumptions** for this pathway are: there is a willingness to collaborate among the parties involved at each of the two pilot PAs including the MAA/DNA Delegations, Municipalities, other government bodies, local communities, private sector businesses and other stakeholders including CSOs that enables effective PA co-management during and after the project (**A7**); and the benefits of collaboration in achieving biodiversity conservation goals are clearly articulated among stakeholders in order to achieve engagement and positive conservation outcomes (**A8**).

Impact Pathway 5 will address gender equality and the empowerment of women through ***Outcome 4.1 -*** *Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas.* This will provide capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation

of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels (Output 4.1.1). The **assumption** for this pathway is: DNA and the PMU demonstrate leadership in effectively coordinating implementation of the gender action plan for the project and integrating gender into conservation management practices (**A9**).

Impact Pathway 6 will focus on biodiversity monitoring and knowledge sharing, through ***Outcome 4.2*** - *Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols.* The project will provide capacity development and implementation support for a biodiversity monitoring programme in collaboration with local universities, including data storage and reporting outputs (Output 4.2.1), and develop the national biodiversity knowledge repository, apply a national protocol for knowledge products and strengthen information exchange through a biodiversity clearing house mechanism (Output 4.2.2). The **assumptions** for this pathway are: biodiversity monitoring is conducted in line with scientific protocols that ensure compatibility and the validity of results, monitoring conducted by diverse organizations contribute to national databases, and mechanisms are established to link monitoring results to conservation planning (**A10**); and MAA/DNA dedicates adequate resources towards the collation, organization, analysis and sharing of biodiversity information to ensure that knowledge management mechanisms are institutionalized and support comprehensive reporting to CBD and other MEAs (**A11**).



Theory of change diagram for the project

2.2 Project Demonstration Sites

Project Component 3 will demonstrate the establishment of co-management approaches to protected area management focusing on two significant terrestrial and marine protected areas that are of global significance for biodiversity conservation and also of socio-economic importance for local populations:

? **Parque Natural do Norte** on Boa Vista island

? **Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre** on Santo Ant?o island.

(see geo-referenced maps in **Annex 2)**

The basic characteristics and rationale for selection of these two protected areas for project demonstration is summarized in the following table (see also **Annex 17** for landscape and PA profiles, **Annex 18** for selection of the pilot sites).

Key characteristics of the project pilot sites

	Parque Natural do Norte, Boavista	**Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Paul e Torre, Santo Ant?o**
Area	8,928.7 ha of terrestrial habitats and 13,117 ha of marine habitats	2,091.5 ha of terrestrial habitats
Coordinates	Latitude: 15? 55' 16,4" e 16? 16' 14,1"N Longitude: 22? 37' 29,3" e 22? 48' 48,8"W	Latitude: 17? 5' 42" e 17? 8' 18,7" N Longitude: 25? 1' 21,9" e 25? 5' 20" W
Status and date of gazettement	Parque Natural, established 24 February 2003	Parque Natural, established 24 February 2003

Ecological characterization	The park occupies the NE quadrant of Boa Vista?s coastal zone, featuring remote arid terrestrial areas, diverse coastal habitats including turtle nesting beaches, coral reefs, rocky shoals, small islets used by breeding seabirds and inshore waters out to three nautical miles from the coastline important for their rich marine life.	The park is on the tentative list of WHC natural and cultural sites; its mountainous natural and cultural landscape ranges from 400 to 1585masl with sheer rocky faces, indigenous vegetation on steep slopes, terraced slopes of crops, and introduced pine forest on ridges and upper slopes. The marked difference in humidity of North (humid) and South (dry) sides of the range strongly influences vegetation communities and agriculture.
Globally significant biodiversity	Globally threatened species include: Loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* (VU) ? major breeding area; Green turtle *Chelonia myda* (EN); Hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* (CR); Atlantic Nurse Shark *Ginglymostoma cirratum* (VU) ? nursery area; Cetaceans including North Atlantic Humpbacked Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae;* Of the 47 endemic species of Conus recorded in Cabo Verde, c.50% occur in Boa Vista?s waters; some six species of breeding seabirds on islands within the park, including the endemic Cape Verde Shearwater *Calonectris edwardsii* NT and Cape Verde Storm-petrel *Hydrobates jabejabe;* Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus* (EN); Cape Verde Island date palm *Phoenix atlantica* (EN, endemic)	Largest center of diversity of endemic plant species in the Cabo Verde Archipelago, supporting some 36 endemic plant species. Two reptile subspecies endemic to Santo Ant?o: Santo Ant?o skink *Chioninia fogoensis* ssp *antoensi*s, and Cape Verde Wall Gecko *Tarentola caboverdiana ssp. Caboverdiana*. Endemic bird taxa include: Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus ssp. neglectus*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus ssp. madens*, Cape Verde Sparrow *Passer iagoensis*, Alexander?s Swift *Apus alexandri*, Cape Verde Kite *Milvus milvus fasciicauda*, Cape Verde Buzzard *Buteo bannermani*, Boyd?s Shearwater *Puffinus boydi*, Cape Verde Shearwater *Calonectris edwardsii* (NT), Cape Verde Petrel *Pterodroma feae* (NT) and Cape Verde Barn Owl *Tyto detorta.*

Prevalent threats to biodiversity	Climate change, drought / water shortage Marine plastic debris Turtle poaching Vehicle damage to dunes and turtle nesting beaches Free grazing Predation by dogs, cats and rats Fishing, anchorage, coral trampling in shark & turtle nursery areas Invasive species Fishing by-catch	Climate change, drought / water shortage Forest fires Invasive alien species Land degradation, habitat loss and loss of endemic plant species due to agricultural practices Diversion of water resources for agricultural practices Agrochemical pollution Free grazing impacts on natural vegetation
Socio-economic values / Land uses	Fishing grounds Livestock grazing and cheese-making Vegetable cultivation Low level tourism visitation Domestic wood use	Primarily agricultural crops *Grogue* liquor production from sugar cane Fruit tree horticulture Livestock grazing and cheese making Low level tourism visitation State forestry and domestic wood use Craft products from banana, sedge, etc.
Potential for co-management demonstration	High ? 3 villages located inside terrestrial portion of the park; and 1 village outside its boundary; fishing activities in the marine section by boats from all parts of Boa Vista; some tourism visitation to villages, lighthouse and coast.	High ? a significant proportion of the park is agricultural land; ridges and upper slopes under state forestry; grazing is widespread; tourism trekking routes exist in some areas; *grogue* production is a cultural attraction.

Expected Results

Component 1: Strengthened national and local governance and financing for effective biodiversity conservation

GEF project grant requested US$ 850,000 ; Co-financing US$ 6,000,000; Total Cost US$ 6,850,000

Outcome 1.1: Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements

Output 1.1.1 National masterplan elaborated for management of the protected area network that integrates general principles of management, nature conservation requirements and rules of conduct applicable to all protected areas to systematize best practices, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation

The proposed national masterplan will set the new policy basis for management of the national protected area network, responding to a specific request of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment; it would go to the Council of Ministers for approval, setting out the new framework for PA system management including the related principles, rules and procedures, specific provisions for the introduction of co-management arrangements, minimum requirements for PA management plans, and other measures as required. As such, the masterplan will be a significant advance on the current PA system strategy, contributing towards a more systematic, coherent and progressive plan for the national PA network consistent with global best practices and the needs to implement the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The political lead for the planning process will be the Minister of Agriculture and Environment (for example, in terms of negotiating with related sectors such Fisheries, Tourism, Planning, etc); while the technical lead for the planning process will be the National Director of Environment. The development process should follow a learning by doing approach informed by DNA staff ? so they will be centrally involved to ensure their knowledge is taken on board, and that the plan meets the needs of DNA as the main agency with the mandate for its delivery.

The development of the masterplan will be facilitated by project technical consultants who assist in situation analysis, organization of working group meetings, drafting, consultation meetings and the stakeholder validation process.

Two working groups will support the development of the plan:

a. An organizational working group, consisting of members from the MAA/DNA, Ministry of the Sea, Ministry the Tourism, Municipalities, CSO representatives and and other stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the masterplan.

b. A biodiversity working group, consisting of members drawn from universities, research institutes, statistical institutions, etc., will ensure that proposed measures for biodiversity management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and other aspects of PA network management are based on a sound scientific approach.

The project will support a number of preparatory studies that will lay out and consult on the contents of the proposed masterplan. While the project pilots on the co-management of protected areas will help inform the national plan, there is some urgency for its completion which is therefore targeted for the end of Year 3 ? allowing the project to support its initial implementation.

Activities:

1. Establish an organizational working group led by DNA to develop the vision, objectives, principles, scope and concept for the national masterplan, and develop a detailed implementation plan for the development of the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network*;

2. Establish a participatory process / dialogue space to launch the process for development of the national masterplan, determine roles for providing information, negotiations for coherence with other sectors including tourism, fisheries, agriculture ?so the plan?s objectives are harmonized with these other sectors.

3. Establish a supporting biodiversity working group and other groups as needed to ensure the scientific and technical quality of the supporting studies and provisions in the masterplan;

4. Establish the mandate for development of the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network* through amendment of the existing Protected Area law (see **Output 1.1.2**), including defining the structure, objectives and mandate for its implementation, and coherence with related management plans in order to manage potential conflicts; and ensure coherence between the national level law / national plan and individual PA management plans;

5. Support the implementation of targeted studies on specific aspects of the masterplan in order to develop practical and realistic proposals that will accomplish the intended changes in PA network management practices, including:

a. Legal and policy analysis to inform coherence with related plans (eg for fisheries) and avoid conflicts and overlaps (3 months);

b. Ethical standards of governance that should be reflected in the masterplan and ensure its consistency with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards;

c. An integrated, results-based management approach to PA network management that streamlines PA management planning, operational planning, annual workplans, progress reporting, budgeting and financial reporting (including specific budget categories/lines for the PA network within the DNA budget), and monitoring and evaluation, including the use of appropriate IT systems (6 months);

d. Technical reviews of PA governance and co-management rules / guidelines, taking into account progress on the project pilot demonstrations (3 months);

e. Technical considerations for the inclusion of priority species and habitats in PA management plans (3 months);

f. Technical requirements on the structure, content and presentation of PA management plans (3 months);

g. Technical requirements for M&E at PA network level (3 months);

(*Note that detailed implementation procedures, protocols, etc will be developed under Output 2.1.2*)

6. Prepare the first draft of the masterplan based on the supporting studies and technical inputs from the working groups; disseminate the first draft for review by concerned stakeholders, and convene a national workshop for discussion of the draft;

7. Prepare the final national masterplan for public consultation and stakeholder (beneficiaries and actors) validation; finalize the masterplan and submit it for Government approval through resolution by Council of Ministers, and subsequent publication in the *Official Bulletin;*

8. Support the socialization of the approved masterplan by providing communications materials in appropriate language for local stakeholders; provide a guide with FAQs; provide practical examples of its application to different situations.

9. Support the initial implementation of the masterplan through the provision of technical and fiscal review and advice, troubleshooting as required, and coordination with other projects activities including the demonstration of PA co-management and stakeholder engagement mechanisms;

10. Conduct a national review of existing protected areas to determine local conditions for PA management and recommend changes in PA governance modality where appropriate in line with international standards[1].

Output 1.1.2 Enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resources management and enables implementation of the national masterplan for management of the protected area network

This Output focuses primarily on enabling the reform of national PA network management, but includes provision for other aspects of biodiversity governance and natural resource management (eg illegal wildlife trade, invasive alien species management) that may also require legislative action led by DNA. The baseline (see **Annex 20**) includes recent changes to the Environment Law, Climate Change Law, Forestry Law (including co-management provisions), and initial work on the PA Law by the GEF-5 BIOTUR project ? and remains dynamic. Consequently, this Output will begin with an updated review of the relevant laws in consultation with relevant experts and officials, in order to consolidate the existing legal framework with the specific aims of enabling the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network* including the introduction of a participatory approach towards biodiversity governance that embraces PA co-management, gender mainstreaming, climate resilience and social and environmental safeguards. The improvement of the legal and regulatory framework will follow a participatory process to ensure transparency, equitability, and support for implementation.

The enhanced legal and regulatory framework will include provisions for:

? diversified protected area governance modalities,

? Regulation of co-management,

? clarification of legal precedence (harmonization of laws and spatial / land use planning with relevant sectors),

? institutionalized stakeholder engagement,

? diversified financing sources and more effective budgeting and tracking of PA network finance

? integration of related policy requirements such as gender mainstreaming, climate change, nature-based solutions, etc.

This Output will include the creation of standards for the hierarchy of territorial management instruments associated with protected area governance in order to clarify the legal precedence of different laws, regulations and management procedures for the governance of protected areas, and to harmonize different interests and facilitate conflict resolution.

The nature of this work is that many legal and regulatory changes would need to be conducted on a progressive or iterative basis associated with the proposed reforms under the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network* and other outputs of this project, so this will be an ongoing process in practical terms.

This Output, together with Outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.1 and 2.1.1, introduce system-wide changes to the legal, policy, financing and planning frameworks for biodiversity conservation management in Cabo Verde that may have unintended or unanticipated negative consequences, and therefore the potential adverse risks associated with these regulatory, policy and planning changes must be systematically examined on a broad, cross-sectoral basis. Specifically, Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 involve, respectively, the development of a national masterplan for the management of the protected area network, and the improvement of the legal and regulatory framework for natural resources management. In addition, Output 1.2.1 involves the preparation of a sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation. Further, Output 2.1.1 involves reforming the protected area network management procedures to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs. Consequently, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the Project is necessary in order to ensure that social, environmental and sustainability considerations are integrated into the proposed plans, regulations and policies, and that unintended or unanticipated risks are addressed.

Activities:

1. Establish a legal working group led by MAA/DNA to coordinate the legal reform process and ensure strong correlation with the parallel process for development of the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network*, and coordination with related legislation and policy objectives;

2. Establish a participatory process for the review and improvement of the legal and regulatory framework, determine roles for providing information, negotiations for coherence with other sectors including tourism, fisheries, agriculture ?so the plan?s objectives are harmonized with these other sectors.

3. Conduct a study on the status of ongoing legal reforms to obtain an up-to-date overview of the legal framework for the environment sector at the start of the project and to prepare a legislative calendar that integrates the updated laws that will be elaborated by the project and its methodological approach.

4. Draft the legal instruments through a process that is carried out within a technical team and facilitated by a consultant specializing in environmental law, with attention to the following subjects:

a. Drafting of a new Biodiversity and Natural Resources Policies Law

b. Address needs for regulations for implementation of the Protected Areas Law, enabling the development and implementation of the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network*, and extension of the national network of marine protected areas (in coordination with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project);

c. Amendments to existing laws to facilitate increased funding streams for biodiversity governance including protected area management (such as: Decree-Law No. 3/2003, of February 24, establishing

the Legal Regime of Protected Areas; Decree-Law No. 61/2016 (Social Sustainability Fund for Tourism) of 11/30/2016 with the wording given by Decree-Law No. 5/2022 (Amendment of the Social Sustainability Fund for Tourism); State Budget Law; and Decree-Law no. 59/2020 of August 5 establishing the Environment Fund (see **Annex 22B** Sustainable Financing Scorecard);

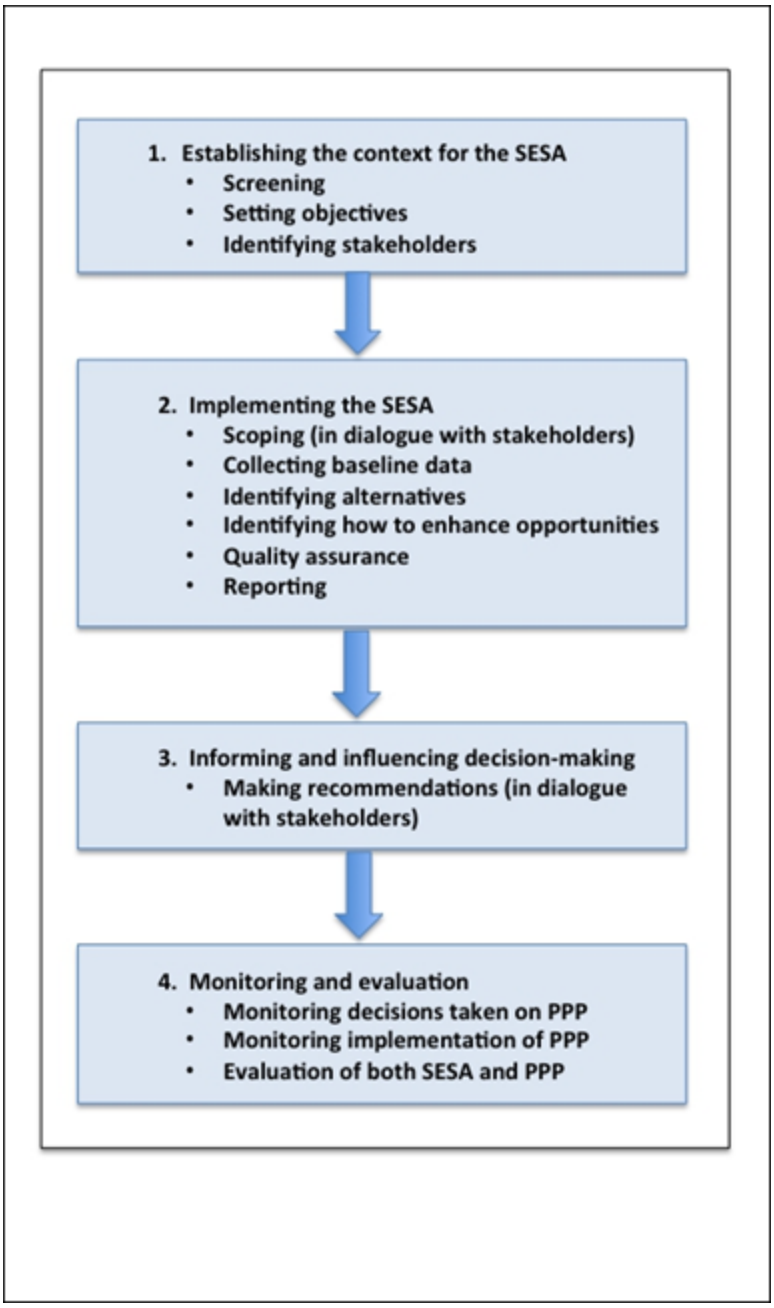
5. Provide technical support to the government (eg Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to navigate the steps for ratification of multilateral environmental agreements including the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD;

6. Develop the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the Project. The SESA combines analytical and participatory approaches in an iterative fashion, strengthening understanding of and potential support for desired policy reforms and outcomes. The SESA helps governments formulate policies, plans, and programmes in a way that reflects inputs from key stakeholder groups and addresses the key social and environmental issues identified. Through this process, social and environmental opportunities and desirable outcomes are identified and agreed on in an effort to ensure that the chosen strategies and actions will be sustainable and contribute to the country?s development objectives. The SESA should be applied at the very earliest stages of decision making both to help formulate policies, plans and programmes and to assess their potential development effectiveness and sustainability, including potential adverse social and environmental effects. **Box 1** below summarizes the basic stages of the SESA process.

Output 1.1.3 Participatory revision and accelerated implementation of key aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2030 was prepared almost a decade ago with UNEP/GEF support, consequently recent advances through recent GEF Biodiversity projects, other donor projects and NGO activities need to be reflected. It is also in need of updating to take account of progress in global conservation practices and to align with the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework targets and the new national Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS II) ? analyzing the coherence and interlinkages between national policies and the law. These issues will be addressed through the NBSAP revision that will be started in early 2023 by the government as part of the project baseline. The revision process offers an opportunity to formalize plans for increased dialogue and engagement between government and civil society on biodiversity conservation, and between national and local levels of organization.

DNA is responsible for the revision of the NBSAP, the progress of which this project will assess at its outset, and provide any needed support to ensure a full participatory process, and especially to accelerate the implementation of key aspects of the revised NBSAP. The project will support DNA to put in place the institutional and partnership mechanisms for implementation of the revised NBSAP, help implement the monitoring and evaluation system, assist DNA with resource mobilization, support its socialization and the engagement of key partners in the achievement of its targets. The project will coordinate with the UNDP-UNEP Early Action Support (EAS) Program which includes a specific workstream related to NBSAP revision.



Box 1. Basic Stages of SESA

Source: OECD DAC, Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment, p. 54, cited in: UNDP, 2022, Guidance Note, SES, Social and Environmental Assessment and Management, p. 37.

Activities:

1. Review progress on revision of the NBSAP, and provide additional support to DNA to ensure a full participatory review process as needed.

2. Establish and support the mechanisms for implementing the NBSAP, including institutional arrangements, defining the tasks of the teams responsible for implementing the Strategy, creating a network of national partners who commit themselves through a general arrangement to contribute towards achievement of the targets of the Strategy, and providing capacity development for partners;

3. Support implementation of activities of the revised NBSAP, including the monitoring and evaluation system for the NBSAP and preparation of its mid-term evaluation;

4. Provide technical assistance to DNA to mobilise funds and partners to implement the NBSAP, including the elaboration of proposals for specific projects;

5. Support the socialization of the approved NBSAP by developing and implementing a strategy for communication and advocacy that includes developing and disseminating communications and educational materials on the Strategy;

6. Support key partners to include relevant NBSAP targets and actions in their activity plans (e.g. it can help Associations, NGOs and other partners to carry out their own action plans that are aligned with the achievement of the Strategy targets);

7. Organize annual meetings with the main partners to monitor implementation of the activities included in the Strategy Action Plan and progress towards its targets.

Output 1.1.4 Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and Civil Society Organizations based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance

This Output seeks to develop the capacity at national and local levels for implementing the reformed plans for management of the protected areas network and decentralized biodiversity governance more generally. The project intervention strategy is informed by the baseline situation analysis (**Annex 20**) including the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard assessment for DNA (**Annex 21**). This recognizes that the DNA?s capacity to effectively coordinate and support PA network management at the national level is weak and it lacks a centralized structure that can manage the network of protected areas to carry out knowledge management, a centralized management information system, conflict management, monitoring and evaluation of PA management effectiveness, and monitoring of habitats, key species and threats to biodiversity. Collective law enforcement capacity for environmental protection between agencies needs to be improved, with jurisdictional inconsistencies, weak coordination between institutions and ineffective performance in terms of prosecutions for environmental offences. The role of the MAA Delegations in managing protected areas needs to be reviewed and elaborated, as they currently lack the human resources and financing necessary to effectively manage protected areas at the local level, and municipalities currently lack the mandate for involvement.

First, this Output will aim to address the **institutional adjustments and strengthened coordination** needed at central and local levels to ensure a coherent and systematic organizational framework for the holistic management of protected areas including systems for monitoring, knowledge management and implementation of development actions and enabling wider NBSAP implementation. At the national level, a dedicated unit responsible for coordination and management of the national PA system is necessary to ensure clear leadership and functional capacity for delivering the new masterplan for PA network management. At the local level, the roles of the MAA Delegations, Municipalities, CSOs and the private sector in PA management will be reviewed and redefined to strengthen their mandate and capacity for decentralized governance of PAs, and their human resources and budgets reviewed accordingly. Additionally, the inter-agency coordination, human resources available and technical skills for more effective environmental law enforcement will be strengthened through inter-agency dialogue led by MAA, in coordination with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project.

Secondly, the project will also support the provision of training[2] for DNA staff, MAA Delegations and staff of Municipalities to advance the uptake of **professional competencies for protected area system governance[3]**, in line with international (eg IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas) standards. Currently, there is some university level training on natural sciences in Cabo Verde, but this is not comprehensive; for example, UTA in S?o Vicente provides a BSc in Biological Sciences and Masters in Oceanography and Marine Resources Management, and a Masters in Climate Change and Marine Science[4]; UNICV has a School of Agronomy and Environmental Studies and is interested in collaborating on subjects such as land management, husbandry, agriculture, forestry, social science, spatial analysis, environmental education and gender issues. In addition to university courses, tertiary education is also available through national vocational training, although these do not currently address subjects related to biodiversity conservation. International projects such as the GEF-5 PA Network Consolidation and GEF-6 BIOTUR projects have provided some capacity development for PA management.

In response, the project will support selected university staff to go overseas for training in PA management; in turn they will be tasked to set up a special course (eg 6 months) in Cabo Verde on PA management intended for PA managers (government / NGOs) ? this will include a set of modules on different PA management competencies, and could be run collaboratively, involving several universities/institutes for different modules, it could also consider twinning courses with overseas universities. The project will provide some scholarships for existing government PA staff to undertake the new national course, following a ?training of trainers? approach with the intention that the trained government PA staff will then provide training or share knowledge in a structured way with local stakeholders including key people from local communities to enable them to contribute towards PA co-management.

Activities:

1. Establish a capacity development leading group within DNA/MAA with support from the project capacity development specialist to elaborate the project?s capacity development strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities, CSOs and other key actors for the national protected area network and biodiversity governance more generally.

2. Develop a detailed implementation plan for capacity development to address the needs for reformed governance of the national PA network, including **institutional adjustments and strengthened coordination** needed at central and local levels to ensure a coherent and systematic organizational framework for the holistic management of protected areas including systems for monitoring, knowledge management and implementation of development actions and enabling wider NBSAP implementation.

3. Review the roles of the MAA Delegations, Municipalities, CSOs and the private sector in PA management and propose changes to strengthen their mandate and capacity for decentralized governance of PAs, and assess the human and financial resources required.

4. Lead an inter-agency dialogue process to review inter-agency coordination and available human and financial resources for environmental law enforcement, and propose options for strengthening enforcement on both land and sea, in coordination with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project.

5. Provide training for law enforcement officers (e.g. police, customs, coastguard, fisheries inspectors) on key enforcement issues, including: the identification of protected species, evidence handling, new legislation provisions, etc.

6. Develop a professional competency framework for protected area management based on international standards, and propose priority subjects for training modules in order to deliver key competencies that address gaps in current skills and the needs of the reformed national PA network;

7. Develop the institutional basis for provision of training in professional competencies for PA management through dialogue with universities, institutes and other professional organizations and potential training providers in Cabo Verde and internationally;

8. Support selected university/institute staff that will be responsible for course development and delivery in Cabo Verde, to receive training in PA management and develop collaboration with recognized overseas training providers;

9. Develop a special course (eg 6 months) in Cabo Verde on PA management intended for PA managers (government / NGOs) that includes a set of modules covering priority PA management competencies for delivery by the proposed institutional arrangements (noting that this could be run collaboratively, involving several universities/institutes for different modules, overseas universities and specialized training providers).

10. Provide scholarships for a cadre of existing government PA staff to undertake the new national course, following a ?training of trainers? approach, with the intention that the trained government PA

staff will then share knowledge in a structured way with local stakeholders including key people from local communities to enable them to contribute towards PA co-management.

11. Evaluate the delivery of the training course through review by participants and independent protected area specialists, propose refinements for subsequent delivery and a strategy for further development of professional competencies for PA management through training providers.

12. Trained DNA national staff will in turn provide training for lower levels of organization and provide continuous coordination and TA support to local PA staff and key stakeholders, based on training modules adapted for use with the MAA Delegations, municipalities and PA staff on ground;

Outcome 1.2: Sustainable financing and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors

Output 1.2.1 Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms to build overall coherence and financial resilience against external shocks

This Output will coordinate with, and build on, current initiatives such as GEF-5 BIO-TUR and the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project and proposed initiatives such as UNDP/GEF-7 PIMS 6528 Supporting Sustainable Inclusive Blue Economy Transformation in AIO SIDS, and the UNDP/GEF-8 PIMS 6371 Global Biodiversity Finance Programme. As such, it will not support baseline studies, but develop a financing strategy in the first year through a process of public consultations, drafting of legal, regulatory and financial documents and, most importantly ? the implementation of specific financing solutions that should be operational by the end of the project. Collectively, these actions will contribute towards the diversified, sustainable financing of the protected areas system, an increase in the overall level of financing, and improved financial resilience against external shocks such as have been experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. These finance solutions will consider a range of tools, including the following:

a) Reform of existing taxes and fees to re-direct or add financial flows for conservation purposes (eg ecological tax, infrastructure levy on fuel imports) (see also Output 1.1.2);

b) Reform of the functioning of existing funds (e.g. tourism fund, environment fund) to increase the availability of funding for biodiversity conservation purposes;

c) Creation of a carbon tax ? (such a tax may be politically acceptable);

d) Incentivization of private sector investments in conservation (eg through tax incentives for Corporate Social Responsibility activities; green/blue/sustainable development bond issues to support conservation, building on Blu-X platform bond issues ? for example the sustainable development bond issued by the National Association of Municipalities);

e) Tourism concessions (eg hotels, eco-lodges, and tourism activities within parks such as diving, turtle-watching, trekking), entry fees, user fees, etc. for protected areas. No such system of concessions exists at present;

f) Debt for Nature Swap options with interested creditors that favour biodiversity conservation and sustainable development (e.g. the Governments of France and Portugal).

Activities:

1. Establish a Task Force including representatives from the MAA/DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Sea, Ministry of Tourism, Bolsa de Valores, and technical experts to lead and facilitate the development of a sustainable financing strategy and action plan in the first year of the project through a process of public consultations, drafting and reviews, for approval by the Minister of Agriculture and Environment;

2. Draft or amend legal, regulatory and financial documents that address the gaps and barriers identified during the project preparation period (see Development Challenge section, and **Annex 22**), in order to enable the development of new sustainable financing mechanisms, reduce the negative impacts of perverse subsidies on biodiversity, and enable biodiversity governance including PA network management to access diversified funding streams, amongst others (see also Output 1.1.2);

3. Review the toolbox of finance solutions in the Strategy and Action Plan and identify specific solutions (for example, from items a) to f) above) to be developed through to operational stage before the end of the project;

4. Support the implementation of at least three specific financing solutions to achieve operational status before the end of the project through subcontracted technical assistance inputs;

5. Monitor the development of the selected financing solutions through regular meetings of the Task Force, ensuring alignment with national government policies and procedures, coordination with related initiatives, and with attention to maximizing their positive impacts on biodiversity conservation;

6. Convene a national workshop to review the process and results of the completed finance solutions, to identify lessons learned and follow up actions, and to identify further finance solutions for development by MAA/DNA.

7. Conduct visits to countries with best practice examples of sustainable financing for biodiversity (for example, such as Guinea Bissau).

Output 1.2.2 Tracking and impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by government agencies.

Financial, fiscal and development policies, as well as planning and decision-making, need to take into account biodiversity and ecosystem values in the context of the different tools and approaches used to achieve NBSAP targets, and the global Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework goals.

The sustainable financing strategy and action plan in Output 1.2.1 aims to identify and mobilize different mechanisms for providing additional streams of sustainable financing to support biodiversity conservation through a systematic analytical process. In addition to important national government and ODA financing inputs, it is widely recognized at the global level that private sector financing is required to fully address the existing finance gaps at national level, and Cabo Verde is in a potentially strong position to deliver on such private sector inputs as it has recently completed the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF[5]) and Development Finance Assessment (DFA)[6]processes, and the national stock exchange (Bolsa de Valores) has established a new investment platform (Blu-X) that aims to position it as a trans-Atlantic international investment hub with a focus on developing the blue economy.

A taxonomy for blue, green, sustainable development and social bonds will be developed by Bolsa de Valores with support from UTA and UNDP[7], however, there remains a need to elaborate an impact measurement system not only for bonds but also other forms of private investment and government financing to ensure that investments do in fact contribute towards positive social, gender and environmental impacts and do not have negative impacts[8]. Given the strong baseline and recent support from UNDP on the INFF, DFA and Blu-X platform development, Cabo Verde is in an excellent position to demonstrate the positive impacts of such investment, setting the stage for innovative forms of impact measurement of sustainable finance based on objective, scientific criteria and observations derived from PAs that could be applied through scaling up to other SIDS.

Listing and issuing blue, green, social, sustainable development or other forms of labeled bonds is a work-intensive process, wherein prospective issuers are required to prepare a framework that corresponds to best practices in terms of disclosure, provide annual reports that contain advanced impact metrics, and continuously subject the bond to external reviews, including second-party opinions, ensuring that the bond actually fulfilled what it originally set out to do. Given the work involved in issuing and servicing green/blue bonds over their lifecycle, the entire undertaking will require tremendous investment in human capital to train and educate those who can provide these services to a growing industry. The project will provide technical assistance towards such capacity development. It will also develop and emplace impact monitoring criteria and indicators for all forms of investment that may positively - or negatively - affect biodiversity in particular, and more generally sustainable development. Among criteria reflecting and measuring sustainable development, gender-related criteria will be given particular attention. Such criteria will be of particular importance in crisis

situations to ensure that ODA and government schemes include nature-centric solutions and do not conflict with biodiversity conservation objectives.

Activities

Activities

1. Building on existing studies of biodiversity finance mechanisms, review international best practices on impact measurement for biodiversity, including through the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub[1], Task Force for Nature-related Disclosures[2] and collaborate with Bolsa de Valores on the development of criteria for blue, green, sustainable development and social bonds, including gender-related criteria;

2. Propose criteria and indicators for measuring the impacts of diverse forms of financing including government, ODA, and private investment such as bonds on biodiversity, taking into account global standards and national biodiversity conservation plans;

3. Propose a monitoring regime for the measurement of the impacts on financial investments on biodiversity and more generally sustainable development, including gender, and Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards;

4. Provide training support to the government and private sector institutions involved in sustainable finance, bond framework development, and the issuance and management of bonds in the application of criteria and indicators for biodiversity impacts;

5. Convene a workshop for national stakeholders involved in impact measurement for sustainable biodiversity financing to review experiences and identify best practices and lessons learned;

6. Based on national and international experience in impact investment, prepare a guidebook on impact measurement systems for sustainable, gender-sensitive biodiversity financing.

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[1] https://sdgfinance.undp.org/
[2] https://tnfd.global/

Component 2: Management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network

GEF project grant requested US$ 500,000; Co-financing US$ 6,000,000; Total Cost US$ 6,500,000

Outcome 2.1: Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation

Output 2.1.1 Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices

This output aims to establish the operational mechanisms for rolling out the new plan for management of the national PA network (Output 1.1.1). It will put in place **standardized procedures across the PA network** for management plans, operational planning (eg annual workplans), resource allocation (budget and staff) and engagement of partners (Municipalities, NGOs, etc) in delivery. Management plans will be linked to operational plans and annual workplans to support the systematization of information and M&E.

This will include **digital transformation for PA management** so that all PAs are connected through a national IT system, using a common database and planning, budgeting and reporting templates. This will streamline monitoring and evaluation, national analyses and reporting, building on the work of BIOTUR. The project will review software used for management of national PA networks in other countries that could be applied to Cabo Verde, against criteria based on the needs of reformed PA network management.

Monitoring of PA management effectiveness will form an integral part of the PA management system. For this, it is proposed to establish a national PA management effectiveness tracking system - in collaboration with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project ? that links to PA Annual Operational Plans and Budgets to ensure that strategic and operational PA management are connected[11] and annual workplans are realistic. The recently released METT-4[12] version will be reviewed as a potential tool to adopt[13].

In keeping with UNDP and GEF standards, the PA management plans will take account of **global best practices** for participatory management of PAs, gender mainstreaming, and relevant experience from other SIDS such as Azores, Madeira, Guinea Bissau, Palau, ? as well as Spain, Greece, etc. Upstream assessment of social and environmental safeguards will be embedded in the PA management system, which will also include a grievance redress mechanism. Visits to experience other countries PA management approaches are covered in Outputs 1.1.4, 2.1.3, 3.1.1.

The procedures for the PA system will also include measures for implementing mediation and conflict resolution in cases where different laws may apply to a land use situation (see Output 1.1.2).

Activities:

1. The development of procedures for implementation of the *National Masterplan for Management of the PA Network* will be led by the organizational working group under DNA responsible for the National Plan (Output 1.1.1), which will be supported by technical consultants to elaborate detailed plans and assign tasks to subgroups as necessary;

2. Review global best practices for PA management systems with a view to adapting practical, user-friendly models that streamline planning, budgeting, reporting and M&E into one coherent system supported by available software;

3. Develop a concept proposal for a PA management system framework to deliver the National Masterplan with potential options for review and comment by MAA/DNA and other partners who will be involved in its use;

4. Develop the detailed proposal for the PA management system for review and approval by MAA/DNA and other partners;

5. Develop the detailed procedures, templates and guidance for the PA management system, covering: PA management plans, operational plans, annual workplans, annual budgets, technical and financial reporting, monitoring and evaluation, adaptive management and learning mechanisms, and knowledge management;

6. Pilot the new system at selected PAs in order to test its functionality, identify organizational and technical issues, assess the human capacity and financial costs involved in rolling the system out at national level.

7. Review the pilot tests, improve the design of the system as necessary and revise the guidance for its usage;

8. Progressively roll out the full system across the national PA network, according to available human and financial resources, and supported by training and technical assistance (Output 2.1.3).

9. Document the experience of developing and rolling out the system and make it available to other countries through regional and global networks (eg IUCN WCPA, Panorama, etc.)

Output 2.1.2 National stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs

Against a historic background of the State exclusively managing protected areas with little opportunity for the involvement of local government outside the MAA Delegations, or for the engagement of stakeholders in natural resource management including local communities, the private sector and NGOs, this Output aims create new mechanisms and opportunities for dialogue and engagement

involving diverse stakeholders in line with the project?s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) and UNDP and GEF standards for social inclusion and gender mainstreaming.

This Output supports both national and local mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in various aspects of biodiversity governance, capitalizing on the strong local capacity of NGOs to conduct biodiversity monitoring and conservation actions, and the clear need for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into other sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, transportation and energy. At the national level, the project will collaborate with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project on inter-sectoral coordination through the proposed national platform under that project (especially on marine conservation issues). It will also establish new institutionalized mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in biodiversity monitoring, PA management, and tackling diverse threats to biodiversity that will be considered in the revised NBSAP (see **Output 1.1.3**).

At the local level, the project will emphasise the island approach as an innovative aspect of decentralized governance, supporting multiple protected areas, integrated landscape conservation, a Ridge-to-Reef approach linking terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and providing opportunities for cost effective PA management and connectivity (see **Output 3.1.3** on integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources in the two pilot islands). The co-management planning process (see **Output 3.1.1**) will pilot participatory approaches involving local stakeholders in PA management, that if successful, may be upscaled nationally.

The project will include a capacity building program and south-south exchange and learning activity, consisting of lectures about existing models, public discussions, and exchange visits to successful models. This will lay out the range of options for collaborative management of PAs, benefit sharing, and the actual financial benefits of co-management (eg Collaborative Management Partnerships such as African Parks co-management of PAs in various African countries[14], African Nature Investors at Gashaka Gumti in Nigeria[15], etc.)

The project will convene three annual national conventions on protected areas[16] to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned. The purpose is to discuss specific topics that are relevant to the project goals (e.g. co-management, conservation management partnerships, PA management effectiveness), with the intention that the government will continue to support the continuing series of annual conferences subsequently. Conference proceedings will be shared online to enable information sharing, and possibilities for commercial sponsorship (eg from tourism companies) will be investigated for the conferences.

Other informal spaces for strengthening dialogue and collaboration will be nurtured by the project, including collaborative local events, round table discussions, etc.

Activities

1. Collaborate with the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination through a national platform on marine and other biodiversity governance issues;

2. Establish new national institutionalized mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in biodiversity monitoring, PA management, and tackling diverse threats to biodiversity to support implementation of the revised NBSAP;

3. Through consultative processes, and informed by the pilot demonstration of PA co-management (**Output 3.1.1**) and integrated planning at island level (**Output 3.1.3**), establish stakeholder engagement mechanisms at island and/or individual protected area level to provide opportunity for dialogue and involvement of local stakeholders in the governance of natural resources;

4. Conduct a capacity building and south-south exchange and learning activity, consisting of lectures about existing models for collaborative management of PAs, public discussions, and exchange visits to successful models in order to identify options for collaborative management of PAs, benefit sharing, and the financial benefits of co-management;

5. Convene a series of three annual national conventions on specific technical aspects of protected area management to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned.

6. Assist the government to secure commercial sponsorship and media coverage for the organization of these and subsequent conferences, with the intention that the government will continue to convene the continuing series of annual conferences subsequently;

7. Publish conference proceedings online to enable information sharing;

8. Support the development of other informal spaces for strengthening dialogue and collaboration, including collaborative local events, round table discussions, etc.

Output 2.1.3 Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness

This Output focuses on building the local capacity for decentralized governance of the PA network at the island / local level, in particular to ensure that local institutions are supported to implement the management procedures and protocols associated with the National Masterplan for PA Network Management (Output 2.1.1) and to assimilate the capacities required to roll out collaborative forms of PA management (see Component 3). This approach is intended to allow some flexibility for local solutions for different types of PA governance, determined through a more diversified participatory approach. This Output will also build local capacity for monitoring and evaluation of PA management effectiveness.

Activities

1. Provide staff of MAA Delegations, Municipalities, civil society, protected area staff, enforcement agencies and other related agencies, including women's representatives and gender focal points/gender experts, with briefings and materials describing changes in the national PA management system, and related revisions to laws and regulations;

2. Develop a training plan for staff of local agencies, including gender experts, who will be responsible for implementing the new plan for management of the national PA network, identifying training providers, materials required, target audiences, delivery mechanisms and evaluation procedures;

3. Develop training materials that are tailored to support the introduction of new standardized procedures for management plans, operational planning, reporting, budgeting and financial management, monitoring and evaluation for protected area management (see Output 2.1.1); and materials on delivery of PA co-management approaches according to different types of protected area;

4. Organize training courses and seminars at local level to deliver the training, including women's representatives and gender focal points/gender experts

5. Publish a manual of guidelines for implementing the national masterplan for PA network management;

6. Provide training on the application of the selected national PA management effectiveness tracking tool (see Output 2.1.1);

7. Provide training on the use of software systems required for the new PA network management system

8. Provide IT support in terms of software, new hardware where needed and technical advice for its use.

Component 3: Promoting community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing

GEF project grant requested US$ 1,300,000; Co-financing US$7,500,000; Total Cost US$ 8,800,000

Outcome 3.1: Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites

Output 3.1.1 PA co-management plans and agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine

The project aims to demonstrate a co-management approach for protected area management at two pilot sites: the *Parque Natural do Norte* (PNNBV) on Boa Vista island (with marine, coastal and some terrestrial habitats), and the *Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre* (PNCPRT) on Santo Ant?o island (a terrestrial PA set in mountainous terrain) ? see **Annex 18** for landscape / protected area profiles, and **Annex 23** for baseline report on co-management and livelihoods at the pilot sites.

The Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre (2,092 ha) was established in 2004 and its management plan prepared in 2013 with support from GEF project 3752 SPWA-BD: Consolidation of Cape Verde's Protected Areas System. The site was proposed for WHC listing in 2016 based on cultural, geological and biodiversity criteria[17]. However, During PPG consultations in Santo Ant?o, it was made clear by municipality leaders that the previous GEF project had failed to engage the local authorities, and even though significant technical work was completed, it had failed to emplace a permanent management team, and the park is now supported by only one environmental technician based in the Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment for Ribeira Grande and Paul Municipalities, while in the Delegation of Porto Novo there are no staff assigned to cover conservation issues.

There is now strong interest from the three Municipalities of Ribeira Grande, Paul and Porto Novo that the pilot site spans to participate actively in its management, and to pursue a more holistic approach that takes account of the extensive local use of the park, promotes sustainable development of the area and engages local stakeholders. Further, the three municipalities in Santo Ant?o Island indicated that the Technical Intermunicipal Cabinet for Development of Santo Ant?o is interested to join the co-management platform to be established under this project, as a means of representing them.

In Boa Vista, the Parque Natural do Norte[18] (22,047 ha) was established in 2003, including 13,137 ha of marine habitats and 8,910 ha of terrestrial habitats, including nesting beaches for loggerhead

turtles. A management plan for the park was prepared in 2020 with support from the GEF-5 BIOTUR project. The governance situation in Boa Vista island is somewhat different from Santo Ant?o, as there is one Municipality covering the whole island and it has been actively involved in environmental activities under its sustainable development plan, with all six communities on the island represented on the Camara, and receiving some support from the BIOTUR project in recent years. The MAA Delegation includes an environmental technician who works closely with the Municipality.

This output will introduce the concept of protected area co-management as a form of PA governance that has been successfully implemented in some other countries with diverse conservation, social inclusion and socio-economic benefits (as well as with some informal experience of collaborative management in Cabo Verde on Maio and Santa Luzia). It will build local understanding and capacity for implementing co-management for each pilot site, and facilitate participatory processes to develop the detailed co-management proposals and negotiated co-management agreements among stakeholders, and revision of existing park management plans to provide a solid basis for co-management of the areas in a format and language that is appropriate to local capacity. It will also support the development and initial implementation of sub-plans or actions by local working groups to address key threats to biodiversity and provide local co-benefits. The participatory processes will embody gender mainstreaming and social and environmental safeguard standards.

The implementation of co-management plans and agreements in the two pilot Project sites may lead to the economic displacement of some farmers, herders and fishers currently harvesting the terrestrial and marine resources of these PAs as their main means of livelihood support and sustenance, due to the loss or restriction of access to those resources. Therefore, a Process Framework (PF) will be developed during the early stages of project implementation, which is a requirement of UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) 5 on Displacement and Resettlement when UNDP-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the Framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

Activities:

1. Introduce the concept of PA co-management and its benefits through national and local dialogue (public administration, political stakeholders, municipalities, civil society organizations (including NGOs, CBOs, communities, etc);

2. Conduct introductory sessions on PA co-management with specific stakeholders that will be directly or indirectly involved in the design and implementation of co-management for the two pilot sites;

3. Conduct detailed mapping of the existing human resource and organizational capacity for each of the pilot sites through a participatory process that determines the level of commitment, contribution and responsibility of each stakeholder, what resources deserve special management, existing conflicts, different interests of stakeholders, clarification of land use rights, mapping of infrastructure and special protection zones, determination of specific training needs to support co-management, etc.

4. Provide training for local stakeholders to support the planning and implementation of co-management arrangements and facilitate a negotiation process for the establishment and operation of co-management and local management bodies;

5. Conduct study visits for key stakeholders leading development of co-management arrangements for each pilot site to review relevant best practice examples of PA co-management in other countries (e.g. Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Azores, etc. ? see **Annex 23**);

6. Facilitate a participatory and gender sensitive process for the preparation of a Co-management Proposal and negotiated Co-management Agreement for each pilot site;

7. Facilitate a participatory and gender sensitive process for revision of the PA Management Plans, incorporating the new Co-management Agreements, and reflecting the new national PA Network management plan standards and procedures, gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation provisions, and social and environmental safeguards considerations (*note - a simplified format for management plans is needed to ensure the plans are consistent with local capacity for implementation*);

8. Conduct awareness raising / socialization of the values of the parks and the purpose and principles of their management plans through participatory processes involving local stakeholders;

9. Through local co-management working groups, focus on the delivery of sub-plans or specific actions for the pilot sites to address specific threats to biodiversity including: fire management in PNCPRT; feral animal management for PNNBV (donkeys and dogs); invasive alien species (IAS) management for both pilot sites; water management for both pilot sites.

10. Develop the Process Framework following the guidance provided by UNDP on this subject, as reflected in Annex VII to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Project (**Annex 8**).

Output 3.1.2: Community livelihood diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites

This Output aims to support livelihood diversification and enhanced resilience of communities in and around the two pilot sites of *Parque Natural do Norte* (PNNBV) on Boa Vista island and the *Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre* (PNCPRT) on Santo Ant?o island (see **Annex 18** for landscape / protected area profiles, and **Annex 23** for baseline report on co-management and livelihoods at the pilot sites). This support aims to strengthen local engagement for the co-management of the two pilot PAs, increase local capacity for implementing diverse sustainable livelihoods, and

reduce prevailing threats to biodiversity both within and around the PAs. Overall it is intended that the supported activities are aligned with government priorities, build on baseline projects and are gender-positive, socially inclusive, climate-resilient and screened and monitored for compliance with UNDP social and environmental safeguard standards. The project?s ESMF implementation will be supported through this Output, including design and implementation of its training plan, and the preparation, review, oversight and monitoring of environmental and social studies and plans.

The project strategy will focus on delivering a participatory approach led by project staff working with CBOs and NGOs to develop a detailed understanding of local socio-economic conditions, natural resource management issues, and local needs through participatory rural appraisal techniques that include a strong focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women, and consider the seasonality of activities amongst other factors. This will be combined with environmental awareness raising and training in the identification of terrestrial plants and animals and marine life in support of conservation jobs and ecotourism guiding. The participatory approach will complement the capacity development for protected area co-management in the same areas, and involve the development of local landscape management plans for targeted areas under the management of local communities that are **outside the protected areas** (see **Annex 2**).

The landscape management plans (see **Box 2**) will provide the basis for sustainable livelihood development that contributes towards improvements in biodiversity management, such as through the management of feral animals, invasive species management, re-vegetation through seed ball dispersal, and local involvement in conservation monitoring and patrolling activities. Implementation of the plans will be supported by convening regular community meetings, reporting back on livelihood interventions, reflecting on progress and adjusting plans and assistance needs going forward through an adaptive management process. Overall, this will increase local capacity for conservation and sustainable land and marine resource management, and reducing pressure on the protected areas.

The project will build local capacity for enterprise, through providing training in project proposal development, reporting and accounting, civil administration and business management skills, and strengthening the functioning of local associations (eg farmers? and fishermens? associations and women?s? groups). This will empower local residents to develop projects and to access funding from diverse sources. The project will also seek to improve access to microcredit through existing institutions in Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o, where current procedures are often complex, with demanding conditions and sometimes unaffordable interest rates.

Diverse livelihood options were identified for potential project support during project preparation at both pilot sites, with priority subject areas summarized below (see **Annex 23** for more detailed

activities that could be considered for project support). The project will provide subcontracted technical assistance and financing for these interventions through appropriate organizations.

In addition, the project will provide technical assistance for developing community / information centres located within the two pilot PAs. The aim of these centres will be to provide a focus for PA outreach, education and community-based activities. Currently, there is such a centre located in one of the communities in Parque Natural do Norte in Boa Vista (in Joao Galego), managed by NGOs; this provides a local office base, produce shop, interpretation materials, and is used by tourist guides. In Santo Ant?o, there is also a community centre inside the park under the management of the Camara, while an international NGO supported its development, with facilities including a restaurant, community room, etc. Inside the pilot site in Santo Ant?o, existing MAA buildings are being used by diverse local groups for various activities, so there is an opportunity to build on this in support of community engagement in PA management, sustainable livelihood development, empowerment of women, and educational and outreach activities.

Activities:

1. Establish a robust community engagement programme for developing biodiversity-friendly sustainable livelihoods with due regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women, social inclusion and climate resilience (led by an NGO or other subcontractor);

2. Implement Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (**Annex 8**) requirements, including:

a. ESMF process for the project

b. Assessment and management of Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) risks and impacts of agriculture (including livestock raising) and agroforestry, forest management, protected area tourism and wild caught fisheries

c. Assessment and management of livelihood risks and impacts of economic displacement due to loss or restriction of access to terrestrial and marine natural resources

d. Stakeholder consultation and participation in projects involving agriculture (including livestock raising) and agroforestry, forest management, protected area tourism and wild caught fisheries

e. Site visits for screening of proposed activities

f. Preparation of stand-alone site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), limited-scope Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated ESMP, Integrated Pest/Vector Management Plan (IP/VMPs) and Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) PMPs

g. Preparation and implementation of Process Framework (PF) (see Output narrative and Activity 10 above)

h. Field oversight of implementation of ESMPs, IP/VMPs and PMPs, and monitoring of PF

3. Conduct a participatory rural appraisal process with targeted local communities and other relevant stakeholders to collect gender-disaggregated information on local livelihoods, land tenure, land uses, seasonality of activities, and environmental challenges, confirm specific training and technical assistance needs, and confirm priorities for sustainable livelihood development subjects to be supported by the project;

4. Support participatory processes for the development of local landscape management plans for targeted areas under the management of local communities that are adjacent to the protected areas (see **Annex E**), to guide sustainable livelihood development that results in improvements in biodiversity management;

5. Support the implementation of the local landscape management plans by convening regular community meetings, reporting back on livelihood interventions, reflecting on progress and adjusting plans and assistance needs going forward through an adaptive management process;

6. Provide environmental awareness raising for local youth and adults, training in the identification and local uses of terrestrial plants and animals and marine life in support of conservation jobs and ecotourism guiding, and organization of community beach-cleaning activities with support from partner organizations (municipality, NGOs);

7. Provide training in the development of business proposals for sustainable livelihood initiatives, in basic project accounting, record-keeping and reporting; and technical and legal assistance and civil administration training for local associations? members to strengthen their functioning;

8. Facilitate the development of business plans for sustainable livelihood projects to ensure that they are appropriate and gender-responsive, able to provide adequate returns and financially sustainable;

9. Screen and monitor livelihood development activities for compliance with UNDP social and environmental safeguards (see SESP in Annex 4 and ESMF in Annex 8), and complete sensitization workshops on gender and safeguards for the PMU and executing partners in Year 1.

10. Establish an SOP on public health aspects of livelihood activities ? especially ecotourism practices, to ensure the health and wellbeing of rural communities that participate in group activities, and consider COVID-19 pandemic impacts on livelihood options including ecotourism when conducting feasibility assessments.

11. Provide subcontracted technical and financial support for specific sustainable livelihood interventions in response to proposals agreed by the targeted communities, including the following priorities:

a. Develop a local water resource management plan to protect water source areas and increase water supply and storage facilities to benefit agriculture, livestock (water troughs) and domestic supply and strengthen local climate resilience (BV and SA);

b. Identify conservation employment opportunities for youth and adults in collaboration with relevant government agencies, NGOs and business, and providing related training and enabling access to further education to strengthen their involvement (for example, in turtle nesting beach protection / co-management, seabird colony monitoring, invasive species monitoring and control, etc.) (BV and SA);

c. Installation of community plant nurseries, not only for the production of plants for agriculture farms but also for the production of endemic plants to be reintroduced in the protected areas (BV and SA);

d. Control the grazing of goats and cattle in ecologically sensitive areas, with delimitation of grazing areas, and monitoring the presence of animals; stalling the animals to reduce pressure on resources and species, including protected species (BV and SA);

e. Develop and implement a management plan for feral animals, especially donkeys and dogs, that are a source of conflict with farmers and have negative impacts on local vegetation and wildlife (BV and SA);

f. Support the restoration of native and endemic flora, and reinforce grazing areas? productivity through dispersal of seed balls using drone technology developed in Cabo Verde with support from the UNDP Accelerator Lab (BV and SA);

g. Promote the use of artisanal charcoal production units for exotic *Acacia* forest management and control of invasive Acacia trees and promote shared management and conservation of *Acacia* forest areas in Boa Vista preferably with private management as a means of generating income/self-employment for community members from exotic Acacia forest management and its progressive enrichment and gradual replacement with native tree vegetation (replicating experience of this approach from Maio island);

h. Improve community involvement in forestry area management, promote responsible and sustainable access to forest resources, and establish a forest fire emergency plan to protect both planted forest and native vegetation (SA);

i. Develop local tourism products / circuits that combine natural environmental attractions (some seasonal such as turtle nesting), viewpoints, and cultural interest through making use of the traditional knowledge of the local population; provide training for local tourism providers (eg tourist guides, homestay hosts, etc.); regulate visitor access and define entry zones in the PNNBV in order to balance local tourism development and environmental protection in line with existing ecotourism plans (BV);

j. Create additional signposted mountain trekking routes for tourists that provide local opportunities through trail management, guiding services and accommodation and subsistence; develop nature

tourism in line with existing ecotourism plans and regulate tourist guide activities and the number of visitors and define entry zones in the PNCRPT in order to balance local tourism development and environmental protection (SA);

k. Improve and diversify community income sources through strengthened production and marketing of local produce such as goats cheese, including the exhibit and sale of agriculture, livestock and handicraft products (eg through agro-cultural fairs) (BV and SA);

l. Through partnership with relevant NGO(s), provide support for development of a community-based monitoring scheme in Boa Vista, covering the three nautical mile zone around the island?s coastline, including provision of outboard motors, training in outboard repair, GPS and lifejackets for the safety of participating fishermen;

m. Provide capacity development support to the Boa Vista Fishermens? Association (eg enabling their engagement in conservation activities through a protocol that allows them to participate in monitoring campaigns for protected species on the high seas and in coastal areas; involvement in ecotourism activities; and training for women fishmongers and traders), as well as providing ice-making and on-board storage equipment to reduce plastic pollution from disposable ice containers;

n. Provide support for women?s empowerment through NGOs such as MORABI or OMCV (see Gender Action Plan, Annex 9) (BV and SA);

Provide technical and material assistance for the upgrading of existing facilities within the two pilot parks to provide centres for community engagement, education and livelihood development and information about the parks, including their institutional and management arrangements and business plans for financially sustainable operation.

Box 2. Proposed Principles and Outline for Community Landscape Management Plans

Principles

The plans must be:

- Developed by, and relevant to needs of the host community(ies)

- Gender and socially inclusive, and in line with UNDP Social & Environmental Standards

- Beneficial towards local biodiversity, climate resilience and local socio-economic development

- Positive contributions towards NBSAP, PEDS II and Municipal Sustainable Development Plans

Outline

Statement of vision and principles

Introduction:

Landscape boundaries (map including administrative and plan boundaries)

Key biodiversity values of the landscape (summary points)

Socio-economic and cultural importance of the landscape (summary points)

Purpose of the plan

Objectives, key strategies and intended outcomes (eg for water management, livestock management, agriculture, ecological restoration, ecotourism, community development)

Management responsibilities and procedures (eg landscape committee membership and meetings)

Budget and financial sources (Subprojects budgets; GEF support; other sources of finance through alignment with local and national plans and funds; partnerships with NGOs, private businesses, etc)

Monitoring and evaluation (key indicators for each strategy, periodic reviews)

Plan period and revision process

Subproject 1

- Title
- Objective
- Area
- Method
- Responsibilities and collaborators
- Timing and duration
- Intended results
- Key indicators
- Cost

Output 3.1.3 Integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources established in pilot islands, with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices

This Output aims to promote an island-level approach towards the planning and management of terrestrial, coastal and marine protected areas and the resolution of conflicts and overlaps between various sectoral plans and practices that influence natural resource management.

The policy of territorial planning and urban administration is based on the territorial management system, which is organized through a framework of coordinated interaction, in four areas:

- national level (national laws on territorial planning);
- regional level (EROT, the Regional Territorial Planning Scheme ordinance for an island) ;
- inter-municipal level (Island Plan- Santo Ant?o Plan);
- municipal level (Municipal Director Plan).

At the national level, it is implemented through the following framework:

- national spatial planning policy;
- sectoral plans (such as the Environment Plan);
- special plans (such as the National Protected Area Strategy).

At the local level:

- special plans (such as protected area management plans).

These instruments of territorial management need to link with the development programs and policies. The territorial management plans should harmonize the various public interests with territorial expression, considering economic and social development strategies, as well as sustainability and intra- and intergenerational solidarity in the occupation and use of the territory, ensuring quality of life and balanced socio-economic development and environmental protection for present and future generations.

In the case of Boa Vista, there is only one Municipality (Boa Vista Municipality) that coordinates the implementation of plans including the following territorial management instruments:

i. Regional Spatial Planning Scheme

ii. Municipal Master Plan

iii. Boa Vista Strategic Municipal Plan 2030

iv. Coastal Zone Planning Instrument

v. Planning Instruments for Integrated Tourism Development Zones

vi. Management Plan for the East of Boa Vista Protected Areas Complex (which includes the Parque Natural do Norte Boa Vista)

Santo Ant?o is the only island where joint planning between three Municipalities takes place ? they are now on the fourth development plan for the island, having a department for inter-municipal development since 1994. The plans are formulated through a consultation process across the island. There is an inter-municipal technical committee and an inter-municipal assembly (established in 1994). The committee develops plans, proposals, etc, and the assembly coordinates actions, plans, etc. In Santo Ant?o, there are the following instruments:

i. At the island level, there is a Regional Land Management Scheme

ii. At Municipal level there are three Municipal Master Plans

iii. There are two Management Plans for Protected Areas (PNCRPT and Parque Natural de Moro?os)

iv. Porto Novo Municipal Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017-2030

v. Ribeira Grande Municipal Strategic Plan 2030

vi. Paul Municipal Strategic Plan 2030

In addition to the National Spatial Planning Directive, Santo Ant?o is covered by a range of territorial management instruments that communicate with each other in a hierarchical manner.

All of these instruments are unanimous in consecrating a development strategy that respects the environment and the natural values ??of the island. All make reference to protected areas and aspire to development based on environmental preservation, which is conducive for introducing a co-management approach for protected areas. The challenge is to reduce conflicts arising from sectoral planning and practices that negatively impact biodiversity. For instance, to ensure that tourism development does not adversely impact turtle nesting behaviour due to habitat destruction and illuminating coastal areas, 4x4 recreation does not damage dune habitats, fishing practices reduce by-catch of protected species such as turtles and sharks, and that livestock grazing is managed and does not negatively impact crops or wild plant communities.

While capacity development for decentralized protected area management is addressed in Outputs 1.1.4 and 2.1.3, this Output seeks to strengthen the integration of planning at island level and to harmonize sectoral plans and practices that impact biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management.

Activities:

1. Establish an island level working group, supported by a natural resource management planning specialist and linked to the national level Output on the legal and policy framework for biodiversity governance to ensure national level issues are taken up through the project, including women's representatives/gender experts in its composition

2. Recompilation and systematization of territorial instruments applicable at island level and mapping the applicable standards in each territory, with the aim of strengthening coherence between them.

3. Analyze sector plans and practices to identify conflicts that affect natural resource management and biodiversity conservation

4. Consult with affected parties to confirm details and draw up options for the resolution of conflicts, for follow up with the relevant local and national authorities

5. Determine a permanent conflict resolution mechanism linked to island level planning that builds on existing practices

6. Prepare a book of guidelines for the application of the different territorial instruments for all stakeholders working in territorial management (public agents, police officers and other law enforcement staff, NGOs, etc.) covering rules of coordination between stakeholders, rules of effective application, conflict resolution mechanism, and guarantee of people's rights (right to information and participation).

7. Technical support for the elaboration of a municipal regulation on the coordination of territorial instruments (in the case of the island of Boa Vista) and Intermunicipal Agreement (in the case of Santo Ant?o) on the coordination, harmonization of interests and coherence of spatial planning instruments.

Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management

GEF project grant requested US$ 502,827; Co-financing US$ 2,693,133; Total Cost US$ 3,195,960

Outcome 4.1: Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas

Output 4.1.1 Capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels

This Project addresses challenges identified in the areas of biodiversity governance and financing and, in doing so, will work at national, local and community levels. It focuses on strengthening national strategies and policies, as well as their implementation in two pilot islands/protected areas, where proactive, strategic, and integrated island planning and development will be piloted, as well as community-inclusive collaboration in PA planning and management. As such, the gender mainstreaming strategy (see **Annex 9**, Gender Analysis and Action Plan) will target these different levels and focus on: first, an institutional and policy approach at national level, dedicated to the overall Protected Area framework for biodiversity conservation; and secondly, guidance for gender-sensitive implementation of policy for biodiversity governance in the two pilot islands/PAs.

While the Gender Action Plan is cross-cutting throughout the breadth of the project, this Output will support the capacity development required to implement the action plan. As such, it will support the **Capacity building strategy** for DNA, MAA Delegations and Municipalities, to clarify the linkages between gender issues and conservation in protected areas and provide skills and tools for gender-sensitive implementation of the management of protected areas for biodiversity conservation. Capacity building will include the following activities.

Activities:

1. Coordination of gender mainstreaming: clarify responsibilities for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation at all levels - national, island, PA and ensure that all different PA governance modalities include gender capacities. Establish a network of staff with gender responsibilities, focal points or other (building on existing efforts), and ensure regular meetings.

2. Training: practical training of the Gender Focal Points and GFP Alternates, and other staff in areas relevant to their work, to be followed by its application (training aligned to specific project tasks). This will include training in: (1) gender sensitive legislation[19], (2) conducting gender analysis in PAs, (3) mainstreaming gender in PAs for biodiversity conservation (differentiated concerns of men and women related to biodiversity and consequences for policy and service design), (4) gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation, (5) gender equality in financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

3. Data and information sharing: compile gender briefings, conduct gender analysis of relevant data as it becomes available (ex. census data, poverty gender profile, food and nutritional security, etc.), share relevant experiences on gender in PAs for biodiversity conservation, compile and share relevant gender approaches and tools, collect annual monitoring data related to implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

4. Tool development: develop easy to use tools for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation as needed (e.g. checklists, guidelines, etc.) and building on existing efforts, support the use of the tools already in use at the MMA (gender tools of the M&E system of the MAA).

5. Partnerships: establish partnerships with women?s NGOs and the National Gender Institute (ICIEG) (briefing on the Project, invitation to training events, participation in consultations, etc.)

Outcome 4.2: Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols

Output 4.2.1 Provide capacity development and implementation support for a biodiversity monitoring programme framework in collaboration with national universities, including data storage and reporting outputs

This project will build on work conducted by the GEF5 BIOTUR project, under which a monitoring platform is being developed, for which DNA is responsible, and INIDA, universities and NGOs will provide support for validating the data. At the local level, the MAA Delegations will have access and provide linkage to local partners. BIOTUR has also achieved some very detailed results on species monitoring, essentially establishing a baseline for a number of marine and terrestrial species (although the data do not yet show clear trends, which can only be expected over longer timeframes). In addition, the GEF6 Marine Resources Project aims to develop scientifically rigorous marine resource and biodiversity monitoring emplaced with MEM, DNA, MPA managers with participation from NGOs and academia on the basis of agreed protocols and selected sample points responding to project indicators. Therefore, the current project aims to play a consolidating role that coordinates and systematizes the baseline monitoring efforts, with additional focus on improving monitoring of terrestrial species to address gaps in coverage.

The project will assist with further developing the institutionalization of the biodiversity monitoring programme framework that connects DNA with a network of universities and institutes (such as UniCV, UTA, INIDA, INDP) in order to provide the scientific capacity to undertake the monitoring of diverse organisms, the management and statistical analysis of data, and to provide links with related research programmes and access to research grants. This network would link to DNA requirements in the form of a monitoring programme framework and also allow moderated NGO (such as Biosfera, BIOS CV, Terra e Mar) and citizen science inputs.

The project will support a participatory process that will determine biodiversity indicators linked to the NBSAP and other national biodiversity conservation and sustainable use plans, and engage stakeholders in the monitoring process, possibly involving a ?citizen science? approach that draws on the systematic gathering of observations made by island inhabitants, fishermen, tourist guides, etc.

This Output will also assist DNA to meet the reporting requirements of CBD, linked to the development of this comprehensive biodiversity monitoring programme that will generate validated information on the status, trends and threats to biodiversity, the implementation of the national plan for management of the PA network (Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.1), and knowledge management (Output 4.2.3). Reporting to CBD should also take account of existing gender mainstreaming within DNA, as well as efforts to integrate gender mainstreaming into PA system management under this project (Output 4.1.1). While much of the required information will be sourced from DNA itself, many other government agencies, institutes, universities and NGOs are also involved in the conservation and study of Cabo Verde?s biodiversity, therefore a collaborative approach that takes account of diversified sources of information is necessary to provide comprehensive reporting. This work should support the systematization of biodiversity data (eg endemic species, threatened species, invasive alien species, classified habitats and ecosystems) and identification of institutional responsibilities for production of primary and secondary data to support planning and indicators for the PA network and biodiversity conservation nationally.

The project will work towards the use of innovative technologies and ideas for community engagement, better management of protected areas, greater scope in monitoring and inspection of protected areas, as well as promoting sustainable use and knowledge of protected areas. It will support innovation through the use of drones for various biodiversity monitoring and management purposes ? with the emphasis on implementation of tested technologies rather than research and development. These may include:

? Protected area surveillance ? for patrolling, field monitoring, aerial photography, surveillance of vegetation including forest and indigenous plant communities; this technique could be very useful on Santo Ant?o island due to its steep and rugged topography;

? Ecological monitoring and enforcement patrolling of turtle beaches, seabird colonies, and other high value species.

Activities:

1. Convene a meeting involving DNA, other government agencies, research institutes, NGOs, related projects and individual experts involved in biodiversity monitoring in order to obtain a comprehensive overview of current efforts, and obtain stakeholder inputs on the technical and organizational needs for design of the biodiversity monitoring programme framework under DNA?s leadership;

2. Establish a Task Force to lead the development of the biodiversity monitoring programme framework including representatives from key related organizations and projects;

3. Determine the objectives, scope and main principles of the monitoring programme framework and ensure it is integrated with the National Masterplan for PA network management;

4. Determine the organizational basis for the monitoring programme framework, including the roles and responsibilities of participating organizations, etc.

5. Determine the technical basis for the monitoring programme framework, including methodologies, harmonization of data, data management arrangements, protocol for information sharing, analysis and reporting requirements to support national and MEA reporting (including reporting to CBD);

6. Review current reporting procedures and clarify any new reporting requirements of the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and other CBD reporting needs, as well as uploading relevant PA data to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

7. Streamline CBD reporting needs into DNA national reporting processes, including the proposed new national plan for management of the PA network (Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.1), the proposed new biodiversity monitoring programme framework (this Output), knowledge management (Output 4.2.3) and gender mainstreaming (Output 4.1.1);

8. Establish a collaborative system for obtaining inputs from other organizations in relation to their mandates, fields of competence and activities in relation to specific reporting requirements, linked to the annual national conventions (Output 2.1.2) that provide the opportunity for stakeholders to present and discuss results.

9. Support initial monitoring activities within the monitoring programme framework for the two project pilot areas in Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o islands;

10. Conduct innovative use of drones for biodiversity monitoring at scale for specific objectives, such as:

- Aerial surveillance and mapping of habitats inside protected areas;
- Monitoring the spread of invasive plant species such as *Acacia*
- Monitoring and protection of turtle nesting beaches
- Monitoring and mapping of wild fires

Output 4.2.2 The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism

The project builds on the learning from previous GEF-financed projects in Cabo Verde and elsewhere, with a focus on biodiversity governance and sustainable financing, as well as the updating and implementation of key national strategies and plans for biodiversity conservation. The project will learn from and exchange information with relevant ongoing initiatives, including other SIDS supported by UNDP-GEF projects in Africa and other regions, facilitated by UNDP?s regional advisors and global networks and platforms such as UNDP?s SIDS Data Platform[20], Panorama[21] and Exposure[22]. It will also build on and exchange knowledge with UNDP?s global programme on biodiversity finance (BIOFIN) and UNDP?s Sustainable Finance Hub[23], including participation in the proposed UNDP/GEF-8 project rolling out a global biodiversity finance programme.

The GEF5 BIOTUR project has developed a protocol for creating a new platform for biodiversity monitoring data; consequently, this project will build on this baseline work, with emphasis on reviewing and improving the platform and supporting its functioning. The national biodiversity clearing house mechanism (CHM) will be a website with both public and protected access sections, developed in line with CBD guidance and drawing on experience from other CBD parties. This will be developed in collaboration with the GEF6 Marine Resources project, which plans to develop a website for knowledge management on marine biodiversity, therefore this project will focus on developing terrestrial biodiversity aspects within a common framework and ensuring that the CHM consolidates the inputs and information from these GEF projects and other organizations.

The project will also help to develop other learning and knowledge management products, with the aim of ensuring that results, experiences and lessons learned during project implementation are shared nationally and globally, in the form of technical reports, website articles, conference papers, presentations and case studies on specific technical themes such as collaborative management partnerships for PAs, decentralized island level planning for PA management, village landscape planning for PA buffer zones, integrated PA system management systems, gender mainstreaming in PA management, sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation, etc. These will be shared during the

series of national conferences on protected areas (Output 2.1.2). It will also strengthen national participation in global and regional networks on various aspects of biodiversity conservation.

Activities:

1. Establish a working group led by DNA and involving key stakeholders and technical experts;

2. Confirm the objectives, principles and scope of the CHM, review the current status of inputs on CHM development from the GEF-5 BIOTUR project and GEF-6 Marine Resources project and confirm the requirements for consolidation of the CHM from the current project;

3. Develop and support an implementation plan for the CHM, including technical and organizational requirements for information management including support for national planning and reporting (eg PEDS II), and reporting to biodiversity-related MEAs such as CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention and WHC.

4. Develop learning and knowledge management products, in the form of technical reports, website articles, conference papers, presentations and case studies on specific technical themes (see above). These will support the programmes of the series of national conferences on protected areas.

5. Strengthen national participation in global and regional networks for biodiversity conservation and finance including communities of practice, south-south learning events, and joint initiatives.

Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

GEF project grant requested US$ 165,938; Co-financing US$1,235,000; Total Cost US$1,400,938

Outcome 5.1: Project Monitoring & Evaluation implementation meets UNDP Standards

Output 5.1: Project M&E plan fully implemented

The project will implement an M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, and integrates gender, social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results.

Indicative activities:

5.1.1 Convene project inception workshop within the first 60 days of the project to review, update and elaborate project plans and management arrangements. As part of this process, update and re-assess relevant project information and PPG assessments in light of COVID-19 impacts and confirm feasibility and alignment to government recovery strategies and international guidance and best practices on building resilience at the local level.

5.1.2 Annual work plan preparation and monitoring of indicators in the project results framework for adaptive management including annual lesson learning sessions among project stakeholders and reflection meetings to incorporate lessons learned into workplans.

5.1.3 Complete annual PIR review of work plan implementation for adaptive management of project activities.

5.1.4 Respond to any additional reporting requirements from Government, the GEF or UNDP.

5.1.5 Hold at least two Project Steering Committee meetings per year

5.1.6 Conduct surveys as necessary to collate data to update results framework indicators annually, and at mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5), including surveys on estimation of direct beneficiaries (e.g., population engaged in project-supported conservation jobs, sustainable livelihood activities, training courses, etc.).

5.1.7 Conduct METT assessments for the two pilot PAs at mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5) (see **Annex 11**).

5.1.8 Conduct independent Mid-term Review of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in Year 3 in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate recommendations of MTR into revised project plans (management response) following PSC's approval.

5.1.9 Develop a participatory Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan as soon as the MTR is completed and prior to the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.10 Compile a Project Completion Report to compile project results and lessons learned in Year 5, to inform the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.11 Conduct an independent Terminal Evaluation of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in line with UNDP/GEF requirements within 6 months of project operational closure.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

According to the GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions[24] this project is aligned with the *Biodiversity Focal Area, Objective 2: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species, Programme 7: Improving financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate*.

The project will contribute directly towards the financial sustainability of the national PA system as reflected by Outcome 1.2 : Sustainable financing and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors. This will be accomplished through developing a financing strategy and action plan, the drafting of legal, regulatory and financial documents and, the implementation of specific financing solutions. Collectively, these actions will contribute towards the diversified, sustainable financing of the protected areas system, a 50% increase in the overall level of financing, and improved financial resilience against external shocks such as have been experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. These finance solutions will consider a range of tools, including a) Reform of existing taxes and fees; b) Reform the functioning of existing funds; c) Creation of a carbon tax; d) Incentivization of private sector investments in conservation; e) Tourism concessions or other fees in PAs; f) Debt for nature swaps.

The main project thrust is on strengthening biodiversity governance which will contribute to more effective management of the protected area system overall, as well as individual protected areas. This will be accomplished through Outcome 1.1, which aims to enable effective biodiversity conservation management through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements; Outcome 2.1, reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation for the national PA network; Outcome 3.1 Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits ? including the development and implementation of co-management agreements for two pilot PAs, and strengthening stakeholder participation in PA management nationally; and Outcome 4.2, Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols ? through which the monitoring framework for biodiversity will be established and information sharing and collaboration developed with stakeholders in knowledge management.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing;

The project baseline and GEF Alternative Strategy outlined in the child Project Concept Note have been elaborated and updated in the UNDP Project Document (see *Section III Strategy* and *Section IV Results and Partnerships)*. These remain aligned with the original Concept Note, with the full design described in the relevant sections of this CEO ER document. The Incremental reasoning for the project design is summarized in the table below. The Theory of Change narrative above further elaborates on the incremental reasoning.

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[1] See IUCN WCPA Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pag-021.pdf
[2] Note ? this Output will provide basic competency training for PA management, while training in the specific new rules and procedures under the proposed new plan for national PA network management will be provided under Output 2.1.2.
[3] See: https://www.wcpacapacity.com/professionalization ; https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/PATRS-002.pdf
[4] https://uta.cv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=40&Itemid=112
[5] https://sdgintegration.undp.org/INFF
[6] https://sdgintegration.undp.org/DFA
[7] Draft Activity Report on Blu-X Sustainable Financing Project to UNDP, July 2022; project 00128842 INTEGRATED NATIONAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK and 00126408 INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE FINANCE PROJECT
[8] The analysis of national fiscal instruments, subsidies, sector budgets and plans will also link with the GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Financing Programme that Cabo Verde will participate in.
[9] https://sdgfinance.undp.org/
[10] https://tnfd.global/
[11] For example, see: https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/closing-gap-between-strategic-and-operational-planning-protected-areas
[12] https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame?tab=METT
[13] METT-4 is being used in the UNDP/GEF-7 Global Wildlife Program project ? Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and to enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia? PIMS 6458.
[14] https://www.africanparks.org/government-partners
[15] http://www.africanatureinvestors.org/our-projects/
[16] This approach was hugely successful in building capacity and support for PA system development in Mongolia, through GEF project 3820: Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN). See: https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3820
[17] https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6105
[18] https://www.municipiodaboavista.com/boavista-capoverde/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Espa%C3%A7os-protegidos-da-Boa-Vista.pdf
[19] See: https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2021-11/gender-responsive-law-making
[20] https://data.undp.org/sids/portfolio
[21] https://panorama.solutions/en/organisation/united-nations-development-programme-undp
[22] https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/

[23] https://sdgfinance.undp.org/
[24]Global Environment Facility (GEF) (2018). GEF-7 REPLENISHMENT PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS. Fourth Meeting for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund April 25, 2018 Stockholm, Sweden. GEF/R.7/19 April 2, 2018.

Baseline practices	GEF Alternative Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Project impacts
Component 1: Strengthened national and local governance and financing for effective biodiversity conservation		

Baseline practices	GEF Alternative Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Project impacts
The national policy and legal framework for biodiversity conservation is well developed, including membership of most relevant MEAs (see **Annex 20**). However, this has yet to fully incorporate stakeholder participation in biodiversity governance, or embody the full range of governance scenarios for a mature protected area system. Biodiversity finance remains a critical gap for enabling effective governance, with current limited government budgets supported by ODA to a significant degree while there is very little private sector contribution. As a result policies and plans are not matched by operational action on the ground and biodiversity loss continues. Cabo Verde is in a potentially strong position to deliver on such private sector inputs as it has recently completed the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and Development Finance Assessment (DFA) processes, and the national stock exchange (Bolsa de Valores) has established a new investment platform (Blu-X) that aims to position it as a trans-Atlantic international investment hub with a focus on developing the blue economy.	The project will strengthen national and local governance for effective biodiversity through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements, including a new national plan for management of the protected area network, an enhanced legal and regulatory framework for biodiversity governance and natural resource management, participatory revision and implementation support for the NBSAP 2014-2030, and capacity development of DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs to support effective, decentralized biodiversity governance. It will prepare a sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity including a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms, operationalize selected finance solutions, and establish a tracking and impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria. This approach will build on, and coordinate with, current initiatives such as GEF-5 BIO-TUR and the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project and proposed initiatives such as UNDP/GEF-7 PIMS 6528 Supporting Sustainable Inclusive Blue Economy Transformation in AIO SIDS, and the UNDP/GEF-8 PIMS 6371 Global Biodiversity Finance Programme.	Updated and progressive biodiversity policy and legislative framework in line with global best practices, including a new Biodiversity and Natural Resources Policies Law, revised NBSAP and new plan for PA network management. Introduction of diversified PA governance categories for the national PA network. At least a 50% increase in financing for biodiversity management achieved through systematic planning and at least three new financing solutions. These measures will enable improved biodiversity conservation outside PAs, improved management effectiveness of the PA network, and increased and diversified financing that strengthens the resilience of biodiversity governance.
Component 2: Management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network		

Baseline practices	GEF Alternative Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Project impacts
Cabo Verde has an established PA network consisting of 47 sites covering 49,897 ha of terrestrial and 87,358 ha of marine habitats. However, management effectiveness is highly variable between sites, with continuing biodiversity loss as a result. This inconsistency is reflected in diverse PA management plans, and mismatches between PA management plans and actual implementation on the ground due to lack of consistent operational plans, annual workplans, budget and human resources to support real needs. There is no monitoring and evaluation system to assess management effectiveness of the PA network, and inadequate dedicated national coordination and technical support. The leadership of MAA and DNA recognize that the national PA network lacks a systemic management framework that allows standardized planning, management, reporting and monitoring evaluation.	The project will develop and operationalize reformed PA network management procedures that consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework, implement a national stakeholder engagement strategy and establish national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs, and strengthen staff capacity for introduction of the reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance. Collectively, these will establish reformed national PA network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation.	The reformed PA network management procedures will contribute towards improved overall PA management effectiveness at system level. Enhanced stakeholder engagement will broaden the constituency of support for biodiversity conservation and increase recognition of the value of biodiversity. Collectively, these measures will contribute towards more effective conservation practices, benefiting Cabo Verde?s globally significant species and ecosystems.
Component 3: Promoting community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing		

Baseline practices	GEF Alternative Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Project impacts
The current legal and institutional framework focuses on the role of the State in managing natural resources, with the consequence that PA network governance is centralized, with little opportunity for the involvement of local government outside the MAA Delegations, or for the engagement of stakeholders including local communities, the private sector and NGOs. The Protected Areas Law does not provide for regulated community or private sector access for sustainable use of natural resources within PAs, while there is also a dearth of local-level capacity for sustainable livelihood and enterprise development linked to biodiversity. More generally, there is a need to improve dialogue and collaboration on conservation issues between stakeholders at local and national levels, and between NGOs and government, in the absence of formalized spaces and mechanisms to achieve such communication.	The project will develop and implement PA co-management plans and agreements at one terrestrial pilot site and one marine PA pilot site, the *Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre* on Santo Ant?o island and *Parque Natural do Norte* on Boa Vista island respectively. At the same sites, it will implement community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans including the private sector, which will support co-management and the sustainable use of areas adjacent to the parks under landscape management plans. It will also establish integrated island management of PAs and natural resources for Santo Ant?o and Boa Vista islands through harmonization of sectoral plans and practices.	Demonstrated co-management of the two pilot sites will inform national policy and practices, facilitating national upscaling with the likely outcome that land use conflicts and external pressures on PAs are reduced, and local communities and businesses become more concerned and engaged in conservation activities. Project support for sustainable livelihoods at the same sites will inform wider adoption of conservation-compatible land uses and strengthen the uptake of PA co-management approaches. An estimated 26,534 men, 23,214 women will be direct project beneficiaries.
Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management		

Baseline practices	GEF Alternative Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Project impacts
In terms of policy, planning and budgeting, gender mainstreaming has been adopted as national strategy and coexists with gender specific policies. The country has recently approved its 5th National Gender Equality Plan (PNIG 2021-2025), which dedicates a strategic objective to strengthening women?s economic autonomy. However, although gender equality is well integrated in several sectoral policies and to a fair extent in key policy frameworks for agriculture, this is not the case with environmental policies, and PA management in particular. While there are some effective species monitoring efforts in progress by both government and NGOs, there is no systematic national monitoring and evaluation plan or programme for protected area management effectiveness, which hinders the overall management and development of the network. Within DNA, there is a need to reinforce national capacity for the coordination, management, analysis and sharing of information from PA, habitat and species monitoring programmes, and no operational national biodiversity clearing house mechanism. There is a lack of systematization of the information produced in the context of biodiversity monitoring, and lack of an information management system.	The project will provide capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels to increase capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas. The project will also provide capacity development and implementation support for a biodiversity monitoring programme in collaboration with local universities, including data storage and reporting outputs, and develop the national biodiversity knowledge repository, apply a national protocol for knowledge products and strengthen information exchange through a biodiversity clearing house mechanism.	Increased capacity for gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women will strengthen their participation in conservation-related activities and in benefiting from and advocating for biodiversity. The systematic biodiversity monitoring framework will provide increased cumulative benefits from a partnership approach, and provide data that support evidence-based conservation practices. Improved knowledge management and information sharing will strengthen overall biodiversity governance by ensuring that it is science-based, well-informed and takes account of a wide variety of sources and experiences.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF);

The project?s approach of consolidating the gains of previous GEF investments together with other baseline contributions in strengthening overall governance of biodiversity conservation and removing systemic barriers at the national level will benefit the overall effectiveness of the national PA system as well as improved management of biodiversity outside the PA system and species conservation. The stronger stakeholder engagement at all levels and increased finance will also contribute towards more effective conservation practices. Consequently, this is expected to result in cumulative gains for biodiversity conservation at the national level (see Environmental Problem Section above for a

summary of Cabo Verde?s global biodiversity values), which specific global environmental benefits only partially illustrate.

The GEF Core Indicators target benefits in the form of enhanced management (especially through demonstration of co-management) of the pilot terrestrial and marine protected areas totaling 11,020 and 13,117 hectares respectively, as well as improved management for biodiversity over 6,956 ha of landscapes and 36,000 ha of marine habitats outside the protected area estate (see the GEF Core Indicators Worksheet in **Annex F**). The improved management of the two PAs and their terrestrial buffer zones will result in mitigation of an estimated 707,336 tCO_2e of GHG emissions. The pilot sites include a wide range of animal and plant species that are globally threatened or endemic to Cabo Verde (see the **Table** below, and Prodoc **Annex 17** for PA land/seascape profiles). The Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre, Santo Ant?o hosts the area with the highest concentration of endemic plants in Cabo Verde, comprising 36 species, while the PN do Norte on Boavista island includes important nesting beaches for loggerhead turtles (EN), coral reefs and sharks. An estimated 26,534 men, 23,214 women for a total of 49,748 people will be project beneficiaries, mainly on the islands of Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o.

Key biodiversity characteristics of the project pilot sites

	Parque Natural do Norte, Boavista	**Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Paul e Torre, Santo Ant?o**
Area	8,928.7 ha of terrestrial habitats and 13,117 ha of marine habitats	2,091.5 ha of terrestrial habitats
Coordinates	Latitude: 15? 55' 16,4" e 16? 16' 14,1"N Longitude: 22? 37' 29,3" e 22? 48' 48,8"W	Latitude: 17? 5' 42" e 17? 8' 18,7" N Longitude: 25? 1' 21,9" e 25? 5' 20" W
Status and date of gazettement	Parque Natural, established 24 February 2003	Parque Natural, established 24 February 2003
Ecological characterization	The park occupies the NE quadrant of Boa Vista?s coastal zone, featuring remote arid terrestrial areas, diverse coastal habitats including turtle nesting beaches, coral reefs, rocky shoals, small islets used by breeding seabirds and inshore waters out to three nautical miles from the coastline important for their rich marine life.	The park is on the tentative list of WHC natural and cultural sites; its mountainous natural and cultural landscape ranges from 400 to 1585masl with sheer rocky faces, indigenous vegetation on steep slopes, terraced slopes of crops, and introduced pine forest on ridges and upper slopes. The marked difference in humidity of North (humid) and South (dry) sides of the range strongly influences vegetation communities and agriculture.

Globally significant biodiversity	Globally threatened species include: Loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* (VU) ? major breeding area; Green turtle *Chelonia myda* (EN); Hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* (CR); Atlantic Nurse Shark *Ginglymostoma cirratum* (VU) ? nursery area; Cetaceans including North Atlantic Humpbacked Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae;* Of the 47 endemic species of Conus recorded in Cabo Verde, c.50% occur in Boa Vista?s waters; some six species of breeding seabirds on islands within the park, including the endemic Cape Verde Shearwater *Calonectris edwardsii* NT and Cape Verde Storm-petrel *Hydrobates jabejabe;* Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus* (EN); Cape Verde Island date palm *Phoenix atlantica* (EN, endemic).	Largest center of diversity of endemic plant species in the Cabo Verde Archipelago, supporting some 36 endemic plant species. Two reptile subspecies endemic to Santo Ant?o: Santo Ant?o skink *Chioninia fogoensis* ssp *antoensi*s, and Cape Verde Wall Gecko *Tarentola caboverdiana ssp. Caboverdiana*. Endemic bird taxa include: Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus ssp. neglectus*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus ssp. madens*, Cape Verde Sparrow *Passer iagoensis*, Alexander?s Swift *Apus alexandri*, Cape Verde Kite *Milvus milvus fasciicauda*, Cape Verde Buzzard *Buteo bannermani*, Boyd?s Shearwater *Puffinus boydi*, Cape Verde Shearwater *Calonectris edwardsii* (NT), Cape Verde Petrel *Pterodroma feae* (NT) and Cape Verde Barn Owl *Tyto detorta.*

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The project seeks to facilitate innovative sustainable finance mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation, which is currently dependent on inadequate government budgets and short to medium-term donor funding. The project?s systematic analysis of biodiversity finance challenges and solutions through a participatory process leading to a national biodiversity finance strategy and action plan will be a new approach for Cabo Verde, building on the UNDP-supported INNF and DFA processes and connecting with new regional and global UNDP/GEF initiatives on biodiversity finance. Secondly, the project will support selected biodiversity finance solutions from a ?toolbox? of options identified in the strategy, which will consider innovative mechanisms such as adapting existing finance streams to increase funds for biodiversity, creation of a new carbon tax, and incentives for private sector investment through Cabo Verde?s emerging Blu-X investment platform, such as blue, green or sustainable development bonds ? in line with the country?s ambition to develop its blue economy. Cabo Verde will also be a perfect laboratory to test and demonstrate the impact of such financial streams on the environment, thus setting the stage for innovative forms of impact measurement of sustainable finance based on objective, scientific criteria and observations derived from PAs that could be applied through scaling up to other SIDS. The ?debt for nature swap? approach currently being explored by the Ministry of Finance is a possible additional innovation ? if feasible - towards securing sustainable sources of funding for biodiversity conservation.

Secondly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment supports the reform of the national protected area network in order to develop a more coherent and integrated management system that will enhance overall management effectiveness and conservation impacts. Thus the project will support the development and roll-out of a new, innovative management system that embodies progressive

conservation concepts including multiple categories of PA governance, collaborative management of PAs that allows a more decentralized approach to PA network management, the engagement of civil society and the private sector, and gender mainstreaming in PA management. The new system will integrate management planning, operational planning, budgeting, reporting and monitoring and evaluation, making use of appropriate IT ? noting that digitalization can be a key enabler for greater sustainability and more cost-effective conservation management. Particular emphasis will be given to the piloting of two co-management agreements for one terrestrial and one marine protected area as a form of introducing a more local and participatory approach to natural resource governance, for subsequent replication in other protected areas in the country.

Thirdly, the project will develop a national biodiversity monitoring framework including partnership between government, universities, institutes and NGOs, providing increased potential for linkage with scientific research programmes, expert resources for data management and analysis, and the sharing of data from ongoing field research programmes., there is also a great opportunity to promote new technologies applied to the area of biodiversity conservation. Building on UNDP Accelerator Lab pilot initiatives and NGO experience, the project will support drone usage for conservation objectives that may include control and inspection, ecological monitoring, assessment of ecosystems, monitoring sea turtles and seabird colonies, forests and agriculture; especially in areas of difficult access or with limited human and financial resources.

Sustainability

The leadership of the MAA and DNA have been strongly involved throughout project development and the design responds strongly to the needs that have been expressed by them and diverse other stakeholders that were systematically consulted (see **Annex 26**), and that will continue to be involved during project implementation according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**). The project invests in substantial capacity development for DNA, the MAA Delegations and Municipalities who will lead a more decentralized approach to biodiversity governance, which will be supported by continued in-country training on protected area management informed by international best practices. At the national level, the DNA?s capacity to coordinate and support the national PA network will be enhanced, and through decentralization, partnerships with the Municipalities and civil society will be strengthened at the local level, providing greatly increased local support for biodiversity conservation enabled by the demonstrated co-management approaches at the two pilot sites. Project support for harmonized planning at island level will also strengthen the engagement of the Municipalities and sector agencies in biodiversity conservation.

In terms of financial sustainability, the project?s systematic approach towards analysing current financial sources for biodiversity governance, and identifying key biodiversity finance solutions in a national strategy and action plan led by the MAA/DNA will provide a solid foundation for releasing new financial streams to increase the currently inadequate level of resources. At least three identified finance solutions will be supported through to operational stage by the project to ensure actual change in available resources. Secondly, the project will yield direct benefits to local communities, NGOs/CSOs and the private sector, in the target islands, by strengthening their capacity and improving the sustainability of livelihood (fisheries, tourism, agriculture, biodiversity conservation and management), which will further contribute to the sustainability of project impacts. These benefits will link with the co-management demonstrations in order strengthen local support for conservation.

The project will draw on lessons learned, and tools developed in past and current projects to assist in the further strengthening of Cabo Verde?s Biodiversity governance through collaborative partnerships, national protected area network conferences on specific themes, and online information sharing through the biodiversity clearing house mechanism and other products. By focusing on biodiversity governance, the project will have few directly attributable global environmental benefits, but it will substantially contribute towards an overall more effective national protected area system, much improved biodiversity monitoring and information sharing, and increased stakeholder engagement at all levels. These will have long-term, far-reaching implications for the conservation of Cabo Verde?s rich biodiversity.

Potential for Scaling Up

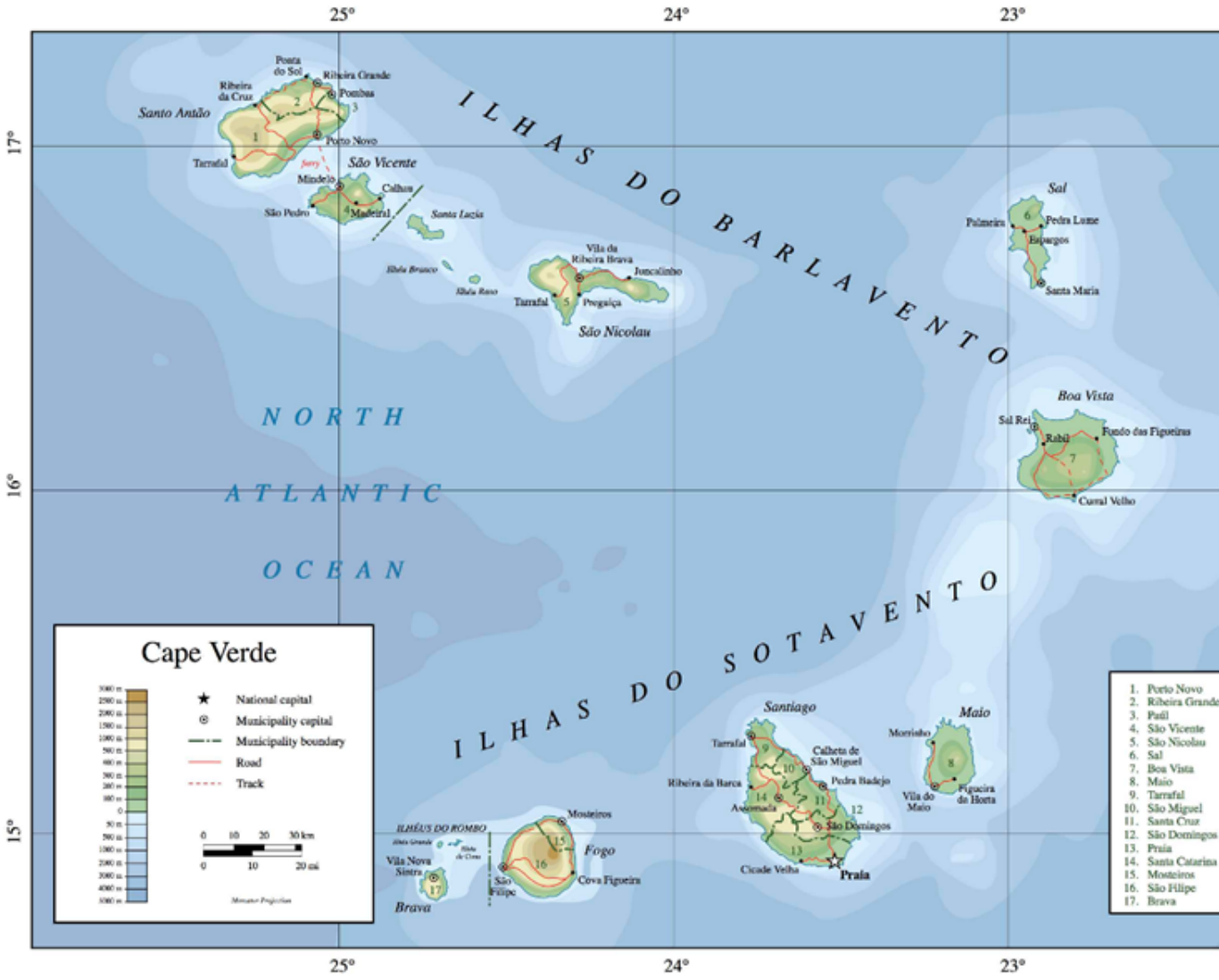
The entire design of the project is aimed at enhancing the scalability of all biodiversity conservation efforts in the country. While earlier UNDP/GEF national projects focused more on the individual protected area scale, this project focuses on biodiversity governance and sustainable finance at the national scale. An updated and improved policy and legislative framework will benefit the whole country, as will sustainable finance mechanisms that include the incentivization of private sector investments such as blue and green bonds. If feasible, the negotiation of a debt-for-nature swap, building on research work currently underway by the Ministry of Finance, will benefit the whole country by reducing its debt burden, thereby also freeing resources for environmental conservation. The mechanisms of sustainable finance will also be replicable in other SIDS in Africa and globally. At the local level, the pilot interventions are designed to be subsequently scaled up as they prove to be successful. This is especially the case for the two co-management agreements for terrestrial and marine protected areas that will be developed and implemented under this project, for subsequent upscaling to other suitable protected areas in the country. Although not all of the country?s PAs will be suitable for co-management (e.g. some are local monuments), the principle of co-management and community participation are clearly scalable and will find wide application in the country based on the learning and demonstration of benefits from this project. In addition to this and through the involvement of NGOs, CBOs and the private sector, it will be possible that project initiatives are implemented outside of the project scope as these entities are involved and engaged in broader strategy and action plan formulation.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

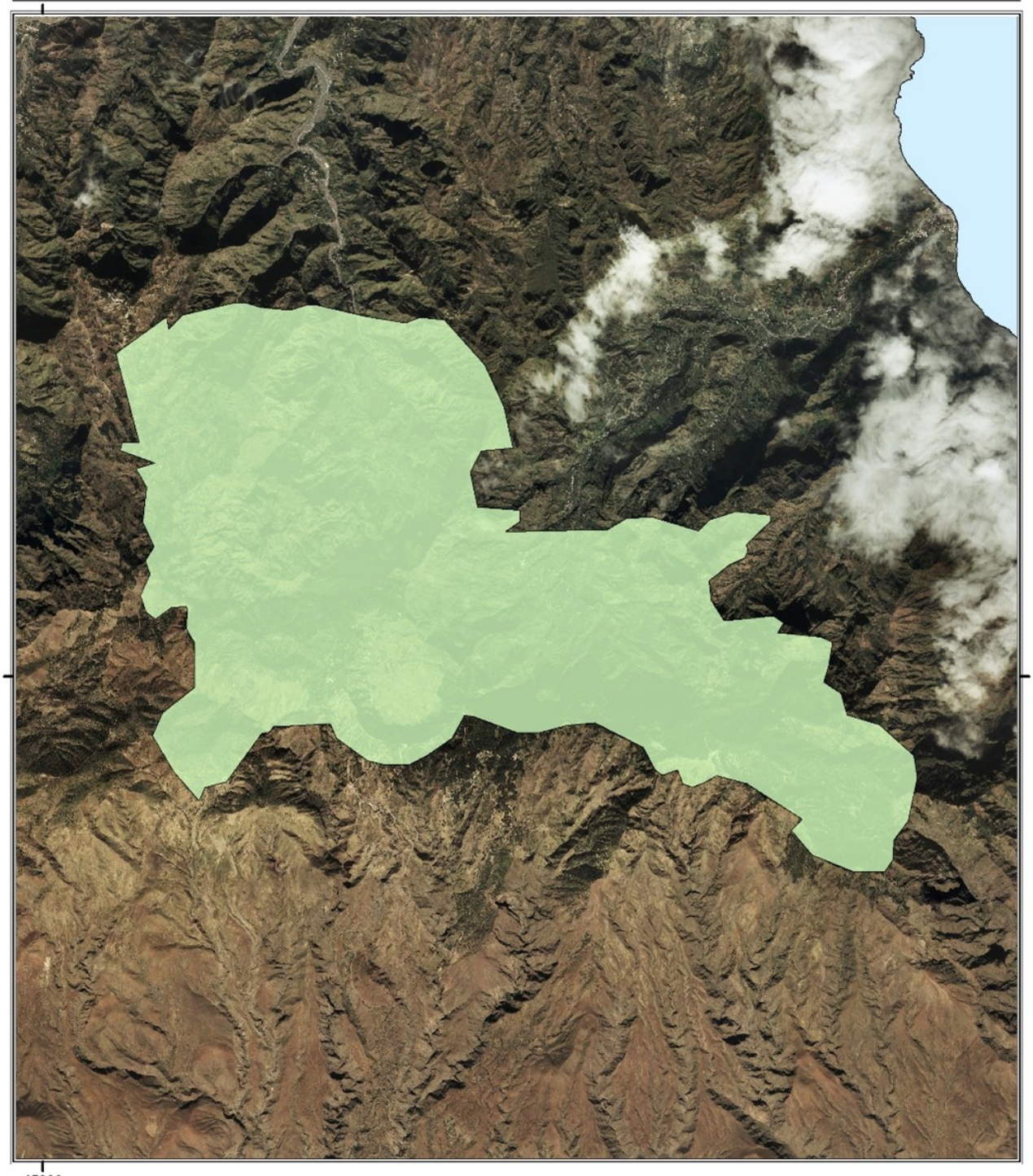
1. Map of Cabo Verde

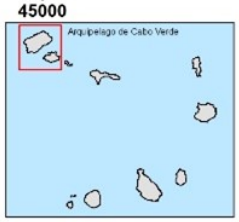


Map Disclaimer: Throughout this document, the designations of the geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

2. Pilot Site of Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paul e Torre, Santo Ant?o island

Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre





Legenda:

- Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre
- Limite da Ilha

N

INFORMAÇÕES TÉCNICAS

Sistema de Referencia: ITRF 96

Projeção: Cónica Secante de Lambert

Elipsoide: Word Geodetic System 1984

Fonte: DNA - Direção Nacional do Ambiente

Elaborado pela Equipa Técnica do INGT e DNA, Março de 2021

Escala:

Source: DNA

3. Pilot Site of Parque Natural do Norte, Boa Vista island

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

I. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process. During the **project development (PPG) phase**, the focus was primarily on introducing the project to key stakeholders, identifying other important stakeholders, and gathering information and opinions from stakeholders (as already described). As the project is initiated, the engagement of stakeholders becomes a continuous process throughout the life of the project. Especially the on-going engagement and reporting to the communities, and the engagement of other stakeholders according to their roles in the project.

2. To project design includes several mechanisms that will contribute to stakeholder engagement:

Project Inception Workshop: for the presentation of the official project document to direct stakeholders and the official launch of the project, and the collegiate preparation of workplans. Specific inception meetings may be needed for certain themes or activities, as is the case for gender mainstreaming (see **Annex 9**).

Project Steering Committee: where the participation of key stakeholders in the project planning, implementation and M&E will be ensured. The PSC members consist of the key development partners (MAA/DNA), UNDP (GEF Agency) and beneficiaries of the project, including the four municipalities and relevant community associations in the localities of the two project pilot sites. The PSC provides high-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner, and approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner. Among other functions, the PSC approves project workplans and provides overall strategic guidance to the project (see Project Governance and Management Arrangements section for specific requirements, responsibilities and terms of reference for the PSC).

Technical Advisory Group: will be established at national level in order to enable coordination, engagement and consultation with the diverse government and civil society stakeholders and technical experts in order that the planning and implementation of activities is well aligned with government and CSO programmes and well informed by the relevant technical expertise, and that opportunities for synergy and knowledge exchange are realized. Draft Terms of Reference and indicative membership of the TAG are given in **Annex 28**, to be reviewed and confirmed during the project inception period.

Project Management Unit (PMU): will be located at the DNA offices (Praia, Santiago Island), and host the Project Manager (PM), a Finance and Administration Assistant, and key national technical consultant positions (covering gender, stakeholder engagement, M&E and safeguards, capacity development, etc). The PM is the senior most representative of the PMU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The PMU will ensure coordination with related projects and initiatives, and coordinate implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Working groups: specific project-related Task Forces or Working Groups will be created to drive the implementation of specific Outputs or Activities. The indicative membership of each is indicated in the respective Outputs and will be confirmed during the initiation of the relevant activities.

Stakeholder governance structure at national and island level: The overall participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as shown in the organogram in the Governance and Management Arrangements section, including a Technical Advisory Group for engagement of NGOs and technical experts at national level, and Task Forces or Working Groups to lead specific Outputs or activities. The MAA/DNA will coordinate closely with other governmental stakeholders via the existing governance structures at national and municipal levels, while the PA management authorities will collaborate with communities, NGOs and the private sector. The establishment of Community-Co-Management Committees will be a key mechanism for targeted stakeholder engagement in the pilot PAs. Stakeholders will be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project?s outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) to maximise linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects.

Capacity building: The project aims to build national and local capacity for biodiversity governance through all of its Components, involving diverse stakeholders through participatory approaches towards the implementation of many activities. Specific Outputs focusing on capacity development include: 1.1.4 (for DNA, MAA Delegations and Municipalities), 2.1.2 on national stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration (including South-South learning activities), and the annual conferences (see next paragraph), 3.1.2 on co-management demonstration for two pilot sites, 3.1.2 on sustainable livelihood development in and around the same sites; 4.1.1 on building capacity for gender mainstreaming; 4.2.1 on building capacity for biodiversity monitoring through a government ? academia ? NGO partnership approach; and 4.2.2 on knowledge management for the overall project ? again through facilitating dialogue and information sharing among diverse parties.

Forum/annual conferences: Through Output 2.1.2, the project will convene three annual national conventions on protected areas[1] to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned. The purpose is to discuss specific topics that are relevant to the project goals (e.g. co-management, conservation management partnerships, PA management effectiveness), with the intention that the government will continue to support the continuing series of annual conferences subsequently. Conference proceedings will be shared online to enable information sharing, and possibilities for commercial sponsorship (eg from tourism companies) will be investigated for the conferences. It is intended that these conferences will provide an avenue for stakeholder dialogue and engagement on key themes related to the project.

Communications and knowledge management: All the technical information, progress of implementation and news will be accessible to public. Website and social networks, to inform stakeholders with access to Internet. To be managed and kept up to date. Brochures, bulletins, press releases, to communicate on innovations, strategies and progress of the project and on topics that the project needs to promote with stakeholders. They can be disseminated also electronically to stakeholders. Policy briefs will be prepared on main topics of the project, especially to influence decision makers, and prepared based on scientific evidence and lessons learnt from the project. TV and radio will also be utilized for information dissemination and debating of key issues.

Local Committees to enhance local stakeholder participation: At the pilot sites, the MAA Delegations, municipalities, other government sector representatives, community associations and other

local stakeholders including the private sector will be engaged through the pilot site stakeholder committees. Co-management committees for the pilot sites will be developed during implementation through a consultative process that will determine the TOR and membership of these committees. Further local committees will be established to ensure effective local coordination and engagement in the implementation of specific project activities.

Gender Action Plan: A Gender Action Plan has been elaborated (see Annex XX of the Project Document) and provides a framework for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis. Capacity building on gender equality, women?s empowerment and gender mainstreaming in all project components has been incorporated into project activities.

Measures to overcome barriers to community members engagement in pilot PAs: as identified in table 4 above.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): a project GRM will be established at project inception to enable communities and affected parties to raise complaints and grievances and allows the project to respond to and resolve issues in an appropriate manner. The GRM process will be managed by a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) (suggested composition at a minimum: a member of the top management of the PMU; a member of the top management of the MMA Delegation on the island; a member of the top management of the municipal council of the island; a representative from UNDP-Cabo Verde. The Committee will have female representation. Care will be taken to ensure the members of the Committee have a conflict of interest related to complaints lodged. The procedures for the GRM process and stages will be clearly defined (reception; investigation and inquiry; response; follow up and close) and regular reports on the status of processing of all complaints and concerns received will be provided. During the implementation of the different activities included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ample information will be provided to stakeholders about the GRM and how to access it. More details on the GRM are provided in Annex 8 (ESMF). Additionally, a **commitment register** will be put in place to record public commitments made by the project or public concerns raised about the project that require action.

Monitoring & Evaluation: Project M&E will include meetings with the local committees, interviews with direct beneficiaries and their representative organizations, local, and national workshops, local and national stakeholders. Stakeholder participation is to be monitored in progress evaluations. Progress towards achieving the objectives will be evaluated using appropriate participatory methods, and adjustment of the project implementation strategy will be made as required.

3. The summary matrix of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is presents below, organized per project component and outcome, with information on what activities need to be conducted when, for which stakeholders,

II. Arrangement for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

4. The Project Manager will be responsible for facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, with the support of other staff of the management unit and, at local level, assisted by the Community Mobilization staff at each island/pilot site. The annual Project Implementation Reports will include progress on the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and results achieved and lessons learned.

5. The project midterm review and final evaluation will also evaluate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan. Experiences and learning points will be included in the evaluation reports.

6. The budget for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan was considered within the project budget.

Please refer to the uploaded stakeholder engagement plan detailed information.

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[1] This approach was hugely successful in building capacity and support for PA system development in Mongolia, through GEF project 3820: Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN). See: https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3820

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The stakeholder analysis builds on the list of stakeholders identified in the Project Identification Form (PIF) and the consultations held during the project identification process. It was further developed based on the stakeholder consultation process during the project preparation phase, through the Project Preparation Grant (PPG). A wide range of stakeholders were consulted, including national and local government agencies, civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs), local communities, private sector interests including local businesses, academic organizations, and women?s organizations. Throughout the PPG phase, close contact was maintained with key stakeholders both at national and island and pilot site levels, who were directly consulted and involved in the development of the project. The consultations are summarized in the following table, while details of the consultations conducted during the PPG are provided in Prodoc **Annex 26**.

Consultation activities/occasion	Where / when / what for / who
Discussions with the lead ministry (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - MAA/DNA)	Throughout the whole PPG process. The different services within National Directorate of Environment (DNA) were involved in the institutional capacity assessment and other baseline studies, as well as in different consultation activities, such as workshops and meetings. A representative of DNA participated in all PPG team online weekly meetings as well as the PPG team mission in June 2022, and direct meetings were held with the Minister and Cabinet staff, and the DNA Director. The draft project documents were shared with DNA for review and comments and were discussed.
PPG Inception Workshop	Conducted in Praia (hybrid format, to enable participation from island level stakeholders) to launch the project development process, achieve a shared understanding of the project?s concept proposal (PIF) and of the methodology, timeline and requirements for project preparation (including on gender, social and environmental safeguards and stakeholder engagement). The workshop counted on the participation of key stakeholders, including sectors (Finance and Planning, Environment, Agriculture, Tourism, Water and Sanitation, Territorial Management), local government (Porto Novo Council), biodiversity NGOs and academia.

Consultation activities/occasion	Where / when / what for / who
Consultation meetings at national level	Meetings were conducted in Praia and in S?o Vicente (depending on where the institution?s HQ is), to discuss the views of stakeholders in relation to the project, understand current policy measures, initiatives and projects relevant to biodiversity conservation, as well as constraints, stakeholder coordination practices and position on co-management of PAs. Meetings were held with MAA stakeholders (Environment, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture Research and Development, Environment Fund, Delegation in S?o Vicente), other sectors relevant to biodiversity conservation (Finance, Tourism, Tourism Fund, CV Trade Invest, Maritime Police, Gender, Maritime and Ports Institute) and non-state stakeholders (biodiversity NGOs, academia, GEF Small Grants Program).
Field visit to Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o islands	Meetings were conducted in Boa Vista and in Santo Ant?o islands, to discuss the views of stakeholders in relation to the project, to understand biodiversity values, threats and barriers, livelihoods, gender equality, potential safeguards risks, as well as weaknesses of the PA management system from the point of view of the stakeholders, and stakeholders' engagement in PA areas management (local authorities, CSO, communities, private sector). The meetings were held with the MAA Delegations (Boa Vista, Ribeira Grande & Paul, Porto Novo), the elected local power of all 4 municipalities (including the Council President and councilmen/women responsible for different sectors such as environment, health, water, employment, youth, gender, social welfare, etc), CSOs (biodiversity NGOs in Boa Vista and associations) and the Boa Vista and Maio Islands Tourism Development Society.
Community level consultations	Interviews and focus group discussions were held with stakeholders at the two pilot Protected Areas, to understand their views on biodiversity, participation in biodiversity conservation, their engagement and relationship with the PA, gender dynamics, livelihoods, community organizations and their perspectives on the project. The interviews were conducted with associations in the pilot PAs, the Council Delegate in one of the villages and community members. The focus groups were conducted community members, separately for men and women.
Development partner / private sector consultations July - September 2022	Consultations were held with senior UNDP development finance staff engaged in the INFF Development Finance Assessment, in the UNDP policy brief on Sustainable Finance in CV (currently under peer review) and in facilitating the Blu-X project under the Bolsa de Valores in order to identify key areas for project intervention including potential involvement in blue/green bond issues, and Debt for Nature Swap initiatives. Consultations were also held with global UNDP Finance Hub staff regarding the participation of Cabo Verde in the GEF-8 Biodiversity Finance Programme (now confirmed) and with the Luxemburg Cooperation via associated UNDP staff. The potential for private sector engagement in sustainable financing aspects was also discussed with national tourism planning agencies involved in developing the Tourism Operational Programme (POT), and with the Society for the Development of Tourism of Boa Vista and Maio Islands (Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Tur?stico das Ilhas de Boa Vista e Maio ? a limited liability company jointly owned by three government entities), which is overseeing the development of major tourist resorts on Boa Vista, the C?mara Com?rcio do Norte who provide support to investors and local businesses, and at the local level, community members involved in fishing, grogue production, handicrafts, cheese-making, tourism and agriculture businesses.

Consultation activities/occasion	Where / when / what for / who
PPG consolidation / validation workshop	Conducted in Praia (hybrid format, to enable participation from island level stakeholders) to present and discuss the project strategy and implementation arrangements, receive contributions and inform on next steps of the process. The workshop counted on key stakeholders, including MAA, DNA and MAA Delegations, stakeholders from other key sectors (Fisheries, Civil Protection, Tourism, Water and Sanitation, Maritime Police), local government (Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o Councils), CSOs (biodiversity NGOs and NGO platform), academia.

Project implementation will involve extensive engagement with stakeholders at all levels, and particularly in the demonstration landscape pilot sites. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Prodoc **Annex 7)** describes the main stakeholders and their core roles and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement conducted during the PPG stage, and the detailed roles and responsibilities for various project stakeholders during project implementation (see **the table below**). The overall participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as shown in the organogram in the Governance and Management Arrangements section, including a Technical Advisory Group for engagement of NGOs and technical experts at national level, and Task Forces to lead specific Outputs or activities. The MAA/DNA will coordinate closely with other governmental stakeholders via the existing governance structures at national and municipal levels, while the PA management authorities will collaborate with communities, NGOs and the private sector. The establishment of Community-Co-Management Committees will be a key mechanism for targeted stakeholder engagement in the pilot PAs. Stakeholders will be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project?s outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) to maximise linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects. Further information on the project?s mechanisms that will contribute to stakeholder engagement are as follows:

Project Inception Workshop: for the presentation of the official project document to direct stakeholders and the official launch of the project, and the collegiate preparation of workplans. Specific inception meetings may be needed for certain themes or activities, as is the case for gender mainstreaming (see **Annex 9**).

Project Steering Committee: where the participation of key stakeholders in the project planning, implementation and M&E will be ensured. The PSC members consist of the key development partners (MAA/DNA), UNDP (GEF Agency) and beneficiaries of the project, including the four municipalities and relevant community associations in the localities of the two project pilot sites. The PSC provides high-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner, and approval of

strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner. Among other functions, the PSC approves project workplans and provides overall strategic guidance to the project (see Project Governance and Management Arrangements section for specific requirements, responsibilities and terms of reference for the PSC).

Technical Advisory Group: will be established at national level in order to enable coordination, engagement and consultation with the diverse government and civil society stakeholders and technical experts in order that the planning and implementation of activities is well aligned with government and CSO programmes and well informed by the relevant technical expertise, and that opportunities for synergy and knowledge exchange are realized. Draft Terms of Reference and indicative membership of the TAG are given in **Annex 28**, to be reviewed and confirmed during the project inception period.

Project Management Unit (PMU): will be located at the DNA offices (Praia, Santiago Island), and host the Project Manager (PM), a Finance and Administration Assistant, and key national technical consultant positions (covering gender, stakeholder engagement, M&E and safeguards, capacity development, etc). The PM is the senior most representative of the PMU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The PMU will ensure coordination with related projects and initiatives, and coordinate implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Working groups: specific project-related Task Forces or Working Groups will be created to drive the implementation of specific Outputs or Activities. The indicative membership of each is indicated in the respective Outputs and will be confirmed during the initiation of the relevant activities.

Stakeholder governance structure at national and island level: The overall participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as shown in the organogram in the Governance and Management Arrangements section, including a Technical Advisory Group for engagement of NGOs and technical experts at national level, and Task Forces or Working Groups to lead specific Outputs or activities. The MAA/DNA will coordinate closely with other governmental stakeholders via the existing governance structures at national and municipal levels, while the PA management authorities will collaborate with communities, NGOs and the private sector. The establishment of Community-Co-Management Committees will be a key mechanism for targeted stakeholder engagement in the pilot PAs. Stakeholders will be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project?s outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in

planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) to maximise linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects.

Capacity building: The project aims to build national and local capacity for biodiversity governance through all of its Components, involving diverse stakeholders through participatory approaches towards the implementation of many activities. Specific Outputs focusing on capacity development include: 1.1.4 (for DNA, MAA Delegations and Municipalities), 2.1.2 on national stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration (including South-South learning activities), and the annual conferences (see next paragraph), 3.1.2 on co-management demonstration for two pilot sites, 3.1.2 on sustainable livelihood development in and around the same sites; 4.1.1 on building capacity for gender mainstreaming; 4.2.1 on building capacity for biodiversity monitoring through a government ? academia ? NGO partnership approach; and 4.2.2 on knowledge management for the overall project ? again through facilitating dialogue and information sharing among diverse parties.

Forum/annual conferences: Through Output 2.1.2, the project will convene three annual national conventions on protected areas[1] to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned. The purpose is to discuss specific topics that are relevant to the project goals (e.g. co-management, conservation management partnerships, PA management effectiveness), with the intention that the government will continue to support the continuing series of annual conferences subsequently. Conference proceedings will be shared online to enable information sharing, and possibilities for commercial sponsorship (eg from tourism companies) will be investigated for the conferences. It is intended that these conferences will provide an avenue for stakeholder dialogue and engagement on key themes related to the project.

Communications and knowledge management: All the technical information, progress of implementation and news will be accessible to public. Website and social networks, to inform stakeholders with access to Internet. To be managed and kept up to date. Brochures, bulletins, press releases, to communicate on innovations, strategies and progress of the project and on topics that the project needs to promote with stakeholders. They can be disseminated also electronically to stakeholders. Policy briefs will be prepared on main topics of the project, especially to influence decision makers, and prepared based on scientific evidence and lessons learnt from the project. TV and radio will also be utilized for information dissemination and debating of key issues.

Local Committees to enhance local stakeholder participation: At the pilot sites, the MAA Delegations, municipalities, other government sector representatives, community associations and other local stakeholders including the private sector will be engaged through the pilot site stakeholder

committees. Co-management committees for the pilot sites will be developed during implementation through a consultative process that will determine the TOR and membership of these committees. Further local committees will be established to ensure effective local coordination and engagement in the implementation of specific project activities.

Gender Action Plan: A Gender Action Plan has been elaborated (see **Annex 9** of the Project Document) and provides a framework for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis. Capacity building on gender equality, women?s empowerment and gender mainstreaming in all project components has been incorporated into project activities.

Measures to overcome barriers to community members engagement in pilot PAs: as identified in table 4 above.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): a project GRM will be established at project inception to enable communities and affected parties to raise complaints and grievances and allows the project to respond to and resolve issues in an appropriate manner. The GRM process will be managed by a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) (suggested composition at a minimum: a member of the top management of the PMU; a member of the top management of the MMA Delegation on the island; a member of the top management of the municipal council of the island; a representative from UNDP-Cabo Verde. The Committee will have female representation. Care will be taken to ensure the members of the Committee have a conflict of interest related to complaints lodged. The procedures for the GRM process and stages will be clearly defined (reception; investigation and inquiry; response; follow up and close) and regular reports on the status of processing of all complaints and concerns received will be provided. During the implementation of the different activities included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ample information will be provided to stakeholders about the GRM and how to access it. More details on the GRM are provided in **Prodoc Annex 8** (ESMF). Additionally, a **commitment register** will be put in place to record public commitments made by the project or public concerns raised about the project that require action.

Monitoring & Evaluation: Project M&E will include meetings with the local committees, interviews with direct beneficiaries and their representative organizations, local, and national workshops, local and national stakeholders. Stakeholder participation is to be monitored in progress evaluations. Progress towards achieving the objectives will be evaluated using appropriate participatory methods, and adjustment of the project implementation strategy will be made as required.

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Component 1: Strengthened national and local governance and financing for effective biodiversity conservation				
Outcome 1.1: Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through improved legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements				
Output 1.1.1 National masterplan elaborated for management of the protected area network that integrates general principles of management, nature conservation requirements and rules of conduct applicable to all protected areas to systematize best practices, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation				
Establish organizational working group	Meetings	MAA, DNA, Municipalities, NGOs, other stakeholders with responsibilities in implementing the Masterplan Gender Focal Points (MAA/DNA) Women and their representatives	Year 1	National (face-to-face and remote)
Establish a biodiversity working group	Meetings	Universities, research institutes, INIDA, statistical institutions	Year 1	National (face-to-face and remote)
Socialize the first draft of the PA network masterplan	Workshop Communication	Technical Advisory Group All stakeholders, including CSO, local institutions, women representatives, community representatives, private sector, ongoing projects, donors, etc.	Year 2	National (face-to-face and remote)
Disseminate the PA network Master Plan	Meetings Communication	Stakeholders with responsibilities in implementing the Masterplan All stakeholders	Year 4	National Local (pilots)
Output 1.1.2 Enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resources management and enables the implementation of the new national plan for management of the protected area network				

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Establish a legal working group Conduct a training on gender-sensitive legislation for stakeholders involved in the elaboration of legal and regulatory framework	Meetings Training	MAA/DNA and stakeholders working on masterplan and policy Gender Focal Points (MAA/DNA) Women and their representatives	Year 1	National (face-to-face and remote)
Socialize the first drafts of proposed legal and regulatory instruments	Workshop Communication	Technical Advisory Group All stakeholders, including CSO, local institutions, women representatives, community representatives, private sector, ongoing projects, donors, etc. Parliament related stakeholders	Year 2 onwards	National (face-to-face and remote)
Disseminate the revised/approved legal and regulatory instruments	Training Meetings Communication	All stakeholders	Year 3 onwards	All levels
Output 1.1.3 Participatory review and updating process and targeted acceleration for key aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030				
Dialogue and engagement on biodiversity conservation/NBSAP (between (i) government and civil society and (ii) national and local levels of organization).	Meetings Workshop Public debate	MAA, DNA, Municipalities, NGOs Parliament related stakeholders	Year 1 onwards	All levels
Disseminate approved NBSAP	Communication Advocacy Educational products	All stakeholders	Year 2 (tbc)	All levels
Organize annual meeting to discuss and track progress	Meeting	All stakeholders	Annually	National (face-to-face and remote)
Output 1.1.4 Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations and Municipalities based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance				

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Stakeholder consultation on capacity building needs Implementation of capacity building strategy, including a phased approach (eg training and its multiplication at PA level)	Meetings Interviews Training	DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities, CSOs, academia Local level stakeholders Gender Focal Points (MAA/DNA and local level GFP) Other stakeholders as relevant	Year 1 onwards	All levels
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): established GRM, designate and train members of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), operate GRM	Mechanism Training	PA: affected communities, women, men, CSOs Local and national: any stakeholder Institutions with responsibilities in the GRM committee and Project implementation	At project inception As required throughout project	All levels
Outcome 1.2: Sustainable financing and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors				
Output 1.2.1 Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms to build overall coherence and financial resilience against external shocks				
Establish taskforce to lead and facilitate the development of a sustainable financing strategy and action plan Conduct a training on gender-sensitive legislation for stakeholders involved in its elaboration Lead a consultation process	Meetings Workshop Training Public debate Communication	MAA, DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Economy, Bolsa de Valores (stock exchange) Gender Focal Points (MAA/DNA) Women and their representatives All stakeholders	Year 1	National (face-to-face and remote)
Participatory review of completed finance solutions and ways forward Dissemination of results	Workshop Communication Document experience		Year 5	National (face-to-face and remote)

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Output 1.2.2 Tracking and Impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by government agencies				
Consultation process for the establishment of criteria and indicators to measure the impacts of financing tools	Workshop Training	MAA, DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Economy, Bolsa de Valores (stock exchange), academia Gender Focal Points (MAA/DNA) Women and their representatives All stakeholders	Year 1	National (face-to-face and remote)
Participatory review of impact of investments Dissemination of results	Workshop Communication		Year 5	National (face-to-face and remote)
Component 2: Management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network				
Outcome 2.1: Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation				
Output 2.1.1 Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices				
Discuss operational procedures and tools for the implementation of the Master Plan Participatory review of the piloting of operational procedures and tools at two pilot PAs	Workshop Communication Document experience	MAA, DNA, Municipalities, NGOs, other stakeholders with responsibilities in implementing the PA system Masterplan Gender Focal Points	Year 2 Year 3	
Output 2.1.2 National stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs				
Establish new institutionalized mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in biodiversity monitoring, PA management, and tackling threats to biodiversity (as per revised NBSAP)	Mechanism Meetings	DNA, MAA Delegations, other sectors, NGOs, academia Local level actors Other stakeholders as relevant	Years 1-2	National Island level (pilots)

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Conduct 3 national conventions on protected areas Publish and disseminate proceedings	Workshop Public debate Communication	MAA, DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Economy, academia Gender Focal Points, women and their representatives All stakeholders	Year 2, 3, 4	National (face-to-face and remote)
Coordination with ongoing projects	Meetings	MAA, DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Economy, FAO, GEF SGP, etc	Every 6 months	National (face-to-face and remote)
Output 2.1.3 Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness				
Engage local stakeholders involved in PA system Master Plan implementation (focus on new operational procedures and tools)	Training Meetings	Stakeholders with responsibilities in implementing the Masterplan	Year 2 onwards	Local (pilot islands)
Component 3: Promoting community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing				
Outcome 3.1: Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites				
Output 3.1.1 PA co-management plans and agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine				
Conduct national and local dialogue on PA co-management concept	Meetings Workshops Communication Advocacy	Sectors, political stakeholders, municipalities, CSO (including NGOs, CBOs, communities, etc), academia, private sector, parliament related stakeholders, women and their representatives	Year 1	National Local (pilot islands)
Establish local co-management working groups (for the elaboration of a co-management proposal and agreements)	Meetings Training	Local stakeholders	Year 2	Local (pilot islands)

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Establish guidelines for systematic feedback to communities on PA policy and management	Meetings Communication	Men, women, communities Members participating in Local Committees Project community mobilization staff	Year 2 onwards	Pilot PAs / islands
Output 3.1.2 Community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites				
Conduct a thorough and dynamic presentation of the PA to communities in Boa Vista & Santo Ant?o	Social mobilization	Men, women, communities, community leaders, local authorities Project community mobilization staff	Year 1	Pilot PA in Boa Vista
Engage communities in a participatory rural appraisal process Support the preparation of livelihoods diversification strategies and plans Engage communities in capacity development for protected area and buffer zone co-management	PRA Consultation Training	Men, women, communities, community leaders, local authorities Project community mobilization staff	Year 1 Year 2 onwards Year 2 onwards	Pilot PAs / islands
Output 3.1.3 Integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources established in pilot islands, with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices				
Establish an island level working group to discuss applicable territorial management instruments and their coordinated and coherence application Disseminate guidelines covering rules of coordination between stakeholders	Meetings Communication	Local actors with a mandate in territorial management (public agents, police officers and other law enforcement staff) and partners (NGOs, CSOs, etc.)	Year 2 Year 3	Pilot PAs / islands
Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management				

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Outcome 4.1: Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas				
Output 4.1.1 Capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels				
Present and discuss project gender plan with stakeholders	Meetings	All stakeholders	At project inception	National Local
Engage women?s NGOs and the National Gender Institute (ICIEG) and establish forms of collaboration	Meetings Agreement	Women?s NGOs, ICIEG	At project inception	National
Establish a network of gender focal points (GFP) within project partner organizations Conduct monthly meetings (community of practice)	Meetings Training Mentoring	MAA, DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities, GTI in Santo Ant?o, Municipality Delegations in PA communities GFP form other institutions (eg tourism & sector, etc.) Community mobilization staff (from project)	At project inception	National and local (virtual network)
Conduct interviews and focal groups for final rapid gender analysis in communities of both PAs	Interviews Focus groups	PA: Co-management committees, men, women, communities, CSOs	Year 5	Communities in pilot PAs
Outcome 4.2: Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols				
Output 4.2.1 Provide capacity development and implementation support for biodiversity monitoring programme framework in collaboration with local universities, including data storage and reporting outputs				
Establish a Task Force to lead the development of the biodiversity monitoring program framework	Meetings Training	DNA, universities and research institutes (UniCV, UTA, INIDA, Imar, etc), biodiversity NGOs Local level actors	Year 1	National

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Conduct consultation process for the establishment of biodiversity M&E indicators Promote a ?citizen science? approach for monitoring Conduct local pilots of collaborative monitoring initiatives		Community actors	Year 1 onwards Years 4 -5	National and local
Output 4.2.2 The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism				
Establish a national biodiversity clearing house mechanism (CHM) to strengthen national participation in global and regional networks for biodiversity conservation Develop learning and knowledge management products from project implementation Disseminate learning and knowledge management products	Communication CHM National conferences on PAs	DNA, universities and research institutes (UniCV, UTA, INIDA, Imar, etc), biodiversity NGOs, local level actors, community actors, donors All stakeholders	From year 2 onwards	National and local
Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation				
Outcome 5.1: Project Monitoring & Evaluation implementation meets UNDP Standards				
Output 5.1.1 Project M&E plan fully implemented				
Conduct project inception workshop: review, update and elaborate project plans and management arrangements with partners	Workshop	MAA, DNA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Economy, academia, NGOs, local level actors, gender equality stakeholders All stakeholders	At project inception	National Local

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Establish Project Steering Committee for high-level oversight of project implementation Establish Technical Advisory Group for coordination, engagement, and consultation with project stakeholders	Meetings	MAA/DNA, UNDP (GEF Agency), municipalities, NGOs, CSOs, women and their representatives	At project inception Across project	National and local level
Conduct participatory Monitoring & Evaluation: - Meetings with local committees - Interviews with direct beneficiaries and their representative organizations - Local workshops - National workshop	Meetings Interviews Workshops	PA: Co-management committees, men, women, communities, CSOs Island: local committees, local stakeholders National: Technical Advisory Group, Working Groups, national stakeholders	Across project At mid-term evaluation At final evaluation	All levels
Disseminate review/evaluation reports: edit approved reports, prepare summarized information for non-technical publics, including local communities, prepare communication products	Communication Meetings			All levels
Develop note and communications products on GRM and inform stakeholders about the GRM and how to access it.	Communication	PA: affected communities, women, men, CSOs Local and national: any stakeholder	At project inception	All levels

Indicative Stakeholder Activity (per Project Output)	Methodology	Stakeholders	Timeline	Location
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): regular reporting on the status of processing of all complaints and concerns received. Commitment register: record public commitments made by the project and/or public concerns raised about the project that require action, ensure management response	Workshops Meetings	PA: affected communities, women, men, CSOs Local and national: any stakeholder Institutions with responsibilities in the GRM committee and Project implementation	Across project	All levels

[1] This approach was hugely successful in building capacity and support for PA system development in Mongolia, through GEF project 3820: Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN). See: https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3820

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (**Annex 9**) was based on a document review of the legal and policy framework for gender - including in the environment sector, available gender statistics and studies, interviews with institutional stakeholders, biodiversity NGOs, as well as an assessment at the community level in the pilot PAs. Overall, 12 interviews were conducted with community level actors (women?s associations, community-based associations) and a total of 118 women and men (78 and 40, respectively) participated in 11 focal group discussions (6 with women and 5 with men). The field work was organized and conducted with support from the MAA Delegations in Boa Vista island and in Ribeira Grande of Santo Ant?o.

Based on the findings of the gender analysis, and considering the Project expected results, intervention strategies and outputs, gender mainstreaming strategies were defined, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared, to be implemented during the project period. It recommends readily implementable gender-sensitive interventions as well as gender specific activities to address socio-economic opportunities for both men and women at community level.

Summary of key issues from the Gender Analysis

Traditional gender roles impact the access and control that men and women have over natural resources, their income generating occupations, as well as their capacity to influence decision and benefit from economic opportunities, while their needs, priorities and interests are substantially different. The findings of the gender analysis show substantially different gender dynamics between Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o:

Overall, in the pilot protected area in Boa Vista, women have a positive social status. They are literate, have access to public space and participate in decision making in the home and community. The classical divide of domestic unpaid work (almost exclusively women?s responsibility in Cabo Verde, especially in rural areas) is somewhat blurred in these communities: men collaborate in domestic-related tasks, although mostly when both partners have salaried jobs outside of the home. Both men and women contribute financially to household expenses. Economic activities are gendered in a traditional way (eg in agriculture, men produce and women sell the products, women tend to livestock for household consumption, men for commercial purposes, women are involved in food processing eg cheese making; both branches of work are currently highly constrained by water scarcity). Women have established associations and a cooperative, where they can pursue their common interests. Though them they have been able to initiate diversification of their income sources (eg handmade soaps, cheese making, sewing, handicrafts) however the COVID epidemic slowed down the process and these initiatives need consolidation and can be further linked to PA opportunities. Men have not initiated this process, are harder to mobilize and are more sceptical about PA related measures, as they do not feel they have been engaged in their discussion and that measures do not respond to their problems and needs.

In Boa Vista, the three communities within the PA and in the buffer zone are agriculturally oriented, not sea oriented. The main users of marine resources of the PA are fishermen and fishmongers, that live in the main town of Sal-Rei: although they come from other islands such as Santiago and Maio, they have been living in Boa Vista for several years. In this group, gender dynamics are different again. In

terms of economic activities and decision-making, there is a classic divide in roles between women and men: men fish, women sell; women are responsible for the management of the house and decision-making at this level, and fishermen for the association. Although artisanal fishing communities are usually poor and women?s role in the value-chain is often forgotten, in Boa Vista most women fishmongers are also boat owners, which positively impacts their income. Income is managed separately by men and women, but both contribute to household expenses. Although domestic chores fall almost solely on women, the time burden of fishmongers is less than expected as someone else in the family does the domestic chores, while they sell at the market (but more likely to be the oldest daughter than a son). There are limited investments in artisanal fishing overall and in fish transformation in particular, an area that would benefit women. Fishermen are involved in some PA related initiatives (eg *sea guardians*) but much more needs to be done in terms of their voice and participation (both men and women), as well as behavior change to meet biodiversity conservation needs, fishermen and scuba divers? occupational safety and benefit sharing.

In the PA in Santo Ant?o, in a context of prevalent poverty (affecting both men and women), women?s status is further limited by traditional gender relations. Adult women are less educated than men and have less access to economic opportunities and income, including agriculture and livestock for income generating purposes (as in Boa Vista, water scarcity is a key constraint). Women are responsible for the management of the house and decision-making at this level, while men?s role as decision makers in the community is more visible: although women have access to public space and participate in meetings and consultations, they are less confident and tend to belittle their capacities. Unpaid domestic work falls solely on women and the time burden is high, especially for those that have small children or/and elderly to take care of, which are many. Fetching water and collecting wood for cooking are other time-consuming tasks done mostly by women. Women have established associations to pursue their common interests, which in itself was empowering. However, as in Boa Vista, the COVID epidemic (among others) interfered with the consolidation of income generating activities (including linked to rural tourism).

Additionally, these associations need to improve on their internal communications and cohesion to avoid internal conflict. Some associations in the PA are more analytical and vocal about future perspectives and have balanced gender participation, while other associations exist but are currently less active. Although communities contribute towards the conservation of biodiversity (respecting rules of forest management, no free grazing, etc), they are not aware of ecological tourism opportunities and mutual beneficial linkages with the PA.

Even though gender dynamics are differentiated through these two PAs, some issues are common, including (i) the high proportion of women-headed households, which accumulate paid and unpaid responsibilities, have less time to dedicate to income generating activities, and work in part-time, informal, and substantially domestic work, as a way of reconciling care work and paid work. Additionally, overall (ii) women are more affected than men by time poverty and this needs to be factored into interventions and monitored, to ensure that the required roles of women, men and communities does not exacerbate time poverty; (iii) the gendered nature of economic activities requires that support to livelihood diversification thoroughly take this into account, especially as women have less opportunities for income generating activities; (iii) women?s access to public space and positions

within associations needs to be confirmed, as specific strategies may be required to guaranteed women?s participation and decision making. These are key issues that need to be mainstreamed into biodiversity / PA legal, regulatory and policy frameworks, including the clarification of responsibilities within institutions, at all levels, for gender mainstreaming.

Looking at the findings for the whole of Cabo Verde, gender dynamics in Boa Vista and in Santo Ant?o are also substantially different from the gender dynamics in other islands such as Santiago and Fogo. As such, gender dynamics need to be documented and analysed case by case, to enable adequate gender mainstreaming: as happens with PA management set-ups, one size does not fit all, and gender mainstreaming strategies need to be context- specific. This requires analytical capacity to conduct the necessary gender analyses to be in place within the responsible institution, at different levels.

There are no significant impediments to gender mainstreaming in Cabo Verde, on the contrary there is clear political commitment and leadership. However (i) institutional responsibilities must be clear and (ii) know-how must be in place, aligned to the specific responsibilities/areas of different staff/stakeholders.

Strategy for gender mainstreaming in the Project

This Project addresses challenges identified in the areas of biodiversity governance and financing and, in doing so, will work at several levels - national, local and community. It focuses on national strategies and policies, as well as their implementation in two pilot islands/protected areas, where pro-active, strategic, and integrated island planning and development will be piloted, as well as community-inclusive collaboration in PA planning and management. As such, the gender mainstreaming strategy will target these different levels and focus both on:

4 An institutional and policy approach at national level, dedicated to the overall Protected Area framework for biodiversity conservation, which can bear fruit in the medium and long term for all PAs (through gender mainstreaming in policy, the legal and regulatory framework, the capacity development strategy for improved governance and financing, biodiversity monitoring system and tools, and knowledge management and communications; and
4 Guidance for gender-sensitive implementation of policy for biodiversity governance in the two pilot islands/PAs, so that the different situation of women and men is considered in practice, as per the gender analysis conducted in the selected pilot sites, to ensure both can participate, contribute to, and benefit from, the Project?s investments and results.

As such, to mainstream gender, the Project will employ the following strategies:

(i) Tackle gender in the overall governance and management of protected areas.?Among others, mainstream gender in the:
a. **National masterplan for management of the protected area network** (eg mechanisms for significant and effective participation in decision-making, access and control over resources - according to land uses and permitted activities, participation in, as well as benefit from management

actions, apply gender-specific safeguards as relevant, gender-specific and gender-disaggregated indicators, gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation).

b. All **legal and regulatory framework revision / development** conducted with Project support (eg train the teams involved in gender-sensitive legislation[1] - both on process and substantive issues and including national partners, NGOs, project staff, develop a practical checklist for guidance and quality control of gender mainstreaming in legislation, follow a participatory process that includes the involvement of women?s CSOs, etc.)

c. **Capacity building strategy** for DNA, MAA Delegations and Municipalities, to clarify the linkages between gender issues and conservation in protected areas and provide skills and tools for gender-sensitive implementation of the management of protected areas for biodiversity conservation. Capacity building will include:

i. Coordination of gender mainstreaming: clarify responsibilities for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation at all levels - national, island, PA and ensure that all different PA governance modalities include gender capacities. Establish a network of staff with gender responsibilities, focal points or other designations (building on existing efforts), and ensure regular meetings.

ii. Training: practical training of the Focal Points and other staff in areas relevant to their work, be followed by its application (training aligned to specific project tasks). Should include training in (1) gender-sensitive legislation, (2) conducting gender analysis in PAs, (3) mainstreaming gender in PAs for biodiversity conservation (differentiated concerns of men and women related to biodiversity and consequences for policy and service design), (4) gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation, (5) gender equality in financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

iii. Data and information sharing: compile gender briefings, conduct gender analysis of relevant data as it becomes available (eg census data, poverty gender profile, food and nutritional security, etc.), share relevant experiences on gender in PAs for biodiversity conservation, compile and share relevant gender approaches and tools.

iv. Tool development: develop easy-to-use tools for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation as needed (eg checklists, guidelines, etc.) and building on existing efforts, support the use of the tools already in use at the MMA (gender tools of the M&E system of the MAA).

v. Partnerships: establish partnerships with women?s NGOs and the National Gender Institute (ICIEG) (briefing on the Project, invitation to trainings, participation in consultations, etc.)

d. **Participatory processes**, ensuring women?s and women?s CSOs equitable involvement, appropriation and decision making for: (i) engagement of stakeholders in the definition of monitoring indicators of biodiversity and the monitoring process, and, (ii) participatory review and update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030 and selection of priorities.

(ii) Mainstream gender into the **toolbox of financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation**, contributing to investments that intentionally integrate relevant gender issues identified in Protected Areas and to tracking implementation. Among others:

a. Include gender criteria in the projects/loans eligibility criteria (eg control over resources and income, socio-economic advancement, participation in decision making, etc.) and a grading system that considers gender criteria (ensuring that only gender-neutral or gender-positive initiatives are selected)

b. Define indicators to be monitored and requirements for data disaggregation.
c. Establish a gender marker for the financing mechanisms.
d. Gender impact assessment of the financing mechanisms, to ensure positive impacts on women and men.

(iii) Gender mainstreaming and gender-specific action in the **pilot initiatives** at island level and PA planning and management. ?Among others:
a. **Capacity development** on linkages between gender and biodiversity conservation for island level actors aiming to address gender gaps and barriers.
b. The participatory process of development and implementation of **PA co-management plans and agreements** for the two priority pilot sites.
c. The process of development and implementation of **Community livelihoods diversification strategies and plans** for the two priority pilot sites, including gender empowerment activities, gender specific income generating activities and labor-saving technologies when relevant (such as food processing machinery, domestic water supply, etc.).

Please refer to the uploaded Gender Analysis and action plan for detailed information.

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[1] See: https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2021-11/gender-responsive-law-making

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The project will engage with the private sector primarily through two Outcomes ? Outcome 1.2 on sustainable financing for biodiversity governance, and Outcome 3.1 on protected area co-management, although private sector stakeholders are very much relevant to other project Outcomes (for example, on knowledge management). Outcome 1.1 on the policy and legal framework for biodiversity governance and Outcome 1.2 on sustainable financing together aim to open the door for diversified financing of

protected area management, including concessions (eg for tourism services) and co-management that permits local businesses (eg farming, food products, fishing) to operate in a regulated, sustainable manner within specified zones of protected areas. Outcome 1.1 further aims to support systematic review and planning for diversified financing streams that will substantially increase the resources available for biodiversity governance nationally. These streams will include private finance, as a largely untapped source. As an agency of the Ministry of Finance, the Bolsa de Valores (Stock Exchange of Cabo Verde) will play a key role in the development of innovative financing mechanisms and securing brokers for Green and Blue Bond opportunities. It operates the newly established Blu-X investment platform, which was established with technical support from UNDP and supports blue, green, sustainable development and social bond categories that offer potential for supporting conservation actions. Thus, the project aims to engage with private investors and large businesses through these sustainable financing activities in Component 1.

The project demonstration activities including co-management and sustainable livelihoods in Component 3 will involve diverse local business interests on the islands of Boa Vista and Santo Antao such as tourism businesses, fishing and food businesses, and MSMEs, as well as facilitating organizations such as the C?mara Com?rcio do Norte and national banks that support micro-credit schemes and other forms of business support. Following on from the GEF-5 BIO-TUR project, the Ministry of Tourism, the Society for Development of Integrated Tourism of Boavista and Maio and other tourism development bodies as well as tourism companies including travel agencies will be significant partners for both sustainable financing initiatives and in supporting nature-based tourism in and around the pilot sites.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The UNDP Risk Register (Prodoc **Annex 5**) is presented below, including General Project Risks, Social and Environmental Safeguard Risks (see also Prodoc **Annex 4**), Climate Risks (see also Prodoc **Annex 24**), and COVID-19 related Risks (see also Prodoc **Annex 25**).

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner

	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
General Project Risks					

1	Proposed policy, legislative and regulatory changes are not officially adopted and implemented during the project term	Regulatory	The project proposes some significant changes to the existing policy, legal and regulatory framework, including a new plan for national PA network management, revision of the NBSAP, a new Biodiversity and Natural Resources Policies Law, ratification of the CBD Nagoya Protocol, and legalization of the Abidjan Convention. As governments often do not move quickly due to political and other challenges, there is a risk that the drafting, review and especially the official approval processes for such activities may take a long time, which may impact the time available to support their implementation during the project. This would be particularly significant for the new plan for PA network management, as this is a centerpiece of the overall project.	The project has been designed with the full support of primary stakeholders and meetings were held at both the national and local levels with responsible representatives, including detailed discussion with the Minister of Agriculture and Environment, respective Directors of DNA and other senior officials. The level of commitment to this project and general project design has been excellent to date and this is expected to continue during implementation, supported by the project?s participatory approach which will be highly inclusive and facilitate full engagement by stakeholders from diverse sectors and levels of organization. In the event of delays, the project will continue to build institutional capacities and engagement mechanisms that do not currently exist and catalyze opportunities for the introduction of the planed policy improvements and adaptations.	DNA

			Moderate: L= 3, I= 3		

2	Risk that incentives for uptake of sustainable livelihood options are insufficient or not materialized to generate engagement and change behaviour towards achieving intended conservation outcomes, potentially exacerbated by COVID19 impacts	Strategic	Project-supported nature-based tourism, sustainable agriculture practices and other sustainable livelihood activities may not be sufficient to ensure lasting changes in behaviour of local communities around PAs. Unsustainable land and sea uses could be exacerbated if economic hardship associated with COVID19 impacts affects the related stakeholders. Moderate: L= 3, I= 3	? Incentives such as basic equipment and technical assistance for sustainable livelihood activities will be targeted in specific areas where there is some baseline experience or receptivity to build on, with consideration of supporting vulnerable or COVID19 affected communities. ? Further to PPG consultations and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, proposals for livelihoods will be based on consultation and agreement of local communities, and socialized before uptake. ? As far as possible, the project will seek to embed incentives and TA within government programmes and build local capacity for line agency, local government and NGO support to strengthen sustainability of community engagement in conservation management, nature-based tourism and other forms of sustainable livelihoods.	DNA

3	Impacts of exchange rate fluctuations on the budget available to support implementation plans, and economic recession or changes in government priorities impacting delivery of cofinancing commitments for project implementation	Financial	The COVID-19 pandemic ? now coupled with increased energy prices associated with the Russia-Ukraine war?- has caused the greatest disruption of financial markets and currencies in recent decades, including shifts in the value of the USD against local currencies, adding uncertainty to the budgeting of activities. There is a significant risk of global and national economic recession impacting cofinancing commitments for project implementation. In addition, the national government could change its priorities in relation to COVID-19 impacts, for example to stimulate economic development. Substantial: L = 4, I = 4	? The budget will be reviewed during project inception and any necessary measures taken to address any shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations between the GEF approved budget and project start up. ? Annual budget reviews will track and respond to subsequent fluctuations. ? Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. ? The Project Steering Committee will monitor government policies and address any significant financial constraints arising due to exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in cofinancing delivery.	DNA

4	Inter-agency coordination proves challenging	Political	Coordination between various agencies may be constrained due to sectionalism, bureaucracy, the demands of coordination, competition and/or unclear mandates, impacting their engagement and effective collaboration. Moderate: L= 3, I= 3	This project has been developed in close collaboration with the MAA/DNA and other government agencies. Stakeholder engagement and consultation have underpinned project preparation and will continue to support implementation through the participatory processes planned for project Outputs and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Inter-agency agreements will be used to define roles and responsibilities. The momentum created by the project will strengthen and institutionalise the coordination and joint action mechanisms. Collaborative work will be demonstrated at national and local levels and necessary systemic and institutional capacities will be installed to ensure sustainability. Project committees and platforms will be facilitated and receive training as required on governance and conflict resolution. Project activities are designed to encourage cooperation. Data dissemination and	DNA

				sharing procedures will be established that are mutually beneficial for all concerned.	
Social and Environmental Risks (See Annex 4 ? SESP)					

1	As elaborated in the ProDoc, duty bearers have insufficient institutional capacity in different substantive areas of biodiversity conservation (i.e., implementation of legal mandates, management of PAs, enforcement of regulations, sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation, establishment of partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, among others), which may jeopardize the effective implementation of the Project if not adequately addressed.	Social and Environmental	Insufficient institutional capacity may jeopardize the effective implementation of the Project if not adequately addressed. Substantial: L = 4, I = 4	The Project includes strong institutional development measures to fill the gaps in capacity of duty bearers identified during the PPG Phase. In particular: ? Output 1.1.4 consists of a capacity building strategy for effective biodiversity governance specifically tailored for the executing and co-implementing entities at the national, island and local levels (i.e., DNA, MAA Delegations and municipalities). ? Output 2.1.3 focuses on capacity development of local staff responsible for managing PAs. ? Output 2.1.2 implements a capacity building and south-south exchange and learning activity focusing on successful experiences on participatory management of PAs, benefit sharing and actual financial benefits of co-management. ? Output 4.2.1 provides capacity development for a biodiversity monitoring program. The PMU will be staffed by experts	DNA PMU

				with proven track records related to the strengthening of biodiversity conservation governance in the country, and with the capacity to establish and maintain effective partnerships in order to provide opportunities for shared resources, responsibilities and capacities. The Project budget sets aside adequate funding for capacity building activities, including contracting internationally-recognized experts	

2	Exclusion of potentially affected stakeholders from decision making if they are not actively and specifically targeted by the Project, and perpetuation or exacerbation of existing gender inequalities if existing differences in gender roles are not taken into consideration during consultations.	Social and Environmental	Stakeholders potentially affected by the Project, including women, may be left out of decision making related to Project activities. Substantial: L = 3, I = 4	The Project design relied on a highly stakeholder-driven process. During the development of the Project Identification Form and Project Document, extensive efforts were made to fully engage all relevant public, private, NGO and community stakeholders in participatory and collaborative meetings and consultations, including vulnerable and traditionally marginalized populations. In relation to the latter group, male and female members of fishing and agricultural communities, and representatives of fishing associations and women?s organizations involved in rural artisanal economic enterprises, among others, were actively engaged during the consultation process undertaken during the project preparation phase in the two pilot sites (i.e., Parque Natural de Cova Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o ? PNCRPT, and Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista - PNNBV).	DNA PMU

				The participatory approach applied during Project design will be carried forward during implementation. In effect, Component 3 consists of the promotion of community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing, and Outcome 2.1 involves reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation. Further, stakeholder engagement is incorporated into the activities of the following outputs in other Project outcomes: i) participatory management is included in the preparation of the new national plan for management of the protected area network under Output 1.1.1; ii) institutionalized stakeholder engagement as part of the enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural	

				resources management under Output 1.1.2; iii) participatory review and update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030 under Output 1.1.3; and iv) implementation of a participatory process to decide about indicators and engage stakeholders in a biodiversity monitoring program under Output 4.2.1. To guide the above efforts, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared (see Annex 7), whose implementation details (e.g., venues, agendas, participants, timings, etc.) will be fully developed during the very early stages of Project implementation. In addition to the above, the Project fully incorporates gender issues in its conceptualization, design and implementation. The Project preparation ensured that gender considerations are an integral part of the Project strategy. The Project is designed and will be implemented with gender-related	

				issues consistently embedded and reflected throughout the Project strategy. In this sense, a main focus of Component 4 is the mainstreaming of gender considerations into the implementation of all project activities, as operationalized in Outcome 4. 1 and Output 4.1.1. A Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see Annex 9) was developed, whose objective is to implement Project activities from a gender perspective and, above all, to ensure that the Project results in benefits for the environment as well as for gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Action Plan defines gender-specific actions and indicators for each Project output, as well as institutional responsibilities for, respectively, their implementation and collection. The implementation of both the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan will be fully funded under the Project. The assessment and management instruments	

				included in the ESMF (ESIAs, Process Framework) and the SESA incorporate stakeholder engagement.	

3	Project interventions may fail to produce anticipated benefits in an equitable manner or even may generate negative impacts on affected communities if they are not executed as planned, likely leading to complaints and grievances from those affected and potentially exacerbating conflicts among community members.	Social and Environmental	Some stakeholders may raise grievances or objections regarding the design, implementation or unintended impacts of certain Project interventions, which may cause conflicts and delays and difficulties in implementation. Moderate: L = 4, I = 3	As explained in the management measures for Risk 2 above, the Project design was undertaken following a strong stakeholder consultation process that included vulnerable and marginalized populations and, further, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed for the Project (see **Annex 7**). In addition, the specific social and environmental management instrument that will address the risk of economic displacement (i.e., the Process Framework, which will be developed during Project implementation) (please refer to Risk 8 for details) will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism. Further, the specific social and environmental management instrument that will address the risks posed by the activities included in the livelihood diversification strategies and plans (i.e., Environmental and Social Management Framework) (see **Annex 8**), contains a Grievance	DNA PMU

				Redress Mechanism. During the implementation of the different activities included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ample information will be provided to stakeholders about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and how to access it. In addition to the above, affected stakeholders will have access to UNDP?s Accountability Mechanism, which consists of: i) a Compliance Review; and ii) a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). Affected stakeholders can ask UNDP?s Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) to pursue a compliance review examining UNDP?s compliance with its social and environmental commitments, they can attempt to resolve complaints and disputes through the Stakeholder Response Mechanism, or they can ask both for compliance review and for an effort to resolve their concerns. Stakeholders will also be informed about UNDP?s	

				Accountability Mechanism during the implementation of activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	

4	Some of the interventions envisioned under Output 3.1.2, consisting of new productive activities or the intensification of productive activities already underway, aimed at providing sustainable livelihood options for communities settled within and adjacent to the two PA pilot sites, may disturb or degrade terrestrial and marine habitats and species if appropriate screening, scoping and categorization procedures are not in place, or if these procedures are not adequately implemented, to select activities that are compatible with the environmental and social sustainability objectives of the Project, and exclude or screen out those activities that are not compatible with Project objectives and hence may have high negative impacts. Likewise, livelihood support activities selected to receive support from the Project may impact negatively habitats and species if their implementation is not carried out in accordance with	Social and Environmental	The implementation of productive activities may increase the pressure on the natural resource base and associated habitats and species that support community livelihoods on both pilot PAs, potentially disturbing or degrading them and thus making it more difficult to attain or delaying the achievement of the sustainability and resilience goals pursued with the community livelihood diversification strategies and plans included in the Project. Substantial: L = 4, I = 4	The technical and operational details of the potential livelihood activities included in Output 3.1.2 were not specified during the Project preparation phase. The specifics of these interventions, such as their areas of implementation, scales, budgets, technical designs, etc. will be defined during Project implementation. Therefore, the Project includes an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (see **Annex 8**), which is applicable when an operation includes activities that are not fully defined and their exact areas of implementation are not clearly identified, as is the case with the Project. The implementation of the ESMF will be fully funded under the Project. The focus of Output 3.1.2 is to support livelihood diversification and enhanced resilience of communities located in and around the PNCRPT and the PNNBV. To this end, landscape management plans will provide the	DNA PMU

	appropriate impact management and monitoring approaches and measures, applied by organizations with adequate capacity and resources.			basis for sustainable livelihood development that contributes towards improvements in biodiversity management. This focus of Output 3.1.2 will help reduce the likelihood of negative impacts of productive activities supported by the Project on terrestrial and marine habitats and species. The landscape management plans will be an input into the Environmental and Social Screening Tools Form included in the ESMF, helping to describe proposed activities. In addition, the ESMF incorporates an Exclusion List to reject proposed interventions that: i) are not compatible with the allowed uses in the zone of proposed location of the activity, as stipulated in the respective Regulations of the Land Use and Management Plans for the PNCRPT and the PNNBV; and ii) are likely to generate high risks and impacts (i.e., significant conversion or degradation of critical natural	

				habitats, areas with endogenous or endangered flora or fauna species, etc.). The ESMF includes a series of instruments to manage the risks identified during the screening process, such as, as applicable, Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (including Site-Specific Health and Safety Management Plans), Integrated Pest/Vector Management Plans and Pesticide Management Plans.	
5	The operation of proposed artisanal charcoal production units that use wood extracted from exotic Acacia forest areas in Boa Vista may increase emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide and methane, if the traditional and inefficient at energy conversion earth kilns commonly used throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, including Cabo Verde, are employed.	Social and Environmental	The use of traditional and inefficient earth kilns to produce charcoal would go against the climate change mitigation goals of the Project. Moderate: L = 4, I = 3	The Project will encourage the ?greening of the charcoal value chain? (FAO, 2017) in Boa Vista by promoting the selection and use of energy efficient kiln designs, and improved management of Acacia forests, among other measures. The application of the ESMF will ensure the selection of proposals for charcoal production units compatible with the characteristics of ?green charcoal?.	DNA PMU

6	The project location has experienced climate and geophysical hazards (i.e., increase in average temperature, high susceptibility to landslides, reduction in annual average precipitation increased likelihood of droughts, etc.) in the past and is expected to experience these in the future, which is likely to affect the outcome/service delivery that the Project is aiming to provide.	Social and Environmental	The climate and geophysical hazards described in the first column are anticipated to have limited negative impact on project implementation and the long-term sustainability of project outcomes. Occasional delays in implementation due to precipitation, flash flooding and landslides are expected, and these also have the potential to damage PA infrastructure including buildings, roads and bridges that would cause risk of injury, longer lasting disruption to park/project operations and potential financial losses. Together with drought, these hazards could impact the seasonal operations and success of Project-supported livelihood developments such as those related to agriculture, forestry, grazing and food processing. Regarding the long-term	During the Project preparation phase, a Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report was prepared using the World Bank Group's Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Project Level Tool (see **Annex 24**). The results of this screening were taken into consideration in the design of the Project and, accordingly, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the susceptibility of the country to natural hazards, are central concerns. The Project?s contributions towards protecting the integrity of Cabo Verde?s terrestrial and marine ecosystems will also contribute towards nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation, carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation. The Project also seeks to increase the engagement of stakeholders in biodiversity governance, enabling more effective responses to climate change impacts, to increase socio-economic benefits derived from protected areas through sustainable	DNA PMU

			sustainability of outcomes, the design of the Project includes components and activities aimed at ensuring sustainability of outcomes, as summarized in the assessment and management measures column corresponding to this risk. Moderate: L = 4, I = 3	development pathways, and to diversity local livelihoods ? thus strengthening the resilience of local communities. Each Project component includes several activities that directly or indirectly contribute towards the reduction of the risks from climate and biophysical hazards. These activities range from strengthening the national policy, legal, financial and institutional framework to protect and effectively manage biodiversity resources, building national and local capacity for biodiversity governance, preparing and updating PA management plans (including climate adaptation considerations), strengthening PA network plans for improved resilience and management effectiveness, training and equipping PA staff, strengthening stakeholder engagement mechanisms for biodiversity management and sustainable land management, supporting community	

				livelihood diversification, increasing socio-economic benefits from PAs, strengthening the institutional basis for monitoring and reporting on biodiversity, and strengthening knowledge management. The scope of the ESIAs required under the ESMF will include the consideration of climate change risks.	

7	Output 3.1.1, involving the development and implementation of co-management plans and agreements in the two pilot Project sites, may lead to the economic displacement of some farmers, herders and fishers currently harvesting the terrestrial and marine resources of these PAs as their main means of livelihood support and sustenance, due to the loss or restriction of access to those resources.	Social and Environmental	If not adequately addressed, the potential economic displacement of some farmers, herders and fishers may give rise to complaints and grievances from those affected, which in turn may lead to delays and difficulties in implementation of the community livelihood diversification strategies and plans for the two pilot sites. Moderate: L = 4, I = 3	The Project will develop a Process Framework (PF) during the early stages of implementation. The PF is a requirement of UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) 5 on Displacement and Resettlement when UNDP-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas, as is the case with the Project. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the Project includes guidelines for the preparation of the PF (see **Annex 8**). In terms of overall enhancement of community livelihoods, Output 3.1.2 will define and implement during Project execution participatory community livelihood diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities located in and around the two pilot sites. This process already started during the PPG phase using a	DNA PMU

				combination of focus group discussions with community members, and face-to-face interviews with key community leaders and representatives of community organizations at the two pilot sites, in which potential sustainable livelihood options were initially identified based on community needs and preferences.	
8	The implementation of a range of productive, construction and forest management activities included in Output 3.1.2 is likely to pose health and safety risks to workers and community members participating in them if they are not properly trained, do not have appropriate tools and equipment, or do not have adequate personal protective equipment to execute their tasks.	Social and Environmental	The occurrence of workplace and community health and safety accidents and incidents may cause delays in the execution of the community livelihood diversification strategies and plans for the two pilot sites. Moderate: L = 4, I = 2	The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of a Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) for activities that pose occupational health and safety risks. The HSMP will be part of the Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be required for activities categorized as moderate. The ESMF also includes good practices and measures to prevent and mitigate occupational health and safety risks in the execution of productive, construction and forest management activities.	DNA PMU

9	Some of the activities included under Output 3.1.2 may contaminate water bodies and soils due to: i) the inadequate management or monitoring of solid and liquid wastes during the construction, rehabilitation or expansion of building structures; ii) the misapplication of pesticides and fertilizers, or the accidental spill of pesticides used in agricultural production and the operation of community plant nurseries; and iii) the inadequate management or monitoring of solid and liquid wastes during the operation of small-scale and artisanal enterprises.	Social and Environmental	If not adequately addressed and monitored, the potential contamination of water and soil resources may result in delays in the implementation of the community livelihood diversification strategies and plans for the two pilot sites. Moderate: L = 3, I = 3	The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of a Site-Specific ESMP that will be required for activities categorized as moderate, which will include a Waste Management Plan. The ESMF also includes guidelines for the preparation of an Integrated Pest/Vector Management Plan (IP/VMP) and a Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) for agricultural and forest management activities requiring pest control.	DNA PMU

10	Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1 include outputs that introduce system-wide changes to the legal, policy, financing and planning frameworks for biodiversity conservation management in Cabo Verde that may have unintended or unanticipated negative consequences, such as the potential physical displacement of people living in PAs supported by the Project (if the Project?s efforts fail or other changes arise in the Project?s context), and therefore the potential adverse risks associated with these regulatory, policy and planning changes must be systematically examined on a broad, cross-sectoral basis.	Social and Environmental	The unintended or unanticipated negative consequences may give rise to complaints about or opposition to the proposed legal, policy, financing and planning frameworks, which may lead to delays in Project implementation. Substantial: L = 2; I = 5	The ESMF includes guidelines for the preparation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the Project to ensure that social, environmental and sustainability considerations are integrated into the proposed plans, regulations and policies, and that unintended or unanticipated risks are addressed.	DNA PMU
Climate Change Risks (See Annex 24 ? Climate Change Risk Assessment)					
1	**Project location and Project outputs/outcomes are sensitive to climate change and geophysical hazards**	Social and Environmental	Please refer to row 7 of the section on Social and Environmental Risks above.	Please refer to row 7 of the section on Social and Environmental Risks above.	Please refer to row 7 of the section on Social and Environmental Risks above.
COVID-19 Risks (See Annex 25 ? COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity Assessment)					

1	Risk of waves of infection under the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic or other human disease outbreaks affecting project implementation, especially in-person meetings, interruption of inter-island travel and visits by international consultants	Operational	During the PPG in 2022, COVID-19 prevalence was reflected in a series of diverse government responses that included requirements for vaccination certificates or recent evidence of negative COVID-19 test results for flights, and masks and social distancing measures for stakeholder meetings. The vaccination rate in the country is high, and the effective national response has been widely praised. As of October 2022, the scale, duration and impact of this pandemic upon future project implementation cannot be ascertained, but taking into account the current control measures already in place in the country and the apparent overall downward tendency of the pandemic (although there might be surges and peaks with new variants). In addition, booster vaccines targeting new variants are available in some countries, such as	? The project will comply with government directives including any travel restrictions in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders. The project will also follow UNDP policy and directives for field activities, meetings, etc. ? Project start-up may be delayed or implementation may be paused if necessary in affected areas while government public health control measures are implemented, and resumed at a later time if feasible. The project duration of 60 months is long enough to provide some flexibility to cope with such risks. ? Meetings will be held online where possible; in-person meetings will respect UN and Govt guidelines of numbers of attendees, distancing, safety measures, and be held in open spaces where possible. ? Where possible, the project will prioritize national consultants to avoid delays in case international consultants are not	

			the UK and the US, and it would be expected that they would be adopted by other countries in Europe, where most of the tourists to Cabo Verde come from and whose visits to the islands are apparently related to the surges experienced in the country. Moderate: L = 4, I = 3	able to willing to travel to the country. ? The Project Steering Committee will guide project responses for ongoing situations, as required. ? Revision of the project workplan may be necessary, and an extension request may be required if implementation is substantially delayed. ? Some adaptive adjustments may be needed to project strategy (eg on community livelihood development). ? Project support for PPE and IT communications to facilitate remote working will be provided through the project budget.	
2, 3	Please refer to rows 2 and 3 of the section on General Project Risks above.				

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Governance and Management Arrangements

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the National Directorate for Environment, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Cabo Verde.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:
•Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
•Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
•Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
•Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
•Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
•Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
•Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: No Responsible Parties are proposed for the implementation of this project.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

The Project Board (Project Steering Committee ? see below) will include key development partners and beneficiaries of the project, including the four municipalities and relevant community associations in the localities of the project pilot sites.

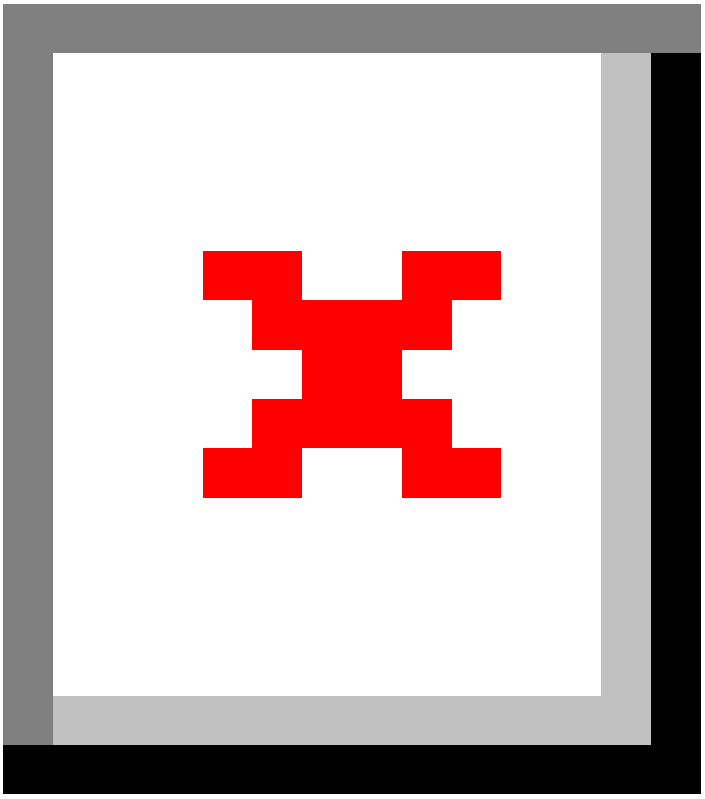
A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will also be established at national level in order to enable coordination, engagement and consultation with the diverse government and civil society stakeholders, technical experts and donor projects in order that the planning and implementation of activities is well aligned with government and CSO programmes and well informed by the relevant technical expertise, and that opportunities for synergy and knowledge exchange are realized. Draft Terms of Reference and indicative membership of the TAG are given in **Annex 28**, to be reviewed and confirmed during the project inception period.

In addition, specific project-related Task Forces or Working Groups will be created to drive the implementation of specific Outputs or Activities. The indicative membership of each is indicated in the respective Outputs and will be confirmed during the initiation of the relevant activities.

At the pilot sites, the MAA Delegations, municipalities, other government sector representatives, community associations and other local stakeholders including the private sector will be engaged through the pilot site stakeholder committees. Co-management committees for the pilot sites will be developed during implementation through a consultative process that will determine the TOR and membership of these committees.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) provides further information on the project?s strategy and mechanisms for engaging stakeholders at all levels.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.



Project Management Organogram

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP?s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and
execution functions.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the ?Provide Oversight? section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Manage Change? section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*
? Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
? Meet annually; at least once.

? Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
? Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
? Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*
? Consensus decision making:
o The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
o Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
o The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
o In order to ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
o In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. *(do not edit or delete this sentence!)*
? Oversee project execution:
o Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded.
o Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
o Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
o Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
o Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
o Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
o Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
o Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
? Risk Management:
o Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
o Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks

associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project?s area of influence that have implications for the project.

o Address project-level grievances.

? Coordination:

o Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.

o Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: *Minister of Agriculture and Environment or delegate*
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: *Leaders of Boa Vista, Ribeira Grande, Paul and Porto Novo Municipalities; Community Associations ? details to be added]*
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: *UNDP Resident Representative or delegate*

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP?s project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required

documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: *Maria Celeste Benchimol, UNDP Portfolio Manager for Energy, Environment and Climate Change, Cabo Verde.*

c) **Project Management ? Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

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A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Project Manager*

The PMU will be located at the DNA offices in Praia on Santiago Island (note ? it cannot be located at the UNDP Country Office).

Coordination with other GEF Projects

The present project builds on previous GEF investments (see **Table below**) by focusing on national strategies and policies for the governance of biodiversity, creating the necessary conditions to consolidate, in policy and practice, the results of the previous projects, including through its emphasis on sustainable finance mechanisms. This project will coordinate closely with ongoing and planned GEF investments in Cabo Verde (including the UNDP-administered GEF Small Grants Program) through UNDP, DNA and the Project Steering Committee in order to ensure synergies and cost-effective actions are achieved that help the country reach a new phase in its biodiversity and environmental governance, providing a bridge towards the next generation of GEF 8 projects, linked to the Blue-Green islands economy and island management of natural resources.

Project Title	GEF ID	GEF Agency	GEF EA	Project Start and End Dates	GEF Budget (USD)
Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I	GEF-3 1124	UNDP	General Direction of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	July 2003 ? May 2013	3,585,600

SPWA-BD: Consolidation of Cape Verde's Protected Areas System	GEF-4 3752	UNDP	General Directorate for the Environment, Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources (MADRRM)	June 2010 ? Mar 2019	3,100,000
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde	GEF-5 5524	UNDP	MAA/DNA & MEE/DGRM	Nov 2015 ? Mar 2023	3,664,640
Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth	GEF-6 9705	UNDP	MAA/DNA	May 2020 -	3,787,864

In line with this approach, the PPG team has been coordinating with the PMU to build on the achievements of the UNDP/GEF-5 project ?*Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde*? (GEF ID 5524) (BIO-TUR Project), whose completion has been extended to March 2023. Key elements that this project will follow up on include strengthening national policy and legislation for PA network governance (Outputs 1.1.1 & 1.1.2), sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation (Outputs 1.2.1 & 1.2.2), putting in place a national masterplan and system for protected area management (Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1), support for implementing ecotourism in the project?s pilot landscapes (Output 3.1.2), developing a biodiversity monitoring framework that incorporates BIOT-TUR?s species monitoring results (Output 4.2.1) and operationalizing a biodiversity CHM for more effective information sharing (Output 4.2.2).

The project follows close behind the start-up in 2022 of the UNDP/GEF-6 project ?*Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth*? project (GEF ID 9705), which aims to mainstream the sustainable use of biodiversity into an emerging Blue Economy sector, while reinforcing the sustainability of the protected areas system. It will also improve the management of 60,000 hectares of MPAs, with Santa Luzia-Branco-Raso NR as its demonstration site. Strong coordination and synergy with the GEF-6 project will be critical for achieving their respective outcomes ? with excellent potential for increased cumulative impact if their governance can be effectively linked (for example, through frequent coordination meetings, shared office space if feasible, and ? where appropriate - combined working groups)[1]. While the GEF-6 project focuses on the marine environment, this represents a major portion of the country?s territory and biodiversity resources. Therefore the current project seeks to address issues that are largely not covered by the GEF-6 project (such as conservation of terrestrial biodiversity) and to add value or consolidate other issues (such as strengthening the sustainable financing of biodiversity governance (Outcome 1.2) and demonstrating protected area co-management (Outcome 3.1). A table mapping the respective Outputs of the two projects is given in Prodoc **Annex 29**.

The sustainable financing aspects of the current project (Outputs 1.2.1 & 1.2.2) will follow up on UNDP-supported INFF and CFA initiatives and will be closely coordinated with two UNDP/GEF projects that are currently in the development stage: UNDP/GEF-7 project 10865 Supporting Sustainable Inclusive Blue Economy Transformation in AIO SIDS (concept approved in November 2021), and the first FSP PIF of the UNDP/GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Finance Programme (PIMS 6371) that has been submitted with 26 countries participating. As such, the current project will not support baseline studies, but develop a financing strategy in the first year through a process of public consultations, drafting of legal, regulatory and financial documents and, most importantly ? the implementation of specific financing solutions that should be operational by the end of the project. Collaboration with the regional and global projects through UNDP, DNA/MAA and the Project Steering Committee will strengthen the national planning, analysis and support for biodiversity finance solutions.

The project will also coordinate closely with a number of other ongoing projects through UNDP, the Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group (see **the table below,** and the summary of cofinancing sources in **Table C above)**. UNDP cofinancing of $150,000 will be managed through the project, while the project will coordinate with related UNDP programmes including the GEF Small Grants Programme and innovative work on drones supported by the UNDP Accelerator Lab. The project will also coordinate with the UNDP-UNEP Early Action Support (EAS) Program workstream related to NBSAP revision (Output 1.1.3). The cofinancing made available by Cabo Verde?s government includes projects implemented by MAA/DNA on the Climate Governance and Climate Action Support Programme, Santa Cruz Environmental Education Center, Cabo Verde - Becoming a Future Island Nation, Support for Consolidation of Biosphere Reserves, Mitigation of Environmental Impact and Institutional Strengthening of DNA ($15,345,885); projects supported by the MAA-Environment Fund ($2,991,366) including additional funding for those mentioned for DNA above and also for Valorization of Agrotourism in Sao Jorge dos Orgaos, Recovery of Degraded Forest Areas and Institutional Capacity Building, Cooperation in the field of Higher Education in Environmental Sciences, and Programme for Tourism and Environmental Enhancement of Rural Villages. The Ministry of Tourism and Transport is providing $5,000,000 cofinancing associated with the Tourism Operational Programme.

Table. Ongoing projects for coordination

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
Government of Luxemburg Climatic Fund Program - Indicative Cooperation Programme Climate Action	Support to NDC implementation and climate governance	1. Implementation of Nature-based Solutions - Sustainable use of natural resources	2021-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock (DGASP)	12,000,000

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
UNDP Rapid Finance Facility (Fundo Levanta)	Revolving Fund for SME innovation in Green/Blue economy	1. Youth and women of selected coastal communities in Santiago Island benefit with increased decent work opportunities and income generation, and better livelihoods 2. The populations of the 22 municipalities of Cabo Verde will see their standard of living improve through the implementation of local development projects on blue and green economy	2021-2027	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA)	300,000
UNDP SDG?s Funds 2: Connecting blue economy actors	Connecting blue economy actors: Generating employment, supporting livelihoods, and mobilizing resources	1. Youth and women of selected coastal communities in Santiago Island benefit with increased decent work opportunities and income generation, and better livelihoods 2. Financial resources mobilized, especially from the Cabo Verdean Diaspora, for the development of priority economic sectors interventions (i.e. SDG accelerators) and particularly the blue economy.	2021 - 2024	Ministry of Finance	1,524,780

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
UNDP GEF Small Grants Program (SGP)	Support for civil society initiatives on	The GEF SGP Cabo Verde Country Program Strategy (2020-2023) indicates the following priorities: - Priority land/seascapes include cover areas adjacent to the project pilot sites in Santo Ant?o and Boa Vista islands. On Santo Ant?o, SGP will support: - Community conservation of endangered ecosystems and species, with an impact on practices and approaches favourable to the conservation of biodiversity, (agriculture, forestry) and protection of endangered species. - Sustainable agriculture, and food security, with the promotion of initiatives that increase efficiency and effectiveness on the production and food value chain and promote the restoration of degraded land. - Low-carbon energy co-benefits, by promoting renewable technologies and energy efficiency that provide socio-economic benefits and improve livelihoods. - In the Boa Vista seascape, SGP will support: - Community conservation of endangered ecosystems and species, with an impact on practices and approaches favorable to the conservation of marine biodiversity (fishing and tourism) and protection of endangered species. - Sustainable fishery and food security, by promoting initiatives that	2020-2023	UNDP	1,479,000

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
		increase efficiency and effectiveness of food production and value chain addition. - The GEF SGP will make 30% of resources available to initiatives outside the priority landscapes and seascapes. These resources will be strategically invested in programs that can enhance support, replication or increase scale of projects in priority landscapes or seascapes, both by SGP and other partners. Priorities include: A) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform; B) Promote Social Inclusion, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; and C) Knowledge Management.			
Government of Cape Verde ? Environment Fund Recovery of degraded forest areas and strengthening of institutional capacity	Elaboration and Implementation of Forest Area Management	1. National project for recovery of degraded forest areas and institutional capacity strengthening, including the two pilot areas. Addresses the issue of pasture degradation leading to degradation of protected areas by grazing pressure	2022-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock (DGASP)	681,818
Government of Cape Verde ? Environment Fund	National species and habitat conservation, natural resource management, and municipality allocations	1. National species and habitat conservation 2. Natural resource management 3. Allocations to four Municipalities on Santo Ant?o and Boa Vista islands	2021-2025	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? National Directorate for Environment	5,846,129

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
Government of Cape Verde ? Ministry of Agriculture and Environment A BADEA (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa) project for watershed management	Watershed management on Santiago, Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o islands. Includes the Clotilde basin in Boa Vista and Ribeira Grande basin in Santo Ant?o (project area)	The activities to be developed include soil conservation actions, water mobilization, through soil drilling equipped with solar panels.	2023 -	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock (DGASP)	32,000,000
Government of Cape Verde ? Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Project funded by Japanese Food Aid -	Strengthening the country's resilience to guarantee food security in the context of climate change	1. Build water catchment dykes, corrals, soil and water conservation infrastructure, pasture improvement, among others, throughout the country, including the two pilot sites.	2021-2023	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock (DGASP)	2,456,259
Government of Cape Verde ? Ministry of Agriculture and Environment 401/CV Project: Implementation of NbS for Risk and Disaster Reduction	Contribute to the implementation of de National Disaster Risk reduction / climate change adaptation	1. National Risk and Disaster strategy related to climate change, particularly drought and floods, implemented 2. Technology and NbS connected to disaster and risk reduction, promoted	2021-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock (DGASP)	2,500,000
Government of Cape Verde ? Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Institutional strengthening of the National Directorate for the Environment	Strengthening institutional knowledge and capacity building	1. Introducing endemic and native species aiming at soil and water conservation. 2. Increase and make available pasture, using more palatable and nutritious species for cattle feed, especially goats.	2022-2027	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA)	1,300,000

Project and Donor	Sector and location	Main anticipated results	Project period	Implementing Partner	Total Cost US$
Ministry of Tourism Tourism Operational Programme (POT)	National Tourism Programme Part of the financing for the POT is guaranteed through a World Bank loan of USD 30 million, for the Tourism Fund and other national sources (municipalities, etc.).	1. Tourism growth anchored in sustainability, preservation of natural, cultural, heritage and human resources of the country, providing added value for building a resilient tourism product 2. Close collaboration between the environment and tourism sectors is acknowledged to achieve both environmental protection, and realize benefits of nature-based tourism such as visitation to the PA network, turtle, whale and birdwatching, diving, etc.	2021 to 2026	Ministry of Tourism	5,000,000
Project Tartaruga MAVA (until 2022)	Natura 2000, Bios CV and Turtle Foundation NGOs on Boa Vista	1. Ongoing programme to support turtle conservation on Boa Vista. Currently seeking funding to continue the collaborative programme.	Ongoing	Natura 2000, Bios CV and Turtle Foundation	TBC
Guardians of the Sea project MAVA, GEF SGP and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	NGO / community led initiative established on Maio and Boa Vista islands	1. Community-based marine life conservation programme that supports artisanal fisherman to monitor and report illegal fishing activities and environmental issues	2022-23	Established in 2016 by Maio Biodiversity Foundation (FMB), local partner of Fauna & Flora International (FFI), CV BIOS supporting on Boa Vista	20,000
UNEP Convention on Biological Diversity	Update, with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the profile of the country in relation to its biodiversity		2019-2023	The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment ? National Directorate for Environment (DNA)	113,969

[1] An example of such closely connected project management is UNDP/GEF project 3820 Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN) and UNDP/GEF project 4562 Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas, which operated out of a shared office with some shared staff.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030[1]

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2030 represents the second version of Cabo Verde?s NBSAP submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project will contribute directly towards a number of targets identified in the NBSAP as described in the **Table** below. Revision of the NBSAP will be initiated by DNA prior to project start up.

Project contributions towards targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030

National Targets		**Actions and Project contributions**
1	By 2030, society at large will be aware of the importance and values of Biodiversity and the measures required for its conservation and sustainable use	The project?s activities will increase awareness of the importance and values of biodiversity at local community, municipality and national levels, as well as increased sector and stakeholder participation in biodiversity conservation activities including PA co-management, sustainable use of natural resources, and harmonized planning.
2	By 2025, the ecological, economic and social values of biodiversity will have been integrated into national and local strategies and planning, and poverty reduction processes, and duly incorporated in national accounts	The project will support the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the National Sustainable Development Strategy (PEDS II), and through local planning and co-management demonstrations in Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o.
3	By 2025, government, businesses and civil society will have implemented plans and measures to ensure sustainable production and consumption, while maintaining the impacts from the use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits	The project will support the development of sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity-friendly land uses based on landscape management plans for two pilot areas.

National Targets		Actions and Project contributions
4	By 2018, pollution will be reduced, its sources identified and controlled to levels that are not detrimental to the normal functioning of ecosystems	The project will harmonize planning at island level in order to reduce land use conflicts that negatively affect biodiversity (such as marine pollution). It will also support efforts to address marine plastic waste on Boa Vista to reduce impacts on turtle populations.
5	By 2020, marine resources of economic interest will be managed sustainably	While this will be addressed primarily through the GEF-6 Marine Resources Project, the current project will strengthen conservation of the marine ecosystem in the pilot site and engage fishermen in conservation and sustainable resource use in Boa Vista.
6	By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and 5% of coastal and marine areas, especially those of ecological relevance and importance, will be conserved through a coherent system of PAs	The project will reform the management of the national PA network through a new national plan, new national legislation for biodiversity governance, capacity development, improved monitoring and evaluation, co-management and strengthened stakeholder engagement. It will revise the NBSAP in line with the CBD?s Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework - including new PA network coverage targets.
7	By 2025, endangered and priority marine and terrestrial species will be conserved and enhanced	The project will strengthen capacity for monitoring and conservation of globally important species, improve protection of such species within the national PA network, and demonstrate improved management effectiveness at two pilot PAs that host globally significant species such as loggerhead turtles, endemic seabirds.
8	By 2025, acquire knowledge and protect the genetic heritage of cultivated plants and domestic animals of economic and cultural value	The project will support ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, which will enable the protection and regulated use of genetic resources. It will also make use of traditional knowledge in management of the pilot sites, and share this through its knowledge management output.
9	By 2025, Cabo Verde will have strengthened protection, improved connectivity and recovered key ecosystems so that they will continue to provide essential services to the economy and the welfare of the population	The project will support improved biodiversity governance that will result in more effective management of PAs and conservation of species and ecosystems. It will invest directly in improving the management effectiveness of two pilot sites.
10	By 2018, all approved national conservation strategies and plans will integrate elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change	The project will support integration of climate resilience into revision of the NBSAP, the national plan for PA network management and biodiversity finance plans
11	The Nagoya Protocol will have been implemented by 2015	The project will support the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol

National Targets		Actions and Project contributions
12	By 2015, Cabo Verde will have adopted the NBSAP as policy instrument and will have commenced implementing it with the broad participation of all key sectors of society	The project will support the participatory revision of the NBSAP
13	By 2025, local communities will have full and effective participation in the implementation of conservation programs and their traditional knowledge valued	The project aims to reform biodiversity governance through improvements to legislation to introduce the full range of governance categories for protected areas, community-co-management, and institutionalized mechanisms for stakeholder participation and gender equality. Stakeholder engagement platforms will be established at local level and co-management demonstrated at the pilot sites.
14	By 2025, scientific and empirical knowledge will contribute to the conservation of Biodiversity in Cabo Verde	The project will support development of a biodiversity monitoring framework involving partnership with universities and other organizations, a biodiversity clearing house mechanism and sharing of knowledge through annual conferences, articles on local and global platforms such as Panorama and Exposure and other mechanisms.
15	By 2025, Cabo Verde will have mobilized 70% of the necessary financial resources to implement the Strategy	The project will develop a national strategy and action plan for biodiversity finance and operationalize at least three new mechanisms for biodiversity finance streams, increasing funding by at least 50%.

Alignment with CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework targets will be confirmed after these targets have been finalized and approved in December 2022[2].

The project will also assist the Government of Cabo Verde in implementing its obligations under related MEAs that support biodiversity conservation, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fauna (CITES), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and the Convention for the Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention).

UN Sustainable development goals.

The project is relevant to a number of SDGs, most notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in the table below.

Project contributions towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution to SDG Targets
	- Aligned with SDG 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
	- Aligned with SDG 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
	- Aligned with SDG 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries - Aligned with SDG 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
	- Aligned with SDG 14.2 Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans - Aligned with SDG 14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
	- Aligned with SDG 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt loss of biodiversity and by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species - Aligned with SDG 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
	- Aligned with SDG 16.4 By 2030, ? combat all forms of organized crime (including illegal wildlife trade) - Aligned with SDG 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

SDG	Project Contribution to SDG Targets
	- Aligned with SDG 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

[1] https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/?country=cv

[2] See: https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

8. *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact.

The project?s knowledge management activities are cross-cutting, but primarily supported through Output 4.2.2: *The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism.*

Overall, the project builds on the learning from previous GEF-financed projects in Cabo Verde and elsewhere, with a focus on biodiversity governance and sustainable financing, as well as the updating and implementation of key national strategies and plans for biodiversity conservation. The project will learn from and exchange information with relevant ongoing initiatives, including other SIDS supported by UNDP-GEF projects in Africa and other regions, facilitated by UNDP?s regional advisors and global networks and platforms such as UNDP?s SIDS Data Platform[1], Panorama[2] and Exposure[3]. It will also build on and exchange knowledge with UNDP?s global programme on biodiversity finance (BIOFIN) and UNDP?s Sustainable Finance Hub[4], including participation in the proposed UNDP/GEF-8 project rolling out a global biodiversity finance programme.

The GEF5 BIOTUR project has developed a protocol for creating a new platform for biodiversity monitoring data; consequently, this project will build on this baseline work, with emphasis on reviewing and improving the platform and supporting its functioning. The national biodiversity clearing house mechanism (CHM) will be a website with both public and protected access sections, developed in line with CBD guidance and drawing on experience from other CBD parties. This will be developed in collaboration with the GEF6 Marine Resources project, which plans to develop a website for knowledge management on marine biodiversity, therefore this project will focus on developing terrestrial biodiversity aspects within a

common framework and ensuring that the CHM consolidates the inputs and information from these GEF projects and other organizations.

The project will also help to develop other learning and knowledge management products, with the aim of ensuring that results, experiences and lessons learned during project implementation are shared nationally and globally, in the form of technical reports, website articles, conference papers, presentations and case studies on specific technical themes such as collaborative management partnerships for PAs, decentralized island level planning for PA management, village landscape planning for PA buffer zones, integrated PA system management systems, gender mainstreaming in PA management, sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation, etc. These will be shared during the series of national conferences on protected areas (Output 2.1.2). It will also strengthen national participation in global and regional networks for biodiversity conservation and finance including communities of practice, south-south learning events, and joint initiatives.

Under Output 2.1.2, the project will convene three annual national conventions on protected areas[5] to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned. The purpose is to discuss specific topics that are relevant to the project goals (e.g. co-management, conservation management partnerships, PA management effectiveness), with the intention that the government will continue to support the continuing series of annual conferences subsequently. Conference proceedings will be shared online to enable information sharing, and possibilities for commercial sponsorship (eg from tourism companies) will be investigated for the conferences.

Other informal spaces for strengthening dialogue and collaboration between stakeholder groups will be nurtured by the project, including collaborative local events, round table discussions, etc.

Indicative Activities are given in the table below, together with their timing and estimated budget allocations.

Indicative knowledge management activities, timing and budget

		Budget (US$)
4.2.1.1- Working group led by DNA and involving key stakeholders and technical experts for Output 4.2.2 delivery	Year 1	$5,000
4.2.1.2- Confirm the objectives, principles and scope of the CHM, review the current status of inputs on CHM development from the GEF-5 BIOTUR project and GEF-6 Marine Resources project and confirm the requirements for consolidation of the CHM from the current project;	Years 1-2	$20,000

4.2.1.3-Develop and support an implementation plan for the CHM, including technical and organizational requirements for information management including support for national planning and reporting (eg PEDS II), and reporting to biodiversity-related MEAs such as CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention and WHC.	Year 2	$40,000
4.2.1.4-Develop learning and knowledge management products, in the form of technical reports, website articles, conference papers, presentations and case studies on specific technical themes (see above). These will support the programmes of the series of national conferences on protected areas.	Years 2-5	$80,000
4.2.1.5-Strengthen national participation in global and regional networks for biodiversity conservation and finance including communities of practice, south-south learning events, and joint initiatives.	Years 2-5	$25,000
2.1.2.5-7 Convene a series of three annual national conventions on specific technical aspects of protected area management to inform and consult with diverse stakeholders, provide annual status reports, share experiences, best practices and lessons learned; Assist the government to secure commercial sponsorship and media coverage for the organization of these and subsequent conferences; and publish conference proceedings online to enable information sharing.	Years 2-5	$34,500
Total		**$204,500**

[1] https://data.undp.org/sids/portfolio
[2] https://panorama.solutions/en/organisation/united-nations-development-programme-undp
[3] https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/
[4] https://sdgfinance.undp.org/
[5] This approach was hugely successful in building capacity and support for PA system development in Mongolia, through GEF project 3820: Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN). See: https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3820

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[1]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

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Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.

h. Formally launch the Project.

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GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

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GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as **Annex 13** will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) (See **Annex 11**) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An independent MTR will be conducted for the project **by DATE** and completed no later than 36 months after CEO Endorsement.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date included on cover page of this project document). A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing,

executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date included on cover page of this project document). A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report?s completion.

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Final Report:

The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project?s deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	*$10,000*	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	*$4,000 x 5 years = $20,000*	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*0 (Absorbed in PMU costs)*	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of ESMF implementation/ Safeguard Risks	*$5,000 x 5 years = $25,000*	On-going.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Supervision and learning missions[4]	*$3,400 x 5 years = $17,000*	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	*$47,000*	11 June 2026
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	*$47,000*	11 September 2028
TOTAL indicative COST *Do not exceed 5 % when GEF project grant up to USD 5 million*	***$166,000*** *$165,938 = 5%* *Note: See TBWP for detailed costs*	*Equivalent to TBWP Component 5 (M&E)*

Output 5.1: Project M&E plan fully implemented

The project will implement an M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, and integrates gender, social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results.

Indicative activities:

5.1.1 Convene project inception workshop within the first 60 days of the project to review, update and elaborate project plans and management arrangements. As part of this process, update and re-assess relevant project information and PPG assessments in light of COVID-19 impacts and confirm feasibility and alignment to government recovery strategies and international guidance and best practices on building resilience at the local level.

5.1.2 Annual work plan preparation and monitoring of indicators in the project results framework for adaptive management including annual lesson learning sessions among project stakeholders and reflection meetings to incorporate lessons learned into workplans.

5.1.3 Complete annual PIR review of work plan implementation for adaptive management of project activities.

5.1.4 Respond to any additional reporting requirements from Government, the GEF or UNDP.

5.1.5 Hold at least two Project Steering Committee meetings per year

5.1.6 Conduct surveys as necessary to collate data to update results framework indicators annually, and at mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5), including surveys on estimation of direct beneficiaries (e.g., population engaged in project-supported conservation jobs, sustainable livelihood activities, training courses, etc.).

5.1.7 Conduct METT assessments for the two pilot PAs at mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5) (see **Annex 11**).

5.1.8 Conduct independent Mid-term Review of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in Year 3 in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate recommendations of MTR into revised project plans (management response) following PSC's approval.

5.1.9 Develop a participatory Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan as soon as the MTR is completed and prior to the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.10 Compile a Project Completion Report to compile project results and lessons learned in Year 5, to inform the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.11 Conduct an independent Terminal Evaluation of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in line with UNDP/GEF requirements within 6 months of project operational closure.

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[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines
[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines
[4] Project?s technical staff?s annual monitoring of project indicators and safeguards (ESMF) implementation, with annual visits to demonstration sites (Output 5.1);

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Through Component 1, the project will deliver an updated and progressive biodiversity policy and legislative framework in line with global best practices, including a new Biodiversity and Natural Resources Policies Law, revised NBSAP and a new plan for PA network management. It will introduce diversified PA governance categories for the national PA network that enable more inclusive approaches to biodiversity conservation including collaborative management. Component 1 also aims to achieve at least a 50% increase in financing for biodiversity management achieved through systematic planning and at least three new financing solutions. These measures will enable improved biodiversity conservation outside PAs, improved management effectiveness of the PA network, and increased and diversified financing that strengthens the resilience of biodiversity governance.

Through Component 2, the reformed PA network management procedures will contribute towards improved overall PA management effectiveness at system level, while enhanced stakeholder engagement (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Prodoc **Annex 7**) will broaden the constituency of support for biodiversity conservation and increase recognition of the value of biodiversity. Collectively, these measures will contribute towards more effective conservation practices, benefiting Cabo Verde?s globally significant species and ecosystems.

Through Component 3, demonstrated co-management of the two pilot sites will inform national policy and practices, facilitating national upscaling with the likely outcome that land use conflicts and external pressures on PAs are reduced, and local communities and businesses become more concerned and engaged in conservation activities. Project support for sustainable livelihoods at the same sites will inform wider adoption of conservation-compatible land uses and strengthen the uptake of PA co-management approaches. Overall, the project contributions are expected to provide direct benefits to a total of 49,748 people, consisting of some 26,534 men and 23,214 women on the two islands that will host the project?s pilot activities: Boa Vista: 6,871 men, 5,927 women and total of 12,798 people; and Santo Ant?o: 19,663 men, 17,287 women and total of 36,950 people. By the end of the project, these local level actions are expected to result in 2 community landscape management plans approved and implemented, 40 people benefiting from new conservation-related employment opportunities (50% women), 40 people benefiting from new ecotourism development opportunities (50% women), 60 fishermen participating in a community-based monitoring scheme that benefits marine biodiversity through more sustainable fishing practices, 100 people trained in writing of project proposals / business plans, 40 people supported to submit applications to micro-credit schemes and other sources of financing / funding (50% women), and 4 existing community cooperatives, production units and enterprises strengthened, and 4 new ones established and operational (total 8).

Through Component 4, increased capacity for gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women will strengthen their participation in conservation-related activities and in benefiting from and advocating for biodiversity. The Gender Action Plan (Prodoc **Annex 9**) specifies specific strategies and actions that will result in gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women through the project?s activities. The systematic biodiversity monitoring framework will provide increased cumulative benefits from a partnership approach, and provide an increased volume of data that support evidence-based conservation practices that should improve conservation outcomes. Improved knowledge management and information sharing will strengthen overall biodiversity governance by ensuring that it is science-based, well-informed and takes account of a wide variety of sources and experiences. It will also contribute greatly towards national capacity development for effective biodiversity conservation.

Cumulatively, it is anticipated that the project will take the governance of biodiversity in Cabo Verde to a new level, with an improved policy and legal framework, improved capacity for PA management, law enforcement and monitoring, increased financial resources, a clear way forward on co-management of protected areas, increased engagement of private sector businesses and investors, and strengthened monitoring and knowledge management that informs adaptive management and planning. This will increase the management effectiveness of the national PA network and the governance of biodiversity outside PAs, resulting in improved biodiversity status, more secure ecosystem service provision and ecosystem-based adaptation and more resilient rural communities.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please refer to the uploaded SESP and ESMF documents for detailed information

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5*	**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**

Risk Description *(broken down by event, cause, impact)*	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance* *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*

Risk 1: As elaborated in the ProDoc, duty bearers have insufficient institutional capacity in different substantive areas of biodiversity conservation (i.e., implementation of legal mandates, management of PAs, enforcement of regulations, sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation, establishment of partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, among others), which may jeopardize the effective implementation of the Project if not adequately addressed. **Principle: Human Rights, Question P.2, P.7** **Standard 3 (q3.8)**	I = 4 L = 4	**Substantial**	Included within this broad risk is the potential social impacts related to the project?s support to (via training) to police, Coast Guard and other security officials. This work will be part of output 1.1.4. The potential impacts (which would be indirect, consequential, or perhaps only part of the project?s area of influence) could include conflict and violence to/from those security personnel.	As the project is Substantial risk, an ESMF (annex 8) has been prepared to ensure the further screening, assessment and management of risks. The Project includes strong institutional development measures to fill the gaps in capacity of duty bearers identified during the PPG Phase. In particular: ? Output 1.1.4 consists of a capacity building strategy for effective biodiversity governance specifically tailored for the executing and co-implementing entities at the national, island and local levels (i.e., DNA, MAA Delegations and municipalities). ? Output 2.1.3 focuses on capacity development of local staff responsible for managing PAs. ? Output 2.1.2 implements a capacity building and south-south exchange and learning activity focusing on successful experiences on participatory management of PAs, benefit sharing and actual financial benefits of co-management. ? Output 4.2.1 provides capacity development for a biodiversity monitoring program. The PMU will be staffed by experts with proven track records related to the strengthening of biodiversity conservation governance in the country, and with the capacity to establish and maintain effective partnerships in order to provide opportunities for shared resources, responsibilities and capacities. The Project budget sets aside adequate funding for capacity building activities, including contracting internationally-recognized experts.

Risk 2: Exclusion of potentially affected stakeholders from decision making if they are not actively and specifically targeted by the Project, and perpetuation or exacerbation of existing gender inequalities if existing differences in gender roles are not taken into consideration during consultations. **Principle: Human Rights, Question P.3** **Principle: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment, Questions P.10 and P.11.** **Principle: Accountability, Question P.13**	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	Stakeholders potentially affected by the Project, who are also the main beneficiaries of some of its positive impacts, include rural populations that rely heavily on livelihood activities based on artisanal fishing, small-scale agriculture and livestock raising, and support to nature tourism, who may not necessarily have the communication skills, self-confidence and resources to actively and fully participate in the consultative and participatory processes planned for the Project during implementation, and therefore may be left out of decision making related to Project activities. This risk may arise if those stakeholders are not actively and specifically targeted by the Project, and offered ample opportunities and means for culturally appropriate, meaningful, free and informed consultation and participation. Women are particularly vulnerable to this risk in view of the traditional and differentiated roles played by males and females in Cabo Verde in the livelihood activities mentioned above. For instance, in the artisanal fishing value	The Project design relied on a highly stakeholder-driven process. During the development of the Project Identification Form and Project Document, extensive efforts were made to fully engage all relevant public, private, NGO and community stakeholders in participatory and collaborative meetings and consultations, including vulnerable and traditionally marginalized populations. In relation to the latter group, male and female members of fishing and agricultural communities, and representatives of fishing associations and women?s organizations involved in rural artisanal economic enterprises, among others, were actively engaged during the consultation process undertaken during the project preparation phase in the two pilot sites (i.e., Parque Natural de Cova Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o ? PNCRPT, and Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista - PNNBV). The participatory approach applied during Project design will be carried forward during implementation. In effect, Component 3 consists of the promotion of community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing, and Outcome 2.1 involves reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation. Further, stakeholder engagement is incorporated into the activities of the following outputs in other Project outcomes: i) participatory management is included in the preparation of the new national plan for management of the protected area network under Output 1.1.1; ii) institutionalized stakeholder engagement as part of the enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resources management under Output 1.1.2; iii) participatory review and update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and

			chain in Boa Vista, women are responsible for the commercialization of catches, which have low economic returns, and tend not to be organized in associations or cooperatives, and men?s main role is fishing, which provides a much higher source of income, and are commonly organized in associations or cooperatives to advance their interests. Project activities may benefit men and women unequally owing to their separate roles in the livelihood activities in which they participate, which may affect their ability to engage with the Project, including in discussions about rules of access to fishing areas and sustainable offtake levels, or in activities targeting the involvement of communities in sustainable tourism, among others. Unless these differences in gender roles are taken into account, there is a risk that inequalities may be perpetuated or exacerbated by the Project.	Action Plan 2014-2030 under Output 1.1.3; and iv) implementation of a participatory process to decide about indicators and engage stakeholders in a biodiversity monitoring program under Output 4.2.1. To guide the above efforts, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared (see **Annex 7**), whose implementation details (e.g., venues, agendas, participants, timings, etc.) will be fully developed during the very early stages of Project implementation. In addition to the above, the Project fully incorporates gender issues in its conceptualization, design and implementation. The Project preparation ensured that gender considerations are an integral part of the Project strategy. The Project is designed and will be implemented with gender-related issues consistently embedded and reflected throughout the Project strategy. In this sense, a main focus of Component 4 is the mainstreaming of gender considerations into the implementation of all project activities, as operationalized in Outcome 4. 1 and Output 4.1.1. A Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see **Annex 9**) was developed, whose objective is to implement Project activities from a gender perspective and, above all, to ensure that the Project results in benefits for the environment as well as for gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Action Plan defines gender-specific actions and indicators for each Project output, as well as institutional responsibilities for, respectively, their implementation and collection. The implementation of both the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan will be fully funded under the Project. The assessment and management instruments included in the ESMF (ESIAs, Process Framework) and the

				SESA incorporate stakeholder engagement.

Risk 3: Project interventions may fail to produce anticipated benefits in an equitable manner or even may generate negative impacts on affected communities if they are not executed as planned, likely leading to complaints and grievances from those affected and potentially exacerbating conflicts among community members. **Principle: Human Rights, Question P.7** **Principle: Accountability, Question P.14**	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	In particular, issues such as the following may give rise to complaints by individuals or communities and conflicts among them: i) the formulation and implementation of the livelihood diversification strategies and plans included under Output 3.1.2 for communities located in and around the two pilot sites (i.e., Parque Natural de Cova Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o ? PNCRPT, and Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista - PNNBV); ii) the implementation of compensation and rehabilitation measures to be developed for the possible economic displacement caused by the potential loss or restriction of access to community natural resources currently harnessed for livelihood support in the two PA Project sites (please refer to Risk 7 for details); iii) the fairness, inclusiveness and extent of the consultation and participation process undertaken by the Project; and iv) the potential negative impacts of the new livelihood activities implemented under the Project or the intensification of already ongoing productive activities	As explained in the management measures for Risk 2 above, the Project design was undertaken following a strong stakeholder consultation process that included vulnerable and marginalized populations and, further, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed for the Project (see **Annex 7**). In addition, the specific social and environmental management instrument that will address the risk of economic displacement (i.e., the Process Framework, which will be developed during Project implementation) (please refer to Risk 7 for details) will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism. Further, the specific social and environmental management instrument that will address the risks posed by the activities included in the livelihood diversification strategies and plans (i.e., Environmental and Social Management Framework) (see **Annex 8**), contains a Grievance Redress Mechanism. During the implementation of the different activities included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ample information will be provided to stakeholders about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and how to access it. In addition to the above, affected stakeholders will have access to UNDP?s Accountability Mechanism, which consists of: i) a Compliance Review to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and ii) a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes. Affected stakeholders can ask UNDP?s Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) to pursue a compliance review examining UNDP?s compliance with its social and environmental commitments, they can attempt to resolve complaints and disputes through the Stakeholder

			promoted by the Project.	Response Mechanism, or they can ask both for compliance review and for an effort to resolve their concerns. Stakeholders will also be informed about UNDP?s Accountability Mechanism during the implementation of activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Risk 4**:** Some of the interventions envisioned under Output 3.1.2, consisting of new productive activities or the intensification of productive activities already underway, aimed at providing sustainable livelihood options for communities settled within and adjacent to the two PA pilot sites, may disturb or degrade terrestrial and marine habitats and species if appropriate screening, scoping and categorization procedures are not in place, or if these procedures are not adequately implemented, to select activities that are compatible with the environmental and social sustainability objectives of the Project, and exclude or screen out those activities that are not compatible with Project objectives and hence may have high negative impacts. Likewise, livelihood support activities selected to receive support from the Project may impact	I = 4 L = 4	**Substantial**	All of the likely sustainable livelihood interventions consist of small scale or artisanal-type activities, largely taking place in areas already under intervention. In effect, the types of productive activities included in Output 3.1.2 are as follows: i) nature-based tourism interventions, such as mountain hiking or trekking, visits to sea turtle nesting areas, bird watching, among others; ii) the intensification of agriculture through the increase in water availability, the provision of technical assistance to improve yields and capacity building for business management, the establishment of community nurseries that include agricultural plants, the promotion of agricultural fairs, etc.; iii) livestock husbandry through the provision of improved pens/corrals, the increase in water availability, seedball dispersal to improve livestock fodder areas, the provision of technical assistance, etc.; and iv) fishing through the provision of outboard motors for fishing boats, the repair of the municipal ice machine and the cold chamber in Boa Vista, the provision	The technical and operational details of the potential livelihood activities included in Output 3.1.2 were not specified during the Project preparation phase. The specifics of these interventions, such as their areas of implementation, scales, budgets, technical designs, etc. will be defined during Project implementation. Therefore, the Project includes an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (see **Annex 8**), which is applicable when an operation includes activities that are not fully defined and their exact areas of implementation are not clearly identified, as is the case with the Project. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to ensure the social and environmental risks and impacts of the forthcoming but as yet unspecified activities are fully identified (screened) and assessed, and that management measures are in place prior to implementation of the relevant activities with potential social and environmental risks and impacts. It contains measures for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on responsibilities for addressing project risks and impacts. The ESMF also includes good practices and measures to prevent and mitigate negative risks and impacts on habitats and species in the execution of productive activities. The implementation of the ESMF will be fully funded under the Project. The focus of Output 3.1.2 is to support livelihood diversification and enhanced resilience of communities located in and around the PNCRPT and the PNNBV. To this end, landscape management plans will provide the basis for sustainable livelihood development that contributes towards improvements in biodiversity management. This focus of Output 3.1.2 will help reduce the likelihood of negative impacts of

negatively habitats and species if their implementation is not carried out in accordance with appropriate impact management and monitoring approaches and measures, applied by organizations with adequate capacity and resources. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.10**			of technical assistance and capacity building for business management, etc.	productive activities supported by the Project on terrestrial and marine habitats and species. The landscape management plans will be an input into the Environmental and Social Screening Tools Form included in the ESMF, helping to describe proposed activities. In addition, the ESMF incorporates an Exclusion List to reject proposed interventions that: i) are not compatible with the allowed uses in the zone of proposed location of the activity, as stipulated in the respective Regulations of the Land Use and Management Plans for the PNCRPT and the PNNBV; and ii) are likely to generate high risks and impacts (i.e., significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, areas with endogenous or endangered flora or fauna species, etc.). The ESMF includes a series of instruments to manage the risks identified during the screening process, such as, as applicable, Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (including Site-Specific Health and Safety Management Plans), Integrated Pest/Vector Management Plans and Pesticide Management Plans.

Risk 5: The operation of proposed artisanal charcoal production units that use wood extracted from exotic Acacia forest areas in Boa Vista may increase emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide and methane, if the traditional and inefficient at energy conversion earth kilns commonly used throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, including Cabo Verde, are employed. **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks, Question 2.4** **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Question 1.7**	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	Additionally, the use of earth kilns may impact negatively the soil structure in and around production sites.	The Project will encourage the ?greening of the charcoal value chain? (FAO, 2017) in Boa Vista by promoting the selection and use of energy efficient kiln designs, and improved management of Acacia forests, among other measures. The application of the ESMF will ensure the selection of proposals for charcoal production units compatible with the characteristics of ?green charcoal?.

Risk 6: The project location has experienced climate and geophysical hazards (i.e., increase in average temperature, high susceptibility to landslides, reduction in annual average precipitation increased likelihood of droughts, etc.) in the past and is expected to experience these in the future, which is likely to affect the outcome/service delivery that the Project is aiming to provide. **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks, Questions 2.1 and 2.2**	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	Climate and geophysical hazards are anticipated to have limited negative impact on project implementation and the long-term sustainability of project outcomes (see **Annex 24**). Occasional delays in implementation due to precipitation, flash flooding and landslides are expected, and these also have the potential to damage PA infrastructure including buildings, roads and bridges that would cause risk of injury, longer lasting disruption to park/project operations and potential financial losses. Together with drought, these hazards could impact the seasonal operations and success of Project-supported livelihood developments such as those related to agriculture, forestry, grazing and food processing. Regarding the long-term sustainability of outcomes, the design of the Project includes components and activities aimed at ensuring sustainability of outcomes, as summarized in the assessment and management measures column corresponding to this risk.	During the Project preparation phase, a Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report was prepared using the World Bank Group's Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Project Level Tool (see **Annex 24**). The results of this screening were taken into consideration in the design of the Project and, accordingly, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the susceptibility of the country to natural hazards, are central concerns. The Project?s contributions towards protecting the integrity of Cabo Verde?s terrestrial and marine ecosystems will also contribute towards nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation, carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation. The Project also seeks to increase the engagement of stakeholders in biodiversity governance, enabling more effective responses to climate change impacts, to increase socio-economic benefits derived from protected areas through sustainable development pathways, and to diversity local livelihoods ? thus strengthening the resilience of local communities. Each Project component includes several activities that directly or indirectly contribute towards the reduction of the risks from climate and biophysical hazards. These activities range from strengthening the national policy, legal, financial and institutional framework to protect and effectively manage biodiversity resources, building national and local capacity for biodiversity governance, preparing and updating PA management plans (including climate adaptation considerations), strengthening PA network plans for improved resilience and management effectiveness, training and equipping PA staff, strengthening stakeholder engagement mechanisms for biodiversity management and sustainable land management, supporting community livelihood diversification, increasing socio-

				economic benefits from PAs, strengthening the institutional basis for monitoring and reporting on biodiversity, and strengthening knowledge management. The scope of the ESIAs required under the ESMF will include the consideration of climate change risks.

Risk 7: Output 3.1.1, involving the development and implementation of co-management plans and agreements in the two pilot Project sites, may lead to the economic displacement of some farmers, herders and fishers currently harvesting the terrestrial and marine resources of these PAs as their main means of livelihood support and sustenance, due to the loss or restriction of access to those resources. **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, Question 5.2**	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	The implementation of co-management plans and agreements would effectively change the current regime of utilization of common natural resources in these PAs from open access, whereby there are virtually no restrictions as to terrestrial and marine areas exploited, or to species and quantity of plants and animals harnessed, to a sustainable resource management system that may result in agreements to impose and implement management measures such as the definition of areas where certain natural resources may not be exploited because of their environmental sensitivity, the establishment of harvesting levels or prohibition of extraction of some species depending on seasonality or threat level, among others. In practical terms, the loss or limitation of access may take the form of, for example, the exclusion of traditional fishing or grazing spots from further use as harvest areas, the demarcation of areas currently used for open fishing or agriculture as conservation zones, the requirement of fishing permits and the payment of fishing fees in marine	The Project will develop a Process Framework (PF) during the early stages of implementation. The PF is a requirement of UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) 5 on Displacement and Resettlement when UNDP-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas, as is the case with the Project. The purpose of the Framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the Project includes guidelines for the preparation of the PF (see **Annex 8**).

			areas of Boa Vista, etc.	
Risk 8: The implementation of a range of productive, construction and forest management activities included in Output 3.1.2 is likely to pose health and safety risks to workers and community members participating in them if they are not properly trained, do not have appropriate tools and equipment, or do not have adequate personal protective equipment to execute their tasks. **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, Question 3.1, 3.2** **Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions, Question 7.3, 7.6**	I = 2 L = 4	**Moderate**	The activities likely to pose occupational and community health and safety risks (including child labour) are the following: ? Productive: i) the intensification of agricultural production, animal husbandry and fishing; and ii) charcoal production. ? Construction of new building structures, or rehabilitation or expansion of existing building structures, to house small community and artisanal enterprises, tourist accommodations and services, agricultural fairs or community centers. ? Management of forest areas: restoration of native and endemic flora, control of invasive flora species and other management measures (these activities may also present health and safety risks to community members involved in them).	The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of a Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) for activities that pose occupational health and safety risks, and Labour Management Procedures. The HSMP and LMP will be part of the Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be required for activities categorized as moderate. The ESMF also includes good practices and measures to prevent and mitigate occupational health and safety risks in the execution of productive, construction and forest management activities.

Risk 9: Some of the activities included under Output 3.1.2 may contaminate water bodies and soils due to: i) the inadequate management or monitoring of solid and liquid wastes during the construction, rehabilitation or expansion of building structures; ii) the misapplication of pesticides and fertilizers, or the accidental spill of pesticides used in agricultural production and the operation of community plant nurseries; and iii) the inadequate management or monitoring of solid and liquid wastes during the operation of small-scale and artisanal enterprises. **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, Questions 8.2 and 8.5** **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, Question 4.5**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	In specific terms: ? The construction, rehabilitation or expansion of building structures may generate solid and liquid wastes that may contaminate soils and water sources if adequate waste management practices are not in place or not adequately monitored during the execution of these works. ? The increase in agricultural yields and the operation of community plant nurseries may involve, in addition to biological pest controls and natural fertilizers, the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and the control of invasive flora species may require the application of herbicides, all of which may cause contamination of surface and groundwater water and soil due to the misapplication of pesticides and fertilizers, or the accidental spill of pesticides.	The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of a Site-Specific ESMP that will be required for activities categorized as moderate, which will include a Waste Management Plan. The ESMF also includes guidelines for the preparation of an Integrated Pest/Vector Management Plan (IP/VMP) and a Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) for agricultural and forest management activities requiring pest control.

			? The operation of small-scale and artisanal enterprises, such as goat cheese production, agricultural fairs, tourist support establishments (i.e., restaurants, guesthouses, etc.) and community centers are likely to increase the quantity of solid and liquid wastes generated at both pilot sites, which may contaminate soils and water sources if not managed and monitored adequately.	

Risk 10: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1 include outputs that introduce system-wide changes to the legal, policy, financing and planning frameworks for biodiversity conservation management in Cabo Verde that may have unintended or unanticipated negative consequences, such as the potential physical displacement of people living in PAs supported by the Project (if the Project?s efforts fail or other changes arise in the Project?s context), and therefore the potential adverse risks associated with these regulatory, policy and planning changes must be systematically examined on a broad, cross-sectoral basis. **Standard 1: Biodiversity and NRM (q1.13)** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 5: Displacement**	I = 5 L = 2	**Substantial**	Specifically, Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 involve, respectively, the development of a national masterplan for the management of the protected area network, and the improvement of the legal and regulatory framework for natural resources management. In addition, Output 1.2.1 involves the preparation of a sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation. Further, Output 2.1.1 involves reforming the protected area network management procedures to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs.	The ESMF includes guidelines for the preparation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the Project to ensure that social, environmental and sustainability considerations are integrated into the proposed plans, regulations and policies, and that unintended or unanticipated risks are addressed.

and Resettlement					

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	Low Risk	**?**			
	Moderate Risk	**?**			
	Substantial Risk	**?**			
	High Risk	**?**			

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)	**?**		*Planned*	***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		**?**	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed during the PPG: stakeholder analysis, gender analysis.
			?	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Limited-scope ESIA planned for project implementation.
			?	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned for project implementation.
	Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)	**?**			

	If yes, indicate overall type		**?**	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Stakeholder Engagement Plan completed during PPG. Gender Analysis and Action Plan completed during PPG. Process Framework planned for Project implementation.
			?	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Site-specific ESMPs, including targeted plans, planned for project implementation.
			?	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG.
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**?**			
	Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment	**?**			
	Accountability	**?**			
	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**?**			

	Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**?**	
	Community Health, Safety and Security	**?**	
	Cultural Heritage	**?**	
	Displacement and Resettlement	**?**	
	Indigenous Peoples	**?**	There are no indigenous peoples in Cabo Verde.The archipelago was uninhabited at the time the first Portuguese colonizers arrived
	Labour and Working Conditions	**?**	
	Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**?**	

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6370 - Annex 8 ESMF_20Dec2022_clean	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
6370 - Annex 4 SESP_20Dec2022_clean	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
UNDP 6370_Cabo Verde_Social and Environmental Screening	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Direct contributions to the achievement of SDGs 14 and 15; the project will also contribute to the achievement of SDGs 1, 5, 13, 16 and 17.*
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME: 2.2. By 2027, key marine and land ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, restored, and more sustainably managed and the resilience to shocks and climate change impacts are improved and gender responsive.*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: ***Strengthen national and local governance for the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and species of global and national significance through effective management and sustainable financing, and firmly position biodiversity as being foundational to the***	**Mandatory Indicator 1:** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) ***(Annex 19)*** *[GEF Core Indicator 11]*	*0*	*40% of End of Project targets*	***Boa Vista****: 6,871 men, 5,927 women and total of 12,798 people* ***Santo Ant?o****: 19,663 men, 17,287 women and total of 36,950 people* ***Total:*** *26,534 men, 23,214 women and total of 49,748 people*
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: ***Indicator 2: Terrestrial protected areas*** *under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) as reflected by METT Scores* ***(Annex 11A)*** *[GEF Core Indicator 1.2]* *A. Parque Natural do Norte (terrestrial part) - 8928.70 ha* *B. Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre ? 2091.50 ha*	*Area: 0 ha* *Baseline METT Scores* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 27* *B. 28*	*Area: 11,020.20 ha* *Mid-term METT Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 60* *B. 59*	*Area: 11,020.20 ha* *End of Project METT Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 78* *B. 78*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
country?s social and economic resilience	***Indicator 3: Marine protected areas*** *under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) as reflected by METT Scores* ***(Annex 11A)*** *[GEF Core Indicator 2.2]* *A. Parque Natural do Norte (marine part) ? 13,117 ha*	*Area: 0 ha* *Baseline METT Scores* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 27*	*Area: 13,117 ha* *Mid-term METT Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 60*	*Area: 13,117 ha* *End of Project METT Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A. 78*
	Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity *(excluding protected areas)(Hectares)* *[GEF Core Indicator 4.1]* *A. Community lands in the Buffer Zone of Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista* *B. Community lands in the Buffer Zone of Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o* *C. Coastal waters around Boa Vista patrolled by community-based monitoring scheme outside MPAs (c.50% of coastline is unprotected = 65km x 3 nautical miles (5.556 km)*	*0*	*40% of End of Project targets*	*A. PN do Norte Buffer Zone: 3,309 ha (Zona de Bofareira and ZDTI Santa Monica)* *B. PN de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre 3,647 ha (reduced Buffer Zone of 1,042 ha, and Corridor Buffer Zone with PN Morocos of 2,605 ha)* *C. Coastal waters around Boa Vista patrolled by community-based monitoring scheme outside MPAs (c.50% of coastline is unprotected = 65km x 3 nautical miles (5.556 km) ? 36,000 ha* *Total area: 42,956 ha*
	Indicator 6: *Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation through improved management effectiveness of the targeted PAs and buffer zones (Expected tCO_2e):* *[GEF Core Indicator 6.1]* *(See **Annex 11B**)*	*0*	*250,000 tCO_2e (Direct)*	*707,336 tCO_2e (Direct)*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 11: *Number of individuals benefited by the project*	*0*	*Female 10,000* *Male 12,000* *Total 22,000*	*Female 23,214* *Male 26,534* *Total 49,748*
Project component 1	**Strengthened national and local governance for effective biodiversity conservation**			
Project Outcome 1.1 **Effective biodiversity conservation management enabled through updated legal and policy frameworks and institutional arrangements**	***Indicator 7****: Updated legal, policy and planning documents approved at national level:* *A. National Masterplan for Protected Area System Management* *B. Regulations for implementation of the Protected Areas Law* *C. Biodiversity and natural resources policies law*	*National legislation, policies and plans for biodiversity governance and PA network management lack key elements including PA system-level management standards and procedures, full range of IUCN PA governance categories including co-management, adequate provisions for stakeholder engagement*	*Status of legal, policy and planning document changes at Mid-term:* *A. National Masterplan for Protected Area System Management submitted for approval by Council of Ministers and published;* *B. Regulations for Protected Areas Law submitted for approval by Council of Ministers and published;* *C. Biodiversity and natural resources policies law submitted for approval by Council of Ministers and published*	*Status of legal, policy and planning document changes at end of project:* *A. National Masterplan for Protected Area System Management approved, under implementation and enforced* *B. Regulations for the Protected Areas Law approved, under implementation and enforced* 3. *Biodiversity and natural resources policies law approved, under implementation and enforced*
	Indicator 8: *UNDP PA System Administration Capacity Development Scorecard (**Annex 21**)*	*Baseline Score: 57%*	*Mid-term Score: 66%*	*End of Project Score: 86%*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	*Output 1.1.1 National masterplan elaborated for management of the protected area network that integrates general principles of management, nature conservation requirements and rules of conduct applicable to all protected areas to systematize best practices, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation* *Output 1.1.2 Enhanced legal and regulatory framework that supports natural resource management and enables implementation of the national masterplan for management of the protected area network* *Output 1.1.3 Participatory revision and accelerated implementation of key aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030* *Output 1.1.4 Development and implementation of a capacity building strategy for DNA, MAA Delegations, Municipalities and CSOs based on the needs for effective, de-centralized biodiversity governance*			
Outcome 1.2 **Sustainable financing of and support for biodiversity conservation ensured through its mainstreaming into national and local economic development planning processes and mechanisms and into policies across relevant sectors**	***Indicator 9:*** *GEF Sustainable Financing Scorecard for PA Systems*	*Baseline Score: 11*	*Mid-term Score: 25*	*End of Project Score: 50*
	Indicator 10: *Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation approved and at least 3 new / modified sustainable financing mechanisms are fully operational by end of project and generating at least 50% additional funds over the averaged baseline for biodiversity governance of USD7 million (see **Annex 22**)*	*Some sustainable financing mechanisms have been tested but there is no coherent national sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation. The financing gap for biodiversity governance cannot be ascertained due to lack of clear budget structure for biodiversity management within DNA, but finance remains a major constraint.*	*Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation approved and under implementation, with detailed designs completed for at least 3 new / modified sustainable financing mechanisms*	*Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation approved and under implementation, with at least 3 new / modified sustainable financing mechanisms fully operational and generating at least 50% additional annual funds over the averaged baseline for biodiversity governance of USD7 million.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	*Output 1.2.1 Sustainable financing strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation that provides a consolidated toolbox of diversified financing mechanisms to build overall coherence and financial resilience against external shocks* *Output 1.2.2 Tracking and impact measurement system for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms and investments against sustainability criteria used by government agencies.*			

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project component 2	**Management effectiveness of the country?s protected area network**			
Outcome 2.1 **Reformed national protected area network governance that consolidates and standardizes management procedures incorporating stakeholder participation mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation**	***Indicator 11:*** *New PA network management procedures approved and operational including:* *A. Integrated management, operational and financial planning for PAs* *B. National PA management effectiveness monitoring system* *C. Provisions for decentralized governance of PAs* *D. Provisions for collaborative management of certain types of PAs* *E. Integration of social and environmental safeguards and gender mainstreaming requirements*	*Current PA management procedures are not standardized across the national PA network, and prescribed management plan actions are not consistent with operational plans, available human resources or budget; there is no national PA management effectiveness monitoring system; and governance does not address the full range of IUCN PA categories or enable decentralized or collaborative management.*	*New PA network management procedures drafted and submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Environment for approval*	*New PA network management procedures approved and operational*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 12: *Enhanced stakeholder engagement in biodiversity governance, indicated by:* 1. *No. of stakeholder organizations participating in processes for development of the plan for national PA network management, NBSAP implementation, and Biodiversity & Natural Resources Policies Law development* 2. *No. of participants at each Annual PA Network Forum* 3. *No. of participants in island or PA-level stakeholder committee meetings on Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o*	*0*	*Mid-term status:* *A. At least 30 stakeholder organizations participating in processes for development of the plan for national PA network management, NBSAP implementation, and Biodiversity & Natural Resources Policies Law development* *B. At least 100 (50% female) participants at each Annual PA Network Forum* *C. At least 40 (50% female) participants in island or PA-level stakeholder committee meetings on Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o*	*End of project status:* *A. At least 30 stakeholder organizations participating in processes for development of the plan for national PA network management, NBSAP implementation, and Biodiversity & Natural Resources Policies Law development* *B. At least 150 (50% female) participants at each Annual PA Network Forum* *C. At least 60 (50% female) participants in island or PA-level stakeholder committee meetings on Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	*Output 2.1.1 Protected Area network management procedures reformed to consolidate strategic, operational and financial planning for PAs through a standardized framework in line with global best practices* *Output 2.1.2 National stakeholder engagement strategy and national and local platforms for enhanced collaboration and partnerships for biodiversity conservation within and outside PAs* *Output 2.1.3 Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness*			
Project component 3	**Promoting community and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance and benefit sharing**			

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.1 **Increased engagement of stakeholders including communities and the private sector in biodiversity governance reflected by shared benefits at two pilot sites**	***Indicator 13****: PA Co-management plans and agreements established through participatory processes, implemented and progress reported annually for:* *A. Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista* *B. Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o*	*Management of the two pilot sites follows centralized PA management procedures that protect natural resources from exploitation by local inhabitants, provide little if any opportunity for local engagement in PA management, and few if any socio-economic benefits to local communities and other local stakeholders*	*PA Co-management plans and agreements established through participatory processes and signed for:* *A. Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista* *B. Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o*	*PA Co-management plans and agreements established through participatory processes, implemented and progress reported annually for:* *A. Parque Natural do Norte on Boa Vista* *B. Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeiras de Pa?l e Torre on Santo Ant?o*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 14: *Community livelihoods diversified, provide local socio-economic benefits and contribute towards biodiversity conservation in and around the project pilot sites, as indicated by:* *A. No. of community landscape management plans approved and implemented* *B. No. of people benefiting from new conservation-related employment opportunities (gender disaggregated)* *C. No. of people benefiting from new ecotourism development opportunities (gender disaggregated)* *D. No. of fishermen participating in community-based monitoring scheme that benefits marine biodiversity through more sustainable fishing practices* *E. No. of people trained in writing of project proposals / business plans* *F. No. of people supported to submit applications to micro-credit schemes (gender disaggregated)* *G. No. of community cooperatives, production units and enterprises established and operational*	*Baseline Status:* *A. 0* *B. 0* *C. 0* *D. 15 fishermen currently involved in Sea Guardians* *E. 0* *F. 0* *G. 3 existing community cooperatives / production units in BV and in 1 SA*	*Mid-term Status:* *A. 2 community landscape management plans approved* *B. 20 people benefiting from new conservation-related employment opportunities (50% women)* *C. 20 people benefiting from new ecotourism development opportunities (50% women)* *D. 40 fishermen participating in community=based moniotiring scheme that benefits marine biodiversity through more sustainable fishing practices* *E. 50 people trained in writing of project proposals / business plans (50% women)* *F. 20 people supported to submit applications to micro-credit schemes and other sources of financing / funding (50% women)* *G. 4 Existing community cooperatives, production units and enterprises strengthened and*	*Completion Status:* *A. 2 community landscape management plans approved and implemented* *B. 40 people benefiting from new conservation-related employment opportunities (50% women)* *C. 40 people benefiting from new ecotourism development opportunities (50% women)* *D. 60 fishermen participating in community-based monitoring scheme that benefits marine biodiversity through more sustainable fishing practices* *E. 100 people trained in writing of project proposals / business plans* *F. 40 people supported to submit applications to micro-credit schemes and other sources of financing / funding (50% women)* *G. 4 existing community cooperatives, production units and enterprises strengthened, and 4 new ones established and operational (total 8)*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
			2 new ones established and operational (total 6)	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	*Output 3.1.1 PA co-management plans and agreements developed and implemented with affected communities, private sector partners and NGOs at two priority pilot sites, one terrestrial and one marine* *Output 3.1.2 Community livelihood diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites* *Output 3.1.3 Integrated island management of protected areas and natural resources established in pilot islands, with harmonization of sectoral plans and practices*			
Project component 4	**Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management**			
Outcome 4.1 **Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management**	***Indicator 15:*** *No. of gender focal points (GFP) trained and emplaced within project-related government units, other organizations and communities*	*A Gender Focal Point has been appointed for the MAA (at DGPOG level) and within DNA (both trained in 2021).* *Consistent gender mainstreaming in policies and programs requires substantial institutional capacity building, sustained over time, even when high level commitment exists.*	*Mid term target* *13 GFPs and 13 alternates appointed and trained within project-related government units: DNA (2), MAA Delegations (8), Municipalities (8 and 2 GTI in SA), Municipal Delegations (6)*	*Completion target* *13 GFPs and 13 alternates appointed and trained within project-related government units: DNA (2), MAA Delegations (8), Municipalities (8 and 2 GTI in SA), Municipal Delegations (6)* *Extended GFP Network within the MAA linked to PA management involving a further 20 people established and holding monthly online meetings.*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
of protected areas	***Indicator 16:*** *Revisions in the legal, policy and planning framework for the national protected area network are supported by gender mainstreaming measures, including:* *A. Gender mainstreaming is incorporated into revisions of the legal and policy framework for biodiversity governance* *B. Training provided in gender mainstreaming for members of staff involved in legal, policy and planning revisions* *C. Women?s advocacy organizations consulted during the preparation of revisions including review of draft documents* *D. Gender mainstreaming indicators and requirements for gender-disaggregated data included in completed plans*	*Cabo Verde has recently approved its 5th National Gender Equality Plan (PNIG 2021-2025), which dedicates a strategic objective to strengthening women?s economic autonomy, and although gender equality is well integrated in several sectoral policies, this is not the case with the environment sector, including the management of biodiversity.*	*Mid term target* *A. Specific legal provisions for gender mainstreaming are included in the approved laws and policies for biodiversity governance* *B. Training provided in gender mainstreaming completed for at least 20 members of staff involved in legal, policy and planning revisions* *C. Women?s advocacy organizations consulted during the preparation of revisions including review of draft documents* *D. Gender mainstreaming indicators and requirements for gender-disaggregated data included in completed plans*	*Completion target* *A. Specific legal provisions for gender mainstreaming in the approved laws and policies for biodiversity governance are implemented* *B. Training provided in gender mainstreaming completed for at least 20 members of staff involved in legal, policy and planning revisions* *C. Women?s advocacy organizations consulted during the preparation of revisions including review of draft documents* *D. Gender mainstreaming indicators and requirements for gender-disaggregated data included in completed plans*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	*Output 4.1.1 Capacity development and implementation support for gender mainstreaming and the design and implementation of gender specific measures, to stakeholders involved in biodiversity governance and management at all levels*			

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 4.2 **Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols**	***Indicator 17****: Biodiversity monitoring programme framework established and operational that includes provisions for:* *A. Sourcing of monitoring data from diverse technical partners* *B. Collaborative or outsourced data management, analysis and reporting services* *C. Online access to monitoring data ? with access restrictions for sensitive data* *D. Streamlined compilation of reports for CBD and other MEAs*	*DNA currently conducts monitoring of species and habitats, and national NGOs are actively involved in the monitoring of certain species including turtles, cetaceans and birds. However, there is no comprehensive monitoring programme framework that capitalises on the different efforts and capacity for research, data management and analysis that exists within government, academia and civil society / NGOs. Therefore, monitoring efforts are fragmented and their connection towards guiding conservation planning and management is weak.*	*Biodiversity monitoring programme framework approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Environment, including provisions for:* *A. Sourcing of monitoring data from diverse technical partners* *B. Collaborative or outsourced data management, analysis and reporting services* *C. Online access to monitoring data ? with access restrictions for sensitive data* *D. Streamlined compilation of reports for CBD and other MEAs*	*Biodiversity monitoring programme framework approved and operational, with provisions for:* *A. Sourcing of monitoring data from diverse technical partners* *B. Collaborative or outsourced data management, analysis and reporting services* 3. *Online access to monitoring data ? with access restrictions for sensitive data* 4. *Streamlined compilation of reports for CBD and other MEAs*

Project Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 18: *Knowledge management products developed and disseminated including (sub-indicators):* *A. Biodiversity Clearing House website* *B. PA management planning guidelines* *C. Community co-management guidelines* *D. Gender mainstreaming best practice examples* *E. Case studies on biodiversity governance issues, such as: collaborative management partnerships for PAs, decentralized island level planning for PA management, village landscape planning for PA buffer zones, integrated PA system management systems, sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation, etc.*	*DNA is responsible for knowledge management on biodiversity and this is shared through official reports, technical publications, its website, and through events and communications. A Biodiversity Clearing House website is under discussion but has yet to be realized, and there is a need for more comprehensive and systematic organization of knowledge on biodiversity resources and conservation efforts for sharing online, involving partner organizations.*	*A. Biodiversity Clearing House Website design completed* *B. Management Planning guidelines drafted* *C. Community Co-management guidelines drafted* *D. 3 Gender mainstreaming best practice examples published online* *E. 3 Case studies on biodiversity governance issues published online*	*A. Biodiversity Clearing House Website operational, with annual budget covered by DNA* *B. Management Planning guidelines approved and published by DNA* *C. Community Co-management guidelines approved and published by DNA* *D. 6 Gender mainstreaming best practice examples published online* *E. 6 Case studies on biodiversity governance issues published online*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	*Output 4.2.1 Capacity development and implementation support for biodiversity monitoring programme in collaboration with national universities, including data storage and reporting outputs* *Output 4.2.2 The national knowledge management repository is developed and maintained according to global best practice standards, applying the national protocol for knowledge products and supporting information exchange through a national clearing house mechanism*			

[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[3] *Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.*

[4]*Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.*

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

1. Response to GEFSec comments:

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
GEFSEC comments 21 Mar 2023			

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
1	**7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?** No, the core indicator numbers have decreased significantly from PIF to CEO Endorsement. Please provide an explanation.	The target for Core Indicator 1.2 has been reduced from 25,227 ha at PIF stage to 11,020 ha at CEO Endorsement stage. While in the initial target, 15 protected areas had been included, of which most would only benefit indirectly through the policy changes triggered by the project, the current (lower) target only includes the two projected areas that were selected as the pilot sites for direct project intervention. The revised target is, therefore, more realistic and measurable. The same justification applies to Core Indicator 2, where only the marine portion of the two pilot protected areas chosen for direct project activities has been included in the targets for CEO Endorsement. The target for Core Indicator 4 was also reduced by including only the buffer zones around the protected areas selected as pilot sites, where project impacts will be most measurable, rather than a larger area where effects will be mostly indirect and not easily measurable.	CEO ER text under Table E; CEO ER Annex F

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
2	**3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?** No, there is reason to be concerned that some of the productive activities proposed in this project could have significant potential for unintended consequences, with the most obvious being the artisanal charcoal production as use of IAS has been known to encourage the spread of them rather than control. It would be good to describe how the project will analyze these possibilities and develop careful ToCs to consider each activity, mitigate risks, and possibly decide not to do something.	The objective of artisanal charcoal production from exotic and invasive Acacia trees in the project landscapes is to reduce the spreading of those trees, thereby benefiting the natural forest vegetation that is under pressure from these exotic trees. Charcoal production is already established as an activity in those areas and will not be introduced; instead the project will emphasize the use of the exotic tree species rather than native species for this purpose. The risk that charcoal production could affect also native vegetation is addressed in the SESP in Risks 4 (negative impacts of productive activities) and 5 (increase of GHG emissions through inefficient/inappropriate charcoal production). These risks will receive special attention in the safeguards plans that are going to be developed at the beginning of the project, as layed out in the SESP and ESMF. These will include the screening of productive activities for possible negative impacts, Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans, as well as the monitoring of site level impacts of project activities. While current	SESP ? Prodoc Annex 4, ESMF ? Prodoc Annex 8, project risk register ? Prodoc Annex 5

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
		assessments indicate that the selective removal of exotic, invasive Acacia trees will have a positive impact on biodiversity, any evidence to the contrary would be detected and evaluated through these processes and would result in mitigation actions and possibly the decision not to go ahead with the ?green charcoal? activity at certain sites.	

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
3	**Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?** No, please address the following: 1. On gender: Please i) include gender-related indicators in Output 1.2.2 (to measure impact of financing tools); ii) specifically indicate/include women's representatives and gender focal points/gender experts as stakeholders in Output 2.1.3; iii) include women's representative, gender experts in the composition of working groups in Output 3.1.3. 2. On Knowledge management: It would be helpful to have some centralized information on KM in the project. 3. On core-indicators: Please include WDPA IDs for core indicators 1 and 2 in the core indicator table as they are mandatory at the CEO endorsement. Please include core indicators (4 and 11) targets explicitly in the results framework (annex a). They are currently missing in the annex a. 4. On Council Comments: please respond/acknowledge, in Annex B, to the comment provided by the Council member from Germany	1. i) Gender has been included in Output 1.2.2; ii) women's representatives and gender focal points/gender experts have been highlighted in Output 2.1.3; iii) women's representatives/ gender experts have been included in the composition of working groups in Output 3.1.3. 2. The project has a comprehensive, budgeted KM approach that is summarized in the CEO ER section 8. Knowledge Management (p. 125) and is mainstreamed throughout the documents (DEO ER and Prodoc). Most KM activities are included in Output 4.2.2 which includes the creation of a web-based national KM repository. This will take place in close coordination and linkage with Output 4.2.1 on an improved national framework for biodiversity monitoring. There is also a special Indicator (18) on KM in the Results Framework. 3. The two protected areas that were selected as pilot sites for this project are not yet listed in the WDPA. Both Core Indicators 4 and	1. CEO ER p. 58; CEO ER p. 61; CEO ER p. 68 Prodoc p. 67; Prodoc p. 71; Prodoc p. 79 2. CEO ER Section 8 (p. 125); Outputs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 (p. 70-72); Results framework Prodoc p. 80-83 3. CEO ER Annex A; Prodoc Results framework p. 104 4. CEO ER Annex B part 2

#	Comment	UNDP Response	Reference
		11 are now included in the Results Framework (Annex A) 4. We apologize for the oversight and have responded to this comment in the following table 2.	

1. **Responses to comments received at PIF/Work program inclusion**

Review comments	Response	Relevant sections of project documentation
Comments from GEF Secretariat at PIF/Work Program Inclusion Dated 22 October 2021		
Table B During PPG, we would encourage project proponents to consider continuing to streamline the outputs and components. In the case of the debt-for-nature swap, it might be good for the language to allow for reasons outside the control of the project that might mean that it won?t happen.	The structure of the project has been significantly revised in line with considerations for streamlining of outputs, refining the overall scope of the project, and aiming to achieve sustainable outcomes in line with the completed theory of change. These changes and the full strategy are detailed in the CEO ER section above on the GEF Alternative. The debt-for-nature swap has been included as one of a series of measures to be considered in the toolbox of finance solutions to generate increased financing for biodiversity governance in Output 1.2.1, for the consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and related stakeholders.	

Core Indicators i) During PPG, it would be good to include uploading information to the WDPA [on targeted protected areas] ii) Also, please provide CO_2 benefits figures for the activities.	i) It is proposed that the relevant information should be added by DNA to the WDPA during project implementation as part of the project?s data management activities. ii) The CO2 benefits figures have been added as requested (see GEF Core Indicator 6.1).	i) CER GEF Alternative; ProDoc Results Section, Output 4.2.1 ii) CER Global Environmental Benefits; Annex A ? Results Framework; Annex F ? Core Indicators Worksheet; ProDoc Global Environmental Benefits; Results Framework; Prodoc Annex 11B EX-ACT Workbook
Baseline scenario During PPG, please include further information on how the ozone project is aligned with this. [Refers to this sentence in UNDP response: UNEP?s ongoing support to update the biodiversity profile of the country for the CBD which will provide important data including for the expansion of conservation efforts beyond protected areas in the present project, as well as support to the country under the Montreal Protocol to conserve the ozone layer ($278,026)]	This project has been removed from the project baseline and cofinancing.	CER Section Table C ProDoc Partnerships section
Global Environmental Benefits we would consider whether it would be more effective to limit the scope	The structure of the project has been significantly revised in order to refine the overall scope and targeting of the project, and aiming to achieve sustainable outcomes in line with the completed theory of change. The immediate global environmental benefits will arise primarily from the project activities at the two pilot sites, while its overall outcomes for improved national biodiversity governance will certainly result in GEBs, but these will be somewhat indirect as a result of improved policies, legislation, financing, planning, PA network management effectiveness, etc. In line with this comment, the project focuses on improved management effectiveness at the two pilot PAs, therefore METT scorecard targets have been limited to these sites.	CER Global Environmental Benefits; Annex A ? Results Framework; Annex F ? Core Indicators Worksheet; ProDoc Global Environmental Benefits; Results Framework; Prodoc Annex 11A METT Workbook

Stakeholders We understand that it may not have been appropriate or strategic to consult communities pre-PIF but we look forward to information about these consultations or their plans at CEO Endorsement	Communities were consulted during the PPG process in relation to the proposed project design, especially regarding stakeholder engagement in conservation activities, community co-management issues, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming, and social and environmental safeguards issues.	See CER Sections on Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Mainstreaming, GEF Alternative. See ProDoc Stakeholder Engagement section; Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Annex 26 List of PPG Consultees; Annex 9 Gender Analysis and Action Plan; Annex 4 SESP; Annex 8 ESMF.

Private Sector Engagement This is rather limited. With the COVID downturn in tourism, we can understand that it has been difficult to elaborate ideas with the private sector. We hope that they can be involved with the development of specifics. The language of the PIF is about sensitization, but we think it would be important to have some involvement in design as well to try to design something that will work for them as well and, therefore, leverage them as a partner	The project will engage with the private sector primarily through two Outcomes ? Outcome 1.2 on sustainable financing for biodiversity governance, and Outcome 3.1 on protected area co-management, although private sector stakeholders are very much relevant to other project Outcomes (for example, on knowledge management). Outcome 1.1 on the policy and legal framework for biodiversity governance and Outcome 1.2 on sustainable financing together aim to open the door for diversified financing of protected area management, including concessions (eg for tourism services) and co-management that permits local businesses (eg farming, food products, fishing) to operate in a regulated, sustainable manner within specified zones of protected areas. Outcome 1.1 further aims to support systematic review and planning for diversified financing streams that will substantially increase the resources available for biodiversity governance nationally. These streams will include private finance, as a largely untapped source. As an agency of the Ministry of Finance, the Bolsa de Valores (Stock Exchange of Cabo Verde) will play a key role in the development of innovative financing mechanisms and securing brokers for Green and Blue Bond opportunities. It operates the newly established Blu-X investment platform, which was established with technical support from UNDP and supports blue, green, sustainable development and social bond categories that offer potential for supporting conservation actions. Thus, the project aims to engage with private investors and large businesses through these sustainable financing activities in Component 1. The project demonstration activities including co-management and sustainable livelihoods in Component 3 will involve diverse local business interests on the islands of Boa Vista and Santo Antao such as tourism businesses, fishing and food businesses, and MSMEs, as well as facilitating organizations such as the C?mara	See CER Section on Private Sector Engagement; Stakeholder Engagement Plan; GEF Alternative (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 in particular). See Prodoc Stakeholder Engagement Plan text and Annex 7; Results Section (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 in particular).

	Com?rcio do Norte and national banks that support micro-credit schemes and other forms of business support. Following on from the GEF-5 BIO-TUR project, the Ministry of Tourism, the Society for Development of Integrated Tourism of Boavista and Maio and other tourism development bodies as well as tourism companies including travel agencies will be significant partners for both sustainable financing initiatives and in supporting nature-based tourism in and around the pilot sites.	
Comments from GEF Council Members		

Comment by Annette Windmeisser, GEF Council Member, Head of Climate Finance Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Council, made on 1/7/2022 **Comment:** Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but requests that the following comments are taken into account: Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal: ? The overall project design is very complex, particularly the outputs described under component 1. The project aims to establish an appropriate legal and policy framework in the country. While this kind of enabling environment is essential in achieving the desired project outcomes, actual implementation of the legislative framework is crucial. We therefore suggest that the project describes how adoption and implementation of policies is going to be achieved long-term and which stakeholders will be specifically responsible for that. Building institutional capacity and know-how for the implementation of policies and regulations requires a mechanism for the long-term retaining of such capacities and know-how. We therefore request that the project establishes such mechanisms to avoid legislation from not being implemented due to lack of capacity and know-how of staff in relevant institutions. ? Furthermore, the project aims to achieve an overall mainstreaming of conservation into economic development planning and governmental entities in addition to establishing an institutional framework for sustainable financing. Again, this task seems rather complex and ambitious and it is uncertain whether the project can	- We agree that the project is ambitious but do not find it overambitious as currently developed. It should be kept in mind that the decision for a project focusing on biodiversity governance and financing has been made between Government and UNDP because previous projects focusing on specific protected areas lacked the systemic component that is needed to overcome, especially, the insufficient participatory element in biodiversity governance, notoriously insufficient funding, and incomplete implementation of existing strategies and policies. The project is designed emphasizing the implementation of existing strategies and mechanisms more than the creation of new ones. We do agree that this will require specific capacity building activities and have built them into the project design. Output 1.1.1 focuses on the development of a national masterplan of protected areas management to harmonize approaches and mainstream local participation in biodiversity governance. The greater participatory element requires some legal adjustment which are the objective of Output 1.1.2. Output 1.1.3 focuses on the accelerated implementation of the existing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as well as its updating. Capacity building is the focus of Output 1.1.4. Outcome 1.2 focuses on improved biodiversity financing (building on and expanding existing mechanisms), an area where UNDP has extensive experience through its GEF supported and very successful BIOFIN program. It should be emphasized that the project was designed in close cooperation with the Government of Cabo Verde and its key elements were presented and discussed at Minister level and repeatedly at National Director level. - We do agree that the task of improving and mainstreaming biodiversity finance mechanisms is a complex one, but one where UNDP has extensive experience in multiple countries through its BIOFIN program. Moreover, the UNDP CO in Cabo	CEO ER p. 50-58 Prodoc Outcome 1 (p. 58-68

achieve the desired outcomes with the available resources. We therefore request that the project outlines strategies for achieving overall mainstreaming (who is targeted, what behavior, activities and policies need to change and in which way). Overall, we request that the project description is streamlined and where possible reduced in terms of scope in order to increase its feasibility. ? The project lacks information regarding the Debt for Nature Swap to be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Finance. Generally, this kind of transaction requires lengthy and detailed negotiations between the contracting parties. We would like to request that the project proposal outlines the strategy for the agreement and implementation of the Debt for Nature Swap. Questions to be answered include: How does the project support the Department of Finance in developing a potential transaction? What additional input will the project provide that is not already covered by the governmental entity? Are negotiations already underway? If not, which creditors would be available and feasible? What kind of national investments would Cabo Verde agree to? In addition, given the uncertainty connected to the agreement of a Debt for Nature Swap, we would like to request that the project proposal provides for an alternative means of financing.	Verde has been working closely with the Ministry of Finance on green financing instruments. The project design builds on these experiences. It is also closely coordinated with previous, ongoing and planned GEF supported projects such as the GEF-7 Blue Economy project. While the project documents present a range of financial instruments to be considered, the actual choice will be made during inception in discussion with the Ministry of Finance. In line with government preference, emphasis will be on the improvement of existing instruments (eg the existing turism and environment funds) rather than the introduction of new ones, although there is expressed interest in the introduction of a carbon tax (and Cabo Verde has recently concluded a deal with Portugal on a debt-for-nature swap, see below). There is also clearly potential for attracting more private sector investments in the nature area (eg related to tourism concession) and this can build on extensive experiences in other countries that UNDP can facilitate. To avoid that activities are embarked on by the project that later prove too complex or lacking political acceptance, this component will be steered by a Task Force where the relevant Ministries and non-government entities will be represented (Output 1.2.1). Moreover, there will be a component of tracking and impact measurement of sustainable finance mechanisms (Output 1.2.2) to ensure that decisions are made on the basis of evidence. In summary, while we do agree with the comment that the mainstreaming of biodiversity in development is a complex undertaking, we believe it is necessary and realistic as designed and are happy to provide further clarification as needed. - UNDP is aware of the complexities of negotiating debt-for-nature swaps. In the project, debt-for-nature swaps are seen as only one of several financial instruments of potential value to strengthen Cabo Verde?s biodiversity financing that will be considered, along with more traditional instruments such	

	as taxes and fees, reform of existing funds, carbon taxes, etc. (see previous response and Prodoc paragraph 123). It should be noted that the Ministry of Finance of Cabo Verde has been evaluating the opportunities for debt-for-nature swaps for some time and has recently concluded a deal with Portugal (Reuters report from 23 Jan 2023). Considering this, the question whether and how the project can contribute in a meaningful way to advancing the use of debt-for-nature swaps will be explored with the Ministry of Finance and potential financial partners (e.g. Portugal) during the Inception Phase. This could include the expansion of the mechanism to other donors (e.g. Spain), impact monitoring or other areas as identified together with Ministry of Finance.	
Comments from STAP Review dated 10 November 2021		-

Overall Assessment ?Our review identified a couple of areas that require further attention, which have been highlighted in the STAP response below, although it should be noted that some of these have been already earmarked in the PIF for revision and expansion under the next phase of project development. i)The draft TOC is exceptionally broad, in a sense trying to address the full range of biodiversity related problems in one project. ii)This appears less ambitious in the set of outputs, but some could stand as separate projects such as the suite of financing mechanisms (Output 1.2.2.) and a suite of natural capital accounts (Output 1.2.4.). The scope of these activities should be more clearly identified during the next phase of project development.	i) The TOC has been significantly refined during the PPG, and now has a more targeted approach that aims to bear on a number of key areas, including strengthening the management of the national PA network, increasing sustainable financing for the PA network and biodiversity governance more widely, introducing and demonstrating collaborative management of PAs and engaging related communities in sustainable livelihood practices; and support for improved monitoring and knowledge management through a partnership approach. It should be noted that the GEF 6 Marine Resources Project which is currently in its very early stages will address many of the marine biodiversity issues, therefore this project aims to consolidate and fill gaps in coverage and will need to coordinate extremely closely with the GEF 6 project to achieve synergies and cost-efficiencies. ii) The PPG has refined the scope of the sustainable financing Outputs under Outcome 1.2 in close coordination with the Minister of Agriculture and Environment and senior staff of this Ministry. The focus will now be on developing a Strategy and Action Plan for sustainable financing of biodiversity, which will lay out a ?toolbox? of finance solutions. Up to three of these solutions will be identified for further development up to operationalization stage by the end of the project. The project will also support initial baseline efforts to develop an impact assessment methodology to track the effects of financing (eg from various types of bonds) on biodiversity. In addition, the current project will collaborate closely with the upcoming regional UNDP/GEF-8 AIO blue financing project and the UNDP/GEF-8 global biodiversity finance programme, which will provide complementary resources for the development of sustainable financing for biodiversity in line with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?s resource mobilization goal.	CER GEF Alternative Section UNDP PRODOC Strategy Section (Theory of Change) CER GEF Alternative Section; Institutional Arrangements and Coordination UNDP PRODOC Section IV: Results Section (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2); Partnerships Section

Components Our assessment concluded that the [4 Components] support the project objectives. i)However, we also noted the breadth in scope for component 4. Whilst not inherently wrong, this component does comprise a number of functions, that are not necessarily germane (e.g. gender and M&E or KM). The subdivision applied at the outcome and output level takes care of this well, but care will be needed to ensure that all these important functions are given/allocated the necessary level of time and resources.	- - i) In response to this comment, Project M&E has been split out to new Component 5, leaving Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Monitoring and Knowledge Management in Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming has been placed under a specific Outcome as follows: *Outcome 4.1: Gender equality is improved through increased capacity for implementing an enhanced legal and policy framework for biodiversity conservation that responds to women?s and men?s differentiated needs and interests, and gender sensitive management of protected areas.* This Outcome (with a single Output) aims to put in place the capacity for rolling out the Gender Action Plan across the project and to achieve sustainable impacts for gender mainstreaming within the PA system in particular. The Biodiversity Monitoring and knowledge management are combined under a single Outcome: *Outcome 4.2: Biodiversity assets of Cabo Verde are more effectively governed and conserved through enhanced long-term monitoring programmes and integrated knowledge management protocols.* The two Outputs under this Outcome aim to develop a partnership approach for collaborative biodiversity monitoring, data management and reporting that will diversify information sources and strengthen DNA?s capacity to report to CBD and other conventions and to inform national planning for biodiversity conservation.	- -

ii) Moreover, our assessment noted that the outputs mostly lack any supporting information. iii) Where the proposal is weakest is on the activities relating to the last part of the objective, ?to position biodiversity as being foundational to the country?s social and economic resilience?. It is not clear how the activities will achieve this ambitious objective. iv) The planned activities also do not appear to address the proposed alternative scenario focusing on polycentric governance.	ii) Output Design ? the baseline studies and analyses during the PPG have provided significant supporting information for the design of the Outputs. See the baseline analysis and Prodoc Annexes, which include the legal and policy framework for biodiversity governance (Prodoc Annex 20), capacity development assessment for the PA network (DNA) (Annex 21), financing baseline assessment and sustainable financing scorecard for the PA network (Annex 22), socio economic situation at the pilot sites and PA co-management examples (Annex 23), METTs for the pilot sites (Annex 11A), landscape and PA profiles for the pilot sites (Annex 17), etc. iii) While it is agreed that this phrase in the project objective sounds ambitious, it nevertheless represents a critical issue both nationally and globally ? that biodiversity (nature) has to be seen at the heart of national economies in order to drive a transition towards sustainable, nature-based economies. This project will not achieve such a transition by itself, but it can contribute meaningfully to the process, in particular through support for rolling out the revised NBSAP (Output 1.1.3), and developing and implementing a strategy for communication and advocacy of its goals and supporting partners in its implementation. The project will also build support for biodiversity through the consultation processes to strengthen the legal and policy framework for biodiversity governance (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2), for significantly strengthening financing streams (1.2.1), PA co-managmeent (3.1.1), island level planning (3.1.3), etc. iv) The elaborated Outputs will contribute towards a more coherent national PA network with more integrated planning, reporting, M&E and financing that should contribute towards overall improved management effectiveness. Further, the project aims to put in place the policy, legislative, regulatory, planning and capacity measures needed to allow a more decentralized and collaborative approach to the governance of PAs that	CER Sections on Baseline Projects, GEF Alternative Prodoc ? Baseline analysis, Results Section, Annexes 11A, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22A&B and 23. _ _ _ CER Section on GEF Alternative Prodoc ? Strategy Section, Results Section (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.3) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ CER Section on GEF Alternative Prodoc ? Strategy Section, Results Section (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.1.1, 2.1.1. 2.1.2, 3.1.2, 3.1.3) _

	embraces the full scope of the IUCN PA governance categories and specifically includes the engagement of municipalities in PA governance. Output 3.1.1. will pilot PA co-management processes for review and potential upscaling. The stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 7) also supports increased local involvement in PA governance, and the integration and harmonization of island level planning (Output 3.1.3) specifically contributes towards the engagement of municipalities in biodiversity governance.	

Outputs The project has a total of eighteen outputs, which despite the large number are for the most part well designed and calibrated to fit with the rest of the project elements (i.e. outcomes and components). i) Our assessment concluded that the sum of outputs will likely contribute to the outcome, although we were not sure how output 4.2.2 fitted with the rest of the outputs and the outcomes for component 4. STAP recommends that this be revised to ensure it fits well with the aim and scope of component 4. ii)It was also less clear how difficult/easy it will be to achieve the outputs (e.g. it was not clear how output 2.2.2. could effectively lead to the effective management of the country?s terrestrial and marine natural resources).	i) Output 4.2.2 at PIF stage was: *Reporting requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity met with well informed, robust and defendable reports*. Former Outputs 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 have now been merged, including information exchange through a biodiversity clearing house mechanism in line with CBD requirements, and incorporating the need to take account of information from diverse ? but validated ? sources in national reporting to MEAs in order to provide more comprehensive and holistic status assessments. The intention is that a more comprehensive and systematic partnership approach to biodiversity monitoring and data management (involving universities, technical institutes and biodiversity NGOs) will provide a stronger information base for reporting to CBD and other MEAs. **ii)** The Outputs have been substantially elaborated from PIF stage, including indicative activities that show the steps and processes required for their achievement. Output 2.2.2 at PIF stage was: Improved capacity for effective implementation of PA management plans. This has now been revised as new Output 2.1.3 *Staff capacity developed for introduction of reformed PA network management procedures to enable decentralized governance at the local level, effective implementation of PA management plans and monitoring of PA management effectiveness.*	-

Barriers The barriers and threats are generally well-defined, but our assessment identified a few aspects that could be improved upon: i)The barrier relating to the economic system is identified at a high level and this makes it difficult to identify appropriate and feasible project level interventions that can overcome this barrier. ii)Barriers 2, 3 and 4 seem to be less so a barrier but the exact problem that this project is aiming to address. This project aims to create a functioning biodiversity conservation financing system, increase collaboration at all levels and develop M&E and KM systems. The barriers should identify why this may be difficult to accomplish or why they haven?t been done already. Barrier #1 can be understood more so, as a barrier related to behavior and value change. iii)We also noted a general low-level usage of data and references.	The full baseline situation was reviewed during the PPG and the barriers section has been largely re-written in order to provide a more sound and specific basis for the project?s theory of change. The barriers are analysed in the Conceptual Diagram for the Project, indicating their relationships with the project strategies (Project Outcomes). This then provides the basis for the elaboration of the project?s theory of change. This includes the barriers mentioned in the subpoints to this STAP comment. i) The PIF barrier relating to the economic system (*Cape Verde?s economic growth paradigm, which needs to adopt a more holistic approach that includes biodiversity conservation*) has been redefined, and now reads: *Barrier 2: A major financing gap exists for biodiversity governance with no comprehensive analysis of financing needs, national strategy to provide direction, or institutional framework to coordinate initiatives.* This is elaborated in the text. ii) PIF barriers 2-4 **(**2. a lack of a sustained financing system for biodiversity conservation; 3. a history of unilateral decision making; 4.absence of a long-term M&E program and KM system) have been rewritten. The full set of barriers now reads as follows: Barrier 1: Incomplete and outdated policy, legal and institutional framework with weak overall capacity for the effective management of biodiversity; Barrier 2: A major financing gap exists for biodiversity governance with no comprehensive analysis of financing needs, national strategy to provide direction, or institutional framework to coordinate initiatives; Barrier 3: The national protected area network lacks a systemic management framework that embraces decentralized governance, participatory management,	CER Sections on Barriers, Baseline Projects, GEF Alternative, Conceptual Diagram for the Project, Theory of Change diagram. Prodoc ? Barriers, Baseline analysis, Annexes 11A, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22A&B and 23. Fig 2. Conceptual Diagram for the Project, Fig 3. Theory of Change diagram.

	standardized management protocols and monitoring and evaluation; Barrier 4: Legal and institutional obstacles constrain stakeholder engagement in biodiversity conservation; Barrier 5: Local policy, institutional, cultural and socioeconomic conditions have resulted in gender gaps regarding the participation of women in biodiversity conservation and related livelihoods; Barrier 6: Institutional capacity gaps constrain collaborative approaches to PA and biodiversity monitoring, data management, information sharing and knowledge management that support national reporting and conservation planning. iii) The barriers in the project document are based largely on consultations with MAA/DNA, national and local stakeholders, and are informed by the PPG baseline analyses including the legal and policy framework for biodiversity governance (Prodoc Annex 20), capacity development assessment for the PA network (DNA) (Annex 21), financing baseline assessment and sustainable financing scorecard for the PA network (Annex 22), socio economic situation at the pilot sites and PA co-management examples (Annex 23), METTs for the pilot sites (Annex 11A), landscape and PA profiles for the pilot sites (Annex 17), etc.	

Baseline Scenario / Threats The section on threats, which follows the baseline description, implies that many of the baseline conditions are not valid by concluding that all protected areas are poorly designed, all are badly managed, there is no money to operate them. It would be more useful to know to what extent the threats impact on baseline conservation measures, e.g. an effectiveness level for PAs. This would then provide a meaningful way to measure the potential impact of the proposed project.	The full baseline situation was reviewed during the PPG and the threats section has been largely re-written in order to provide a more sound understanding of the environmental problem, and their relation with the project intervention strategies analysed in the Conceptual Diagram for the Project. This then provides the basis for the elaboration of the project?s theory of change. The management effectiveness of the two pilot sites has been assessed during the PPG (see Prodoc Annex 11A) ? from which it is clear that they are both grossy understaffed, under-resourced, lacking technical capacity for effective management and with no way to effectively deliver their current management plans. This provides a reasonable illustration of the national situation, underlining the importance of the project?s thrust to upgrade the entire PA network management system through a national masterplan, increased financing, new management procedures, capacity development, introduction of co-management approaches, and removal of policy, legal and fiscal obstacles.	CER Sections on Threats, Baseline Projects, Conceptual Diagram for the Project, Theory of Change diagram. Prodoc ? Threats, Baseline analysis, Annex 11A - METTs, Fig 2. Conceptual Diagram for the Project, Fig 3. Theory of Change diagram.
Baseline Scenario/Incremental Costs The baseline institutional infrastructure and implementation capacity are solid and have already supported a large number of interventions, included GEF funded projects. Under section 5, the Table provides a useful narrative but lacks sufficient detail to identify the actual incremental contribution that can be attributed to the current project.	A revised and elaborated incremental reasoning table has been included in the CER and Prodoc, and the project rationale is clearly explained in the theory of change (project strategy). A key aspect of the project rationale is the role of this project in consolidating and building on the achievements of the past GEF biodiversity investments in Cabo Verde ? and also in coordinating with the ongoing GEF-6 Marine Resources project and upcoming planned GEF-8 interventions on sustainable financing.	CER ? GEF Alternative section, Institutional Arrangements and Coordination Prodoc ?Incremental Reasoning, Strategy, Partnerships

GEF Alternative / TOC The PIF presented a provisional ToC diagram, it was also stated that a full one will be developed during PPG. The description of expected outcomes and components of the project current version of the ToC diagram is still very preliminary and only includes outputs and outcomes. The overall TOC is very broad and the TOC diagram deals with the entire scope of biodiversity conservation without identifying particular barriers as a focus for this project. The narrative is also broad, essentially proposing that conservation problems can be overcome by amending policy and legislation, developing sustainable finance mechanisms, improving the effectiveness of PAs and implementing a polycentric form of governance. The STAP recommends that particular attention is paid to the TOC to provide a plausible set of actions that address the main barriers.	The Theory of Change for the project has been fully elaborated based on the PPG?s baseline analysis. The design of the project strategy has been substantially revised since PIF stage, with the aim of providing a more coherent and focused intervention that will contribute towards feasible outcomes.	CER GEF Alternative Section Prodoc Strategy Section, Results Section

GEF Alternative / Mechanisms of Change i)Most of the mechanisms of change appear to be plausible but the STAP notes that the TOC is provisional and incomplete and does not include any assumptions. ii)There is very little information on what activities are proposed to support the outputs. Even so, for activities that have been replicated many times, it is possible to conclude that the mechanisms are plausible, eg. for policy and legislative reform, spatial planning, PA management strategies and community engagement. However, for two critical areas there is insufficient information to assess the proposed mechanisms of change and the underlying assumptions. These relate to sustainable financing (Output 1.2.) and polycentric governance (presumed to be under Output 3.). The aim of output 1.2. is framed as to ?challenge the unsustainable paradigm of economic growth that currently prevails in the country and to replace it with one of prosperity where the value of biodiversity is recognized for its foundational contribution to socio-economic resilience?. This is a noble ideal but there is no detail on what approach will be used, what foundational information exists to support any such activities, and what evidence would be needed to convince decision makers. iii) In the case of polycentric governance, the alternative scenario notes the complexity of governance arrangements in Cabo Verde and refers to the need for a polycentric form of governance, using conclusions from Gruby & Basurto (2014) relating to Palau. It acknowledges that this may be very difficult to implement but could yield important gains and may be the only form of governance that could work. The activities and outputs	i) The TOC has now been elaborated and includes assumptions ii) The intervention strategies, Outputs and indicative activities for sustainable financing (Outcome 1.2) have been elaborated since PIF stage and the mechanisms for change indicated. This is now much more specific and targeted than at PIF stage. iii) The project?s design has taken note of the experience in Palau, but does not seek to replicate it as the ?only solution? for effective PA management in Cabo Verde. Instead, the project takes a broader consultative approach of seeking to develop a national PA masterplan that will foster decentralized governance involving the MAA delegations at island level, the municipalities and CSOs; more diverse PA governance categories in line with the IUCN range of categories; facilitation of co-management that opens the door for greater participation of communities, the private sector (eg tourism businesses), local government and other stakeholders in PA management and generates greater support for the PA network. It will also help to strengthen and integrate island-level planning to reduce sectoral conflicts over natural resource use.	CER GEF Alternative Section Prodoc Strategy Section, Results Section

focus on fairly conventional solutions and even the relevant outputs (3.1.2. and 3.1.2.) refer to stakeholder engagement platforms and co-management agreements with no mention of polycentric governance and how it could be implemented in Cabo Verde. STAP recommends that these elements of the ToC be revisited and strengthened as required in the next phase of project design and development.		
Incremental Cost Reasoning the PIF provided ample evidence that described the truly global nature and importance of Cape Verde for biodiversity. The PIF also describes how global best practices will be applied to the PAs in the pilot program resulting in 15 terrestrial PAs (~26000 ha) and 8 MPAs (~28000 ha) as well as 63000 ha of terrestrial and 70000 ha of marine habitats will have improved management. Given the high-level of endemism and the importance of Cape Verde as a global biodiversity hotspot, it is quite sound to assume that the conservation of these areas and the species that inhabit them will generate GEBs.	The scope of the project has been reduced to improving management effectiveness in two pilot PAs, while strengthening the overall management of the national PA network through diverse measures. See the above comment relating to GEBs.	CER GEF Alternative Section, Annex A Results Framework, Annex F Core Indicators Worksheet Prodoc Strategy Section, Results Section, Results Framework, Annex 11A - METTs
Global Environmental Benefits The PIF includes a section on core indicators, which are also measurable and well-defined. The actual metrics and proposed targets are still incomplete and have not been provided at all in some places. We expect that these gaps will be filled in due course but STAP recommends that this be finalized in the next phase of project development.	The CER Core Indicator table, Core Indicators Worksheet, Results Framework provide the requested information.	CER ? Core Indicator table, Annex A Results Framework, Annex F Core Indicators Worksheet Prodoc Results Framework, Annex 13 Core Indicators Worksheet, Table 13 Monitoring Plan

Resilience to Climate Change The current version of the PIF did not include a climate risk assessment. However, the PIF also stated that a detailed climate risk assessment will be undertaken during the Project Preparation phase. An Emergency Preparedness Plan will also be developed during the full project phase. The PIF also stated that the project will be designed to focus on the diversification of livelihoods, so that risks of climate change and climate-related natural disasters affecting livelihoods are more evenly spread between different livelihood options.	A project climate and disaster risk assessment was conducted during the PPG (see Prodoc Annex 24) and its conclusions integrated into the project risk register (Prodoc Annex 5). A COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (Prodoc Annex 25) was also compiled during the PPG and its conclusions integrated into the project risk register (Prodoc Annex 5). Output 3.1.2 Community livelihood diversification strategies and plans to enhance resilience of affected communities developed and implemented for the two pilot sites ? specifically addresses the last point.	CER Risks Section, GEF Alternative section (Output 3.1.2) Prodoc Results Section, Risks Section, Annex 24 - project climate and disaster risk assessment, Annex 25 - COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework

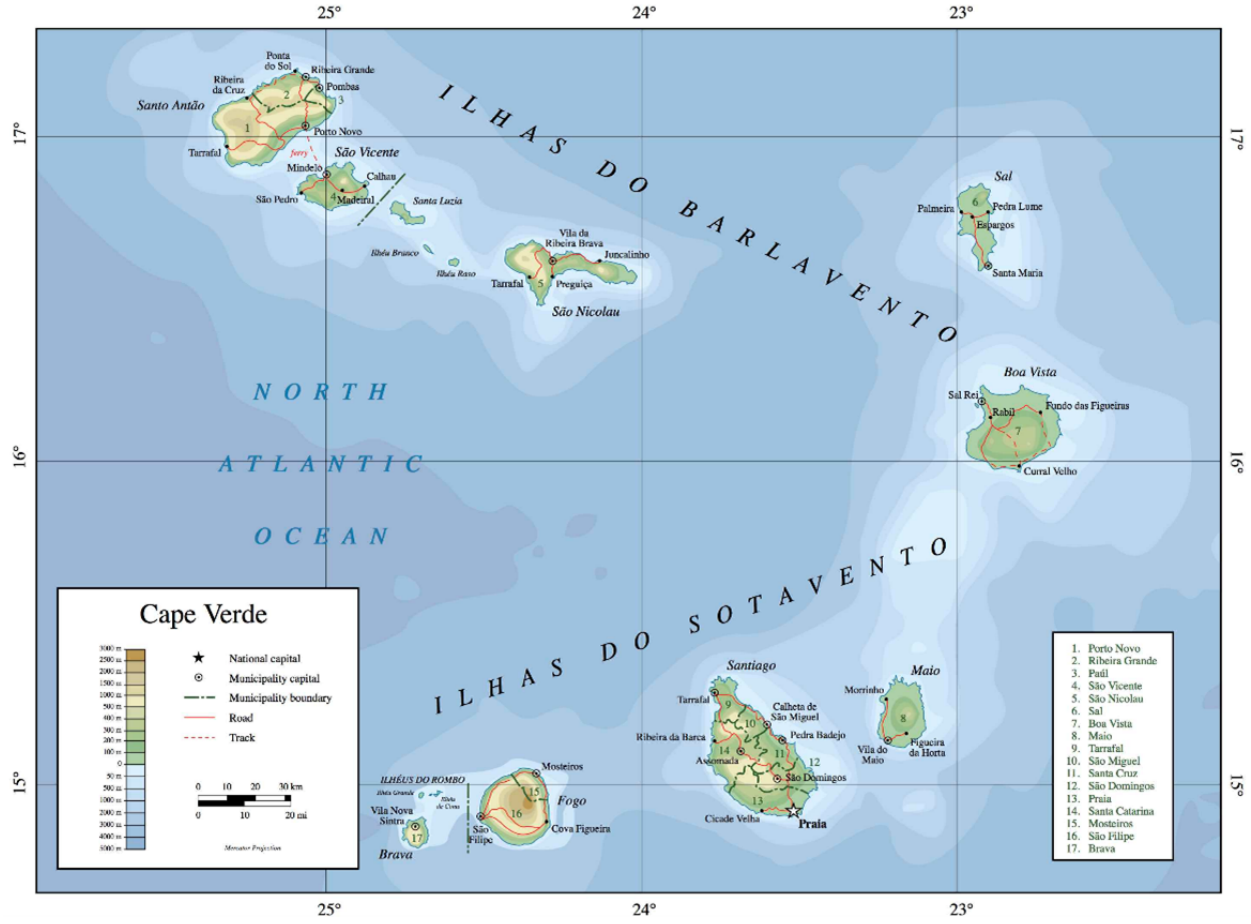
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

N?	*Project Preparation Activities Implemented*	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
		Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
1	Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews	**72,000**	28,081	43,919
2	Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	**65,200**	14,504	50,696
3	Training, Workshops and Conferences	**12,800**	12,800	0
Total		**150,000**	**55,385**	**94,615**

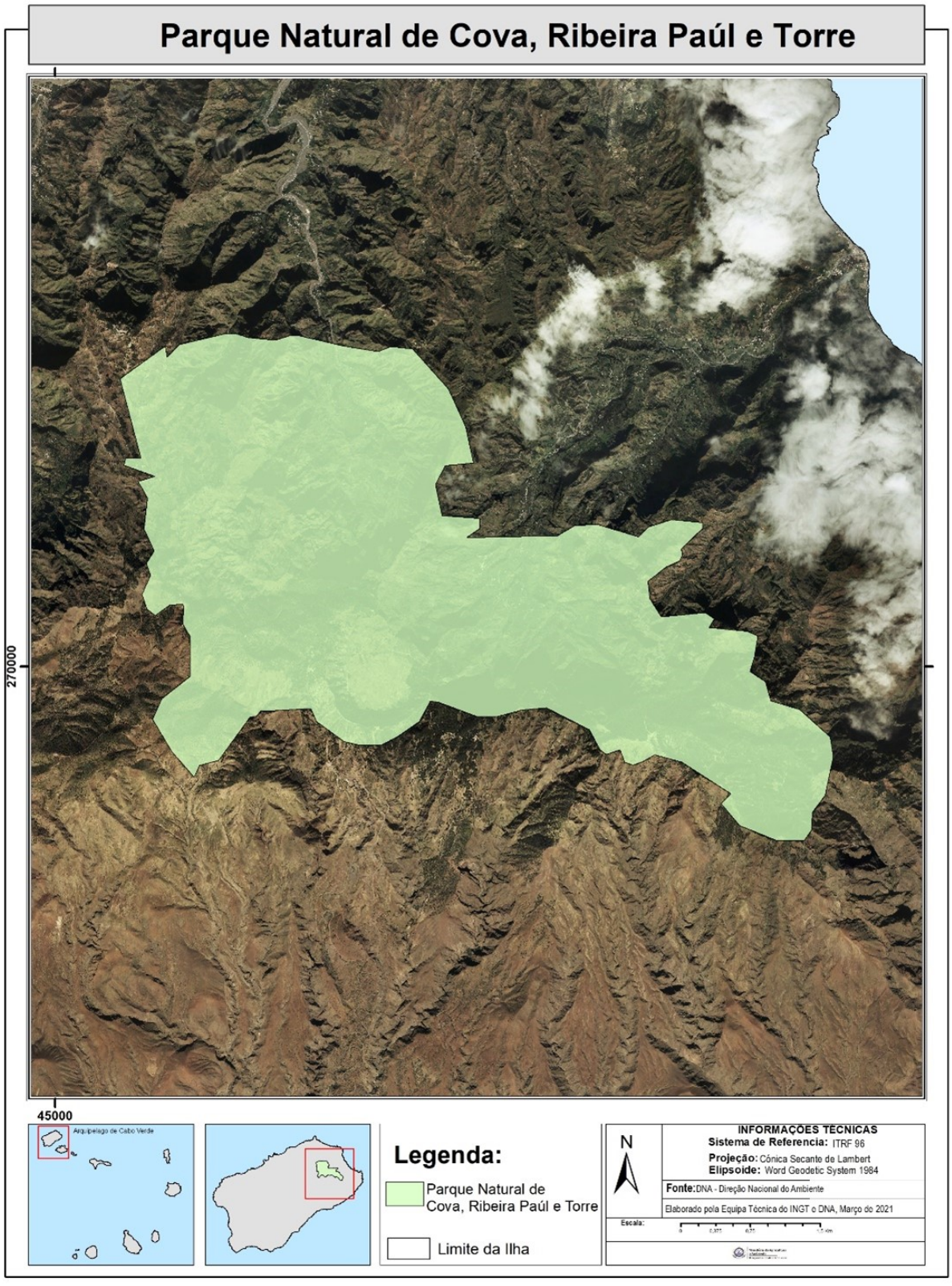
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

1. Map of Cabo Verde



2. Pilot Site of Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paul e Torre, Santo Ant?o island


Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre
270000
45000
Arquipelago de Cabo Verde
Legenda:
Parque Natural de Cova, Ribeira Paúl e Torre
Limite da Ilha
N
INFORMAÇÕES TECNICAS
Sistema de Referencia: ITRF 96
Projeção: Cónica Secante de Lambert
Elipsoide: Word Geodetic System 1984
Fonte: DNA - Direção Nacional do Ambiente
Elaborado pola Equipa Técnica do INGT e DNA, Março de 2021
Escala:

Source: DNA

3. Pilot Site of Parque Natural do Norte, Boa Vista island


Parque Natural do Norte
Oceano Atlântico
180000
170000
160000
295000
305000
Arquipelago de Cabo Verde
Legenda:
Parque Natural do Norte
Limite da Ilha
N
INFORMAÇÕES TÉCNICAS
Sistema de Referencia: ITRF 96
Projeção: Cónica Secante de Lambert
Elipsoide: Word Geodetic System 1984
Fonte: DNA - Direção Nacional do Ambiente
Elaborado pela Equipa Técnica do INGT e DNA, Março de 2021
Escala:

Source: DNA

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Responsible Entity: NDE, MAE - National Directorate for the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	Equipment & Furniture: Drone equipment for biodiversity monitoring (Output 4.2.1)Total: $20,000				20,000	20,000			20,000	NDE, MAE
Equipment	Equipment & Furniture: Furniture for PA/Community Centres in SA and BV Total: $3,930			3,930		3,930			3,930	NDE, MAE
Equipment	Equipment and furniture Office furniture Total: $3,000					-		3,000	3,000	NDE, MAE
Equipment	Communications and AV equipment costs for Project Management Office at $1,200/year Total: $6,000					-		6,000	6,000	NDE, MAE
Equipment	Materials and GoodsPPE and other supplies to ensure the safety of M&E activities (Output 5.1.1)Total: $4,438					-	4,438		4,438	NDE, MAE

Equipment	IT Equipment: Computers* 2 @ $1,500 = $3,000, printer/scanner/fax multifunction 1 @ $500; digital camera 1@$800, IT accessories & repairs $2,500, software $1,200. Total: $8,000					-		8,000	8,000	NDE, MAE
Equipment	IT Equipment: For Gender & Stakeholder Engagement Officer: PC* 1, printer 1, software and IT accessories: $2,000 (Output 4.1.1)For biodiversity monitoring : High Specification Computer 1, printer 1, monitor 1, software and IT accessories: $3,500 (Output 4.2.1)For CHM and knowledge management: High Specification Computer 2, printer 2, monitor 2, software and IT accessories: $7,000 (Output 4.2.2)Total = $12,500*Note ? includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations				12,500	12,500			12,500	NDE, MAE

Equipment	IT Equipment: LCD projector for training $1000 X1 (Output 2.1.3)PC*, printer and IT accessories for PA Network Management 2 x $2000 = $4,000 (2.1.1); Same for stakeholder engagement 1 x $2,000 = $2,000 (2.1.2); Same for capacity development 1 x $2,000 = $2,000. Total: $8,000*Note ? PC includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations		8,000			8,000			8,000	NDE, MAE
Equipment	IT Equipment: LCD projectors for training $1000 X2 (3.1.1)PC*, printer and IT accessories for co-mgt support 2 x $2000 = $4,000 (3.1.1); Same for community livelihoods program 4 x $2,000 = $8,000 (3.1.2); Same for island-level planning 2 x $2,000 = $4,000. Total = $18,000*Note ? includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations			18,000		18,000			18,000	NDE, MAE

Equipment	IT Equipment: LCD projectors for training $1000 x2 (Output 1.1.4); PC*, printer and IT accessories for training & Capacity Development 4 x $2000 (Output 1.1.4)Total: $10,000*Note ? PC includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations	10,000				10,000			10,000	NDE, MAE
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner: Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Officer (30m at $1900) (Output 4.1.1) = $57,000Biodiversity Monitoring Specialist (19m at 1900) (Output 4.2.1, 4.2.2) = $49,400Data Management Specialist (18m @ 1900) (Output 4.2.1, 4.2.2) = $34,200Communications Officer (30m at $1900) (Output 4.2.2) = $57,000Total: $197,600				197,600	197,600			197,600	NDE, MAE
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner: M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring RF indicators, ESMF/safeguards monitoring, ($1,900/month for 25 months): $47,500 (Output 5.1.1)Total: $47,500					-	47,500		47,500	NDE, MAE

Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner: Project Manager /TA on BD Governance All Outputs (12 m at $3000) All Outputs = $36,000M&E and Safeguards Officer - safeguards inputs (35m at $1900) All Outputs = $66,500Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Officer (15m at $1900) All Outputs = $28,500Legal and Policy Specialist (Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.3) (12m at $2500) = $30,000Environmental Planning Specialist (Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.3) (12m at $1900) = 22,800PA Co-management Officer (Boa Vista) - All Outputs (60m at $1900) = $114,000PA Co-management Officer (Santo Ant?o) - All Outputs (60m at $1900) = $114,000Drivers (one each for Boa Vista and Santo Ant?o) ? All Outputs (60m at 335.58) = $40,270Total $452,070			452,070		452,070			452,070	NDE, MAE

Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner: Project Manager /TA on BD Governance (14m at 3,000) All Outputs = $42,000Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Officer (15m at $1900) All Outputs = $28,500PA Network Management Specialist (15m at $1900) Output 2.1.1 = $28,500Capacity Development & Training Specialist (Output 2.1.3) (15m at $1900) = $28,500Total: $127,500		127,500			127,500			127,500	NDE, MAE
Contractual services- Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner: Project Manager: 20 months @ $3000 = $60,000 Project Administration and Finance Assistant, fulltime (50% time): 30 months @ $1500 = total $45,000 Total : $ 105,000					-		105,000	105,000	NDE, MAE

Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner:Project Manager /TA on BD Governance (14m at $3,000) All Outputs = $42,000Legal and Policy Specialist (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3) (16m at $2500) = $40,000Environmental Planning Specialist (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3) (19m at $1900) = $36,100Capacity Development & Training Specialist (Output 1.1.4) (19m at $1900) = $36,100Sustainable Financing Specialist (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2) (16m at $2500) = $40,000Total: $194,200	194,200				194,200			194,200	NDE, MAE
Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services ? Companies/Institutions : Subcontract(s) for development of PA network management procedures (Output 2.1.1) $ 85,000; Subcontract(s) for development of new institutionalized mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in biodiversity governance at national and local levels supported by capacity building on collaborative management (Output 2.1.2) $35,000; Subcontract for training on the new PA network management procedures (Output 2.1.3) $50,000; Total $ 170,000		170,000			170,000			170,000	NDE, MAE

Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services ? Companies/Institutions : Subcontract(s) for studies supporting the National Masterplan (1.1.1) & NBSAP (1.1.2) $120,000; Subcontract(s) for provision of training and capacity development (Output 1.1.4)$120,000; Subcontract(s) for Sustainable Finance Solution development and implementation (Output 1.2.1) $60,000; Subcontract(s) for financial investment impact measurement system development (Output 1.2.2) $25,000; Total: $ 325,000	325,000				325,000			325,000	NDE, MAE

Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services ? Companies/Institutions :For implementing a participatory process for PA Co-Mgt (SA) (3.1.1) $50,000; For implementing a participatory process for PA Co-Mgt (BV) (3.1.1) $50,000; For implementing a sustainable livelihoods programme (SA) (3.1.2) $160,000; For implementing a sustainable livelihoods programme (BV) (3.1.2) $160,000; For upgrading of existing facilities for a PA/Community Centre (SA) (3.1.2) $20,000; For upgrading of existing facilities for a PA/Community Centre (BV) (3.1.2) $20,000; Support the implementation of women?s initiatives for economic empowerment in Santo Antao (Output 3.1.2) Y2-5 $45,000; Support the implementation of women?s initiatives for economic empowerment in Boa Vista (Output 3.1.2) Y2-5 $45,000; Total: $ 550,000			550,000		550,000			550,000	NDE, MAE
Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services ? Companies/Institutions :Subcontract(s) for drone monitoring / training services (Output 4.2.1)Total: $20,000				20,000	20,000			20,000	NDE, MAE
International Consultants	International Consultants: International Consultant for MTR/TE - 30 days at $700/day for both MTR and TE (Y5) = $42,000 (Output 5.1.2)Total: $42,000					-	42,000		42,000	NDE, MAE

International Consultants	International Consultants: International Consultant on Collaborative Management of Protected Areas 40 days @$650 = $26,000 Y1-2 (Output 3.1.1)International Safeguards Specialist 60 days @$650 = $39,000 Y1-2 (Output 3.1.2) Total: $65,000			65,000		65,000			65,000	NDE, MAE
International Consultants	International Consultants: International Consultant on PA Network Management Planning 20 days @ $650 = $13,000 Y1 (Output 1.1.1)International Consultant on Social and Environmental Safeguards 20 days@$650 = $13,000 (Output 1.1.2)Total: $26,000	26,000				26,000			26,000	NDE, MAE
International Consultants	International Consultants: International Consultant on PA Network Management Planning 40 days @ $650 = $26,000 (Y1-2) (Output 2.1.1)Total: $26,000		26,000			26,000			26,000	NDE, MAE
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: National Consultant for MTR / TE - 30 days at $400 for MTR (Y3) and 30 days at $400 for TE (Y5) = $24,000 (Output 5.1.1); Total: $24,000					-	24,000		24,000	NDE, MAE
Local Consultants	National Consultants:National Consultant on Social and Environmental Safeguards 20 days@$400 = $8,000 (Output 1.1.2)Total: $8,000	8,000				8,000			8,000	NDE, MAE

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training & Workshops: Training for project stakeholders involved in PA network management (Output 2.1.3) $10,000Series of 3 stakeholder forums / conferences on PA network management (Output 2.1.2) $30,000Total: $40,000		40,000			40,000			40,000	NDE, MAE
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, meetings and field training: National consultations and workshop to develop National Masterplan (1.1.1) $25,800National consultations on legal and policy development (1.1.2) $20,000Training on gender-sensitive legislation (Output 1.1.2) $10,000University staff for overseas PA Mgt course 2x $20,000 each (1.1.4) $40,000Scholarships for PA staff to attend national PA mgt training 20 x $2,000 (1.1.4) $40,000National consultations and workshop to develop sustainable financing strategy and solutions (1.2.1) $26,000Training on gender equality in financing mechanisms and operational modalities/tools (Output 1.2.1) $10,000National consultations and workshop to develop impact measurement for biodiversity financing (1.2.2) $18,000Total: $189,800	189,800				189,800			189,800	NDE, MAE

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Conduct a training of trainers (ToT) to establish pool of trainers with capacity to deliver the Gender and Self-Esteem module in Santo Ant?o and Boa Vista (Output 3.1.2) Y2 $20,000Training in Gender and Self-Esteem in sites selected by the project within/around the PA in Santo Ant?o and Boa Vista (Output 3.1.2) Y2 $20,000Training and consultations for SE Safeguards (Output 3.1.2) $11,000Total: $51,000			51,000		51,000			51,000	NDE, MAE

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Gender training for all project staff at project onset (Output 4.1.1) Y1-3 $20,000Share and discuss project gender plan with stakeholders at the inception stage (Output 4.1.1) Y1 $25,000Conduct a final rapid gender analysis in communities of both PAs and document achievements and lessons learnt (Output 4.1.1) Y5 $40,000Training in gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (Output 4.1.1) Y1-4 $10,000Workshop to review status of biodiversity monitoring (Output 4.2.1) Y1 $10,000Consultation meetings on biodiversity monitoring programme framework development (Output 4.2.1) $20,000Knowledge management meetings (Output 4.2.2) $20,727Total: $145,727				145,727	145,727			145,727	NDE, MAE
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Interpretation / translation in support of Midterm Review $4,000 Y3 and Terminal Evaluation $4,000 Y5 = $8,000 (Output 5.1.1)Total: $10,000					-	10,000		10,000	NDE, MAE
Travel	Travel and DSAs for PMO staff at $3000/year for project management work. Total : $15,000					-		15,000	15,000	NDE, MAE

Travel	Travel and DSAs: In support of consultations, consultant inputs and operational requirements for Output 1.1.1 ($10,000); Output 1.1.2 ($10,000); Output 1.1.3 ($10,000); Output 1.1.4 ($30,000); Output 1.2.1 ($10,000); Output 1.2.2 ($5,000); International Consultant on PA Network Mgt Planning ? international travel $4,000 (Output 1.1.1); International Consultant on Social and Environmental Safeguards (Output 1.1.2) $4,000Total: $83,000	83,000				83,000			83,000	NDE, MAE
Travel	Travel and DSAs: In support of field operations and consultant inputs including travel for Outputs 2.1.1 ($25,000), 2.1.2 ($25,000), 2.1.3 ($28,000)International travel for IC on PA Network Mgt Planning $10,000 Y1-2(Output 2.1.1)International travel for training purposes $30,000 Y2-3 (Output 2.1.3)Total: $118,000		118,000			118,000			118,000	NDE, MAE

Travel	Travel: For MTR ($5,000) Y3 and TE ($5,000) Y5 (Output 5.1.1); For annual monitoring of project indicators and safeguards (ESMF) implementation, with annual visits to pilot landscapes: 20 days DSA @ $150/day = $3000 x 5 years = $15,000; plus domestic air and ground travel at $1000 per year x 5 years = $5,000; total $20,000 (Output 5.1.1);Total: $30,000					-	30,000		30,000	NDE, MAE
Travel	Travel: Inter-island and local travel for Output 3.1.1 ($30,000), Output 3.1.2 ($60,000), Output 3.1.3 ($10,000)International travel for exchange visits / study tours (Output 3.1.1) $40,000 Y3-4Travel for Int PA Co-mgt Specialist $10,000 Y1-2 (Output 3.1.1)Travel for Int Safeguards Specialist $10,000 Y1-2 (Output 3.1.2)Total: $160,000			160,000		160,000			160,000	NDE, MAE
Travel	Travel:For Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Officer (4.1.1) $25,000For Monitoring and KM (4.2.1, 4.2.2) $25,000International travel for knowledge management events $20,000Total: $70,000				70,000	70,000			70,000	NDE, MAE
Office Supplies	Supplies: paper, stationery, printer cartridges, COVID19 PPE, etc. Total: $3,938					-		3,938	3,938	NDE, MAE
Other Operating Costs	Professional services: Annual audit ($5,000/ year x 5 years). Total: $25,000					-		25,000	25,000	NDE, MAE

Other Operating Costs	Professional Services: Interpretation / translation in support of Midterm Review $4,000 Y3 and Terminal Evaluation $4,000 Y5 = $8,000 (Output 5.1.1)Total: $8,000					-	8,000		8,000	NDE, MAE
Other Operating Costs	AV & print production costs: Awareness materials $8,000 (Output 1.1.3), Training materials $6,000 (Output 1.1.4)Total: $14,000	14,000				14,000			14,000	NDE, MAE
Other Operating Costs	AV & Print production: Proceedings of 3 stakeholder forums/conferences $4,500 Y3-5(Output 2.1.2)Training materials $6,000 (Output 2.1.3) Y2-4 $6,000Total: $10,500		10,500			10,500			10,500	NDE, MAE
Other Operating Costs	AV and printing: Gender reports and materials (Output 4.1.1) $5,000Biodiversity monitoring reports (Output 4.2.1) $10,000Knowledge products (Output 4.2.2) $22,000Total: $37,000				37,000	37,000			37,000	NDE, MAE
	Project Total	***850,000***	***500,000***	***1,300,000***	***502,827***	***3,152,827***	***165,938***	***165,938***	***3,484,703***	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is

required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).