

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Cape Verde Tourism & PAs**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4526 |
| GEF ID | 5524 |
| Title | Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in synergy with a further strengthened protected areas system in Cape Verde CLEARED BY GEF COUNCIL NOVEMBER 5-7, 2013 |
| Country(ies) | Cabo Verde, Cabo Verde |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| the project will create enabling conditions to mitigate the adverse impacts on biodiversity by the tourism sector in Cape Verde. The frameworks will be developed at national level and tentatively rolled out in four priority islands Santiago, Sal, Boavista and Maio where immediate pressure is greatest and urgent action is required that can be replicated more widely in the future. This urgent action includes at the local level the pending operationalisation of a number of critical terrestrial and marine/ coastal PAs and the piloting of marine biodiversity and artisanal fisheries management together with communities in two selected sites. At the same time the project will harness the opportunities that more sustainable forms of tourism and fisheries offer for biodiversity, protected area management and local community development, and thereby contribute to the consolidation and diversification of Cape Verdes tourism product. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Yves de Soye (yves.desoye@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Lela Fikrou (lela.fikrou@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Dario Cesarini (dario.cesarini@gmail.com) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Maria Celeste Benchimol (maria.benchimol@cv.jo.un.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Alexandre Rodrigues (nevskyrodrigues@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

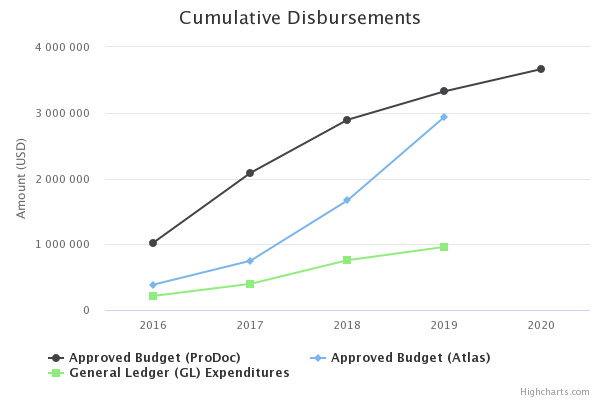
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To safeguard globally significant biodiversity in Cabo Verde from current and emerging threats, by enhancing the enabling and regulatory frameworks in the tourism sector and activating a critical further subset of the national protected areas system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (1) Number of hectares of key habitats of global importance under increased protection. | A total of 205,513.09 ha of PAs designated (73.381,42 ha of terrestrial and coastal, and 132.131,67 ha of marine PAs), of which 45.968,94 ha without management plans.  Increasing pressure from tourism and artisanal fisheries negatively impacting globally important habitats. [baselines to be quantified during Y1 through initial assessments conducted under output 2.5] | *(not set or not applicable)* | In at least 8 priority PAs, covering a total of 16,610.57 ha and related Tourism Protected and Reserve Areas (ZRPT).  (i) Establishment and operationalisation of PA management according to site specific management and ecotourism plans  (ii) Tourism- related disturbance of critical habitats avoided, reduced or compensated; (iii) Adverse impacts by artisanal fisheries reduced or reversed; | Protected Areas Management Units at Project intervention sites carried out basic data compilation and collection in order to inform the elaboration of management tools (Management and Ecotourism Plans). This work resulted in the preparation of 9 (out of 12) baseline assessments in biodiversity/natural resources (3 drafts delivered), socio-economic (4) and tourism contexts (2). Three baseline assessments have not been delivered yet (one for biodiversity/natural resources and two for tourism).    According to the AWP 2018, the whole set of baseline assessments should have been completed within March. The delay is mostly due to constrains the project is facing in recruiting the PMU-based national specialists for planning and marine natural resources management, and three tourism management officers to integrate Protected Areas Management Units at Sal, Boavista and Maio Islands. | Indicator 1) did not change during the reporting period.    The whole set of baseline assessments to support planning processes at project intervention Protected Areas (PAs) (management, ecotourism and business plans) is still not fully available (11 drafts and 1 missing baseline report). The delay is mostly due to constraints the project is facing in recruiting the PMU-based national specialists in planning and in marine natural resources management, and three tourism management officers to integrate Protected Areas Management Units at Sal, Boavista and Maio Islands. In late 2018, in order to overcome that constraint, within the project framework, the DNA contracted the INIDA (National Research Institute for Agriculture Development) to review the outlines of environmental and socioeconomic context studies. A vacancy is now open to recruit of a national consultant (it is the third attempt to recruit this national consultant) to review studies in the field of tourism and to prepare the study on tourism in the Serra de Pico de Antónia Natural Park, which is missing.    For the implementation of the PAs planning processes (Project Output 2.1) the project has about one-year delay compared to inception multi-year planning.    Under project Output 2.2, the project is implementing a participatory gap analysis of the marine component of the National Protected Areas System (SNAP). The gap analysis process began in November 2018 and is almost complete. Final outputs of the process are expected in August 2019. In project intervention islands, four sites have been identified as those of highest priority to be declared as new MPAs (two in Santiago, one in Boavista and one in Sal). Based on the final outputs of the process, the project will carry on technical and institutional work in order to ensure the identified sites will be gazetted and operationalized.    To secure natural resource conservation and threat reduction in the targeted islands, the project has been working mostly through its local PA teams, involving local stakeholders in the implementation of small conservation and local development projects and activities. Information on these activities is included in this PIR. |
| (2) Population size/density of selected globally significant species. | Baseline for target species to be established in Y1. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Population size/ density for target species are maintained or increase : (i) plants, e.g..Sideroxylon marginata VU, Globularia amygdalifolia; (ii) birds, e.g. Acrocephalus brevipennis EN; (iii) five species of Sea turtles; (iv) Humpback whales ;  (v) Cabo Verde coastal lobsters (Panilurus regius, P. echinatus, P. argus and Scylarides latus);  (vi) endemic fishes species such as Lubbock’s Chromis lubbocki, the Cabo Verde Skate Raja herwigi and Smalltooth Sawfish Pristis pectinata CR;  (vii) Ecological index of species richeness and abundance. | The PMU/DNA and the Project Technical Committee assessed most of the species proposed in the original PRF as unsuitable/unviable to be used as monitoring targets to measure project-related impacts. Only Humpback Whales have been kept as suitable monitoring target (in Boavista Island). Details on the reasons to support the review were provided in Annex E to the Project Inception Report.  The Project Steering Committee reviewed the indicator in December 2017.  The review is pending approval of the RTA.    The reviewed project monitoring strategy related to this indicator aims to directly link the PRF indicators with selected monitoring targets and indicators identified in the framework of the participatory development of monitoring plans at project intervention sites.  Between February and May 2018, the PMU staff carried out several field missions at the four project intervention sites. During these field missions, an extensive participatory effort was carried out. Dozens of one-to-one meetings between PMU and Protected Areas Management Units staffs with local stakeholders were held, and four one to two days workshops have been carried out in order to:  i) Inventory the monitoring activities that are currently carried on by local actors at each intervention site;  ii) Identify the priorities in terms of biodiversity and associated socio-economic values as monitoring targets, and related threats;  iii) Identify suitable local partners in long-term monitoring implementation, through assessment of stakeholders capacities and vocations in the fields that overlap with project objectives/activities.  Only a few monitoring targets/methods - participatory assessed with the highest priority, but still not covered by any kind of monitoring activity - will be introduced, directly supported by the project and incorporated into the monitoring plans. Averagely, 70-80% of the monitoring methods incorporated into the monitoring plans will consist in monitoring activities that are currently carried out by local, or national project partners.  For some sub-indicators, this approach will allow the availability of data to feed the PRF since 2017, or even from before. This was an additional gap that sub-indicators identified in the original PRF also had (i.e. no data available so far).  At the moment, the biological monitoring targets that are under participatory assessment, and most likely will be selected to provide indicators for the PRF are (beside Humpback Whales):  - Phoenix atlantica and other endangered coastal / low altitude plant species;  - Several endangered / data deficient shark species (e.g. Rhincodon typus, Mustelus mustelus, Carcharhinus limbatus, Ginglymostoma cirratum);  - Several endangered coastal fish species (e.g. Cephalopholis taeniops), that are also of high economic interest for fisheries;  - Seabird species;  - Selected plant and bird species (specifically selected for the PNSPA area);  - Species belonging to “single bay” endemic Conus spp. (e.g. Conus teodorae, Conus salreiensis, Conus crotchii, etc.);  - (possibly) communities/spots of stony corals.  Data analysis is currently carried on by the PMU staff in order do identify and prepare service contracts with national research institutes, and other suitable national partners. These institutions will be in charge to develop specific monitoring protocols and train suitable local actors that will be in charge for monitoring implementation in the field.  The presentation of the four monitoring plans is expected for January 2019, but trainings for the newly introduced monitoring methods it is expected to start in the second half of 2018.  The Project work related to Output 2.5 is almost on track with the AWP 2018.  Finalised version of PRF indicator 2 and related reporting is expected from PIR 2019 onward. | The project monitoring strategy related to this indicator aims to directly link the PRF indicators with selected monitoring targets, and indicators identified in the framework of the participatory development of monitoring systems/plans at project intervention sites. Details on this subject were provided in the 2018 PIR.    Suitable indicators and baseline from local monitoring systems have been identified and related data collected and organized.    ---------------------------------    Reporting on sub-indicators definition.    During the second year of actual project implementation were defined the following sub-indicators:    Sub-Indicator 1) Status and trends of the Humpback Whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) population in the area of Sal Rei Bay (Boavista island) and Maio during reproductive season, specifically: i) Total n° of recorded individuals (in Boavista); ii) n° of individuals recorded for the first time in Cape Verde (in Boavista); iii) n° of mothers with calves (in Boavista); iv) n° of sights / n° of monitoring navigation hours (in Maio).    Sub-Indicator 2) Status and trends of elasmobranch species in the ocean waters of the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio, specifically: i) n° of recorded species in total and by island; ii) Catch per Unit Effort / CPUE (sensu Graham et al. 2012) in total and for each island; iii) total CPUE for the recorded species that are classified as CR, EN, VU in the IUCN Red List; iv) Abundance (n° of individuals / hour of census) nurse shark (Ginglymostoma cirratum) in the Bay of Praia Real (Maio island).    Sub-Indicator 3) Kg of fished Groupers species recorded in the intervention islands (including endangered Cephalopholis taeniops).    Sub-Indicator 4) Status and trend indicators of demersal fish species populations in the coastal waters of the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio, specifically: i) Species richness; ii) Diversity index (H’); iii) Average biomass (kg).    Sub-Indicator 5) Status and trend indicators in selected sampling spots of coral communities in the islands of Sal, Boavista e Maio including: i) % of average coverage of each species; ii) Average density (n° of individuals / m2); iii) % of average coverage of specific threats; iv) Average rate corals/algae; v) Average rate corals/Palythoa; vi) Average complexity.    Sub-Indicator 6) Status and trend indicators of seabirds populations in project intervention islands, specifically: i) n° of ringed individuals; ii) n° of recaptured individuals; iii) n° of nestlings; iv) n° of nests.    Sub-Indicator 7) Status and trend indicators of Osprey (Pandion haliaetus) population in Boavista and Sal islands, specifically: i) n° of pairs; ii) n° of active nests; iii) n° of fledges; iv) Mean productivity.    Sub-Indicator 8) Status and trend indicators of Santiago Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea bournei) population in the Nature Park of Serra Pico de Antonia.    Sub-Indicator 9) Status and trend indicators of Cape Verde Cane Warbler (Acrocephalus brevipennis) population in the Nature Park of Serra Pico de Antonia.    Sub-Indicator 10) Status and trend indicators of Tamareira (Phoenix atlantica) and other endangered plant species populations of coastal areas in the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio.    Sub-Indicator 11) Status and trend indicators of Conus populations of those species included in the IUCN Red List and endemic of the islands of Sal and Boavista, specifically: i) n° of recorded individuals for each species; ii) n° of species recorded by time; iii) n° of individuals of each species recorded by time; iv) average size of individuals of each species.    ---------------------------------    Reporting on baseline establishment.    The following baseline have been established:    Baseline Sub-Indicator 1)    Boavista in 2016:  i) 45 recorded individuals;  ii) 9 individuals recorded for the first time in Cape Verde;  iii) 1 mother with calf.    Maio island in 2015:  iv) 0,12 sights/hour.    Maio in 2016:  iv) 0,04 sights/hour.    Baseline Sub-indicator 2) Year 2017:    i) n° of recorded species in total (14), Sal (12), Boavista (13), Maio (10);    ii) CPUE total (1,064), Sal (0,937), Boavista (0,841), Maio (1,298);    iii) total CPUE for Carcharhinus obscurus (0,010), Mustelus mustelus (0,330), Sphyrna lewini (0,010), Sphyrna zygaena (0,005), Manta birostris (0,015), Mobula tarapacana (0,020).    Baseline Sub-indicator 3), year 2015: Sal 32.449 kg, Boavista 30.104 kg, Maio 3.519 kg, Santiago 34.591 kg.    Baseline Sub-indicator 4), for the Nature Reserve of Casas Velhas (Maio island), year 2016:  i) Species richness 21;  ii) Diversity index H’ 1,42;  iii) Average biomass 0,47 kg.    It is supposed the baseline for the Sub-indicator 4), regarding the Nature Reserve of Casas Velhas (Maio island) was measured by a local project partner in 2017, but it was not possible to collect that data yet.    Baseline for Sub-Indicator 6), years 2016 and 2017 monitoring field campaign:    Sal island:    Phaethon aethereus:  i) 138 ringed individuals; iv) 143 nests.    Clonectris edwardsii:  i) 42 ringed individuals;  iv) 16 nests.    Puffinus boydi:  i) 3 ringed individuals;  iv) 2 nests.    Bulweria bulwerii:  i) 24 ringed individuals;  iv) 61 nests.    Hydrobates jabejabe:  iv) 1 nest.    Boavista Island:    Phaethon aethereus:  i) 353 ringed individuals;  ii) 165 recaptured individuals;  iii) 30 nestlings;  iv) 18 nests.    Calonectris edwardsii:  i) 55 ringed individuals;  ii) 126 recaptured individuals;  iii) 25 nestlings;    Sula leucogaster:  i) 11 ringed individuals;  ii) 1 recaptured individual;  iii) 2 nestlings;  iv) 13 nests.    Hydrobates jabejabe:  i) 2 ringed individuals;  iii) 2 nestlings;  iv) 1 nest.    Maio Island:    Pelagodroma marinha:  i) 488 ringed individuals;  ii) 142 recaptured individuals;    Oceanodroma castro:  i) 1 ringed individual;  Nature Park of Serra Pico de Antonia:    Pterodroma feae:  i) 7 ringed individuals;  ii) 4 recaptured individuals;  iv) 1 nest.    Baseline for Sub-Indicator 7),    Boavista Island    year 2015:  i) 18 pairs;  ii) 16 active nests;  iii) 20 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 1,25.    year 2016:  i) 21 pairs;  ii) 17 active nests;  iii) 10 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,58.    Sal Island    year 2017:  i) 9 pairs;  ii) 9 active nests;  iii) 3 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,33.    It is supposed INIDA holds baseline data for Sub-Indicator 8), but it was not possible to collect and verify it yet.    It is supposed INIDA holds baseline data for Sub-Indicator 9), but it was not possible to collect and verify it yet.    The monitoring activity that will provide baseline and for Sub-Indicator 10) has still to begin in the field.    The monitoring activity that will provide baseline and for Sub-Indicator 11) has still to begin in the field.    ------------------------------------  Reporting on indicators.    Most updated values for proposed indicators are the following:    Sub-Indicator 1) (sources BIOS-CV and FMB reports)    Boavista in 2017:  i) 46 recorded individuals;  ii) 11 individuals recorded for the first time in Cape Verde;  iii) 13 mothers with calves.    Maio in 2017: iv) 0,05 sights/hour.    Boavista in 2018:  i) 70 recorded individuals;  ii) 28 individuals recorded for the first time in Cape Verde;  iii) 16 mothers with calves.    Maio in 2018: iv) 0,18 sights/hour.    Sub-indicator 1) is clearly showing a positive trend compared to defined target at Boavista, and no clear trend in indicators from data collection in Maio Island.    For sub-indicator 2), it is available the baseline from year 2017 (source Mar Alliance report), but the indicator will be measured later during project implementation.    Sub-indicator 3) (source INDP reports), year 2017:  Sal 31.772 kg, Boavista 31.241 kg, Maio 5.896 kg, Santiago 54.152 kg.  Recorded indicators values are stable or increasing according to the data from different islands. This inception trend has to be confirmed in following years.    Sub-indicator 4) (source FMB report), for the Nature Reserve of Casas Velhas (Maio island), year 2018:  i) Species richness 26;  ii) Diversity index H’ 2,83;  iii) Average biomass 0,41 kg.    Diversity indexes are showing a positive trend, opposite to trend of biomass indicators.    Measurements of sub-indicators 5) and 6) are not available for 2018. For sub-indicator 6) baseline data from 2016 and 2017 are now available.    Records of sub-Indicator 7) (sources BIOS-CV and Projecto Biodiversidade reports):    Boavista Island    year 2017:  i) 19 pairs;  ii) 15 active nests;  iii) 5 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,33    year 2018:  i) 17 pairs;  ii) 14 active nests;  iii) 10 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,71    year 2019:  i) 17 of pairs;  ii) 15 active nests;  iii) 17 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 1,13    Sal Island    year 2018:  i) 9 pairs;  ii) 9 active nests;  iii) 6 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,67    year 2019:  i) 11 of pairs;  ii) 10 active nests;  iii) 6 fledges;  iv) Mean productivity 0,60    The set of yearly indicators seems to show a stabilized trend of populations in both islands, with slightly better indicators’ performances in 2019.    Measurements of sub-indicators 8), 9), 10) and 11) are not available for 2018.    The elaboration of monitoring plans at island level begun in early 2018. This work is in stand-by since late 2018 due to the lack of key PMU staff such as the officer on environmental planning and the officer on marine natural resources management, and several other PA officers (i.e. three tourism management officers, one ecologist, etc.).    Supported by a team of consultants (one national and one international), the project is preparing and operationalizing a web-based Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation Platform that will be the key instrument available to DNA and other national partners (universities, research institutes, companies, NGOs, etc.) to collect, store, and analyze data available on ecosystems according to four dimensions (ecological, physic-chemical, socio-cultural and economic) and organized into a set of homogeneous socio-ecological land units. A beta version of the ML&E Platform is already available on-line (https://biotour.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html). Final outputs of this work are expected in Q3 2019 and will be reported in the PIR in 2020.    The operationalization of both ME&L Platform and ecosystem monitoring systems/plans at each island will considerably ease the work the PMU has to carry out in order to constantly feed the Project Results Framework with required indicators.    Till 2018, evidence collected on population status and trends by project available indicators, seems to show that the project is overall on track to reach defined targets.    About 40% of baseline and 50% of sub-indicators are still missing for this indicator. In PIR 2020, it will be probably possible to define the full, or almost full, picture of PRF baseline and sub-indicators for this indicator. |
| (3) Legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. | Current score 2: “Very Partially” [see IRRF rating scale from 1 to 4]. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sufficient staff capacities and resources have been allocated for implementation of the legal, policy and institutional frameworks, and there is evidence of impact from the frameworks which can be recorded and verified. [target rating : 4, “Largely” - see IRRF rating scale for indicator 2.5.1]. | Sub indicator 2.5.1.A – Legal framework    Since January 2018, the project is working with a team of consultants and through an institutional participatory process in order to:  - Improve the legal framework on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) preparing a proposal for a Law-Decree – and related regulations and guidelines - to replace the current national legal setting on this subject. To be stressed the point that in the project document it was just included the preparation of some specific guidelines, while during project implementation it was identified the need for a deeper review of the current Law-Decree on EIA and the improvement of related regulation to reach project expected objectives/outcomes. Project strategy/activities were adjusted in order to address identified gaps.  - Introduce Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Cabo Verde, preparing a proposal for a Law-Decree and related guidelines.  At the final stages of the participatory process, the relevant institutional community - in a specific workshop - validated consultancy final outputs and products.  The proposals will be delivered and discussed at the next Project Technical Committee and then submitted to the Project Steering committee for approval. The official approval by the Governmental side of the two Law-Decrees and other regulatory documents may take longer. It will be reported in subsequent PIRs.    During Project inception review, it was also identified the need to work at national level in order to improve the national legal framework on Protected Areas finance. Specific activities were added to project design and incorporated into the AWP 2018. The team of consultants that will work on Protected Areas financial sustainability is going to be recruited soon (the vacancy in the UNDP procurement system is closed already).    Sub indicator 2.5.1.B – Policy framework    The introduction of the Strategic Environmental Assessment in the country represents an important opportunity to improve the overall national policy framework for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.    Sub indicator 2.5.1.C – Institutional framework    Institutional frameworks have been also improved in those fields (i.e. EIA and SEA) through training for capacity building. Indeed, in April 2018 five short trainings have been delivered by an international expert for DNA, Protected Areas Management Units and other project partners / relevant institutions.    Since 2017, the project is also working in preparing and reviewing the composition and rules of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee.    The project is also supporting the process to establish (in the PNSPA, in the PNSM, in Maio and in Sao Nicolau Islands), or to update/review composition (in Sal and Boavista islands), the Advisory Councils of PAs, as key institutional reference for PAs governance at local level. Periodical meetings of the Advisory Councils of PAs are also held at those sites where they have been established before project implementation.    The project is on track with the AWP 2018 for the activities that aim to strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks, although some delay is recorded on the work to improve the national framework on tourism sector sustainability.  It is expected the Project will overachieve original objectives before project closure on the strengthening/improvement of the national legal frameworks related to EIA processes and Protected Areas financial sustainability. | IRRF Sub-indicator 2.5.1.A – Legal framework    The project is working through institutional participatory processes in order to:    1) Improve the legal framework on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The project prepared a proposal for a Law-Decree – and related regulations and guidelines – to replace the current national legal setting on this subject. More details on this subject available in the 2018 PIR.    2) Introduce Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the Cape-Verdean legal framework. The project prepared a draft Law-Decree on SEA and associated guidelines.    It should be stressed that the project document only considered the implementation of SEAs at intervention islands. During project inception, a strategic need was identified for the project to work at national level in order to address gaps in national policies and, especially, in the national legal framework. In December 2017, DNA/PMU therefore submitted to the Project Steering Committee the request for adjustment in project strategies and activities, in order to include the preparation of this specific package of products.    The proposed Law-Decree on SEA was already presented and discussed at the Project Technical Committee and then approved by the Project Steering Committee.    The project is recruiting a consultancy team (national/international) to carry out a cost/benefit analysis on the application of the proposed SEA Law-Decree in Cape Verde. Outputs from this consultancy should facilitate the institutional approval of the legal document, supporting informed decision-making.    3) Improve national legal framework on PA Sustainable Finance.    The project document included only the operationalization of revenue collection mechanisms at project intervention sites. During project inception, a strategic need was identified to work at national level in order to address gaps in national policies and, especially, in the national legal framework. Identified gaps are mostly related to existing regulations on PA revenue generation, canalization and management. If these gaps are not addressed, local revenue collection efforts cannot work as expected. Lessons learnt by previous GEF projects, and other similar initiatives developed in the Country (e.g. Fogo NP), showed that existing legal gaps should be filled before any revenue generation activity is implemented at site level.    Project Committees approved proposed adaptations to project strategies and a team of consultants (one national and one international) has been working in a participatory fashion with project partners and stakeholders to deliver to DNA/MAA the following proposals of legal documents:    i) Law-Decree to regulate PA financing at national and site level;    ii) Law-Decree to increase, regulate and stabilize the financial support of the National Environment Fund to the National PA System;    iii) Law-Decree to increase, regulate and stabilize the financial support of the National Tourism Fund to the National PA System.    These products have been already presented and approved by the project Committees and were delivered to competent national Authorities for due institutional negotiation and approval. Public financial contributions to PA management will be more easily stabilized after the approval of these proposals.    4) Improve national regulatory framework on sustainable tourism practices. An international consultancy is elaborating a proposal for mandatory norms for tourism activities and practices in PAs. Norms are being based and adapted from the ISO18065:2015.    5) Improve national legal framework on co-management of (marine) natural resources.    To be stressed the point that in the project document it was just included the implementation of co-management processes at project intervention sites. During project inception a strategic need was identified to work at national level in order to address gaps in national policies and especially national legal framework that regulate natural resources management with special emphasis on co-management arrangements and issues.    Project Committees approved proposed adaptations to project strategies and an international consultant is currently working to review and prepare technical proposals for the adaptation of national legislation on this matter. Final outputs are expected in August 2019 and will be reported in the following PIR.    IRRF Sub indicator 2.5.1.B – Policy framework    A new PA Sustainable Financing Strategy was elaborated through a participatory process and delivered to DNA/MAA. Project Committees already approved the strategic document.    IRRF Sub indicator 2.5.1.C – Institutional framework    Since 2017, the project team prepared and delivered to MAA a proposal for the composition and regulations of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (CTIM), in the form of a drafted as a Resolution for the Council of Ministers. No progress occurred on this matter since the 2018 PIR, as the MAA has still not submitted Resolution to the Council of Ministers.    The project is also supporting the process to establish (in the PNSPA, in the PNSM, in Maio and in Sao Nicolau Islands) or update/review the composition (in Sal and Boavista islands) of the PA Advisory Councils, as key reference for PAs governance at local level.    For that purpose, the project delivered to the Ministry of MAA draft proposals of “Portarias”. Approval of those proposals is pending since 2017.    Periodical meetings of the PA Advisory Councils are also held at those sites where they have been established before project start (i.e. Sal and Boavista).    An innovative arrangement for inter-institutional collaboration is being supported by the project on the island of Maio. A local Inter-institutional Enforcement Team involving seven organizations from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors is collaboratively implementing a yearly workplan in order to enforce environmental laws and regulations, with special emphasis on activities occurring in PAs. The project is also supporting the replication of that model on Boavista island, but the local Inter-institutional Enforcement Team is still not operational there.    The project also launched a consultancy to review and assess in terms of efficacy and efficiency the current management model of PAs both at national and local level.    This assessment will lead to the definition of different scenarios aimed at improving current institutional arrangements. Adaptations will need to be based on the review of inherent legal framework.    This working component of the project is a strategic adaptation occurred during the reporting period on the ProDoc indications. It was approved by the project Committees. Outputs and outcomes from this activity will be reported in subsequent PIRs.    Overall, the project is reaching objectives far ahead compared to targets set in terms of the improvement of the national legal and policy frameworks (Sub indicators 2.5.1.A and 2.5.1.B).    Project is off track in terms of the establishment of innovative and/or shared governance bodies (CTIM and CAAPs).    The project is on track in terms of capacity building at institutional level in key project subjects (SEA and PAs financial management; see information provided in other sections of this PIR). |
| (4) Capacity to implement national or sub-national plans to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems. | Current score 2: “Very Partially improved” [see IRRF rating scale from 1 to 4]. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacities to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems are largely in place [target rating : 4, “Largely improved” - see IRRF rating scale for indicator 2.5.2]. | The ToR for the international consultant to lead the national gap analysis for marine protected areas has been prepared and the vacancy is currently open in the UNDP procurement system on the web.  According to the AWP 2018, the recruitment should have been completed within March. The delay is mostly due to the need for a mission of project management to Mindelo. The mission was carried out on April 2018 and it was particularly important to collect and discuss with project partners and stakeholders key information to readdress the implementation of Project activities related to marine environments. | The project carried out several capacity building activities.    A training activity relevant to impact on this indicator is the one on SEA and EIA. Details on the implementation of a training program on this matter were provided in the 2018 PIR.    A vacancy was recently opened for an international expert to develop an additional training component on SEA. The completion of the whole training program on SEA is expected during summer/autumn 2019.    With the support of two international consultants, the project prepared and delivered to the DNA and to the General Directorate of Higher Education two technical reports that include analyses and proposals aimed at improving the current offer of the national higher education system for training young professionals, in different fields, that hold adequate knowledge and understanding on i) SEA-EIA, and ii) Sustainable Tourism.    Under project Output 2.2, a gap analysis is being completed of the marine component of the National Protected Areas System (SNAP). The participatory process began in November 2018 and is almost complete. Final outputs are expected in Q3 2019. At project intervention islands, four sites have been identified as those of highest priority to be declared as MPAs (two in Santiago, one in Boavista and one in Sal). Based on the final outputs of the process, the project will carry on technical and institutional work in order to ensure the declaration of identified sites. |
| (5) Changes in UNDP capacity assessment scorecard for the national system of Protected Areas. | Total average score : 74% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Baseline score + at least 10%. | According to the PMU review the Total Average Score in June 2018 is equivalent to 76%, which is provided by the following sub-scores: Systemic 70%; Institutional 74%; and Individual 84%.  The average value increased from 74% to 76% due to the increase in Systemic and Institutional targets: Systemic (Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn: from 4 to 5) and Institutional (Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs: from 17 to 19). | The UNDP Capacity Scorecard will be compiled again for the MTR in late 2019, so there are no new scores from the reporting period.    It should be noted that in the baseline and the 2018 assessments, a rather “optimistic” approach to scoring was adopted (e.g. when the current country situation is in between two possible scores, the higher one was generally chosen). By applying the same approach to subsequent assessments, coherence will be ensured. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into tourism planning and operations at national level and on priority islands.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (6) % of new tourism developments which conform to Tourism Land use plans and apply SEA and EIA recommendations as part of the permitting process. | A limited % of tourism developments integrate biodiversity conservation objectives and priorities according to SEA and EIA procedures. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% of new tourism-related infrastructural developments and hotels are consistent with Tourism Land use plans and SEA recommendations, and apply rigorous EIAs whose conclusions are respected in the permitting process. | To understand the cumulative progress since project start, please refer to this section for Indicator 3.  The Strategic Environmental Assessment has still no legal basis in the Country, so there is no possibility to provide required indicators at the moment.    In 2017, there have been 3 tourism projects assessed within ZDTIs already planned by “Planos de Ordenamento Turístico (POT)”. Two of these projects did not fully comply with the rules established by the respective POTs. The approval and inception of construction works of these projects was conditioned to the full compliance of the projects with the POTs.    The team of consultants (national and international) working to introduce/improve SEA and EIA national frameworks proposed to review the indicator, collaborating with the DNA section that is in charge for EIA/SEA processes, is suggesting the partition of the indicator into the following three sub-indicators:    a) % of Tourism Land Use plans that receive favorable appreciation in the scope of the public participation process during the respective SEA.  Or alternatively:  a) % of Tourism Land Use plans that explicitly and adequately integrate biodiversity conservation principles and objectives.  In this case it is assumed the DNA will always be involved in the “Comissões Mistas de Acompanhamento” of the “Planos de Ordenamento Sectoriais”.    b) % of new tourism developments that are approved receiving favorable appreciation during the public participation process related to the preparation of the environmental impact studies.  This sub-indicator is based on the assumption that if a project does not adequately address biodiversity conservation, the improved public participation process integrated in the reviewed EIA regime will allow NGOs and other informed stakeholders to stand against it.    c) % of new tourism developments approved with an adequate application of the mitigation hierarchy to deal with related impacts on biodiversity.  This sub-indicator focuses on the technical quality of the projects and on the environmental impact studies, as well as on the assessment processes to be carried out by the DNA.    Currently, there is no quantitative baseline for the proposed sub-indicators because they refer to a new situation, introduced by the requirements set by the reviewed legal framework on EIA/SEA.  The “End of the Project Targets” are proposed to be 100% for each sub-indicator. | Reporting on this indicator is not easy because the Direction of Impacts, Prevention and Assessment (DSPAIA) does not collect and provide data useful for the project.    The project carried out an extensive work on SEA and EIA at national level, especially during the first year of actual implementation. Most of the cumulative progress in this field was reported in the 2018 PIR . Main outputs from project work on SEA/EIA can be summarized as it follows:    - Training needs assessment on EIA/SEA of DNA, PAs, DGTT and other relevant project stakeholder staff at national and project intervention sites levels;    - Baseline assessment to support formulation of proposals on the introduction of the SEA and the improvement of the EIA in the national legal framework;    - Technical proposal to improve the training offer of the national high education system to prepare professionals with adequate knowledge and understanding in those fields;    - Law-Decree proposal and related guidelines to introduce SEA in Cape Verde;    - Law-Decree and related Regulations proposal to improve current EIA processes in Cape Verde;    - National Guidelines for SEA implementation according to proposed Law-Decree;    - National Guidelines for EIA implementation according to proposed Law-Decree;    - Guidelines for the implementation of Public Participatory SEA and EIA processes.    The complete set of this documentation is available in the project archive at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NDpn\_PbSPueTSrJDthZXGrsxhh8ftBEE    The review of indicators proposed in the 2018 PIR was not delivered to the Project Technical and Steering Committee because it is based on the Law-decree proposals delivered to MAA that still need due institutional approval. The 2018 PIR provided further details on this issue. |
| (7) Number of EIA and SEA infractions identified and % of successful corrections achieved during the construction and operational phases of tourism developments. | Insufficient capacity to detect infractions, absence of SEA procedures and recommendations, and limited capacity to audit and enforce the correction of infractions. | *(not set or not applicable)* | All significant environmental infractions during the construction and operational phases are identified in a timely fashion and corrections implemented through systematic auditing, monitoring, and enforcement. | To understand the cumulative progress since project start, please refer to this section for Indicator 3.    The Environmental Strategic Assessment has still no legal basis in the Country, so there is no possibility to provide required indicators at the moment.    In 2017, the number of significant environmental infractions recorded was equal to 8, with 6 contraordinations and 2 notifications.  Two, out of eight, infractions were identified in the construction phase and notifications were delivered in order to suspend construction works and to re-address them to comply with authorized projects.  The processes to ensure the implementation of due corrects is still ongoing.    The PMU/DNA and the Project Technical Committee considered the indicator description and targets not clear enough and difficult to adapt to reality. This is why it was proposed a restructuring of the indicator and related targets. The Project Steering Committee reviewed the indicator in December 2017. Details on the review were provided in Annex E to the Project Inception Report.    Currently, there is no chance to establish a baseline for proposed indicators, because it does not exist any follow-up/monitoring activity carried out by the DNA on approved projects. Baselines defined on this basis would be meaningless. Within the reviewed legal and regulatory framework for EIA, it should be possible to start collecting data to feed reporting based on an indicator as the proposed one.    Based on those considerations, the team of consultants (national and international) working to introduce/improve SEA and EIA national frameworks, collaborating with the DNA section that is in charge for EIA/SEA processes, is suggesting to review the indicator, suggesting its partition in the following three sub-indicators:    a) % of tourism projects (of categories A and B) with the related Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) being audited at least once a year during the construction phase.  b) % of tourism projects (of categories A and B) with the respective EMPs being audited at least once a year during the operation phase.  c) % of tourism projects (of categories A and B) with the respective Environmental Operation Permits (EOPs) granted and/or renewed.    The proposed auditing frequencies may be challenging, especially for the operation phase; they may be reduced to once every two years according to DNA suggestions.    The “End of the Project Targets” are proposed to be 100% for sub-indicators a) and b). The achievement of the sub-indicators would mean that the DNA is organized and has sufficient resources to provide due follow-up to the projects as it is defined in the reviewed legal and regulatory framework on EIA. Under the scope of the Project, it is suggested priority should be given to the follow-up of projects related to the tourism sector.    The “End of the Project Target” is proposed to be 100% also for sub-indicator c). This will mean that no major non-compliance issues are detected neither during the auditing process of the EMPs implementation, nor during the inspections (“vistorias”) for the granting or renewal of the EOPs. | Reporting on this indicator is not easy because the Direction of Impacts, Prevention and Assessment (DSPAIA) does not collect and provide data useful for the project.    The review of indicators proposed in the 2018 PIR was not delivered to the Project Technical and Steering Committee because it is based on the Law-decree proposals delivered to MAA that still need due institutional approval. |
| (8) % of tourism businesses adopting and complying with national standards and sustainable tourism certification systems | No sustainable tourism standards adopted, and limited use of international sustainable tourism certification systems in Cabo Verde. | *(not set or not applicable)* | (i) Baseline sustainable tourism assessment for targeted islands delivered  (ii) National standards on sustainable tourism created and adopted.  (iii) National standards for small hotels integrate biodiversity elements.  (iv) at least 30% tourism-related operational hotels and tourism service providers on targeted islands adopt a GSTC-aligned certification system.  (v) 100% of tourism operators doing business in protected areas comply with national standards or are independently certified.  (vi) The frequency of activities causing negative impacts on biodiversity is reduced by at least 50% (e.g. from quad biking or boat anchoring; baselines and targets to be defined during Y1).  (vii) Destination-based certification in place in two destinations.  (viii) Sustainable Cabo Verde competition operational.  (ix) Fish Certification Centres piloted in Sal, Boa Vista and Maio.  (xi) Number of new developments with associated biodiversity offsets in protected areas. | The project has just begun to work on this subject. The ToR of the international consultant that has to support the development of sustainable tourism standards and the adoption of international sustainable tourism certification systems has been prepared, and it is imminent its recruitment through the UNDP procurement system.  The Directorate of Tourism (DGTT) also participated in the process to define the ToR.  According to the AWP 2018, the recruitment process should have been completed within March. Some delay occurred in the process to review the draft of ToR and the opening of the related vacancy. | 1. VALIDATION OF PROJECT BASELINES.    During the reporting period, the validity of the (PRODOC) baselines for this indicator and its sub-indicators were assessed. This verification resulted in the following:    (i) There was no baseline sustainable tourism assessment in the country (at PRODOC stage)    (ii) There were no national standards on sustainable tourism in the country (at PRODOC stage)    (iii) National standards for small hotels did not integrate biodiversity elements (at PRODOC stage)    (iv) 16.7% of tourism-related operational hotels on targeted islands adopt a Global Sustainable Tourism Council/GSTC-aligned certification system. It is equivalent to 70.8% of available rooms (2019 assessment).    (v) 0% of tourism operators doing business in protected areas complies with national standards or are independently certified (2019 assessment).    (vi) Frequency of activities causing negative impacts on biodiversity was not available/recorded/compiled (at PRODOC stage).    (vii) There was no destination-based certification in place in the country (at PRODOC stage) .    (viii) There was no operational Sustainable Cabo Verde competition (at PRODOC stage).    (ix) There was no Fish Certification Centre in Sal, Boa Vista and Maio (at PRODOC stage).    (xi) There were no biodiversity offsets mechanism exists in the country (at PRODOC stage).    ----------    2. REPORTING ON INDICATORS – RECORDED CHANGES IN SUB-INDICATORS in 2018-2019:    (i) Baseline sustainable tourism assessment for targeted islands: delivered by the project to DNA and DGTT in May 2019 – the project target is achieved.    (ii) National standards on sustainable tourism created and adopted: An international consultant is working with the project, DNA, DGTT and IGQPI on this target. Some intermediate outputs have been delivered. Final outputs are progressively expected during the second half of 2019. Achievements related to this component of project activities will be reported in the 2020 PIR. The project is overall on track to reach planned targets in this field of activity.    (iii) National standards for small hotels integrate biodiversity elements:In January 2019, the project delivered to institutional partners a technical proposal to organize the integration of the quality and the sustainability certifications systems for small-scale accommodations (up to 35 rooms). The proposal was much more ambitious than simply integrating biodiversity concerns into quality standards, because it was aiming at integrating into the quality certification system a full and consistent set of sustainability criteria. That initial technical proposal was not completely accepted by DGTT/IGQPI and it is currently under review. Final presentation and agreement among competent institutions on the technical and logistical integration of the two certifications (i.e. quality and sustainability) it is expected to occur in July-August 2019. Outputs from this process will be reported in the 2020 PIR. The project is overall on track to reach planned targets in this field.    (iv) Tourism-related operational hotels and tourism service providers on targeted islands adopt a GSTC-aligned certification system.  and    (v) Tourism operators doing business in protected areas comply with national standards or are independently certified:    In 2019, the project defined the baseline for these two sub-indicators. The earliest changes that can be measured by these sub-indicators may be recorded in 2021 after at least one-year of full implementation of i) introduced certifications, ii) mandatory norms, and iii) availability of selected incentives.    (vi) The frequency of activities causing negative impacts on biodiversity is reduced: The monitoring system to record this sub-indicator it is still not in place, except for some activity and related available data in Maio island.    (vii) Destination-based certification in place in two destinations:    The introduction of Blue Flag certification for beaches in the Country is being implemented according to project schedule (MYWP and AWP 2019).    The International Council of the FEE approved the National Feasibility Study in April 2019, and the Blue Flag First National Workshop was held in May 2019. A team of consultants is currently elaborating the gap analysis for the Santa Maria Beach (Sal Island), with the deadline for delivery established by the FEE in July 2019. The same team of consultants is also contracted to develop the business model for the Santa Maria Beach.    Beside Blue Flag-related work, the project will start to work on wider destination certification during the second half of 2019. This component of work will be fed by the baseline assessment on adoption of sustainable tourism practices at project intervention sites.    Also for this sub-indicator the project is overall on track to reach planned targets.    Sub-indicators viii) ix and x) refer to impacts of activities that are planned for subsequent years according to project multi-year workplan:    In October-December 2018, the project carried out a national training needs assessment of key project partners and stakeholders (public, private and not-for-profit sectors), with specific focus on sustainable tourism understanding and practice.    Major gaps have been identified at national and project intervention islands. A set of training activities for capacity building directed to different target actors was also defined based on the outputs of the training needs assessment. Related documents and reports have been delivered to competent national Authorities and were approved by Project Committees.    Some selected training activities from the wider training program are going to be implemented in 2019 and 2020 with the technical and financial support of the project, and in close collaboration with the General Directorate of Tourism.    Since 2018, the project is developing an extensive participatory effort to develop expected outputs to support incorporation of sustainable practices into the national tourism industry operations, especially those practices related to sustainable use of biodiversity and conservation areas.    In this field, several activities are being implemented within the project framework in a parallel and integrated fashion. They can be summarized as:  - A deep review of the current national context for tourism development and management, with special focus on sustainability issues. The review was not only limited to consultation with national stakeholders but included local actors through field visits to the four project intervention sites. The review included: i) an analysis of the country background in terms of sustainable tourism, particularly in PAs; ii) An assessment of the current national legal and regulatory framework on sustainable tourism; iii) The current availability of supporting tools and incentives for sustainable tourism; iv) An analysis of existing or proposed tools to monitor and enforce regulatory frameworks, in order to define strategies to support supervisory institutions in their work at national and local level. Results from this review are included in a specific report available in the project archive at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1\_-B11aCGExJqtoFLlup2B23h\_iDbHdKE  - A baseline assessment of sustainable and biodiversity-friendly practices in the tourism sector in Cape Verde. The proposed methodology comprised methods to establish the level of interest, willingness-to-pay, and preference for particular programs for certification among hotels and tour operators. PAs teams carried out fieldwork for data collection (to be stressed the available staff implemented the activity although local teams are missing the tourism management officers that should be in charge to implement this task). Baseline assessment report is available in the project archive at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F2n97NIZCstUImI2-iRxCWNu4sM6atxr  - During the National Forum on Environment and Tourism, supported by the project that was held on Boavista Island in February 2019, an initiative was launched to develop national standards for the tourism sector and for sustainable tourism in PAs, and feedbacks from relevant national stakeholders, including private sector, were collected.  - The project is providing high-level technical guidance to the DGTT for the development of the national standards for the tourism sector in Cabo Verde, informed by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Criteria for Hotels and Tour Operators.  - The project is providing high-level technical guidance to the DNA for the improvement of the national legal framework on tourism practices in PAs based on the ISO18065:2015.  - The project is providing technical assistance and already delivered a technical proposal for the integration of biodiversity/sustainability concerns/elements into a service quality certification process for small hotels, to strengthen an ongoing DGTT initiative supported by the World Bank’s Competitiveness for Tourism Development. The referred technical proposal is available in the project archive at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HKcBbpPrgzT8V9feunumtjn7arg-qIUl  - The project began an institutional discussion on the set of criteria to guide DGTT and DNA in the definition of an incentive package for the adoption of certification systems by private sector stakeholders.  - Best practice guidelines for hotel and resort siting, architectural design, biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits from sustainable tourism are being elaborated.  - Guidelines for tourism concession and licensing award that encourages sustainable tourism practices are being elaborated.  - Guidelines for the preparation of environmental codes of conduct for tourism activities are being elaborated.  - Best practice guidelines that specify the social responsibility principles and approaches for commercial operators in the tourism sector are also being elaborated.  - A concessions manual is being prepared to guide the procurement process and management of the concessions once awarded.  The finalization of this set of outputs is expected during the second half of 2019 and will be reported in the 2020 PIR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **The coastal and marine PA estate in priority islands is expanded and strengthened.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (9) Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores in each of the 8 new PAs to be established and operationalised. | Pico de Antonia NP : 49  Baia da Murdeira NR: 42  Rabo de Junco NR: 47  Ponta do Sol NR: 43  Boa Esperanca NR: 44  Morro de Areia NR: 42  Ilheu de Sal Rei NM : 37  Casas Velhas NR: 57 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Pico de Antonia NP : 64  Baia da Murdeira NR: 55  Rabo de Junco NR: 61  Ponta do Sol NR: 56  Boa Esperanca NR: 57  Morro de Areia NR: 55  Ilheu de Sal Rei NM : 48  Casas Velhas NR: 74 | Current Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores at the 8 new PAs to be established and operationalized by the Project are assessed as:  Pico de Antonia NP : 49  Baia da Murdeira NR: 44  Rabo de Junco NR: 48  Ponta do Sol NR: 46  Boa Esperanca NR: 48  Morro de Areia NR: 46  Ilheu de Sal Rei NM : 42  Casas Velhas NR: 57    The main factor contributing to the registered positive progress is the beginning of the planning process at all project intervention sites with the preparation of preliminary biodiversity, tourism and socio-economic reports. These reports will be the basis for the development of management and ecotourism plans. However, Pico de Antónia NP shows the same value as 2015, because there was an error in the elaboration of the tracking tool at the time. For Casas Velhas NR it was already elaborated the management plan. | Pico de Antonia NP: 50  Baia da Murdeira NR: 45  Rabo de Junco NR: 47  Ponta do Sol NR: 45  Boa Esperanca NR: 48  Morro de Areia NR: 48  Ilheu de Sal Rei NM: 40  Casas Velhas NR: 57    Since the actual project start (September 2017), there have been 3 minor METT score increases, 3 minor METT score decreases, and 2 maintained scores at project intervention PAs. The increases are mostly due to:  - Improved infrastructures for visitors.  - Capacity building activities for PAs staff on SEA/EIA and on PAs business planning and financial management.  - Conservation and development projects carried out with local communities.    The project team also reviewed the 2015 TT baseline. Most of the ratings were considered as correctly assessed. In the specific cases of PN Serra Pico de Antonia, and RN Casas Velhas, some overrated ratings were found, that may lead to a 10% overall overrating for these two PAs. This may lead to an inconsistent appreciation of management effectiveness trends for these two PAs.    The project also prepared and delivered to the Municipality of Boavista, through the DNA, a technical proposal to establish an Environmental Information Centre (EIC) in the former customs building that is located in the center of Sal Rei town. According to the proposal, the EIC will be managed under the national system of PAs, through the newly designed concession system. This means that one or several private partners/NGOs will implement daily management of the EIC based on a concession contract. The two public institutions are currently negotiating the arrangements to operationalize the proposal. The project made also available a financial contribution for the creation of the EIC in order to facilitate a positive conclusion of the institutional negotiation and to attract the interest of potential private/not-for-profit actors interested in the EIC management. The concretization of this activity, will certainly improve the scoring of the Tracking Tools for PAs at Boavista in following years. |
| (10) Net revenue for PA management from the tourism sector in project intervention sites. | $ 9.950 annual revenue currently generated for PA management from tourism sector. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least $350,000 of annual net revenue is sustainably generated for PA management from the tourism sector. | Adjustments in project strategies related to PAs financial management have been agreed between PMU/DNA, UNDP-CO and RTA, reviewed by the PTC, and approved by the PSC.  Before to start work on revenue generation from PAs management at project intervention sites – as it was planned by the project document - it was considered as essential to review the current national legal and regulatory framework on PAs revenue collection and management. In Cape Verde, PAs management units are currently not allowed to directly collect and eventually manage revenues. Previous GEF/UNDP co-funded projects failed to support national Authorities in order to create an enabling framework for PAs-related revenue generation. It is supposed the project would also fail to reach expected outcomes, if the constrains existing at national level will not be removed. Further details on proposed adaptations to project strategy/activities were provided in the Project Inception Report.  A team of expert (one national and one international) is going to be recruited to support MAA/DNA/PMU to do this preliminary work, considered as due at national level.  The vacancies under the UNDP procurement system are closed already. It is supposed the recruitment process will be completed soon. | Recorded values for this indicator during project implementation period:  2016: 3,900 USD;  2017: 21,700 USD;  2018: 24,800 USD.    Detailed information on the composition of the indicator for year 2018:    a. Yearly average contribution of the Tourism Social Sustainability Fund to conservation and development projects implemented in protected areas during the period 2017-2021: 17,000 USD ca.    b. Total amount of the “Informal” entry fee collected from visitors at Serra Malagueta Nature Park: 7,800 USD ca.    The indicator was calculated at national scale, instead of at “intervention sites” as indicated in the PRF. It was decided to do in this way to keep coherence between the baseline of 2015 used in the PRODOC, and yearly values of project indicators. The baseline of 2015 refers to data indicated in a Financial Sustainability Scorecard made in 2014 that, at site level, exclusively comprises revenues generated at Serra Malagueta Nature Park (i.e. 9,950 USD), which is not a project intervention site. The PRF presents an inconsistency between the definition of the indicator, and the indicated baseline value. The adaptation in the calculation of the indicator was made in order to avoid such inconsistency.    Adjustments to project strategies occurred during the first year of project implementation were described in the 2018 PIR and in other sections of this PIR.    Between September 2018 and May 2019, the project has intensively worked with a team of consultants on a set of technical and legal instruments, with associated training, in order to create enabling conditions for the national PAs system and sites to generate and directly manage revenues.    Main outputs and products from that work can be listed as:    i. Proposal for a Law-Decree to regulate on PAs financing at national and site level;  ii. Proposal for a Law-Decree to increase, regulate and stabilize the financial support of the Environmental Fund to the National PAs System;  iii. Proposal for a Law-Decree to increase, regulate and stabilize the financial support of the "Tourism Found" to the National PAs System;  iv. Best practices for sustainable financing of protected areas report;  v. Sustainable Financing Strategy for the National PAs System;  vi. Design of the licensing and concession process in PAs for tourism activities aligned to international best practices;  vii. International benchmarking analysis of prices of entry fees and service fees in PAs;  viii. System for registration and monitoring visitors and operators in PAs;  ix. Guidelines for the preparation of PAs Business Plans adapted to Cape Verdean context;  x. Nineteen officers and technicians from DNA, other organizations, but mostly from PAs local staff, have been trained during a one-week full time course dedicated to PAs financial management, PAs business planning and revenue generation (March 2019).  xi. Market demand study, among tourism accommodations / operators and tourists, to support the informed introduction of fees in PAs (in this case it is being finalised data analysis and reporting).    The complete set of this documentation is available in the project archive at:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JR6NbWFXQZw3vDPXdkBUHyH-kNzn9Rfw    Although the indicator is showing some delay on the way to reach expected targets, the project created the basic instruments to consistently develop revenue generation mechanisms at national and PA site levels. Without such preparatory work, initiatives carried out directly at local level, would not be successful in the long term. |
| (11) Financial sustainability scorecard for the national system of protected areas. | Comp. 1 (35/90) : 39%  Comp. 2 (20/59) : 34%  Comp. 3 (14/71) : 20%  TOTAL (69/220) : 31% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Comp. 1 : 46,8%  Comp. 2 : 40,8%  Comp. 3 : 24,0%  TOTAL : 37,2% | The Financial Sustainability Scorecard available from 2014 is currently being updated by a team of consultants, working on the preparation of the Project Document for a new GEF/UNDP full-size project. | Financial Sustainability Scorecard (FSS) was updated with 2018 data. Resulted scoring:  Comp. 1 (33/95): 35%  Comp. 2 (18/59): 31%  Comp. 3 (13/71): 18%  TOTAL (64/225): 28%    It was also reviewed the FSS used by the project formulation team as baseline in 2015. That FSS was made in 2014 during the final stage of the previous GEF/UNDP full-size project in CV. Some assessment inconsistencies and bias were fund in the 2014 FSS’s scoring and the two versions (2014 and 2018) have been sent to the RTA, with due comments, for his clearance.    Proposed corrected baseline:  Comp. 1 (29/95): 31%  Comp. 2 (16/59): 27%  Comp. 3 (13/71): 18%  TOTAL (58/225): 26%    Most of the improvement in the scores of the FSS for the national system of protected areas is related to the work carried out in the project framework and described in this PIR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 26.18% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 28.85% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 959,365 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 52,123 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,664,640 |
| Co-financing | 10,047,191 |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 7, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 23, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Sep 19, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Dec 13, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jun 19, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Sep 19, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-08-31 |
| 2019-04-24 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Strategic | Insufficient engagement of key public and private stakeholders from the tourism sector in the project. The scope of the project has been too narrowly focused on PA work, as opposed to mainstreaming efforts engaging the tourism ministry and sector.    UNDP CO and RTA have for years repeatedly highlighted these challenges and asked for improvements via a review of project staffing and management arrangements. In late 2018 a mission by a former RTA took place to identify shortcomings and provide solutions. Since early 2019 there have been some improvements, yet many challenges remain. |
| Organizational | Lack of coordinated political support for a strengthened biodiversity conservation agenda in Cabo Verde and an expanded national system of terrestrial and marine PAs, and inadequate resources and staffing for project and PA work.    After almost two years from the delivery to MAA of a proposal of Resolution to establish the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) involving MAA, MTT and MIOTH to ensure synergetic collaboration and effective coordination of efforts by these three key project partners, the document was still not delivered to the Council of Ministries for due approval, nor the DNA/project team received any feedback from competent institutional Authority on the referred proposal. This delay is severely affecting the possibility for the project to reach planned outputs, objectives and expected outcomes.    The project is targeting relevant institutions and the private sector to catalyse support for the national PA system as well as implementing IEC campaigns.    Field visits have been carried out to project intervention sites for Governmental actors (Boavista on February 2019), and additional visits will be implemented in the future.    It was identified the need to work in coordination with the Parliamentary Network for the Environment, but no direct connection and collaboration has been still established by the project/DNA with this important stakeholder.    In addition, the project has since its inception faced severe constraints in terms of its project management staff/unit, with the National Project Coordinator hired by Government and not engaged, and many activities have depended on the international CTA as well as additional short-term consultants, in addition to overstretched field staff on targeted islands. The mobilisation of PA staff and other resources (paid by government or project) has been inadequate to sustain the operationalisation and further expansion of the national PA system, and the implementation of the majority of related activities including those under the project.    UNDP CO and RTA have for years repeatedly highlighted these challenges and asked for improvements. In late 2018 a mission by a former RTA took place to identify solutions. Since early 2019 there have been some improvements, yet many challenges remain.    In 2018, a need was highlighted for an immediate recruitment of project/PA staff that was still missing since project start (two national project officers for planning, and marine resources management, and five PAs site technicians).  They were equivalent to 32% of the whole project technical staff (according to project document). Additionally, 12 PAs rangers and one driver should also have been recruited at that time.    During the second year of project implementation, just one technician was recruited at project sites.    Meanwhile, two more project officers left the PMU (GIS officer and administrative-financial officer).    The PMU is working with 50% of the staff indicated in the ProDoc; it is likely to occur a further reduction in the short-term. PAs teams at local level are facing a similar situation working with 25% to 50% staff less than what it is indicated in the ProDoc.    Project results showed in this PIR have been reached thanks to an extraordinary effort of available project staff. The situation described is no longer manageable by project managers without considerably affecting the achievement of project expected outputs and outcomes. The project is collapsing, and will continue to collapse in the next few months, leading to a substantial “freezing” of the majority of project activities within 2019.    The CTA resigned at the of the reporting period, which will have a negative impact unless at least an equivalent replacement can be found. The NPC retired in Sep 2019, which offers an opportunity to hire someone more competent and dynamic. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project inception workshop was held in February 2016.    The mid-term review will be implemented in S2 2019. Procurement of the consultants (1 national and 1 international) is almost completed by Sep 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| This project was delayed in its starting and continues to function incomplete staff. It has had several administrative, institutional and technical constraints. Although some improvement has been observed in the last year, the Project has not yet reached the expected results.  The upcoming MTR will be an opportunity to review the implementation modalities and obstacles, proposing the necessary adjustments so that the Project achieves the expected results and impacts. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| This 5-year FSP was GEF CEO endorsed on 23 Nov 2015, and its PRODOC was signed on 26 March 2016. A “project inception workshop” was held on 16 Feb 2016, before the actual signature of the PRODOC and without the UNDP-GEF RTA. Between Feb 2016 and June 2017 little happened, for two reasons: i) difficult discussions place between Government and UNDP regarding the allocation of GEF resources for government staff salaries (which is not allowed under UNDP-GEF rules) and the project staff to be recruited/assigned, and ii) various local and national elections (Presidential, National Assembly and Municipalities) that led to a first change in the ruling party in decades, after which the new government and restructured administration only gradually emerged by early to mid-2017. The National Project Coordinator was designated in Jan 2017, who is a government civil servant (eventually paid with government resources) and who already managed the prior UNDP-GEF Protected Areas project. In June 2017, a first Project Steering Committee was held. The rest of the PMU was only fully established, with an international Chief Technical Advisor, between July and December 2017.    The project has therefore been operational for about 2 – 2 ½ years – and it has struggled to progress in line with the goals stipulated in the PRODOC in both the managerial and the strategic sense (to be discussed elsewhere in the PIR).    The early implementation delays led to a delay in the conduct of the Mid Term Review, which was originally planned to be completed by March 2019, yet was then rescheduled already in 2018 so it would be developed between the 2nd and 3rd PIR, i.e. between S2/2019 and S1/2020. The MTR is being launched by Sep 2019 for completion and submission by Dec 2019, i.e. right after this second PIR, which is fairly compliant. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The reporting period approximately coincides with the second year of actual project implementation. Relevant progress towards objectives was achieved. Project performance during the second year of implementation clearly improved compared to the first year. That is due to one main reason: the project was enabled to work with relevant technical support provided by several national and international consultants on several components of the project. During the first year of project implementation, only two consultants were made available to the PMU out of ten required according to project planning.    The PMU office already reasonably functional at the DNA, and project staff with one year working experience in the project, also contributed to a better project performance.    The most evident progress was concretised supporting the review, update and improvement of national policies and – especially - legal framework. In this field, project outputs are being much wider and strategic than those planned by the ProDoc. The work done by the project on the legal framework to introduce SEA, to improve EIA processes, to review national arrangements on PA financing, and to improve the enabling environment for co-management of natural resources, are evident examples of the strategic approach adopted to increase opportunities to reach planned objectives, creating the legal basis needed to reach expected change. Important complementary work to improve national policies (a new PA financial sustainability strategy was prepared and delivered within the project framework) and institutional arrangements on PA management (ongoing) is also being carried out by the project in a parallel and integrated fashion with the work on the legal framework.    Progress was also made toward achievement of project objectives in the following fields:  - Capacity building, with the implementation of key trainings on EIA, SEA and PA financial planning and management, and the delivery of the national Training Needs Assessment and associated training programme on sustainable tourism practices and issues.  - Improved tourism industry sustainability, with: i) the Implementation of a wide participatory process to define the national certifications system for tourism accommodations; ii) the implementation of a wide participatory process to define norms regulating tourism services and activities into PAs; iii) the delivery of a baseline assessment on tourism sustainable practices.  - Strengthening of the marine component of the National PA System (SNAP), with the implementation of a wide participatory process aimed at: i) identifying priority sites to be included as new MPAs into the SNAP, in order to fill representation, ecological and management gaps; ii) creating a national on-line platform to enable real-time monitoring, learning and assessment of natural resources.  - Create an enabling environment for PA financial sustainability with the preparation of a set of technical instruments (international benchmarking, concession guidelines, entry fee management and monitoring system, etc.) to complement legal, policy and institutional reviews also carried out by the project.  - Increase the awareness at national and key sites level, among tourism sector actors and the wider national public on the meaning and practice of sustainability in the tourism industry.    On the other hand, the main problems and constrains that affected the possibility to reach full project implementation and consequently full achievement of objectives during the first year of project actual implementation, were not solved during the second year.    Most importantly, the lack of national project staff. The project is suffocated by a chronic understaffing compared to the staff planned in the ProDoc. Two more national officers left the PMU during the reporting period (one of them had his last day work on the 30th of June 2019). Thus, only 50% (4 out of 8) of planned project staff is now working at the PMU to support project implementation. Also at site level, not one of the local teams is provided with full staffing; in this case the % of missing staff varies from 25% to 50% depending on the site. All that turns impossible to fully attend project management needs.    In the reporting period, improvement has been recorded in the ability of UNDP in contracting the consultancy services required by the project; but also in this case, the lengthy recruitment processes led to recurrent delays in project implementation.    Also the time needed by DGPOG-MAA and UNDP offices to analyse and provide response during payment processes related to project activities should be reduced.    Project internal monitoring, reporting and evaluation system is not being implemented as it should, and that also leads to generalised inefficiencies and delays in project implementation, especially in achieving timely deliveries by project staff and consultants.    The fields where project progress toward objectives was unsatisfactory during the reporting period can be indicated in the followings:    - Improvement of institutional framework for integrated inter-sectorial planning. The delay is due to relevant delays in the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee that is a bottleneck for project implementation under Output 1.3.  - Improvement of the sustainability of fishery products. Inception meetings were held with relevant national institutions. Delays in launching planned activities in the field are mostly due to unavailability of project staff at the PMU. This situation mostly affects project objectives related to Output 1.5.  - Management tools provided at project intervention PAs. Delays are accumulating to get baseline data and information to start planning processes. Delay is due to: i) gaps in project design, ii) gaps in technical skills of PAs staff, iii) gaps in institutional organization for PAs management, iv) lack of project staff (planning officer and marine natural resource management officer), v) delays in contracting process and in deliveries of/by national institutions contracted to provide specific services/products, vi) delays in tourism consultant recruitment, and vii) limited availability of national suitable candidates for the consultancy. This situation mostly affects project objectives related to Output 2.1.    Despite the improvement of project performance and positive overall progress toward achievement of targets, the DO rating was assessed as Moderately Unsatisfactory. The assessment rating was defined taking September 2021 as reference for the project closing date (that date is provided by the PIR platform). Within two years remaining to project closure, it is likely the project will not achieve objectives in those fields where delay was accumulated.    Considering however that the project began in the field only in September 2017, when the majority of the project staff was recruited, the five-year project implementation time span would be completed in September 2022. In that case, the DO rating would have been assessed as Moderately Satisfactory, because the project would be overall on track to achieve its end-of-project targets, with minor shortcomings, by September 2022.    Project results during the reporting period have been achieved thanks to the effort of some project staff, consultants and key personnel from closest institutions. The project staff (less than 60% of the planned staff in the ProDoc) is exhausted by overtasking, or unbalanced distribution of tasks, management inefficiencies, and is progressively losing motivation, also due to working conditions and lack of incentives.    Despite relevant project progress and improved performance during the actual second year implementation, in the short-term the project outlook is negative. If the lack in project staff and other constraints related to project management arrangements and inefficiencies in administrative processes will not be solved, it will be impossible for the project to ensure the rate of delivery that characterised the reporting period. The project implementation is going to “freeze” if the key Institutions (i.e. MAA and UNDP) will not take immediate action to improve working conditions inside the project. Most likely, project management arrangements have to be reviewed, because the current setting is inadequate to achieve project objectives. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Overall situation    The project did not achieve the expected results and the previous annual work plan was not fully implemented, with an implementation rate of 59.42% in 2018.    For this project AWP 2018 was USD 917,694.00 USD from GEF funds. They were used in 2018 545,257.00, which represented an execution rate of 59.42% for GEF funds. For 2019 AWP the budget was 127 1310 USD planned, were 162,926 USD were used until July 2019 (15% of the total for 2019, which is clearly insufficient in terms of delivery for the corresponding period).    The project should start in February 2016, but due to three national elections, the start of the project took place in September 2017, with only three members of the local team (coordinator, finance/administrative and GIS), lacking tourism, biodiversity, planning, communication and monitoring and evaluation technicians, The Project has started and continues until now with a third of the staff planned (difficulties of recruitment of the permanent staff by the Government)    During 2018 the project continued to be staffed, but it was not possible to recruit local tourism technicians and at the central level of biodiversity, planning and GIS.The project faced several administrative and institutional constraints regarding the recruitment by the government. The missing technicians, has hampered the good implementation of the project.    The Coordinator and Administrator, appointed by the Government (not a Coordination Unit recruited like the other GEF projects). So this modality generated a series of constraints and demotivation within the team, which had different benefits in terms of bonus and salaries.    We observed delays in day-to-day implementation of activities linked to a complex government-adopted administrative system leading to major delays in preparing and approving workshops, ToRs, hiring staff and services, payments for activities and services. Unfortunately, in this situation, the fulfillment of the deadlines and activities were compromised in their entirety    Engagement of the tourism sector is still weak, which has also brought some constraints to the project, as there is a need for sector ownership in this mainstreaming. Responses from this sector were delayed in defining consultancies and services, as a result of insufficient dialogue between the tourism and environment sectors to better plan and define the work plan for the project.    Although some progress has been observed in recent months, with the implementation of international consultancies on Environmental Impacts, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Gap Analysis, Financial Management Assessment of Protected Areas, the overall classification of project implementation remains unsatisfactory.    The mid- term evaluation is scheduled for 2019, where it will be an opportunity to review implementation modalities and obstacles, proposing solutions and adjustments necessary for the Project to achieve the expected results and impacts. An assessment of current project risks and the most important risk management measures to be taken during the MTR is required.    ANNUAL PROGRESS BY COMPONENTS    Component 1: the project tried to develop and put in place coherent and effective enabling frameworks (i.e. legal, policy, regulatory and institutional) for enhanced multi-sectoral strategic land-use planning at the landscape level, to focus on the tourism and associated real estate/construction sectors, the fisheries sector is not being developed. In their regard we tried to get involved and strengthening the capacity at the institutional/governmental level for integrating biodiversity into the tourism sector, including through Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and related regulations in tourism planning and permitting, and for compliance monitoring and enforcement; Proposal for the creation of inter-ministerial technical committees prepared and submitted but not yet approved by the government; National reference technical tools for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment was elaborated; the international consultant has been recruited to establishment and piloting of best-practice standards for sustainable tourism and voluntary certification for enterprises and destinations; and also consultant to design and piloting of innovative PAs financing mechanism, through biodiversity offsets. Moderately Unsatisfactory.    Component 2: the project started the process of hiring an international consultant to identification of new potential Marine PAs (MPAs) sites for inclusion in the national PAs system, through a systematic assessment of biodiversity resources on the marine shelf, and contributing to the development of key missing marine species/habitat management plans; partially preliminary reports on prepared regard to Biodiversity, Socio-Economy and Tourism, at PNSPA, Murdeira Bay and Rabo de Junco APs complex, Complex of APs of Morro de Areia and Sal Rei islet, AP Complex of Boa Esperança and Ponta do Sol, and Casas Velhas; management and enforcement of the use of land and natural resources by local communities/resource users by financing small local projects; recruiting a consultant to develop and pilot island-specific, cost-effective PAs revenue generation mechanisms in conjunction with tourism sector stakeholders – these will potentially include, inter alia, gate fees, tourism operator concession fees, ecotourism taxes, and biodiversity offset and reinvestment schemes; developed the ToR for consulting development the role of designing and proposing a frame of reference co-management systems; proposals for the definition of an appropriate protected area management model at national level are still being worked out; and preparation and implementation of Informational Education and Communication (ICE) campaigns to promote the role of PAs and sustainable tourism it's under development. Moderately Unsatisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been experiencing some difficulties in its implementation. Nonetheless, we recognize improvements during this second effective year of implementation due to organizational and functional measures that have been taken. These improvements were not enough for the project to be able to significantly increase expected deliveries. Bureaucracies in the service and technical recruitment processes of the national procurement system have created some constraint in project implementation.    We firmly believe that the mid-term review will be a great opportunity to review the project implementation modalities and make appropriate adjustments so that the project can achieve the defined results and impacts. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been experiencing some difficulties in its implementation. Nonetheless, we recognize improvements during this second effective year of implementation due to organizational and functional measures that have been taken. These improvements were not enough for the project to be able to significantly increase expected deliveries. Bureaucracies in the service and technical recruitment processes of the national procurement system have created some constraint in project implementation.  We firmly believe that the mid-term review will be a great opportunity to review the project implementation modalities and make appropriate adjustments so that the project can achieve the defined results and impacts. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the second PIR of this 5-year full sized project that was GEF CEO endorsed in Nov 2015 yet only became active over the course of 2017, so it has been operational for about 2-2 ½ years. The project has caused the undersigning RTA many headaches ever since the PRODOC was signed in March 2016 and related discussions about the actual management arrangements and the project team materialised (as already explained in the prior PIR). The eventual, long-opposed appointment (albeit with government funding) of the same national project coordinator that had led the predecessor PA project to only marginal results, has since caused the expected fallout. A too-narrow focus on dated protected areas work mixed with weak productivity and managerial skills, as well as a weak capacity to engage sector players and empower the project team (including island delegations), has left its mark after these years. The poor progress between 2016 and 2018 led UNDP to engage the Minister of Agriculture and Environment after which a reorientation mission by former UNDP-GEF RTA Fabiana Issler took place in S2/2018. Unfortunately, many of the recommendations were a repeat of what had been attempted in prior years to no avail and systemic problems remain. Yet the reporting period also saw some improvements in implementation that can be linked to the increased scrutiny the project has been receiving – and to the work by a dedicated international CTA and team of consultants and select PMU staff and island delegates. The international CTA has continued to be helpful and competent on most of the project’s aspects yet has not been in the position to resolve the barriers to successful implementation. The team at the Implementing Partner, the Natural Directorate for the Environment DNA with its Director/GEF OFP, are competent and dedicated, but with significant constraints in terms of human and financial resources, and too subservient/dependent on the Minister of Agriculture and Environment. In this context, the GEF OFP’s right hand, the former CBD focal point at DNA, recently left to join UNDP Cape Verde’s environment team.    The above-mentioned NPC eventually retired shortly after the close of the reporting period, which opens a major opportunity for a technical and managerial reorientation and improvement. Unfortunately, a sense of frustration is already installed amongst project staff, and the CTA (who delivered the majority of the present detailed PIR) decided to not renew his contract after June 2019.    The Steering Committee met twice times over the reporting period, with the participation of GEF OFP, UNDP CO Senior Management and UNDP-GEF RTA (by Skype), and discussed the ever-clearer implementation challenges, but no decisive measures were taken.    The project has been exposed to 2 Critical Risks: i) engagement of public and private stakeholders from the tourism sector has improved yet remains weak, which may lead to some project relevant outputs being ignored (SEA, sustainable tourism legislation, etc.); ii) lack of coordinated political support for a strengthened biodiversity conservation agenda in Cabo Verde and an expanded national system of terrestrial and marine PAs, and inadequate resources and staffing for project and PA work, which together are questioning the viability of past PA designations and related achievements and the possibility to effectively protected some of the newly gazetted areas (including from tourism development). Risks were managed to an acceptable degree over the past reporting period on the former, with work emerging with the tourism ministry, yet the other challenge looms vast.    The project’s cumulated financial delivery by 30 June 2019 was $959,365 (26%) of the total GEF project grant of $3,664,640, 39 months after PRODOC signature. The annual financial delivery between June 2018 ($456,564) and June 2019 ($959,365) was hence around $500,000, which is an improvement yet at 13% of the project grant, and the level of activities over the reporting year has been quite high. However, this is still not enough to deliver the assigned resources on time by the scheduled project closure.    The RTA rates IP MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY, because as per the IP Rating Criteria, i) implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant issues; cumulative financial delivery is significantly off track; the project is not fully or well supported; and implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. On this context, the IP recently requested UNDP direct support to improve recruitment and procurement of goods and services.    DO PROGRESS:    The project has over the reporting period, as described in detail in the DO Progress section in this PIR, begun to engage in a substantial amount of activities. Some of these are advanced and ambitious (SEA, sustainable tourism legislation, conservation M&E platform, marine PA gap analysis), and may stand well in their own right. Yet the RTA is also a bit concerned on whether the overall focus remains clear, and whether the engagement of tourism sector stakeholders is good enough to render the mainstreaming efforts and related outputs (e.g. EIA/SEA regulations) effective. While the departure of the CTA is a risk here, the departure of the NCP is an opportunity, and both must be managed well in the next reporting period, keeping the need for focus on the expected results clearly in mind.    With regard to achievements towards the overall PROJECT OBJECTIVE and its indicators, there can still be no tangible high-level results at this stage of the project. However, several relevant and required baseline assessments have now been concluded at both national level and in the targeted PA sites on the islands of Sal, Boavista, Maio and Santiago, and new indicator species have been defined with their baseline values. This links with the biodiversity status monitoring platform that one contract has been working on and that represents an interesting and ambitious innovation – if the government (DNA) maintains it beyond the project’s lifetime. Also, the marine PA gap analysis is shaping up in a very promising way, with robust marine biodiversity surveys and expertise (shark nurseries, etc.) informing the identification of key areas that should be added to the national PA system. A PA finance strategy has been prepared yet that alone will not be enough to deliver new resources – it will require substantial follow up over the coming years, with a dedicated team/expert and a focus on realistic and achievable new/additional funding sources/mechanisms. Finally, the series of outputs on the legal and policy frameworks (SEA, EIA, PA Finance, sustainable tourism practices, capacity development, etc.) may eventually contribute to achieving project outcomes, yet these need to be finalised and recognised/applied by the relevant sector ministries (DNA, ministry of tourism, national environment fund, etc.), when only the project impact is tangible. As per the indicators for the Project Objective, project progress appears positive, wherefore the RTA rates this ON TRACK / MODERATELY SATISFACTORY.    With regard to achievements towards OUTCOME 1, on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into tourism planning and operations at national level and on priority islands, the project has expanded its scope of activities, continuing and deepening its work on strengthening EIA and introducing SEA such that new regulations will be established; baselines for the sustainability of tourism businesses were defined that will help monitor project impact over the coming years. The project has improved its engagement of the tourism sector, yet the RTA remains concerned that several of the planned and emerging outputs are led by DNA in a unilateral manner without assurance that these reflect/respond to the needs and of tourism sector stakeholders (authorities and private sector) and will be adopted; however the project has organised several high-level events on sustainable tourism to counter this. The new National Tourism Strategy prepared last year makes only very limited references to biodiversity, which implies that further efforts have to be done on the mainstreaming side – which can still be achieved over the coming years of the project. The project must further strengthen its work on tourism on various fronts, creating interest and added value, on biodiversity-friendly planning and practices, seeking recognition of PA boundaries, seeking opportunities for revenue generation, etc. In spite of the progress observed, the RTA rates progress on Outcome 1 as Off Track / MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY but this could well change next year if the positive trend continues and the sector engagement is further improved or proven.    With regard to achievements towards Outcome 2, on expanding and strengthening the coastal and marine PA estate, as measured by METTs, net revenue from PAs and Financial Sustainability Scorecard, it is too early to expect tangible outcomes. METTs were prepared again this year, but with only minor score increases in 3 PAs, 3 minor score decreases in 3 PAs, and 2 PA with no score changes. PA finance is another key aspect, as indicated above – the preparation of a PA Finance strategy alone will not deliver new resources – it will require substantial follow up over the coming years, with a dedicated team/expert and a focus on realistic and achievable new/additional funding sources/mechanisms, yet this component has still received too marginal attention. Still, the RTA agrees with the need to review the legal framework relevant to PA Finance before committing to further detailed work on PA revenue generation. The ongoing development of PA management and business plans and PA finance strategies are positive, yet it was one of the predecessor project’s weaknesses that it focused too heavily on the preparation of documents while on the ground actions remained weak. In this new project and under this PA-related outcome, a key focus should be on improvements on the ground – yet again activities on PA expansion and management suffer from the limited resources and staffing that the project and DNA have made available. The RTA has also heard of wider concerns about the Government’s commitment to maintaining or increasing the protection of its protected areas and biodiversity they contain. In spite of the improvement, the RTA continues to rate progress on Outcome 2 as Off Track / MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY.    The overall DO Progress Rating by the RTA sits between MS and MU, with a trend to MU which is the chosen rating.    The RTA endorses/maintains the MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY overall ratings for DO and IP calculated by the PIR system. | |

# Gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| A national consultant to develop a Project Gender Analysis and Action Plan was recruited in April 2019. Inception meeting was held with the Consultant, UNDP and PMU. A report with the methodological proposal and workplan was approved. Field activities are being implemented in July 2019. Documental outputs from this consultancy are expected during the second half of 2019. They will be reported in the 2020 PIR.    On the island of Maio, the community-based tourism promotion project - Home Stay – provided benefits to 5 women heads of households. The activity was specifically selected during the assessment of project proposals from project sites, because it incorporates a strong gender perspective. The initiative aims to create the suitable conditions for these families to host tourists at their homes, with positive impacts, not only in terms of exchange of experiences and increased family incomes, but also in terms women empowerment within their communities. Such empowerment is concretized not only from the perspective of their financial autonomy, but also as a mean to strengthen their position and visibility in relation to their rights.  A similar training activity was also carried out within the project framework at the Serra Malagueta Nature Park, where 28 trainees (89% women) were involved.    Indicators of women participation in project activities during reporting period:    Empowerment in decision-making    - The number of women members of the “Conselhos Assessores das Áreas Protegidas” (CAAPs) is 8 in Sal (equivalent to 72% of the CAAP members) and 3 in Boa Vista (equivalent to 37% of CAAP members).  - The number of women members of the Project Steering Committee is 7, equivalent to 58% of PSC members.  - The number of women members of the Project Technical Committee is 13, equivalent to 56% of PTC members.    Capacity building    - 46 women participated in the trainings on Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment, that is 50% of the total number of participants in the training.  - 9 women, representing 47% of participants, were trained on PAs business planning and financial management;  - 5 women (22% of participants) participated in the training for the creation of the first Intervention Team to prevent and combat forest fires in the Serra de Pico de Antónia Natural Park, Santiago Island. The initiative aims to: i) strengthen the prevention of, and response to forest fires in the forest perimeter located into the Park, ii) reduce the environmental and landscape impacts resulting from the effects of fires; and iii) integrate the participation of local communities in activities for the protection and conservation of forest resources.  - Project staff includes 6 women (40%).    Socio-economic empowerment    Beneficiaries of initiatives implemented at local level during the second year of project implementation:    Community Based Tourism Promotion - Home Stay (Island of Maio). The main objective of this local project was to enable local communities to receive tourists at their homes. Such activity generates positive impacts in terms of exchange of experiences and financial benefits for involved families, but also contributes to tourism sustainability itself. Five women (100% of direct beneficiaries) head of household benefited from this project activity.    Home Stay training at Serra Malagueta Natural Park. In this case, the number of trainees was 28, including 25 women (89% of beneficiaries).    Construction of a plant nursery (Island of Boa Vista). The construction and operationalization of a plants nursery just started in Firmina. Five young workers were recruited to work in the nursery; two of them are women. This activity will have positive economic and financial impacts on the involved families and on the wider island community.    Ecological Soap Production (Island of Boa vista). In 2019, the project to support the production of ecological soap begun in Povoação Velha. Three women were recruited to work in the production process. This activity will have positive impacts on the environment due to the recycling of oils used by local hotels, but also economic and financial impacts on the families directly involved and on the wider island community.    Training of young members of community-based associations on the design and development of projects for sustainable environmental management (Island of Boa Vista). This activity comprises the trainings of future community leaders in the design and management of environmental projects in the following subjects:  - Promotion of socio-environmental entrepreneurship, 22 young people, including 12 women (55% of beneficiaries);  - Sustainable tourism in protected areas, 24 participants, including 18 women (75% of beneficiaries);  - Project preparation and management, 26 participants, including 13 women (50% of beneficiaries);  - Biodiversity in protected areas, 23 participants, including 12 women (52% of beneficiaries);  With these trainings, basic conditions will be created to allow young people to effectively contribute to sustainable management of natural resource.    “Sustainable and Integrated Agro-ecological Production” is a project developed in partnerships with the Small Grant Programme in the Natural Park of Serra de Pico de Antónia (Santiago Island). The project was implemented by the Community Association of Longueira, and aims at promoting agro-ecological practices, creating in the local communities a more sustainable vision of land use, associating agriculture and livestock, gaining with resource conservation processes and more resilient ecosystems.  Beneficiaries:  - In Longueira, 65 families ca., 520 people, including 312 women (60%);  - In Rui Vaz, 79 families, 613 people, including 380 women (62%);  - In Loura, 43 families, 410 people, including 280 women (68%).  Number of workers contracted for project implementation in the field:  - For the construction of “arrêtos”, 15 men and 11 women (42%);  - For planting fruit trees, 15 men and 11 women (42%).  Training sessions on marketing and conservation of fruit and organic vegetables were also implemented. A total amount 25 training hours was delivered at Longueira, with the participation of 29 trainees, including 15 women (52%); and a total amount 25 training hours was delivered at Rui Vaz and Loura with the participation of 18 trainees, including 9 women (50%).    Construction and rehabilitation of trails in the Natural Park of Serra Malagueta. The Community Association for the Development of Pedra Comprida carried out rehabilitation and signposting of Principal Trail (7.9 km). Information and safety conditions are now ensured to visitors, turning the visit to the Park more attractive to tourists. 31 heads of family from the community of Ribeira Principal were involved in rehabilitation works, including 7 women (23%).    The challenges related to the women's social inclusion are visible and need adequate responses. Thus, the project implemented actions in order to ensure that the way women are engaged in the process of development under the same conditions of men. From this perspective, during the reporting period, through of local initiatives, the project engaged in the struggle to strengthen the capacity of women to assume and lead community activities, identify income-generating opportunities, and manage small tourism businesses activities related to biodiversity conservation. Actions were planned aiming to empower women and attenuate the discriminations and inequalities between genders. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Women belonging to local communities participated in a relevant proportion to several trainings implemented within the project framework. Trainings included small tourism-related business management, EIA and SEA, conservation and monitoring of biodiversity. Overall 1,018 women have been involved in local projects at the Nature Park of Serra Pico de Antónia (Santiago), 7 at the Nature Park of Serra Malagueta (Santiago), 5 in Maio, and 61 in Boavista. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Principles 1: Human Rights, Risk n° 3 - The Project can potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups (I=1; P=2; S=Low).  It is possible that during the processes to develop Protected Areas management plans, or to develop the marine natural resources co-management plans some management rules will be established that can restrict availability and/or access to resources. The potential risk is that introduced restrictions will not be adequately addressed by a set of compensatory benefits and opportunities, such as alternative income-generating activities, made available to those people that have been affected by introduced restrictions.  Compensatory benefits and opportunities will be adequately negotiated with local communities and directly incorporated into planning instruments and conservation/development practices promoted by the Project.    Principles 1: Human Rights, Risk n° 6 - There is a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project. (I=2; P=2; S=Low).  The system of public institutions at local level is widespread throughout the Country. Nevertheless, most of the managers of these peripheral offices of public institutions complain for a chronic lack of technical and financial resources. It is particularly evident a lack in terms of capacity/resources to meet their obligations in control/enforcement on illegal/irregular activities in environmental fields. Enforcement is an essential component of Protected Areas management. An institutional gap in this field may affect the whole performance in terms of Protected Areas management effectiveness, which is at the heart of expected outcomes under project Component 2.  The risk is mostly related to the loss of credibility among local communities generated by the planning processes (e.g. management and co-management plans) on the control/enforcement systems. Such loss of credibility due to de facto incompliance of duty-bearers would possibly lead to an increased amount of illegal/irregular activities.  Since 2017, under Output 2.1 the project is supporting a pilot inter-institutional mechanism to enforce environmental laws and regulations in the island of Maio. Inception results from this activity are encouraging. The pilot experience, with some difficulties and delays during the set up, is being replicated on Boavista island.  The referred risk can also be mitigated by the establishment of adequate and effective models of shared governance on natural resources and Protected Areas management activities that have to be addressed under project Outputs 2.1 and 2.3 (see comment to Risk n° 7).    Principles 1: Human Rights, Risk n° 7 - There is a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights. (I=2; P=2; S=Low).  In intervention islands, the socio-cultural fragility of several local communities, and marginalised groups within them, may affect the efficacy of the outputs from the Protected Areas management and co-management planning processes. Often these communities do not properly know their rights on natural resources, and the possible ways to fully claim for them.  Participatory approach to each single planning instrument to be developed under the project framework is already in place - or will be put in place - to ensure the full involvement of every relevant/affected stakeholder, and that each one of them is - or will be - fully aware of its duties and rights, as it is indicated by the project document. Moreover, here it is key what kind of governance model is going to be adopted for Protected Areas and natural resources management (State-lead, private-lead, community-lead, co-management, etc.). Right holders will reach different levels of empowerment according to the establishment of different models of participatory management and co-management. The selection of governance models based on the socio-political structure, with managerial or democratic-participatory approaches, may lead to different results in terms of guarantee of right holders compared to socio-territorial-based governance models. |

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

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [SESP.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4526/213355/1711201/1712978/SESP.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [SESP\_Bio-Tur\_2019.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4526/213355/1727827/1741959/SESP_Bio-Tur_2019.docx) |

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

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Two ESIA will be developed by the project, on national planning instruments not directly elaborated by the project. The Tourism Master Plan of Maio Island and the Tourism Development Plan of the Integral Tourism Development Zone (ZDTI) of Murdeira-Algodoeiro in Sal Island have been selected by the DNA/DGTT with approval of UNDP and project Committees to be the aim of specific ESIAs carried out in the framework of the project.    These ESIAs are not targeted to assess sustainability of project activities. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Domingas Gonçalves, 55 years old, lives in Serra Malagueta Nature Park (PNSM). Without much schooling, since she was very young, she had to learn about hard life. For 20 years her job consisted in carrying stone buckets for the construction of sidewalks, terraces and dikes for retention of soil runoff and prevention of soil erosion. In the last 15 years she worked as supervisor, but she continued to voluntarily cooperate in loading buckets of rocks and other reforestation activities.  On September 2018, selected community members resident inside the PNSM participated in a training course on home-stay organisation and management, promoted and funded by the project. (https://www.facebook.com/areas.cv/posts/1896683900424806).  Homestay is a popular form of hospitality where tourists stay overnight in private residences and experience the local culture.  Domingas participated in the training and learned how to attend to tourists, how to care about their possible needs, and how to help them to enjoy their experience. Training was also integrated with techniques of first aid, and basics of small business management.  On September 2018, Domingas with other trainees and project staff visited the Scola de Hotalaria e Turismo (EHTCV), in the capital Praia, where they learned gastronomy, catering and services techniques used in the tourism industry (https://www.facebook.com/areas.cv/posts/1883156445110885).    When Domingas finally received her training certificate in homestay, and was asked about what changed in her life, she answered that the training changed her sense of live and her way of thinking… she got who the tourists are and what they are looking for. Now, she knows how to relate to them, and whenever she can, she gives them information about the biodiversity of the Park, about local culture and traditional stories, but she can also provide practical information such as the Park entry fee, available tracking trails, and manage simple and sympathetic dialogues with her basic English.  Before the training, her life experience was simple as her hard fieldwork, but now it is different: she can deal with foreign people, and start up with her own homestay business. She understands that she now owns the psychological and behavioral conditions, which are so important as having an adequate accommodation to receive tourists.  “I’m so happy tourists came to discover the beauty of the Park, of our landscape, the endemic Santiago’s Purple Heron, seabirds, Cape Verde Buzzard and Santiago Cane Warbler, helping our community at the same time.” Domingas said.    Domingas appears in a short documentary made within the project framework available at:  https://www.dropbox.com/s/jdbym1mrl01oxz0/Serra\_Malagueta\_BioTur.mp4?dl=0    Note: With the Homestay training, the Government and the project seek, according with their objectives, to integrate tourism in the local communities, which are part of the protected areas system of Cape Verde, providing at the same time opportunities for new incomes generation. 28 trainees received their diplomas. Trainees’ average age was of 25 years ca. and the level of education ranges from 6 to 12 years formal education. The training comprised several training modules such as: Reception and Public Attendance; Food Hygiene and Safety; Food & Beverage Management; Small Business & Lodging; First Aid; Visits & Exchanges of Experiences. |

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

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The project is implementing its Communication Plan (link 1) approved by the Project Steering Committee. In order to ensure that communication actions reach targeted audiences and desired impacts, the Communication Plan is being applied in a phased fashion, using a strategy that relies on mass media for communication at national level (television, press, and internet), and on the involvement of local actors at site level (NGOs, and community-based organizations and radios). Project communication strategies and actions convey issues of biodiversity conservation and wider environmental sustainability in the specific context of tourism and other target sectors (fisheries/blue economy). The impact of communication consists in a broad process of change in citizenship values. Project mission is aligned with the mission of the United Nations and the GEF through a systematic process of information, communication and education in the countries where these organizations are operating.    According to the Communication Plan, the main objective of the first phase of its implementation (2018) was to reach project visibility among key actors (mainly stakeholders from the tourism sector) at national and project sites, and among the wider national public as well.    To achieve objective at national scale, the following activities were carried out:  - Mass broadcasting of television advertising (TV spots and reportage) on Cape-Verdean national TV channels (TCV, Tiver and Record). Most of the TV campaign was implemented in October 2018 (links 9 and 10).  - Massive distribution of stickers, t-shirts, brochures and leaflets with information about the project and environmental education for biodiversity conservation, including texts and images designed to communicate the need to reduce plastics pollutants (link 5).  - The national visibility of the project reached its climax during the Forum on Environment and Tourism (February 2019), promoted by the project in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and UNDP (link 11 and the PIR’s “stakeholders engagement section” for further details).  - A partnership with The Travel Foundation (international NGO working on tourism sustainability issues) was also promoted, and resulted in the reproduction of 1,000 copies of the manual on best practices for wildlife observation excursions which is going to be distributed among NGOs, tour operators and training centers for tourist guides (link 4).    The communication plan strongly relies on NGOs and Community-based Organizations for its implementation at local level (Varandinha Association in Boavista Island; Projecto Biodiversidade in Sal Island; Maio Biodiversity Foundation, in Maio Island; and the Community Development Association of Planalto Norte in Santiago Island). Project PAs staff worked in operational liaison with these organizations, implementing information, communication and education campaigns aimed at promoting advantages and opportunities related to PAs and sustainable tourism practices among local population and tourism operators.  At site level, each single project education and awareness activity is being linked to a specific international environmental event (e.g. World Biodiversity Day, World Turtles Conservation Day, etc.). These events are being reported in communication products made by involved organizations (link 2).  As example can be provided the mobilization of volunteers for the cleaning of Feijoal Beach (eastern coast of Sal Island) during the World Earth Day. Soldiers of the National Army together with members of the Tourism Guides Association of Pedra Lume, led the activity. 72 participants filled 87 bags collecting and removing 1,300 kg of waste and garbage from the beach.  Project activities at site level also include the training of young promoters and the distribution of communication materials (1,000 t-shirts, 1,000 hats and stickers showing the logo and slogan of the project: &quot;Tourism in harmony with the environment&quot;).  NGOs and Community-based organizations, in partnership with the project, also carried out environmental education activities addressed to an audience compounded by students from Primary and High schools. Some examples:  - During World Earth Day, on April 22nd, the “Environmental Gymnastics” activity involved 148 students of the Primary School on the island of Boavista.  - Environmental Fashion Event Miss and Mister “Recycle is Renew&quot;, on May 31st, on the island of Sal, was carried out involving High School students drawing their attention on the issue of waste management and the harmful effects of waste-related pollutants on the environment and biodiversity;  - During the World Biodiversity Day a study visit to the Ramsar site of Ribeira de Rabil (on Boavista island) was carried out involving students from the Primary School of Fundo das Figueiras. Observation of migratory birds was carried out in partnership with the local NGO Turtled Project.  - In Boavista, local PAs team carried out information, communication and environmental education activities, such as the training course on &quot;Promotion of Socio-Environmental Entrepreneurship Projects&quot; (April-May 2019), in partnership with the local NGO Onze Estrelas. Local municipality and the Society of Tourism Development of the Boa Vista and Maio Islands (SDTIBM) were engaged as partners in the initiative.  - During the Day of the African Childs (June 16th), the PMU team, on Santiago Island, promoted a campaign to reduce the use of plastics and to strength ecological citizenship. The day was celebrated with the distribution of leaflets and posters explaining the need to preserve biodiversity and reduce plastics contaminants in the environment during the &quot;I Regional Championship of Gymnastics of South Santiago&quot;. 190 students were involved in this activity (link 3).  The activities mentioned above were often communicated by journalistic reports on the Facebook webpage of the Project (link 8).    The project is now implementing the second phase of the communication plan (from 2019 to 2021). This second phase also includes actions related to information, communication and environmental education on biodiversity conservation and tourism sustainability, to be carried out by NGOs / Grassroots Organizations at project intervention islands. The target audience comprises the same key actors of phase one, but also includes specific communication products aimed at reaching national and international tourists visiting project sites. Tenders have been launched by UNDP for selecting and contracting NGOs or Grassroots organizations at each project intervention island in order to carry out planned activities.    Some activities comprised in the second phase of the project are being implemented already:  - The production of high-quality television documentaries. Two pilot video documentaries have been already prepared either aimed at describing subjects and initiatives occurring, within the project framework, on Santiago Island. The first video documentary describes the story of eco-tourism and home-stay community experience at the Serra Malagueta Nature Park (a preliminary version of the video that is still under review is available at link 6). The second video documentary tells the story about the operationalization of the Serra Pico de Antónia Nature Park (a preliminary version of the video that is still under review is available at link 6.1). Further video documentaries will address communication on the issues related to the fast developing tourism industry in eastern islands, were most of foreign arrivals are concentrated.  - The Preparation of Internet products aimed at reaching national and international audience. The setting for the project’s newsletter was organized and it is going to be released the first quarterly number. The target audience of the newsletter comprises institutional decision-makers and officers, as well as tourism operators and entrepreneurs. The newsletter will be made available also to other users on the official website of the MAA (www.maa.gov.cv), where project official communications already occurs (link 7).    1. Project Communication Plan:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q-UOK\_l-h-sdQowAdsHL5rpTgrWi-LIQ    2. Bulletins of the communication campaigns implemented in collaboration with NGOs / Grassroots organizations:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ur543R\_uP7Y0ttWI6zWfNCCrIrCmA9Si    3. Communication and environmental education materials prepared for the International Day of the African Child:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CQ\_y5t\_rjSZ7nNZal7hr-hpbYWQxocRo    4. Manual on best practices for wildlife observation excursion:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1g3fXumzo3VV-W42IBAyjtifwUkUWoE4L    5. Printed Advertising:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ai6W0nHWSJrZmVF33IlVm-dU3QCIZgk5    6. Pilot TV reportage 1 (NP Serra Malagueta):  https://www.dropbox.com/s/b578sbgw8b89nxi/SERRA%20MALAGUETA\_ILHA%20DE%20SANTIAGO.mp4?dl=0    6.1. Pilot TV reportage 2 (PN Serra Serra do Antónia):  https://www.dropbox.com/s/otjmmrjlrzcqfnl/PICO%20DA%20ANTONIA\_ILHA%20DE%20SANTIAGO.mp4?dl=0    7. Subdomain of the BIO-TUR Project on the official website of the MAA:  http://maa.gov.cv/index.php/ambiente/educacao-ambiental    8. Project’s webpage on FACEBOOK:  https://www.facebook.com/areas.cv  The webpage is regularly updated with news, information and reports on project activities.    9. Project YOUTUBE webpage:  https://youtu.be/l58v1OnGY-I    10. TV spot on the project and related objectives:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OQqd3zl0MZIu4CuqLj4xzdKd-6grCq69    11. Facebook webpage of the MAA:  https://www.facebook.com/MAA.gov.cv/    12. ICE products folder in the Project Archive:  https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RQ85c2NVaHq5Avip-XjQRi9XSUWrZ1nK |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4526 Cape Verde Tourism PAs CEO ER\_Oct 6, 2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4526/213355/1662772/1663060/PIMS%204526%20Cape%20Verde%20Tourism%20%20PAs%20CEO%20ER_Oct%206%2C%202015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?    Yes. The project collaborates with grassroots organizations and NGOs, especially for project activities developed at intervention sites.    Partnerships to carry out project related trainings, conservation initiatives, monitoring of natural resources status and trends, information and environmental awareness of general public and students, cleaning campaigns, support to enforcement activities to competent national Authorities, certifications of beaches, have been established with the following organizations:    In Boavista - CV Natura 2000; Fundação Tartaruga; Associação Varandinha; Mar Aliance; Associação para Conservação do Ambiente; Boa Vista Turismo; Onze Estrelas Club de Bofareira; Turtle Foundation; Associação dos Pescadores e Peixeiras de Boa Vista, Associação Nancy Pinto; Associação Comunitária Unidos da Boa Vista.    In Sal - The Travel Foundation; Projeto Biodiversidade; Associação de Pescadores e Peixeiras.    In Maio - Fundação Maio Biodiversidade; Associação Vindos do Norte; Associação das Peixeiras do Maio; Associação ami-Barreiro; Associação Ribeira Dom João; Associação da Figueira Seca; Associação Real Marítimo Futebol Clube; Associação de Pescadores da ilha do Maio; Ass. Pro-Morro, Associação Alcatraz.    In Santiago - Associação Serra Malagueta; Associação Comunitária de Longueira (Pé de Monte); Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Pedra Comprida; Lantuna; ECO CV.    In Mindelo - Biosfera I, a partnership was officially established with the DNA for the coordination of the process of certification of the Santa Maria Beach in Sal (Blue Flag).    These and other collaborations are widely reported in other sections of this PIR and in PIR 2018.    ------------------------  Does the project work with the Private Sector?    Yes. Several partners and stakeholders from the private sector have been working with the project in trainings, environmental awareness and education activities, providing inputs for PAs management tools and boundary demarcation. Consensus with these actors was reached thought the adoption of a participatory approach in the way that management of natural resources will be made in a less confrontational mode, thus ensuring its sustainability.  Involved stakeholders from private sector at project sites:  Sal Island:  - Providing special conditions in events organisation: RIU Hotel and Tourist; Pensão Paz e Bem; Hotel Odju d´Agua.  - Engagement in beach cleaning campaigns: Paradise Beach.  - Provision of free space for turtle conservation campaigns meetings: Neptunos.  - Active collaboration in the preparation of proposals for the declaration of new MPAs (networking data collection, etc.): Manta Divers Club.  Boa Vista Island (support, collaboration and services provision in several project activities):  Ultramaratona de Boa Vista; Baobab Tour Lda; Barracuda Tours; Boa Vista Ma Bô; CAC; Clamtour; Hotel Royal Decameron; Hotéis RIU; Lacacão Golf &amp; Beach Resort; Marine Club; Morabitur; Naturalia Lda; Quad Land; Quad Zone; Sabura Center; Scuba Carib.  Santiago (support, collaboration and services provision in several project activities): Praiatur; executiv Tour; Pestana Tropico Hotel, Hotel Praia mar; Hotel Perola, Hotel Santiago; Hotel Quinta da Montanha; Dicor Design; Agencia Caboverdiana de Imagens; Rectangulo; RTC, TIVER e RECORD CV.  Fogo Island, support and collaboration during the training visit of home-stay trainees from Maio: CASA MARIZA, Qualitur, Vista Verde, CITS, ZebraTravel, Revolution Climbing Europe, blocSyndicate Ltd.    72 hotels and 37 tourism operators and service providers at project intervention islands, for a total amount of 109 private companies provided their data and information to feed the preparation of baseline and technical proposals for sustainable tourism certifications, norms and supporting tools at national level.    --------------------------------------------  Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?    Yes. The project has been collaborating with the GEF-SGP in Serra de Pico de Antónia Natural Park in planning, funding, and follow-up of the Project “Sustainable and Integrated Agro-ecological Production”, implemented by the Community Association of Longueira. Further details on this initiative were provided in other sections of this PIR.    The National Directorate of the Environment agreed on a protocol of collaboration with the GEF-SGP, in order to collaboratively implement local projects at project intervention sites in 2019 and subsequent years.    --------------------------------------------  Engagement of project stakeholders    Engagement of tourism sector stakeholders    In February 2019, the project technically and financially supported the National Forum on Environment and Tourism held on Boavista Island. 67 managers (36% women) from the public and private sectors participated in the Forum. The Prime Minister, and sectorial Ministers (Environment and Tourisms) also attended and had speeches at the Forum. Several international experts on tourism sustainability and intersectorial planning were also invited to the Forum. A concrete output from the event was the elaboration and signature of the National Directive on Environmental Responsibility for Sustainable Tourism. Interinstitutional dialogue subsequent to the Forum lead to the identification of a group of activities resulted by shared strategies fed by the Strategic Sustainable Development Plan. In some selected initiatives, the project will play as pivot between the two institutions (i.e. DNA and DGTT), in order to ensure their implementation of initiatives with the desired level of technical quality and effectiveness. Selected activities are:  1) Implementation of SEAs on the Tourism Master Plan of Maio Island and the Tourism Development Plan of the Integral Tourism Development Zone (ZDTI) of Murdeira-Algodoeiro in Sal Island.  2) The elaboration of a package of laws and regulations to improve sustainability of tourism service providers.  3) A joint tourism/environment national communication plan.  4) Support to DGTT’s training programmes that incorporate sustainability concerns, and/or may have positive effects for the reduction of environmental impacts of the tourism industry.    An extensive consultation of stakeholders belonging to the tourism private and institutional sectors was carried out by the project to feed the preparation of baselines, and technical proposals for sustainable tourism certifications, norms and supporting tools at national level. 72 hotels and 37 tourism operators and service providers at project intervention islands, for a total amount of 109 private companies provided their data and information.  A wide consultation of accommodation managers and tour operators was also developed. Project team, with the support of an international consultant specialized in sustainable tourism certification and standards carried out 48 meetings at project intervention islands (15 in on Santiago, 9 in Maio, 11 in Boavista, and 13 in Sal Islands). In total, 80 managers were involved in those meetings, with involved organizations belonging to the public sector (18), private sector (28), and not-for-profit sector (9).  A similar consultation was also carried out with tourism stakeholders related to PAs financial sustainability. Also in this case a baseline methodology was prepared and data have been collected in May-June 2019. In this specific case, the survey included also PAs visitors. Baseline results are in preparation and will be reported in PIR 2020.      Engagement of local stakeholders (institutions, tourism companies, civil society, communities) at project intervention sites.    Under project Output 2.2 an extensive consultation of local stakeholders has been carried out in order to feed the processes to identify priority sites as new MPAs.  Since November 2018, a total amount of 65 people (38% women) was involved in thematic workshops at three project sites (Sal, Boavista and Maio). Stakeholders groups also include fishermen, public institutions related to management of marine environments, diving clubs, sport fishing companies, whale watching companies, etc. This extensive consultation at local level was also combined with two national workshops held respectively in Mindelo (January 2019) and Sal (May 2019), where local and national actors had the opportunity to share and discuss ideas on strategies to extend current MPA national network and to improve their management effectiveness. A total amount of 98 people (50% women) was involved in these two national workshops.    Building on the MPAs gap analysis effort, in May-June 2019, a further and coordinated engagement of institutions with management responsibilities on marine environments was carried out under project output 2.3 to support the review of the legal framework on co-management of marine natural resources, and to prepare for co-management processes at project sites. In this case, the work was developed mostly at institutional level, but local stakeholders (mostly NGOs, fishermen associations and private actors) were also involved in consultation. 48 technical meetings were held (8 in Praia, 11 in Mindelo, 9 in Sal, 9 in Boavista, and 11 in Maio), involving 197 people (38% women), representing 58 organizations.    Several conservation and development projects have been carried out with local partners at project sites. In 2018, the project approved and funded a total amount of 136.000 USD ca., to support implementation of 11 projects at four project sites, providing benefits to 1.809 people (61% women). |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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