



## **Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

9705

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **Project Title**

Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth

#### **Countries**

Cabo Verde

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s):**

Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) / General Directorate for Environment (DGA) with Ministry of Economy and Employment (MEE) / General Directorate Marine Resources (DGRM)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Species, Financial and Accounting, Biomes, Mainstreaming, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Invasive Alien Species, Conservation Finance, Conservation Trust Funds, Coral Reefs, Desert, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Infrastructure, Tourism, Fisheries, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Beneficiaries, SMEs, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Local Communities, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity Development, Workshop, Conference, Peer-to-Peer

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

359,847

**A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1_P1	1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas.	GET	2,284,282	9,327,788
BD-2_P4	4.1 Improved management frameworks to prevent, control, and manage invasive alien species (IAS).	GET	751,791	5,000,000
BD-4_P9	9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management.	GET	751,791	8,000,000
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>3,787,864</b>	<b>22,327,788</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To strengthen systemic and institutional capacity for reducing multiple threats to globally significant marine ecosystems and achieve sustainable blue growth in Cape Verde

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National frameworks for maritime sector planning and threat management operationalized	Technical Assistance	1.1 Direct adverse impacts on marine biodiversity from key maritime sectors are prevented or reduced in at least 1,000,000 ha of the national marine environment. (Total EEZ area 800,000 km2)	1.1 Capacity building program for marine resource decision-makers implemented.	GET	1,100,000	10,805,141
		1.2 Initial IAS prevention and management framework emplaced.	A range of trainings provided on environmental/ biodiversity matters including marine spatial planning, maritime conventions, IAS prevention and management, MPA and fisheries enforcement, and co-management and certification to key central government units relevant to Blue Growth and IMSP.			
		1.3 Maritime sector strategies and investments aligned with Integrated Marine Spatial Plan.	1.2 Inter-Agency platform established to coordinate and inform marine environment management decision-making.			
			Policy platforms emplaced to generate informed and strategic decision-making regarding the conservation of marine environments and associated globally significant biodiversity.			
			1.3 Formal regulatory and policy assessment and recommendations delivered			
			1.4 Marine conservation concerns mainstreamed within the Blue Growth Strategy and associated investment plans.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Capacity for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use enhanced	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Human and institutional capacity of DGA PA unit and key NGOs increased.</p> <p>2.2 Finance for marine biodiversity/PAs increased.</p>	<p>2.1 Effective national regulatory and management framework for MPA system implemented.</p> <p>Training programme institutionalised within DGA for enhancing institutional and staff capacity of the new PA management unit on marine PA management, enforcement and financing. Training will also be extended to relevant officers in MAE island delegations and local conservation NGOs working in the Santa Luzia area.</p> <p>2.2 Sustainable financing system realized for national MPA system.</p> <p>PA System Financing Strategy and Plan updated and operationalised: a) identification of management needs; b) PA finance database established; c) rigorous PA finance needs and gap assessment; d) Biodiversity Expenditure Review (PER) to determine financing baselines and identify opportunities to realign budgets and enhance spending effectiveness and efficiency; e) assessment of options for new sustainable revenue-generating mechanisms for BD/PAs; f) key recommendations emerging from PER and financing mechanisms adopted and operationalised.</p>	GET	727,500	2,000,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Marine biodiversity effectively conserved in Santa Luzia-Branco-Raso NR	Investment	3.1 Improved local conservation status of marine resources and endemic and globally threatened species and key habitats, through full operationalisation of the Santa Luzia/ Branco/ Raso Natural Reserve (56,240 marine ha.)	3.1 Effective MPA management operational.  As an extension of the systemic work on marine spatial planning and enhanced management of marine resources, fully operationalise Santa Luzia-Raso-Branco Natural Reserve, including through: (a) delimitation and gazettelement; (b) on-site demarcation of boundaries; (c) update and approval of PA management and business plans; d) governance and conflict resolution mechanisms; (d) regulation, management and enforcement of the use of natural resources by nearby communities; (e) management and servicing of tourism flows.	GET	1,354,990	8,500,000
		3.2 Reduction of adverse biodiversity impacts from artisanal fisheries across at least the 56,240 ha of MPA.	3.2 Sustainable fisheries management implemented.  Focusing on the artisanal fishermen communities using Santa Luzia NR from São Vicente, São Nicolau and Santo Antão: a) sustainable fisheries management agreements established that respect PA laws; b) capacity training and extension services provided; c) biodiversity-friendly and sustainable fishing adopted (best practices and gear, designation of PA no-take zones and seasonal fishing bans, etc.).			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. M&E, Learning and Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	<p>4.1 M&amp;E of socioeconomic and environmental/ecological impacts in the targeted region and project sites tracked.</p> <p>4.2 Adaptive project management reflects M&amp;E recommendations.</p> <p>4.3 Best practices and case studies from project codified and disseminated nationally and internationally.</p> <p>4.4 Newly developed government endeavours on marine biodiversity management reflect and integrate results,</p>	<p>4.1 Project-specific M&amp;E/MRV framework developed</p> <p>Project-specific M&amp;E/MRV framework developed, to fully and regularly assess quantitative and qualitative environmental and socio-economic impacts of all interventions; this includes a scientifically rigorous marine resource and biodiversity monitoring emplaced with local NGOs and academia (BIOSFERA, INDP, UNCV).</p> <p>Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation conducted, to include beneficiary surveys to verify cost savings, job creation benefits and other socio-economic including gender impacts of all interventions supported.</p> <p>4.2 Selected learning and knowledge management products developed and disseminated.</p> <p>This will include a critical review of relevant past work on biodiversity management in Cape Verde. A Biodiversity CHM website created and populated to international standards.</p>	GET	372,500	



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					3,554,990	21,305,141
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET					232,874	1,022,647
Sub Total(\$)					232,874	1,022,647
Total Project Cost(\$)					3,787,864	22,327,788

**Please provide justification**

Following the request from GEF SEC, the portion of the cost of the Project Manager allocated to Project Management Costs was raised from 5% to 40%. This brings the PMC up to 6.6% of the sum of the component budgets of \$3,554,990, and to 6.1% of the total project grant of \$3,787,864. The four component budgets were adapted accordingly (C1-3 from 25% to 15%, C4 from 20% to 15%) with some marginal additional adjustments in individual budget lines. These changes were reflected in PRODOC Section VIII Total Budget and Work Plan, including in the relevant budget notes, as well as in the Project Manager TORs in PRODOC Annex C. The budget changes were also reflected in CEO ER Table B; in consequence also Table A was slightly amended. The increase in PMC to beyond the standard ceiling of 5% is requested given that under the project grant of \$3,787,864 the PMC ceiling would be only \$180,374 – a mere \$36,075 of PMC for each of the five project years. The need for a higher PMC can also be attributed to the request to eliminate implementation support by UNDP, wherefore a dedicated Project Procurement Assistant was added to the project management team to facilitate project delivery/ implementation. Neither the Government nor UNDP Cape Verde are in the position to provide grant/cash co-financing for these project management positions.

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	Amount(\$)
Government	MAA – DNA	In-kind	710,000
Government	MAA – DNA	Grant	7,400,750
Government	MEM	In-kind	6,051,002
Government	MEM	Grant	1,177,020
Others	MAVA (Biosfera)	Grant	6,989,016
Total Co-Financing(\$)			22,327,788

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity		No	3,787,864	359,847
Total Grant Resources(\$)						3,787,864	359,847

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount (\$)

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)						0	0

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	56,240.00	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)
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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)
0.00	56,240.00	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)
Akula National Park Complex of PAs of Santa Luzia, Branco and Raso	125689	N/A	Select	56,240.00			25.00		

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		2,000		
Male		2,000		
Total	0	4000	0	0

## PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

### 1. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

The PPG generated a greater understanding of the global issues as detailed in the Project Document. However, there have been no changes since the PIF was designed and approved.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The PPG period provided a substantial amount of information as detailed in the Project Document. However, no substantive changes since the PIF was designed and approved.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[1]<sup>1</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

The project framework was modified slightly and adapted during the PPG. This was done in response to STAP review. Please refer to the above Table B and especially the following sections in the PRODOC for the updated version:

Section 4.1. Expected Results, §62-118

Section VI. Project Results Framework

Section X. Total Budget And Work Plan

The changes to the project framework are as follows:

The **Objective** was maintained

The **Components** 1 to 4 were maintained with minor edits.

The **Outcomes** in the PIF were largely maintained. Output 3.1 was changed to focus exclusively upon marine biodiversity to be in line with the project objective. The indicators were clarified and are reflected in the results framework.

The **Outputs** have three changes. The remaining outputs remain although the order of presentation in the Project Document is different in order to present a more logical implementation framework.

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Outputs in PIF	Outputs in PRODOC/CEO Endorsement Request
1.4 National IAS prevention and management framework developed: a) IAS pathways and vectors assessed; b) national IAS strategy and legal and regulatory IAS framework developed and adopted; c) IMO Ballast Water Convention ratified and national framework established.	<i>This was reduced per GEF and Government recommendations. Focus is now primarily upon ballast water which was identified as the primary threat pathway.</i>
1.5 Biodiversity considerations integrated into up-scaling of fisheries co-management to artisanal fishing communities (by PRAOCV-II[2] <sup>2</sup> ); assessment of feasibility (acceptability, markets) of a nation-wide marine certification of fisheries products (MSC).	PRAOCV and Government reported that co-management was not a workable solution. This output was shifted to Component 3 and then revised to reflect an alternative approach to sustainable fisheries management reflected.
3.4 Micro-grants for sustainable alternative livelihoods and professional training provided to selected artisanal fishermen in critical high-impact communities interested in professional reorientation.	The micro-grant activity was removed based upon advice from national government with an alternative value-chain, habitat conservation improvement, and participatory management tools envisioned by the project to generate conservation incentives.

4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#);

Exclusively informative changes were made to these sections since the PIF was designed and approved with slight adjustments co-financing sources. Please refer to the cofinancing tables on the PRODOC front page and in the Financial Summary *Total Budget and Work Plan*. Please also see the above Table C.

5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF);

The direct global environmental benefits from this project remain constant from the PIF, particularly in terms of biodiversity conservation within MPA's (56,240 ha) and larger marine area (1,000,000 ha). However, the indirect benefits have increased. For instance, the entire suite of MPA's will benefit from improved management and financial planning. In addition, mainstreaming and other marine management improvements will have positive conservation benefits for at least 1,000,000 hectares of the national marine environment with additional conservation improvements impacting the entire EEZ (+/- 800,000 km<sup>2</sup>).

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The proposed project is designed to be highly innovative in its focus on integrated marine ecosystems management. This will include creating an improved management regime designed for maintaining ecosystem services at scale. The proposed investment includes multi-sectoral approaches to transformative policy, capacity, practice and knowledge regime

changes to address key drivers of threats marine biodiversity. A key innovation entails enabling large numbers of artisanal fishing interests, diverse agencies (e.g., Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, and Ministry of Maritime Economy) to work together towards common marine conservation objectives with complimentary BD benefits. The engagement of robust private sector partners will anchor the market-based and value chain elements.

The project will generate and adapt improved conservation technologies, including an innovative approach to fisheries management within and near MPA's and integration of marine conservation practices within a national level marine development strategy. This will be done through an innovative community-based approach designed to address past challenges related to disconnect between "good policy" and "poor implementation". Innovative institutional arrangements will include multi-agency and funding program platforms. The project will work to improve marine ecosystem management in a more unified way to deliver cumulative impact. This will be a "first" strategic convergence within the marine sector to achieve globally significant biodiversity benefits while simultaneously improving the sustainability of fisheries upon which rural livelihoods and food security depends.

The project aims to achieve sustainability at all levels. The project is designed to remove the key barriers to threats to globally significant marine biodiversity. Improvements will rely on conserving biodiversity and natural ecological functionality. The persistence of these improvements will be enhanced through a hand-over strategy to be carried out as a phased transition that will be completed well prior to project close and endorsed by the project's steering committee.

This includes making certain that more vulnerable groups of society, such as women and the rural poor, benefit directly from project activities. The project will help rural communities work in a more cooperative manner to understand and identify environmental issues that might cause social instability. For instance, unsustainable harvest of marine resources and climate change both increase economic risks and decrease social cohesion. By working to improve the conservation of at-risk marine environments the project will be promoting social sustainability. This will also be improved by creating opportunities for stakeholder engagement and discussion, such as capacity building functions.

The project at all levels is designed to set in place not only mechanisms to support the sustainability of capacities developed but to continue to improve those capacities. This is particularly the case in terms of the improving management, monitoring programs, and marine conservation initiatives. Each of these activities and all others are designed to grow, evolve and improve over time, all the while building and supporting capacities within the private and public sector.

Institutional sustainability will be integral to project's success. One of the fundamental aspects of this project's design is that it will positively affect institutions at all levels. Direct capacity-building will take place through training programs designed to be launched during project implementation and carried forward post-project by strengthened institutions. Indirect capacity-building will result from implementation of various project activities. Much of the project's efforts are focused on providing institutions with the tools required for long-term institutional integrity and coordinated efforts. The project is designed to respond to stakeholders' informed priorities, including those of governmental agencies.

The governance system in Cabo Verde is mature enough to take ownership of the strategies and frameworks to be developed by the project and guarantee their post-project sustainability. Government agencies are staffed with well trained professionals who readily embrace sustainability considerations. The Government is eager to use this project move beyond the baseline to design and implement a more efficient and effective programs to deliver national and global environmental benefits. Government's aim for this project is to improve environmental sustainability on all fronts.

The project design benefited from the inputs of numerous national experts, government staff, and private stakeholders. Each of these parties had a hand in helping to define the types of technology that the project will support and introduce. This applies to sophisticated technologies such as improved MPA conservation coupled with informed decision making and management of the larger, marine ecosystem that integrates fundamental conservation measures. Each technology has been scaled to match the technical and financial capacities of the participating stakeholder group.

The project in its entirety is designed to promote environmental sustainability. The project will result in both on-the-ground improvements that will be carried forward as well as policy improvements. This will have positive ramifications in terms of not only marine conservation, but also build climate change resilience at the social and ecological levels. All project activity is directed towards achieving improvements in ecosystem integrity and making certain that these improvements are supported and progress over time. This includes setting in place a comprehensive monitoring system linked to decision-making frameworks to make certain environmental sustainability is achieved.

Each component as well as the project in its entirety will have integrated within it a hand-over plan. This hand-over plan will specify the financial and economic factors required to carry forward project-initiated activities. The Government and other stakeholders have shown a willingness to co-finance the project and a desire to fully absorb and continue identified best practices.

Project results will be sustained and amplified. The Government is behind this project. The project provides the catalytic investment required to establish a new pathway for conserving marine ecosystems where private and public concerns intersect. The target area of San Lucia is just a small sampling of the potential area requiring similar interventions. Because the project utilizes primarily existing institutions, the process of upscale will be greatly simplified. To facilitate upscale, the project has integrated several tools. This includes specific strategies for handover, strong attention to the details required to build and sustain capacity and focusing upon reorienting existing funding streams to support long-term support for project emplaced success.

This project aims to reach a concentrated effort at a level and scale not seen in other projects and programs in Cape Verde. By catalyzing institutional reforms, mainstreaming marine conservation practices within national strategies and platforms, re-orienting financial decision-making to support investment in marine conservation and creating a model for effective MPA management the project is designed to reflect national, state, and local priorities, making the project highly relevant at multiple scales for numerous stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups. Each of these factors will help Cape Verde not only conserve those specific areas targeted by the project and will enable the country to lift these practices and apply them to other marine areas where similar improvements to the conservation of globally significant marine biodiversity are desperately required.

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[1] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[2] West Africa Regional Fisheries Programme – Cape Verde, of DGRM and World Bank

#### **A.2. Child Project?**

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

No

#### **A.3. Stakeholders**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

Do they include civil society organizations? (yes) and indigenous peoples? (no) [1]

The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure these stakeholders’ participation. Please refer to PRODOC Section 3.6 Partnerships with its Table 4 for a breakdown of stakeholder categories and the Annex (Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

[1] *As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.*

Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex E: Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
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.	
Select what role civil society will play in the project:	
Consulted only;	
Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;	
Co-financier;	
Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;	
Executor or co-executor;	
Other (Please explain)	
A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation? (yes); 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators? (yes)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 40%, men 60%)?[\[1\]](#)

[\[1\]](#) Same as footnote 8 above.

Documents

Title	Submitted
<b>Annex F: Gender Analysis and Action Plan</b>	
<b>Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?</b>	
Yes	
<b>If yes, please upload document or equivalent here</b>	
The project is categorized as Gender Responsive: results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status and rights but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives.	
Please refer to the Project Document Section 2.14 (Issues of Gender, Equality, and Empowering Women). The project document both in the main document and annex include extensive information and reasoning regarding gender issues. This includes a gender engagement plan and results indicators that are gender specific.	
<b>If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:</b>	
<b>Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;</b>	
<b>Improving women's participation and decision making</b>	
<b>Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women</b>	

**Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### A.5. Risks

**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.**

The risks to the project and the risks posed by the project were updated and further elaborated during the PPG, following also the completion of the UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Assessment (SESP). Project Risks are explained in PRODOC Sections 3.5 Risks and Assumptions and in detail in the table in Annex H: UNDP Risk Log.

The project has conducted a standard social and environmental risk assessment. The overall project rating is moderate, and no ESIA or SESA requirements are triggered. The project has identified the following risks:

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design
Risk 1.2 The project will have activities within or adjacent to the Santa Luzia MPA complex.	I = 2 P = 2	Moderate	<p>This risk grouping speaks to concerns that may cause harm to biodiversity and/or natural resources associated with the MPA.</p> <p>The project is designed to address threats that already exist to the biodiversity and natural resources of the MPA. The project will not cause new threats.</p> <p>There are no environmental risks to the MPA stemming from this project. There are no plans to build or finance infrastructure, construction, etc.</p> <p>There are also no plans for invasive monitoring of species (e.g., darting and radio collaring). The only species that will be tagged are billfish caught by sport fishing operations. These fish are currently caught and released. This will continue. Commercial boats will be trained to use sat tagging equipment by the IGFA or other competent authority with decades of successful experience.</p>
Risk 1.7 The project will not be engaging in any fishing or aquaculture.	I = 2 P = 2	Moderate	<p>This risk grouping speaks to concerns that may potentially harm to biodiversity or other natural resources through active fishing, aquaculture, etc.</p> <p>The project is not engaging in fishing or aquaculture. The fishing is already occurring within the PA. The project will assist the government to improve fisheries management within the MPA.</p>

Risk 3.9 The project will be working with the Coast Guard of Cabo Verde.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	This grouping speaks to the potential harm to community health, safety and working conditions. The project will be coordinating with the Cabo Verde's Coast Guard to improve monitoring of fishing vessels, particularly remote monitoring using IMSP. The Cabo Verde Coast Guard is extremely well-trained. They are extremely professional and have received substantial international capacity building support with regards to maritime enforcement, search and rescue and related mandates.
Risk 5.2 The project will assist the Government to improve fisheries management	I = 2 P = 2	Moderate	The project is designed specifically to conserve the resources of the Santa Luzia MPA. These resources are used by local artisanal fishing communities. If no action is taken to work with the communities to help conserve the MPA, there is a risk that the communities will deplete the resources and lose sustainable opportunities. The project will work directly with local communities to build capacities to help ensure that this does not happen and that sustainable livelihoods are secured. These principles are fully incorporated within the project design. Community members currently spend nights camping at Santa Luzia. There are no permanent settlements within the Protected Area. These persons are not going to be kicked out of the MPA. Their fishing activities will be regulated to make certain they are within the MPA management objectives.

#### Project Implementation Risks

Potential risks	Category Impact/ Probability (Low: 1 to High: 5)	Mitigation and Contingency Measures
Actions by national and foreign entities of the maritime economic sectors disregard sustainability and biodiversity considerations because of the immediate need for employment and government revenue and because of opportunities for private financial gain	Impact: 3 Probability: 2	<p>This project is designed specifically to assist investors and government regulators to realize the benefits that are generated from improved management and conservation of marine resources.</p> <p>The emergence of the Blue Growth Strategy provides a very opportune moment to mainstream sustainability and biodiversity into maritime sector development and operations. The project will inform this strategy and associated investment plans to help direct investment towards a more sustainable future.</p> <p>Cabo Verde's governance system is advanced and the maritime agencies all expressed their interest in developing these frameworks to trigger their national application.</p>

Policy and regulatory recommendations will not be fully adopted and implemented during the project term	Impact: 2 Probability: 3	The project will generate recommendations covering a number of angles, from municipalities, MPA's, and national frameworks. It is foreseen that these recommendations will be adopted within the project period. This project is designed with the full support of primary stakeholders. Extensive meetings were held at both the national and local levels with responsible representatives. The level of commitment to this project and general project design has been excellent to date and is expected to continue through-out implementation. This will be insured through an approach that continues to be highly inclusive and facilitates full engagement by multi-sectoral stakeholders. Never-the-less, governments often do not move quickly due to political and other challenges. If the full set of policy improvements are not up-taken, the overall impacts to project effectiveness will be limited. The project will regardless succeed in building capacities that do not currently exist and catalyzing opportunities for future policy improvements and adaptations.
Incentives for local stakeholders are not adequate to generate engagement	Impact: 3 Probability: 2	The project is designed to engage fully with local stakeholders. This will make certain that stakeholder desires, including local resource users, have the opportunity to help define how best to conserve marine resources. A major part of this effort will involve working directly with fishing interests to assist them to measure how various marine conservation activities result in economic benefits. For instance, the project will provide stakeholders with the technical support required to measure how improved management delivers both enhanced ecosystem services as well as fishery production, profitability and food-security improvements. This will serve as a major incentive for local project support.
Resistance from private-sector interests that potentially stand to lose revenues (e.g., private fishing sector)	Impact: 3 Probability: 3	As with other constituent-based risks, the first line of mitigation is inclusion. Identified private-sector stakeholders will be included when possible and appropriate (at different levels) to lessen such risks and identify opportunities for growth. Value chains have been identified as one of the main crosscutting issues of this project, such that proactive efforts are being made to identify opportunities to build and strengthen the full length of affected value chains (and even creating additional value chains). Local institutions will provide a basis for private-sector stakeholders to interact and negotiate directly with communities (which comprise the program's primary constituency).
Inter-agency coordination proves challenging	Impact: 2 Probability: 2	Stakeholder engagement and consultation will underpin project preparation and implementation. Formal MoUs will be used to define roles and responsibilities. Steering 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 sharing procedures will be established that are mutually beneficial for all concerned.
Climate Change	Impact: 2 Probability: 5	Although appreciable climatic changes are unlikely to occur over the course of implementation, on-going climatic trends are one of this project's primary inducements. The project's approach will enable stakeholders to better understand vulnerabilities and strategically adapt. Emplacing this resilience will be key to the project's long-term success. Marine conservation practices will be selected based on their potential contribution to more resilient production and conservation approaches. Steps will be taken to build resilience measures into project implementation to minimize the risk and/or adapt to new conditions when possible.



## **A.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.**

The project's institutional arrangements are described in PRODOC Sections IV (Project Management) and especially Section VII (Governance and Management Arrangements). The largest part of Section VII is copied here for reference.

### **Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism**

#### Implementing Partner

The Implementing Partner for this project is the **Ministry of Agriculture and Environment – National Directorate for Environment (DNA)**.

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.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- 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.

#### UNDP – Project Assurance

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation.

UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee and supports the Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

## Project Board

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. 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.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

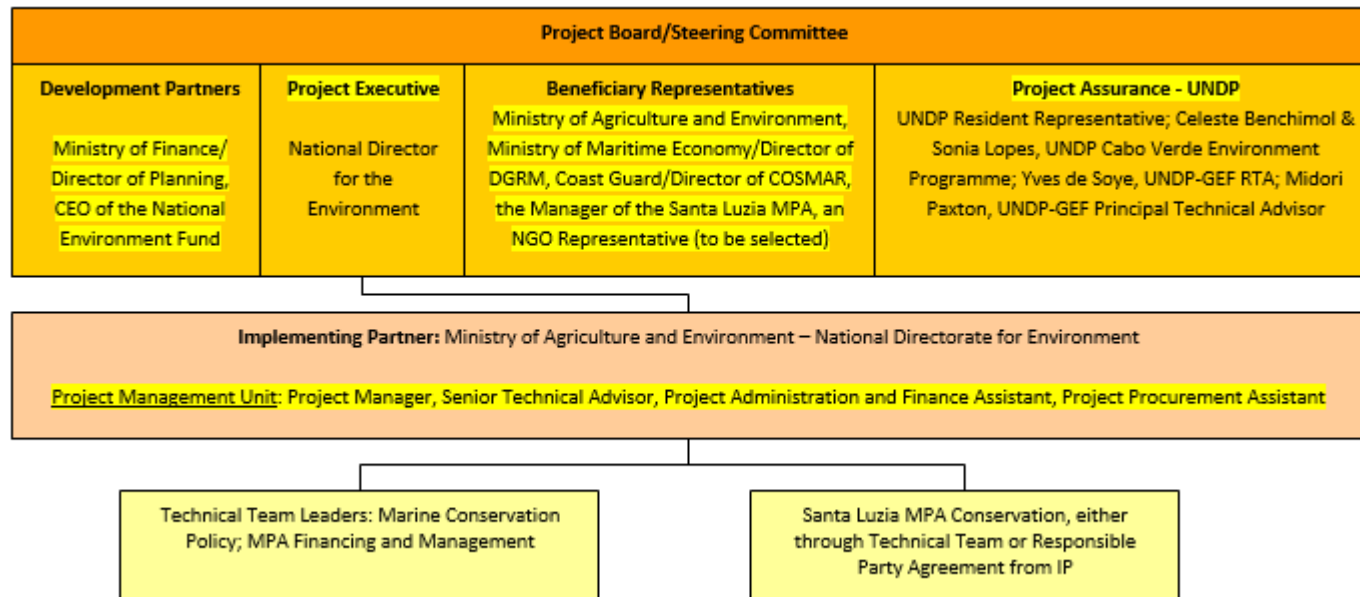
The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

**Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The **Project Executive** is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The **Project Executive** is: the National Director for the Environment.

**Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those 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 civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. **The Beneficiary Representatives are: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Maritime Economy/Director of DGRM, Coast Guard/Director of COSMAR, the Manager of the Santa Luzia MPA, an NGO Representative (to be selected).**

**Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. **The Development Partners are: Ministry of Finance/ Director of Planning, CEO of the National Environment Fund.**

## Project organisation structure



## Project Management Unit

A Project Management Unit will be set up and located in office premises provided by both the MAA (Praia) and MEM (Mindelo) as part of the government's in-kind co-financing. The PMU will be headed by a Project Manager, appointed by the Implementing Partner in consultation with project partners, and who must be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed. The PMU will moreover comprise a Project Administration and Finance Assistant, a Project Procurement Assistant, Technical Team Leaders, and a number of experts, as required, engaged for variable lengths of time. A Senior Technical Advisor with proven experience in international marine conservation project support will assigned to this project. The STA will have the responsibility to make certain all project activities and outputs are generated in a timely fashion and done according to best international principles and practices. The STA will contribute to the generation of technical outputs, monitoring and other technical project aspects. The STA will likely be situated in the Mindelo offices.

### Responsible Party for Component 3

The project will likely contract with a responsible national party to support implementation of Component 3. This work will be done with oversight by the PM and STA. During the project's inception phase, the DNA will enter into a contractual agreement with this party **outlining** the specific responsibilities.

### Governance role for project target groups

The project will work with a range of target groups, including several key government agencies (MEM, DNA, Coast Guard, and Ministry of Finance), private stakeholders (commercial fishing interests, tourism interests), and NGO's (primarily Biosfera). The project is designed specifically to engage these stakeholders through a variety of formal and informal processes. This includes the Project's Board, but also through strategies associated with MPA management planning, the design of regulatory and policy improvement recommendations, monitoring of project results and delivery of global environmental benefits and targeted capacity building and associated inter-agency platforms.

### Project extensions

The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

### **A.7. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

A large and growing portion of the national economy, work-force, and households are reliant upon a healthy marine environment. Cabo Verdeans, and particularly rural poor, depend upon a healthy marine environment for both livelihoods and food security. As noted in the analysis, nearly 20,000 Cabo Verdeans are employed in some sector of the fisheries economy. The EEZ, although currently undervalued, brings in a substantial amount of revenue. The national semi-industrial fleet is a multi-million dollar a year industry. More than 1,500 women and men in the project's target region of Sao Vicente and San Lucia MPA rely upon artisanal fisheries. Under the baseline, each of these sectors of the national economy are exposed to great risk as the health and status of marine resources are rapidly being eroded.

The country's largest economic sector, tourism, is based almost entirely upon the existence of a clean and healthy coastal environment. The improvement of MPA's nationally will provide opportunities for the international tourism market. More directly, MPA management will offer areas of refugia and sustainable use where marine resources are able to recover from what has been a long-period of sustained over-harvest.

Project effort will create resilience in a marine system currently highly exposed to the challenge of climate change. At the same time, Government and other stakeholders will benefit from capacity building. This will include assistance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of management, oversight, and financing. This will generate direct benefits for conservation of marine resources. However, the benefits will be amplified in that lessons learned may be applied to other sectors of government function

#### **A.8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

Please refer to the Project Document Component 4 (Learning and Knowledge Management) and Annex J (Knowledge Management Plan).

#### **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

##### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.**

Please refer to PRODOC Section 2.6: Consistency with National Development Priorities.

Convention/Agreement	Year Signed or ratified
Convention on Biological Diversity	1995
Nagoya Protocol	2011
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)	2005
Framework Convention on Climate Change	1995
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2006

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	2005
Convention to Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats [Ramsar]	2005
World Heritage Convention on Nature and Culture Sites under UNESCO	1988
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1995

*National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)* includes as priorities sustainable fisheries, in situ and ex situ conservation, and legal and institutional frameworks. Cabo Verde developed its first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 1999, which concentrated on strengthening environmental policy, the creation of various legal instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the development of 46 protected areas. The terrestrial protected areas have contributed significantly to re-establishment of endangered endemic vegetation species and the protection of biodiversity. The NBSAP 2014-2030 presents three fundamental principles: (1) the effective conservation and the integration of biodiversity values; (2) the involvement and participation of the whole society in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (3) the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that will ensure the country's development and people's well-being. The new NBSAP will help to address numerous gaps and weaknesses in legal, institutional, operational programs, scientific knowledge and follow-up and monitoring.

*National Protected Areas Strategy 2013-2022 (NPAS/ENAP)* establishes the overall strategic vision, framework and outlook for the entire PA network in Cabo Verde and the related planning, policy and regulatory mechanisms. Of particular relevance are NPAS/ENAP objectives 1.1) establish and strengthen the national network of PA, integrated in the global network of PAs; 1.2) integrate PAs in the wider terrestrial/marine context and in the relevant sector policies to maintain its structure and ecological functions and 2.2) improve and ensure the participation of local communities and stakeholders. The NBSAP also asks for the development and implementation of a comprehensive invasive species control program by 2025. Sub-actions under this outcome include: 1) Identify the propagation vectors of invasive species and assess the impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity; 2) Identify and implement measures for prevention, control, and or eradication of species; and 3) Monitor rehabilitated areas.

The *Program of the Government of the IX Legislature* regards the conservation and protection of the marine environment as engines of economic development and sustainability. To the sustainable use of marine resources by enhancing marine ecosystem services and promoting the fisheries sector in close coordination with the policy of preserving marine ecosystems, in order to enhance the sustainability / durability of fishery resources and favor the environment and the economy. And as for the transformation of the islands into economies with technological parks according to their vocation: Santa Luzia, for example, will be recognized as a national natural heritage and a reserve of terrestrial and marine biodiversity in Cabo Verde.

The *Charter Promoting Blue Growth in Cabo Verde* was adopted in 2015. The Charter defines the logical framework for Blue Growth. The project works on the blue growth sector niches identified. And with the activities proposed by the project it is bound to be a major catalyst of sustainability enshrined in the Charter. The project is moreover in line with the Charter because it proposes to engage the cross-sector committee (Intelligence Strategic Unit) in the integrated marine spatial planning process.

The *2nd National Environmental Action Plan (PANA-II, 2004-2014 - a new PANA is under development)* underscores the importance of effective PA management for strengthening the national PA system, and the importance of integrating conservation and sustainable use of natural resources into relevant sector and cross-sector plans, programs and policies. PANA-II also recognizes the conservation of maritime and terrestrial natural resources as key priorities for the sustainable development of the country.

The *Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS 2017-2021)* is based on Cabo Verde's dynamic insertion strategy in the World Economic System. The PEDS aims to "Make Cabo Verde a Circulation Economy located in the Middle Atlantic". The Sustainable Development Goals state that the Government aspires to ensure sustainability and environmental quality, promoting ecological citizenship and creating the conditions for shared in environmental governance. It also seeks to preserve and enhance marine biodiversity

for the promotion of sectors of economic activities such as tourism. It will also seek to implement Management Plans and conservation of protected areas and species, contributing to the sustainable development of the country.

This project responds directly to the Government's *Voluntary National Report on the Implementation of the 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development* priorities:

*“Improve sustainable fisheries management by eliminating destructive practices by controlling and monitoring illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, with tight and rigorous enforcement measures in cases of non-compliance with standards, promoting investment in the fisheries sector ensuring knowledge and sustainable exploitation of the living resources of the sea, mariculture and aquaculture as important elements of the productive and export apparatus, modernizing and enhancing the processes and the marketing of fishery products, promoting the fisheries sector, in close coordination with the preservation of marine ecosystems...*

*“However, planning and planning of maritime and coastal space, organization of the development of industries, policies aimed at conservation and preservation of the seas and marine resources, structuring of cities, growth strategies must be designed in concert with sustainable environmental, economic and social development. We are aware that our development is to revitalize activities linked to the sea and the oceans, but we recognize that the country still faces numerous challenges, need of investments in knowledge, acquire expertise and skills in marine resources, marine and maritime research, need in infrastructure, equipment to the new challenges, but mainly adoption of an organized management models, to develop this key sector for the country...*

*“The absence of a Biodiversity Observatory and a solid statistical information base that enables effective monitoring and monitoring of indicators makes it difficult to present the real state of biodiversity in the country. However, in spite of these shortcomings, surveys with national partners reveal that islands where Protected Areas are already in place, biodiversity is in better conservation. It is noted that the country has a Red List drawn up in the second years of the 90s. Given the dynamics of ecosystems, the need to update this document is recognized, and the institutional initiatives already in progress should be recorded in order to give the country an updated Red List.”*

The 2015 *National Plan for the Management and Conservation of Corals* identifies Santa Luzia NR has being a national priority for coral conservation.

*The National Action Plan for implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (2011)* identified 11 priority actions including to form multi-stakeholder advisory committee; assess gaps in the PA network; assess PA integration; v) assess the policy environment for establishing and managing PA; viii) assess PA sustainable finance needs; and xi) assess opportunities for marine protection.

The *National Fisheries Resources Management Plan 2004-2014* defines fisheries management principles referencing the need for sustainable exploitation, the precautionary principle and the protection of the marine environment.

*The Sectoral Letter for Fishery Policy* (Resolution of the Government, N°17/2014) sets the main guidelines policy for fisheries development. These include: (1) promoting sustainable exploitation of living marine resources, by preventing and prosecuting Illegal, Undeclared and Unregulated fishing and instituting the annual regulation access to the resource; (2) adding value to fishery products through processing, quality certification and enhancement of targeted product in the supply chain; (3) organization of fishing associations, cooperatives and community enterprises addressing integrated community development; (4) promoting quality inspection and certification of fishery products for the domestic market

(public market and hotels), through certification centers for fishery products; and (5) promoting certification of products for export looking for value endemism (e.g. Pink lobster) and good fishing practices.

The *Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (GPRSP: 2012-2016) (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition: 2014) aims at operationalizing a structural reform agenda to improve the efficiency and service delivery of the public sector and state-owned enterprises, enhance the investment climate, and reform the labor market. The axes of interventions include: infrastructure, human capital development, reinforcing the private sector, and good governance. The clusters that relate to this project are: tourism; the maritime economy (including transport and fisheries); agribusiness; and local cultural products and services.

**C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:**

The budgeted M&E plan is included in PRODOC Section VI *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan* and the PRODOC Section V *Project Results Framework*. These are consistent also with the Total Budget and Work Plan in PRODOC Section VII.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[1]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
<b>GEF grant</b>	<b>Co-financing</b>			
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	<i>USD 10,000</i>	Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management</b>	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000 (20,000)	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Annually before PIR
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually



<b>NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies</b>	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 (18,000)	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
<b>Lessons learned and knowledge generation</b>	Project Manager	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	Annually
<b>Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
<b>Gender Action Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
<b>Addressing environmental and social grievances</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	At minimum annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>[2]</sup>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Annually
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>9</sup>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	<i>USD 5,000</i>	To be determined.
<b><i>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</i></b>	<i>Project Manager</i>	<i>USD 10,000</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<b><i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i></b>	<i>UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team</i>	<i>USD 30,000</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	<i>Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.</i>

<b>Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</b>	Project Manager	USD 10,000	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 50,000	<i>USD 5,000</i>	At least three months before operational closure
<b><i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i></b>	<i>UNDP Country Office</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.</i>
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 163,000</i>	<i>USD 70,000</i>	

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[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

### **PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

#### **A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<b>GEF Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	11/21/2018	Yves de Soye Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	3368275894	yves.desoye@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	7/30/2019	Yves de Soye Regional Technical Advisor, EBD		yves.desoye@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	3/3/2020	Yves de Soye Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	3368275894	yves.desoye@undp.org

**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).

Please refer to PRODOC Section V (Project Results Framework).

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development; SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls; SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All</p>					
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b> UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2022, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-risk reduction.</p>					
<p><b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b></p> <p>Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.</p>					
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>  <b>(no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)</b>	Baseline[1]	Mid-term Target[2]	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[3] <sup>3</sup>
<b>Project Objective:</b>  <b>Strengthen the systemic and institutional capacity for reducing</b>	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.	0 solutions delivered	3 solutions delivered[4] <sup>4</sup>	7 solutions delivered	Project reports Ministry of Finance Budget reports Delivery of capacity building materials MPA management reports Annual national marine management reporting Blue Growth Strategy final draft

multiple threats to globally significant marine ecosystems and achieve sustainable blue growth in Cabo Verde					<u>Risks:</u> Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints  <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion  Government political support continues at or above current levels
	Mandatory indicator 2: Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.	0 policy and institutional frameworks enabled	2 policy and institutional frameworks enabled <sup>[5]</sup>	4 policy and institutional frameworks enabled	Project reports Ministry of Finance Budget reports Delivery of capacity building materials MEM annual reports MPA management reports Annual national marine management reporting Blue Growth Strategy final draft
					<u>Risks:</u> Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints  <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion  Government political support continues at or above current levels

	Mandatory indicator 3: # direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by male/female.	0	4000	4000	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Delivery of capacity building materials</p> <p>MEM annual reports</p> <p>MPA management reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Community conflict. Slow implementation.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p>
	Indicator 4: Total number of square kilometer/hectares of marine environment with reduced direct adverse impacts on marine biodiversity from key maritime sectors	<p>- 0 ha EEZ</p> <p>- 0 ha of national MPA's</p>	<p>- 500,000 ha EEZ</p> <p>- 25,000 ha of national MPA's</p>	<p>- 1,000,000 ha EEZ</p> <p>- 56,240 ha of national MPA's</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Ministry of Finance Budget reports</p> <p>Delivery of capacity building materials</p> <p>MEM annual reports</p> <p>MPA management reports</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>Blue Growth Strategy final draft</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>

	Indicator 5: Contribution to achievement of GEF-7 Core Indicator “Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; Sub-indicator 2: Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness	0 hectares of MPA’s under improved management effectiveness	45,0000 hectares of MPA’s under improved management effectiveness	60,000 hectares of MPA’s under improved management effectiveness	<p>METT</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Ministry of Finance Budget reports</p> <p>Delivery of capacity building materials</p> <p>MEM annual reports</p> <p>MPA management reports</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>Blue Growth Strategy final draft</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>National frameworks for maritime sector planning and threat management operationalized</b></p>	Indicator 5: Percentage increase in national budget for marine conservation and management across agencies.	0% increase	10% increase	35% increase	<p>Ministry of finance reports</p> <p>DNA Financial reports</p> <p>MEM financial reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Government will maintain support for marine conservation improvements</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Any budget increased will be sustained beyond project period</p> <p>Recommend evaluators look for 2-years of sustained increased during project period</p>

	Indicator 6: Total area of marine ecosystems with globally significant biodiversity (GSB) conservation management objectives linked to delivery of an Integrated Marine Spatial Plan (IMSP) and Blue Growth Strategy (BGS)	0 ha with GSB conservation management objectives designated within IMSP and BGS	500,000 ha with GSB conservation management objectives designated within IMSP and BGS	1,000,000 ha with GSB conservation management objectives designated within IMSP and BGS	<p>Approved IMSP</p> <p>Approved marine conservation policy recommendations</p> <p>Approved Blue Growth Strategy</p> <hr/> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Government will maintain support for marine conservation improvements</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Government will continue to support generation of Blue Growth Strategy and integration of conservation objectives</p>
	Indicator 7: Number of national policy recommendations generated with compliance monitored to improve marine conservation management	0 policies generated and adopted	<p>2 policies generated and monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Blue Growth Strategy”,</li> <li>- National marine conservation policy</li> </ul>	<p>3 policies generated and monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Blue Growth Strategy”,</li> <li>- National marine conservation policy</li> <li>- IMO Ballast Water Convention</li> </ul>	<p>Delivery of capacity building materials</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>IMO reporting</p> <p>National marine policy reports</p> <p>Blue Growth Strategy final draft</p> <p>Policy recommendation results</p> <hr/> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>



	Indicator 8: Gender: Number of national platform for interagency cooperation meetings with at least 50% representation of women	0 inter-agency platforms with 0% female participation	10 inter-agency platform meetings with at least 50% female participation	15 inter-agency platform meetings with at least 50% female participation	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Delivery of capacity building materials</p> <p>Meeting summaries</p> <p>MEM annual reports</p> <p>MPA annual reports</p>
					<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Capacity for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use enhanced</b></p>	Indicator 9: Number of MPA's nationally implementing and reporting improved management plans and reporting progress made towards globally significant marine biodiversity conservation targets (e.g., whales, sharks, coral, and turtles).	0 MPA's implementing management plans and reporting on achievement of global biodiversity conservation targets	50% of MPA's implementing management plans and reporting on achievement of global biodiversity conservation targets	100% MPA's implementing management plans and reporting on achievement of global biodiversity conservation targets	<p>MPA, MEM, and DNA reports</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>Project reports</p>
					<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>

	Indicator 10: Number of MPA's reporting an annual increase in Government budget allocations of at least 50% over project year 0.	0 MPA's reporting annual increase in Government budget allocations of at least 50% above project year 0.	13 MPA's reporting annual increase in Government budget allocations of at least 50% above project year 0.	22 MPA's reporting annual increase in Government budget allocations of at least 50% above project year 0.	MPA, MEM, and DNA reports Annual national marine management reporting Project reports MoF reports
					<u>Risks:</u> Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion Government political support continues at or above current levels
<b>Outcome 3</b>  <b>Marine biodiversity effectively conserved in Santa Luzia-Branco-Raso NR</b>	Indicator 11: Amount of financing supporting improved management planning directed towards the conservation of Santa Luzia MPA globally significant marine biodiversity	US\$ 0 annually budgeted exclusive to marine conservation	US\$ 50,000 annually budgeted exclusive to marine conservation	US\$ 150,000 annually budgeted exclusive to marine conservation	MPA, MEM, and DNA reports Annual national marine management reporting Project reports MoF reports
					<u>Risks:</u> Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion Government political support continues at or above current levels

	Indicator 12: Successful reduction of threats to globally significant biodiversity within the Santa Luzia MPA complex.	100+ semi-industrial commercial fishing vessels use days operating within 3-miles of the coast-line annually <sup>[6]</sup> <sup>6</sup>	0 semi-industrial commercial fishing vessels operating within 3-miles of the coast-line annually	0 semi-industrial commercial fishing vessels operating within 3-miles of the coast-line annually	Santa Luzia annual reports MPA, MEM, and DNA reports Annual national marine management reporting Project reports
		8,000 + artisanal fishing vessel use days within MPA boundaries <sup>[7]</sup> <sup>7</sup>  +/- 15 illegal scuba fishing operations within Santa Luzia MPA regularly	4,000 + artisanal fishing vessel use days within MPA boundaries  0 illegal scuba fishing operations within Santa Luzia MPA per year	3,500 artisanal fishing vessel use days within MPA boundaries  0 illegal scuba fishing operations within Santa Luzia MPA per year	<u>Risks:</u> Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints Commercial fishing vessel compliance  <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion Government political support continues at or above current levels

	Indicator 13: Successful conservation of globally significant biodiversity within the Santa Luzia MPA complex.	<p>6 coral sites reported healthy</p> <p>0% of regulated commercial (artisanal and semi-industrial) fishing operators reporting increased rate of harvest per-day of effort</p> <p>0% of monitored billfish showing annual home ranges including Santa Luzia ecosystem</p> <p>METT Score: 25</p>	<p>6 coral sites reported healthy</p> <p>50% of regulated commercial (artisanal and semi-industrial) fishing operators reporting increased rate of harvest per-day of effort</p> <p>50% of monitored billfish showing annual home ranges including Santa Luzia ecosystem</p> <p>METT Score: 40</p>	<p>6 coral sites reported healthy</p> <p>50% of regulated commercial (artisanal and semi-industrial) fishing operators reporting increased rate of harvest per-day of effort</p> <p>80% of monitored billfish showing annual home ranges including Santa Luzia ecosystem</p> <p>METT Score: 50</p>	<p>Santa Luzia annual reports</p> <p>MPA, MEM, and DNA reports</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Monthly catch reports</p> <p>Billfish monitoring reports</p> <p>Annual transects of globally significant coral sites within MPA</p> <p>METT</p> <hr/> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p>Commercial fishing vessel compliance</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>
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	Indicator 14: Number of São Vicente artisanal fish mongers (female) from reporting stable and/or increased revenue generated from sustainable fish harvest and sales.	0 artisanal fish mongers (female) reporting stable or increased revenue	25 artisanal fish mongers (female) reporting stable or increased revenue	50 artisanal fish mongers (female) reporting stable or increased revenue	<p>Santa Luzia annual reports</p> <p>MPA, MEM, and DNA reports</p> <p>Annual national marine management reporting</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project delivery will be slow due to capacity constraints</p> <p>Commercial fishing vessel compliance</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>
<b>Outcome 4</b>  <b>M&amp;E, Learning and Knowledge Management</b>	Indicator 15: Percentage of intended outputs and indicators reported by the project's mid-term and final report as delivered and/or on-track for delivery.	0% delivered  100% on-track for delivery	50% delivered  50% on-track for delivery	100% delivered  0% remaining for delivery	<p>Project evaluation reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Evaluations will not be planned well enough in advance</p> <p>Evaluators will not have adequate professional knowledge of subject matter</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Project will be delivered in a timely fashion</p> <p>Government political support continues at or above current levels</p>
	Indicator 16: Number of annual users reported for project emplaced capacity and	0 users of project social media (e.g.	150 users of project social media (e.g.	300 users of project social media (e.g.	<p>Website and social media tracking tools</p> <p>Project reports</p>

	knowledge tools.	Facebook)	Facebook)	Facebook)	<u>Risks:</u> Functionality will not be designed engage stakeholders <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion
		0 users of project emplaced knowledge management website	500 monthly visitors of project emplaced knowledge management website	1,000 monthly visitors of project emplaced knowledge management website	
	Indicator 17: Number of project capacity building tools uploaded to the Cabo Verde marine conservation knowledge management portal with monitoring information disaggregated by gender.	0 tools uploaded	5 tools uploaded <sup>[8]</sup>	10 tools uploaded	Website and social media tracking tools Project reports <u>Risks:</u> Functionality will be in place <u>Assumptions:</u> Project will be delivered in a timely fashion

[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 need to be quantified. 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] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

[4] Solutions to be delivered include: fisheries management program for Santa Luzia ecosystem; IMO accession for IAS, inter-agency platform; capacity building/training program for decision-makers; annual reporting for MPA management improvements and delivery of biodiversity conservation targets; national reporting for delivery of marine conservation activity, monitoring and targets; financing strategy for MPA's; guidelines for MPA management; vessel monitoring; etc.

[5] Policy and regulatory framework improvements include: MPA management plans; national policy regulation recommendations for marine environment; Inter-agency fisheries management MOU for Santa Luzia; Blue Growth Strategy marine conservation inputs.

[6] Semi-industrial vessels currently bait fish within 3 miles of the MPA coastline

[7] Current average of 10 artisanal vessels per day within the reserve, 10 months per year.

[8] The following capacity building tools will be completed and placed on the website:

- National Blue Growth Strategy marine conservation guidelines and recommendations
- National guidelines for the management of MPA's
- National policy recommendations for improved marine management regulatory framework
- Annual National status of marine resources summary reports
- National MPA Financing Assessment and Strategy
- MPA delineation maps
- Integrated Marine Spatial Planning Maps
- Annual Santa Luzia/ Branco/ Raso MPA complex monitoring and activity reports
- Inter-agency fisheries management MOU for the Santa Luzia/ Branco/ Raso MPA complex
- Annual national MPA network status reports
- Summary reports from of capacity building and training programs (all components)
- Monthly project implementation updates and results

**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).**

<b>Comments from STAP (May 8, 2017)</b>	<b>Response</b>
STAP believes that the global environmental benefits targeted by this project in Cape Verde are legitimate and worthwhile and that the strategy is logical and comprehensive.	The basic “logical and comprehensive” strategy was maintained from the PIF.
<p>Having said that, STAP feels that the project is somewhat over-ambitious and we are concerned about the practical viability of taking on so many activities simultaneously, even after noting the assertion that Cape Verde has strong technical capacity.</p> <p>For example, there are a total of 26 discrete activities, many of which are complex, require technical/system development, and involve multiple stakeholders. Component 1 alone includes no less than a dozen activities, including regulatory and policy alignment and reform (which is notoriously time consuming) conducted with a significant number of stakeholders and agencies within a budget of \$USD 1.160 million. In sum, there appear to be too many moving parts for this project to be technically feasible within the time frame, budget and institutional capacity.</p>	<p>This was taken on-board fully. The feasibility of implementation was carefully considered during project design.</p> <p>The “too many moving parts” was addressed by better organizing project activities to a more manageable load supported by an efficient implementation structure.</p> <p>For example, the project is no longer going to support a drone program. Rather, the project will work to enhance existing monitoring capacities by enhancing vessel identification and participation and generated more coordinated approaches between currently disparate agencies.</p> <p>The result is a much more streamlined, innovative and efficient project that will result in the intended global environmental targets.</p>
In addition, the risks that stakeholders will engage in, and implement, activities, policies and regulations are noted. Individually these are ranked as "medium", but together perhaps they are "high?." For example, if there are so many risks associated with using drones, is this a good approach?	As noted, the drones were dropped. The other implementation risks are reflected and mediated in the final project design.
Given these concerns, STAP recommends that as part of the PPG, project managers undertake a rigorous assessment of whether this complex project is feasible within the project time frame and capacity, and the capacity of implementing agencies to deliver the project. Through the project they should engage with the stakeholders that will need to be involved (through a workshop) to assess buy-in, capacity and feasibility.	As well as having more than three weeks of individual meetings with a host of stakeholders, the design process included a round-table discussion with the key stakeholders to discuss the project design and implementation feasibility. This framework maintained the components, outputs, and targets. However, the results of these discussions and stakeholder inputs is reflected in a much clearer and a fully achievable set of activities that will deliver the intended global environmental benefits.
The current assessment of risks does recognize these problems, but should be specifically expanded to assess the assumptions that all these actors and (often complex) technical solutions mentioned in the PIF will work in practice within budget and time frame.	This was incorporated.
<b>Active GEF Comments</b>	<b>Response</b>



“We expect SMART indicators related to the Aichi targets to be defined during PIF.”	The project document contains a table reflecting linkages to intended Aichi targets. Aichi targets are fully integrated within results framework indicators.
"Sustainability for CEO endorsement elaborate the importance of upscaling of co-management for the project sustainability."	The original intention was to build upon co-managemnet models established under the PROACV project. The PROACV models are not delivering. As described in the project document, an innovative fisheries management program will be emplaced in this project based upon international models and the insights of Cabo Verdean government, private and NGO stakeholders.
“We expect in particular that the PPG will allow for a complete gender assessment and integration in the project.”	The final project design contains a gender assessment completed by a national gender specialist. The project document has a special section related to issues of gender. The project’s framework is designed to reflect issues of gender. The results framework has gender specific indicators.

## ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

### A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Conducted the following activities: Preparatory technical reviews & studies and stakeholder consultations Formulation of the UNDP-GEF project document, GEF CEO Endorsement Request, and mandatory and project specific annexes Conduct the validation workshop and report	100,000.00	69,361.74	30,638.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>69,361.74</b>	<b>30,638.26</b>

The PPG budget is fully committed and will be spent before the end of the year.

### ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

**ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

**Core Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)**

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
45,462	56,240	TBD	TBD

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the two sub-indicators (2.1 and 2.2) for that stage.*

**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)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Name of PA	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)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Name of PA	METT Score at CEO Endorsement	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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)
45,462	56,240	TBD	TBD

Name of PA	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)
Complex of PAs of Santa Luzia, Branco and Raso	N/A	N/A	45,462	56,240	TBD	TBD
Totals		45,462		56,240	TBD	TBD

Name of PA	METT Score at CEO Endorsement	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
Complex of PA of Santa Luzia, Branco and Raso	25	TBD	TBD

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**Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
<b>Women</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Men</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

**ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transform policy and regulatory environments</li> <li>- Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making</li> <li>- Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</li> <li>- Deploy innovative financial instruments</li> </ul>		
Stakeholders	- Private Sector	- SMEs	

	- Beneficiaries		
	- Local Communities		
	- Civil Society	- Community Based Organization - Non-Governmental Organization - Academia	
	- Type of Engagement	- Partnership - Consultation - Participation	
	- Communications	- Awareness Raising - Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	- Capacity Development		
	- Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	- Innovation		
	- Knowledge and Learning	- Knowledge Management - Innovation	
	- Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	- Gender Mainstreaming	- Beneficiaries - Women groups - Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	- Biodiversity	- Protected Areas and Landscapes	- Terrestrial Protected Areas - Coastal and Marine Protected Areas - Productive Seascapes - Community Based Natural Resource Management
		- Mainstreaming	- Tourism - Fisheries - Infrastructure
		- Species	- Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		- Biomes	- Coral Reefs - Desert
		- Financial and Accounting	- Conservation Trust Funds - Conservation Finance
Rio Markers	- Climate change mitigation 0 - Climate change adaptation 0		

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