

# **Cabo Verde Programme Strategy (2015-2018)**

## Technical Details

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# Cabo Verde Programme Strategy (2015-2018)

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

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ACOPESCA	Competent Authority for Fishery Products
ANAS	National Agency for Water and Sanitation
AP	Protected Areas
AMP	Marine Protected Areas
MAAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CNP	National Steering Committee
CRP	Regional Partners Commission
DGE	Directorate General for Energy
DGRM	Directorate General of Marine Resources
DGP	Directorate General of Fisheries
DNA	National Directorate of Environment
ECREEE	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EIAP	Insular Office for Protected Areas
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SGP	The GEF Small Grants Programme for Civil Society Organizations
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas
MAA	Ministry of Environment and Agriculture
MAHOT	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land Management
MDR	Ministry of Rural Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
OP	Operational Phase
CSO	Civil Society Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PANA	National Environment Action Plan
PNF	Fogo Natural Park
PNSM	Serra Malagueta Natural Park
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SDTIBM	Boa Vista and Maio Islands Tourism Development Corporation
SIDS	Small Insular Developing States
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework

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# **Cabo Verde Programme Strategy**

## **FOR OPERATIONAL PHASE 6 (2015-2018)**

### **Country [CABO VERDE]**

#### **OP6 resources (US\$ estimates)**

- a. Core Funds: \$600,000**
- b. SIDS CBA Funds: \$50,000**
- c. STAR Funds:**
- d. Other funds to be mobilized: \$1,600,000**

### **Background**

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).<sup>1</sup> At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

#### **1.1 SGP Programme in Cabo Verde – GEF SGP Cabo Verde Context**

During the previous phase, the Small Grants Programme funded 72 Civil Society Organization (CSO) projects from the GEF SGP Operational Phase 5 (OP5), for a total of \$1,800,000 from three different funds: CORE (\$1,200,000), STAR (\$480,000) and the Australian Government - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT; previously called Aus Aid) and SIDS-CBA (\$120,000).

The programme portfolio shows that two grantee partners proposed and expanded two projects in both scale and dimension. The first, Promotion of Small- and Medium-Dimension Renewable Energy Systems in Cabo Verde, is a rural electrification and sustainable development project comprising two vulnerable rural communities in Santo Antão Island. This project, with a total cost estimated at \$435,000 (with SGP contribution of \$150,000), represents the first SGP strategic initiative in Cabo Verde to be implemented based on knowledge acquired during two previous demonstration projects, with a total investment of less than \$100,000.

Still within the scope of project scale expansion, SGP supported an action on Fogo Island (Water, the Essential Development Capital in Southern Fogo Island) with the aim of increasing beneficiaries' technical capacities in efficient water adduction and management for irrigation in the region between Maria Chaves and Monte Genebra. The project's total investment was \$162,437, of which SGP invested \$39,000.

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<sup>1</sup> The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

This initiative not only replicates a similar SGP project, but it also expands in scale the number of beneficiaries, expected impact and amount invested in relation to the demonstration initiative of \$22,000.

The more frequent replications have been implemented by a number of partners, particularly grantee partners within the national programme emphasizing the struggle against soil erosion and desertification.

During the second and third years of OP5, 11 projects were replicated, based on initial demonstrations executed on Fogo Island during the first year of OP5. These initiatives concentrated on mechanical counter-erosion barriers (dams, retaining walls, banquettes) and technical capacity-building for beneficiaries on counter-erosion measures. The impact of these actions included the restoration or recovery of 225 hectares of degraded land, sustainable management of 223.48 hectares of land, 683 benefited families and 327 women directly involved in the actions.

During third and fourth years of OP5, GEF SGP promoted the execution of essential projects in important areas of the programme, namely, demonstrating, developing and transferring low-carbon technologies and reinforcing the capabilities of non-government stakeholders to promote information-sharing and efficient knowledge management to better respond to environmental challenges and national and global priorities.

In this framework, five demonstration projects on the transfer of low-carbon technology totaling \$202,500 were promoted and funded, generating a favorable context for the elaboration and subsequent execution of the first ongoing strategic project. These initiatives benefited 357 families (five with disabilities) and avoided the potential emission of 248 tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

In addition, in terms of CSO capability reinforcement, three SGP demonstration projects stand out as promoting information-sharing and better knowledge management: two on the promotion of national dialogue and one on the reinforcement of internal competencies of the programme's partner organizations, benefiting a total of 214 CSOs.

The increase in the national programme's impact and performance is partially due to competencies acquired during the project. Within this framework, there are a few lessons to be highlighted.

Dispersed projects in extensive geographical areas – Projects spread throughout the archipelago increase monitoring and evaluation costs, reduce access to and technical support from proponent partners from the SGP National Coordination, and do not allow adequate comparative basic data collection. Consequently, these projects have less measurable impact. A concentrated approach in smaller geographical areas, such as priority landscapes and seascapes, should be adopted in Operational Phase 6 (OP6).

Promotion of projects capable of replication, extension and/or influence on environmental policies – Although it has supported strategic projects capable of being scaled up and replicated, SGP will have to intensify this approach, as these projects attract partners, increase impacts and have greater ability to influence attitudes and policies.

Dialogue platforms and strategic partnerships – GEF SGP formalized the creation of a small network of partners, restricted to CSOs, and promoted two national dialogue projects. However, the network and dialogue were restricted to the sphere of action and potential opportunities, namely, reinforcing partnership capabilities; identifying new funding alternatives; adequately managing knowledge; and institutionalizing relations between the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), GEF SGP's National Steering Committee (CNP) and the CSOs (including local communities and possible policy reforms affecting them). Future platforms should foster work relations and trust between CSOs and the government in key areas of the environment and sustainable development policies. Constructive dialogue in a special

forum will allow discussions and analysis of important problems to promote the sharing of information and new perspectives.

GEF SGP's main partners in Cabo Verde have been UNDP, the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR), the National Directorate of Environment (DNA), the Directorate General for Energy (DGE), Serra Malagueta Natural Park (PNSM), Fogo Natural Park (PNF), the Insular Offices for Protected Areas (EIAP) in Santo Antão and Boavista islands, the Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), and the Municipalities of Porto Novo City Council and Ribeira Grande (located in Santo Antão island).

The municipalities in general (and particularly those of São Filipe, Tarrafal de Santiago, Tarrafal de São Nicolau, Santa Cruz, and São Lourenço dos Orgãos), as well as the Insular Offices for Protected Areas in Maio islands, the Directorate General of Marine Resources (DGRM), the National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANAS), the Competent Authority for Fishery Products (ACOPESCA), the Regional Partners Commission (CRP), the Directorate General for Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock, Boavista Tourism Council and Boa Vista and Maio Islands Tourism Development Corporation (SDTIBM), are expected to support the partnerships in OP6.

National and international non-governmental organizations with greater experience in developing and implementing local community projects will also be encouraged to support the community associations through capacity-building, communication promotion and other projects, with resources from grant-making+or even typical SGP Subventions.

Besides having created the ideal conditions for launching the programme in Cabo Verde, SGP will draw upon the support of UNDP, which has already supported SGP in many other domains, particularly in knowledge management, analysis of technical proposals, elaboration and analysis of strategic documents, procurement and logistics. In addition, UNDP has been a key partner in seeking supplementary funding for the national programme and its projects, having contributed \$65,915 since 2010.

GEF SGP managed to promote and operationalize synergies with other GEF projects, including two wider-scope projects, also known as GEF FSP, during OP5 – namely the Project of Consolidation of Cabo Verde's Protected Areas System and the Project of Reinforcement of Adaptation Capabilities and Resilience to Climate Change in the Hydric Resources Sector.

The synergies created brought about parallel support in seven small projects on islands and in communities and priority areas of common interest. GEF SGP managed to mobilize approximately \$14,000 USD for the Project of Consolidation of Cabo Verde's Protected Areas System and \$51000 USD for the Project of Reinforcement of Adaptation Capabilities and Resilience to Climate Change in the Hydric Resources Sector.

Additionally, a few contributions were received for the Project of Revision and Elaboration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, as well as Elaboration of the Fifth National Report for CDB.

The cooperation resulted in SGP's participation as a member of the coordinating team for the project, which positively influenced the programme's vision and goals in the final documents.

For a project to be created at national level, the SGP central offices always recommend support from the government. In the case of Cabo Verde, the support came as initial program backing as well as immediate access to \$180,000 from RAF funds in OP4 grants. In OP5, the government additionally transferred \$600,000 to SGP from the STAR funds. Furthermore, during OP5, the government's environmental agencies contributed a total of \$1,044,574 (38% of the project's resource allocation), including \$584,969 in cash.

The GEF SGP National Coordination has established preliminary contacts with local companies and entities, such as UNITEL T+, Empreitel Figueiredo, the National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANAS) and DNA



with the objective of reinforcing partners' knowledge of SGP procedures during OP6 and creating conditions to combine efforts in areas of mutual interest.

The projects financed during the previous operational phases could be considered lessons learned by GEF, which can be very helpful not only for the communities but also for the environment. The previous projects also helped CSOs to obtain competencies to elaborate, control and manage projects, which will greatly support OP6's success. Through the experience gained, it was possible to raise the interest of various local partners that are now willing to cooperate with GEF SGP in implementing the next phase. A network of contacts and mutual trust was developed, which will permit greater efficiency in the management of OP6's funds.

Because of training limitations, to a great extent the success of previous projects is due to support from the Municipal Council Technical Offices, particularly from Ribeira Grande and Porto Novo. Therefore, within the scope of OP6, the creation or improvement of these Technical Support Offices in various municipalities should be encouraged, along with the creation of a volunteer network to locally support the community associations.

## **2. Strategy and Niche of the National Programme**

The VIII Legislature (2011-2016) of the Programme of the Government of Cabo Verde holds the establishment of the vision of an inclusive, fair and prosperous Nation, with opportunities for all, as a crucial objective. Furthermore, it provides that the interpretation of "for all" also includes future generations, and considers that environmental issues should be considered in all government actions, so that all the State's actions present solution opportunities in this cross-sectional area.

The inclusion of environmental issues in the national development policies is presented in the different versions of the National Environmental Action Plan (PANA). This instrument identifies four priority areas (Sustainable Management of Hydric Resources, Basic Sanitation, Biodiversity and Land Planning). The latest 2012 PANA II update and revision concluded that these areas are still priorities. Although this document's timeframe is from 2004 to 2014, it is still technically in force.

The environmental issues are also evident in the government's programme that, from the seven strategic challenges, decided to promote social development and cohesion and facilitate access to basic services. Therefore, it highlights the improvement of access to basic services, such as water, sanitation and electricity, as one action to tackle this challenge. Under this programme, the reinforcement of the strategic choice in renewable energies is considered a priority to substantially reduce foreign dependency and produce clean and environmentally-friendly energy.

The current medium-term planning instrument, Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper III (2012-2016) emphasizes: i) programmes and policies that promote growth within the clusters; ii) programmes and policies to be implemented to build capacity among the underprivileged and increase their respective productivity and participation in the economy; iii) social programmes for the more vulnerable. Within the various clusters, it prioritizes investments in agribusiness and maritime markets to accomplish strategic goals. The document still recognizes the need to build economic, social and physical resilience to natural disasters and climate change phenomena to mitigate associated risks.

In face of climate change issues, Cabo Verde has elaborated the following objectives within the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA): i) promote integrated management of water resources to guarantee the supply of potable water, sustainable irrigation for food production and maintenance of the ecosystems for tourism/industrial means; ii) develop adaptation capacities of the agro-pastoral and forest production systems

to improve the national food production; iii) protect and prevent degradation of coastal areas from climate change and tourism.

A set of actions to reform the water sector is under development. In this regard, legal instruments to regulate the sector have been produced, such as ANAS, which implements governmental policies and manages investments in the water and sanitation sectors, and creates strategies, distributes and commercializes water, and collects and treats waste within the whole national territory.

In relation to renewable energies, Cabo Verde has a bold strategy. The National Action Plan for Renewable Energies [2015-2020/2030] stipulates that the choice of sustainable energy in Cabo Verde transcends the competitive availability of energy for the economy and for families, and transforms the entire energy sector into an engine for economic development.

In spite of the efforts, there still are constraints that lead to lower levels of success in resolving environmental issues, particularly in the biodiversity conservation area. The “Cabo Verde National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2030)” highlights the institutional and legal fragility of environmental conservation in Cabo Verde. On the other hand, it proposes three fundamental principles to guide biodiversity conservation: effective conservation and integration of biodiversity values; involvement and participation of society in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and fair and equitable benefit distribution that ensures the country’s development and the population’s well-being. These principles reflect the objectives of one of the most important international environmental treaties– the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD).

Within the framework of environmental international legal instruments, Cabo Verde has already ratified the majority of the United Nations Conventions (Table 1).

**Table 1** – List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes.

Conventions Rio + National plans	Ratification/publication date
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	29 March 1995
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PAENB)	March 2015
The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS)	Not yet submitted
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	29 March 1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1a, 2a, 3a)	The 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> communication submitted
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Not yet submitted
Climate Change National Adaptation Programmes of Action UNFCCC (NAPA)	January 2007
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	8 May 1995
UNCCD National Action Programme	October 2014
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	1 March 2006
National Action Plan (NIP)	24 May 2011
Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper III (GPRSP)	December 2012
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2006/2007
GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	February 16th, 2016
Cabo Verde National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2030	March 2014
National Action Plan for Renewable Energies (2015-2020/2030)	April 2015
Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR)	18 November 2005
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	10 August 2005

Within the framework of the national programme's niche described above, there are opportunities for more significant community involvement.

Sustainable Management of Water Resources and Basic Sanitation – investments have been made improving access to basic services. Between 2010 and 2014, access to potable water through the public network increased from 50.4% to 60.6% (INE, 2010 and INE, 2014). The same trend is noted in relation to access to electricity and residual water evacuation systems (through the public sewage network or septic tanks). However, in rural areas, the increase in access to these basic services is not as pronounced as in urban areas, with the exception of electricity, which increased from 65.7% to 75.7%.

In rural areas, water supply from wells, cisterns, headwaters, transported or other inadequate sources decreased only 0.6%, to 21.9% in 2014. In these areas, access to residual water evacuation systems decreased from 54.6% to 43.4% in this same period (INE, 2010 and INE, 2014). Next year, the Millennium Challenge Account Programme will implement improvement projects and infrastructure expansion in the water and sanitation sectors.

In this context, there are opportunities for GEF SGP to help local communities get the most out of this infrastructure, specifically home connections for vulnerable families and/or water supply installations for agriculture, creating opportunities for agribusiness and cattle farming development, promoting indigenous varieties or breeds and adding value to their products.

Renewable Energy – The focus on renewable energy is considered defining for the country, permitting, on the one hand, greater energy independence and, on the other, access to energy at competitive costs for families and businesses. This effort had already ensured 25% of installed capacity is renewable (in 2012). The proposed renewable energy target is 100% in Brava Island.

Within this context, the effectiveness of an investment is determined by the increase in energy production from renewable sources, as environmental improvement has been positive and significant. Locally, GEF SGP has provided continuity to projects implemented in the previous phase, and will support projects that improve access to renewable energies and that promote their efficient use, particularly in water supply for agriculture, cattle farming and other activities of communal interest.

Biodiversity Conservation – The identification of landscapes by local communities, with greater emphasis on protected areas, reflects the need for biodiversity conservation and awareness. Locally, landscapes have a management agency (park headquarters), that together with the local communities and other partners have implemented projects to conserve biodiversity and improve living conditions for these communities. Generally, the headquarters have at least one sociologist and one biologist on staff.

The management agencies in protected areas have focused on reforestation, elimination of exotic species, promotion of local handicrafts, and turtle conservation (in seascapes). Except for the *Caretta caretta* turtle, other species or habitats have not been object of study, monitoring or awareness activities. Furthermore, the emblematic and/or endemic landscapes, species and habitats show great potential for the development of ecotourism. These opportunities fit well within GEF SGP's strategic goals. On the other hand, with ecotourism, the continuity of actions developed in association with mechanisms to promote development will translate into opportunities to reach conservation and life improvement objectives.

Climate Change – The consequences of climate change are a threat not only to overall development, and also to sustainable opportunities. The archipelago's insularity, along with its climate characteristics (variable rainfall patterns that can be altered by climate change), increase Cabo Verde's vulnerability.

The greatest anticipated impacts will be erosion acceleration, damages to infrastructure along the coast due to rising sea levels, increased constraints in agriculture production and local security. In this context, the torrential correction works implemented in the hydrographic basins, associated with reforestation implemented by the Consolidation of Protected Areas System Project, help minimize erosion, favor water retention and reduce the pressure on forest resources. This creates opportunities to involve the community in reforestation, and may generate revenue from forest products (fruit).

Coastal Zones – Cabo Verde’s coast extends 965 km. The main population clusters (approximately 80% of the population) are located in this territorial area, meaning the country is essentially coastal. Furthermore, tourism development strongly relies on beach tourism, with significant infrastructure growth in coastal zones. The degradation of coastal zones can also be seen in the abusive and uncontrolled extraction of inert materials (such as sand and gravel), provoking an increase in the salinity of subterranean and superficial waters, as well as an expansion of the erosive effects of the tides.

With the need to combat seafront degradation and develop climate change adaptations, diversification of experiences for tourists with cultural activities (gastronomy, music, handicrafts/recycling, etc.), conservation and valorization of fishery products, and diversification of the areas used for different tourism activities present opportunities.

Table 2 presents, in an abbreviated manner, the complementarity and synergistic potential of the strategic initiatives selected with the projects and/or programmes funded by the government, the United Nations System, GEF and other donors or led/funded by NGOs.

**Table 2.** SGP contribution to national priorities/corporate outcomes of GEF-6.

1 SGP strategic initiatives in OP6	2 GEF-6 corporate outcomes by focal area	3 Brief description of SGP's niche relevant to other agencies/national priorities	4 Brief description of the complementarity between the SGP national programme and the programmatic strategy of UNDP national offices
Conservation of community landscape	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<p>Reduce pressure and threats; conservation and management of land and sea biodiversity</p> <p>Foster preservation, conservation and recuperation efforts of priority species and habitat (e.g., coral communities, marine bird colonies, etc.)</p> <p>Evaluate and increase ecosystems' resilience</p> <p>Good governance actions and management of protected areas</p> <p>Encourage the production and establishment of endemic plants</p> <p>Conserve and promote biodiversity in arid and semiarid zones</p> <p>Boost favorable attitudes to conservation and durable use of species, promote recognition and appreciation of environmental services in rural communities, in the business community and within the general population</p> <p>Articulate institutional responsibilities and/or involvement in environmental issues</p> <p>GEF FSP Project – Integrate biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in synergy with the system of protected areas in Cabo Verde</p> <p>European Union - NGO PVD: Co-funding Non-Governmental Organizations and Local Authorities</p>	<p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-17) – Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, as they incorporate productive capacities able to generate jobs and means of subsistence for the poor and excluded</p> <p>UNDAF - Local communities and civil society have greater capacity for environmental advocacy and formulate, implement and assess community projects for durable management of natural resources</p> <p>UNDAF – Public and private institutions adopt a holistic approach to conservation and protection of critical habitats and biodiversity, and sustainably use natural resources for inclusive growth</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Poverty eradication</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Potable water and sanitation</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Conservation and durable use of oceans, seas and marine resources towards sustainable development</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of land ecosystems and sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, and prevent and remediate soil degradation and biodiversity loss.</p>

1 SGP strategic initiatives in OP6	2 GEF-6 corporate outcomes by focal area	3 Brief description of SGP's niche relevant to other agencies/national priorities	4 Brief description of the complementarity between the SGP national programme and the programmatic strategy of UNDP national offices
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable management of land in productive systems (agriculture and forest landscapes)</i>	<p>Water mobilization and hydrographic basin planning</p> <p>Promote integrated management of water resources</p> <p>Modernize and expand micro-irrigation technology</p> <p>Intensify and diversify fruit and vegetable production</p> <p>Promote actions to protect hydrographic basins and improve and guarantee food safety of vulnerable families</p> <p>Promote and diversify activities that generate income in rural areas</p> <p>Improve in an integrated manner the quality and value of agricultural and fishery products</p> <p>Expand participation of family farmers', breeders' and fishers' production in local markets and national tourism</p> <p>Conserve and promote agroforestry systems in arid and semiarid areas</p> <p>Reduce the use of wood (when not sustainable) in food preparation – development of forestry, reforestation and sustainable management policies for forest resources</p> <p>Control and recover degraded areas and protect and conserve the soil</p> <p>Conserve and promote agricultural production systems appropriate to local specifications</p> <p>Preserve and sustainably use medicinal species</p> <p>Promote cultural techniques and varieties appropriate to climatic conditions</p> <p>Improve agribusiness and the agricultural sector</p>	<p>UNDAF - Local communities and civil society have greater capacity for environmental advocacy and to formulate, implement and assess community projects for durable management of natural resources</p> <p>UNDAF - Public and private institutions adopt a holistic approach to conservation and protection of critical habitats and biodiversity, and sustainably use natural resources for inclusive growth</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Poverty eradication</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of land ecosystems and sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, and prevent and remediate soil degradation and biodiversity loss</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Improve agricultural systems and increase rural prosperity</p>



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Co-benefits of access to energy	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<p>Promote mitigation and adaptation to climatic changes</p> <p>Increase penetration of renewable and alternative energy</p> <p>Provide 50% of electric energy necessities by 2020 through renewable sources, and have at least one island with 100% renewable energy</p> <p>Expand coverage and access to energy – Access to energy is an essential requirement to development and poverty reduction – Target 100% by 2015 and reduction from 70% to 25% of the European medium cost</p> <p>Promote the use of alternative energies and energy efficiency</p> <p>European Union - Regional Solar Programme</p> <p>European Union - Facilitate Water and Energy</p>	<p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-17) – Countries are capable of reducing the probability of conflicts and diminishing the risk of natural disasters, including climate changes</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Poverty eradication</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Clean and accessible energy (guaranteed access to energy at accessible prices in a manner that is safe, modern, and sustainable for all)</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Action against global climate change (urgent actions to combat climate changes and their impacts)</p>
Local-global coalition on chemical products	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<p>Implement actions to eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) in accordance with national and international environmental policies</p> <p>Sensitize interest groups on the use and effects of POP on health and the environment and the benefits of their reduction and/or elimination</p> <p>Provide information on PAN-POP to strengthen capabilities in relation to technical management and action impact</p> <p>Encourage participation of the public and interested groups in elaborating norms related to the use, storage and elimination of POP</p> <p>European Union – Management of solid residues on Santiago Island</p>	<p>UNDAF – Local communities and civil society have greater capacity for environmental advocacy and ability to formulate, implement and assess community projects for durable management of natural resources</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Improve agricultural systems and increase rural prosperity</p>

1 SGP strategic initiatives in OP6	2 GEF-6 corporate outcomes by focal area	3 Brief description of SGP's niche relevant to other agencies/national priorities	4 Brief description of the complementarity between the SGP national programme and the programmatic strategy of UNDP national offices
Dialogue platforms between CSO and the government	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	Involve all of society in biodiversity conservation (citizens, public and private organizations, NGOs and associations)	<p>UNDAF – Guaranteed dialogue and participation of different social actors and citizens in the process of development, particularly of youth and women</p> <p>UNDAF – Local communities and civil society have greater capacity for environmental advocacy and ability to formulate, implement and assess community projects for durable management of natural resources.</p>
Social inclusion (gender, youth and indigenous populations)	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	<p>Promote gender equality</p> <p>Entrepreneurship opportunities for women are improved, aiming at economic empowerment</p> <p>Increase support to rural and peri-urban women within the fight against poverty programmes and increase food security to improve life conditions from a gender perspective</p> <p>Increase available support measures for single-parent households in situations of poverty to facilitate conciliation between productive and reproductive work</p>	<p>UNDAF – National development and poverty reduction policies and programmes support competitiveness and durable economic growth in favor of vulnerable populations</p> <p>UNDAF – More vulnerable populations, particularly youth and women, expect and use quality services</p> <p>UNDAF – Improve contributions from micro, small and medium companies (including women and youth entrepreneurs) for decent work, growth and competitiveness, through greater access to markets and services</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-17) – Faster progress is achieved through reduction in gender inequality and promotion of women's empowerment</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-17) – The development of debates and action at all levels must prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with the principles of commitment</p> <p>Sustainable Development Objectives – Gender equality</p>



1 SGP strategic initiatives in OP6	2 GEF-6 corporate outcomes by focal area	3 Brief description of SGP's niche relevant to other agencies/national priorities	4 Brief description of the complementarity between the SGP national programme and the programmatic strategy of UNDP national offices
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i>	<p>Institutionalize work in strategic partnerships and guarantee perpetuity of environmental education</p> <p>Guarantee environmental education by capacitated agents in all areas and maintain a team of training agents and training replicators, including amongst trainers themselves</p>	<p>UNDAF – Reinforcement and development of institutional capabilities in gathering, analyzing, managing and disclosing statistical data and improvement of institutional performance related to these activities, integrating themes on human rights and gender</p> <p>UNDAF – Reinforce disaggregated analysis and information and monitoring systems</p>

### 3. Strategies in OP6

#### 3.1 Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

Many cross-cutting themes were identified, and a few were discussed outside the scope of the selected landscapes, such as partner and CSO internal capacity-building, adequate knowledge management to positively influence environmental agendas, gender equality and equality of opportunities.

Notable among these themes, are capability building actions for the internal management of local associations (training in partnerships and project proposal draft and management, capacity-building in conflict management), knowledge management actions (such as knowledge fair projects) and dissemination of GEF SGP strategic initiatives. Additionally, along the theme of social inclusion, it would be interesting and logical to explore cross-cutting issues in climate change adaptation.

There is, however, a need to implement some of these ideas to better position the national programme and also strengthen capacities among interested or involved parties to better implement the OP6 initiatives. Hereinafter, a few proposals are presented.

Lack of communication among civil society organizations, local entities and other key partners is a deterrent obstacle to the overall development of local communities. The GEF SGP Coordination has the opportunity to initiate this communication, by providing them with information and pursuing information with local entities about ongoing projects and identifying those with which it is possible to establish synergies. Significant among these local entities are the Regional Partner Commissions (RPC) or other umbrella organizations with which SGP would have constant communication to better take advantage of synergy and partnership opportunities.

RPC's would be the Programme Mentors with which the communication could be improved through capacity-building actions on GEF SGP guidelines and procedures, involvement in project monitoring, follow-up and through responsibility for dissemination of relevant information.

A large number of successful projects previously counted on support from Municipalities Technical Offices, especially in Ribeira Grande and Porto Novo, as well as on individuals linked to decentralized services of the state or national or international NGOs who voluntarily supported certain associations to manage their projects. The volunteer support was also verified in knowledge transfer of local community activities, linked to agricultural and livestock farming sectors.

Other than liaising with RPCs, the proposal is therefore to create Territorial Platforms by landscape or island within the scope of OP6, with the following expertise: knowledge transfer, support in the elaboration and implementation of community association projects and elaboration of strategic projects to be implemented by partner entities. It is essential to consider the universities, specialized institutes, regulatory agencies, and other entities as important partners in OP6, as they can assist with the coordination of project technical analysis and help CSOs develop and implement their projects.

As a way to foster dialogue among CSOs, local communities, and other key partners, it is crucial to create a network of community leaders. This network must include one or more CSO representatives that will be responsible for communication that may be required by GEF SGP Coordination within respective CSOs, particularly in relation projects currently being implemented. On the other hand, with support from the NGO Network and other entities, capability actions in conservation and climate change should be developed to broaden awareness and monitoring.

Existing platforms could furthermore be strengthened and supported by national umbrella NGOs (the NGO Platform). Important components of capacity building will be on organizational ethics, using examples of UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, and the NGO Ethics Code of Cabo Verde.

Finally, SGP could even take the innovative step of exploring the possibility of supporting frequently-excluded, small, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups to receive proactive advice and reinforce their interactivity with GEF SGP on leadership and critical environmental issues. The support could be delivered in the form of small grants, or simply through the promotion of efforts to mobilize additional funding for the grantees' causes. This could be within the domain of rural tourism, including tour guides, traditional cuisine with a focus on the use of local products, handicrafts and recycling.

## **3.2 Landscapes and Seascapes Grant Making Strategies**

### **3.2.1 Landscape and Seascape Selection Process**

During meeting with key partners, namely the Protected Areas Insular Offices and the Ministry of Rural Development Delegations, the GEF SGP National Steering Committee preliminarily identified five priority islands among the ten islands in Cabo Verde. The choice was based on the criteria below, GEF SGP programme guidelines, and national priorities.

#### **Landscape selection criteria:**

- Upland areas
- Water collection zones
- Protected areas
- Areas with agricultural potential for farming or cattle farming
- Areas identified as zones of endemism and pressure on endemism
- Local communities access to water for agriculture and food security sectors
- Difficulties in accessing water and electric energy
- Threatened biodiversity and/or pressure on natural resources
- Migratory flow potential (to and from)
- Potential to offer alternative tourism (ecological)

#### **Seascape selection criteria:**

- Threatened biodiversity and/or pressure on resources, including fishery or coastal
- Protected areas
- Endemism and pressure on endemism
- Community vulnerability
- Pressure from tourism

The consulting process with CSOs and other partners took into consideration the priority islands, Santo Antão, São Nicolau and Santiago (land domain), Boavista and Maio (sea domain) as well as the non-priority islands (São Vicente, Santa Luzia, Sal, Fogo and Brava). The aforementioned process (Table 3) involved meetings with key partners such as the Municipal Councils, delegations from the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment, the National Agency for Water and Sanitation and, protected areas representatives.

The workshops on the priority islands were more extensive, involving landscape identification activities, and less extensive on the non-priority islands. In both cases, the objective was to strengthen capacities among the partners on GEF SGP's new initiatives and action approaches. Additionally, the purpose of these meetings was to identify threats, local priorities and typology of projects.

**Table 3.** Islands visited during the process of consulting and elaboration of the Cabo Verde Programme Strategy for OP6 (2015-2018).

Island	Period	Priority/non-priority island
Santo Antão	September 6 to 9	priority
Sal	September 20 to 22	non-priority
Maio	September 23 to 25	priority
Santiago	September 26 to October 2	priority
Boavista	October 5 to 7	priority
Fogo	October 8 to 10	non-priority
São Nicolau	October 12 to 14	priority
São Vicente	November 28	non-priority

Generally speaking, the workshops were successful, with a considerable number of representatives (Table 4). The success rate (ratio of representatives who attended the event *versus* the total number of invitees) was more than 55%, and on the islands of Santo Antão, Boavista and Fogo, the rate exceeded 100% (on the latter islands, a few associations sent more than one representative). Other associations that had not been contacted due to communication difficulties, and that received the information from nearby community associations, attended their respective meetings.

**Table 4.** CSO participation in capacity-building workshops on SGP strategic initiatives and grant collection in the Cabo Verde Programme Strategy elaboration process.

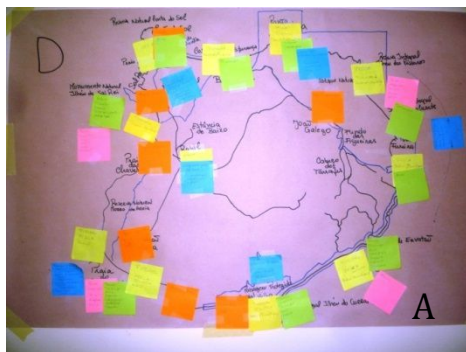
Island	Date	Time	Number of participant organizations - (success rate)
Santo Antão	September 8	9:00-18:00	29 (110%)
Sal	September 22	14:30-18:00	14 (64%)
Maio	September 24	9:00-18:00	17 (68%)
Santiago	September 27	9:00-18:00	35 (58%)
Boavista	October 06	9:00-18:00	25 (132%)
Fogo <sup>2</sup>	October 09	14:30-18:00	29 (110%)
São Nicolau	October 13	9:00-18:00	32 (91%)
São Vicente <sup>3</sup>	November 28	14:30-18:00	10 (60%)

In relation to the priority islands, the workshops included specific and unique activities, such as a participatory mapping exercise and identification of areas of action and important resources.

For such an exercise, four to six (depending on the number of groups) island maps were drawn on A1-size paper, including the protected area limits. In this exercise (Figure 1), each CSO group member (four to five people) examined his or her own action area and used different colored sticky or “Post-It” notes to place information about land use, non-living resources, existing agro-biodiversity, existing natural diversity and community priority problems/actions on the map. The facilitators closely monitored each group, explaining the concepts and clarifying any issues.

<sup>2</sup> Including representatives from Brava Island

<sup>3</sup> Including CSOs that work on Santa Luzia Island



**Fig. 1:** Mapping Exercise with Post-It notes: A: Mapping Exercise Outcome (in the example, Boavista Island); B: Mapping Presentation of a work team member (in the example, Maio Island).

Besides helping the participants to understand their surroundings, the maps (Fig. 1) helped identify priority problems and/or actions by island area and theme. Based on the maps developed by the participants, a landscape or seascape was defined for each priority island.

The map information and rural area activities were discussed with institutions, government agencies and other stakeholders, including the GEF SGP National Steering Committee, to reach a consensus on limits, priorities and typology.

In total, four landscapes were identified, the largest comprising the uplands and arid areas on Santo Antão island, covering 29,974 hectares; followed by the area surrounding Monte Gordo National Park on São Nicolau island, covering approximately 6,220 hectares; and two more on the island of Santiago, comprising Serra Malagueta, and Pico de Antónia / Rui Vaz protected areas, covering 5,365 and 16,103 hectares respectively (Fig. 2).

As to seascapes, although the procedures were the same as for landscapes, all parties decided that the two priority seascapes should involve the entire land areas (territory) of Boavista and Maio islands and sea areas extended to three miles from the coast line (Fig. 2). The limit of three miles was selected to coincide with the legal artisanal fishing boundaries. These seascapes, comprising approximately 70,470 hectares (Boavista) and 48,663 hectares (Maio), encompass populations of less than 10,000 and 5,000 inhabitants respectively, dispersed over various small villages and largely dependent on coastal and fishing activities (Fig. 2).



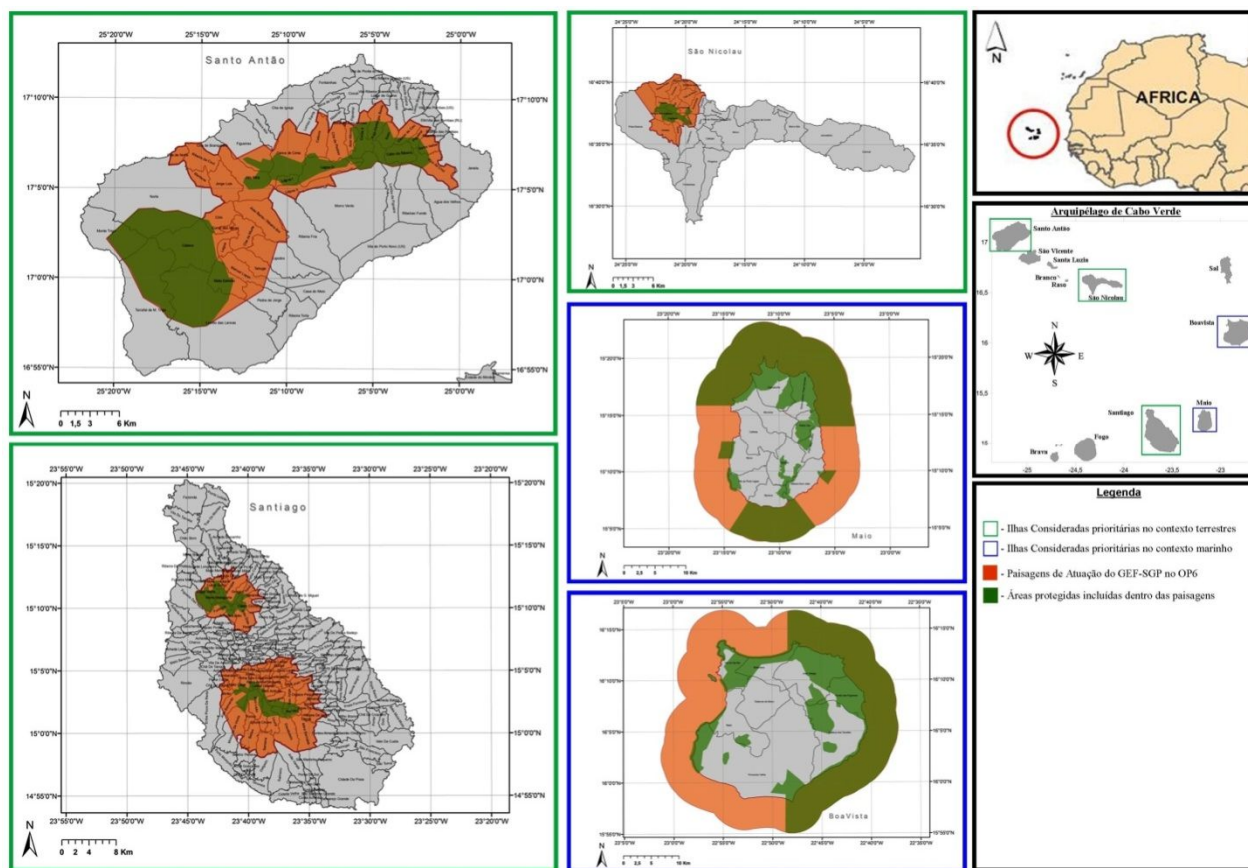


Fig. 2: Identified priority areas in different island of the Cabo Verde Archipelago for GEF-SGP Operational Phase 6 project funding. Note that all priority areas (orange) include at least one protected area (green). For further details on landscape limits, consult Annex 2.

Although the priority actions were assessed and discussed in the scope of the mapping exercise, the discussion continued in relation to landscape resilience exercise (Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes). This exercise, done in all identified priority areas, permitted local community involvement in the adaptive management of landscapes and seascapes in which the community members live. Partaking in the exercise permitted the participants to identify and assess current conditions and to reach agreement on priority actions, therefore contributing to communication efforts and empowerment of involved parties.

The exercise in question consists of a questionnaire with twenty questions or indicators, subdivided in four categories: landscape and ecosystem diversity; biodiversity; knowledge, innovation and governance; social equality and means of subsistence.

Each workshop participant answered the set of twenty resilience indicators and, once the results were analyzed, it was possible to discern participants' understanding of the factors that affect the resilience of the identified landscapes. At this point, the discussion on priority actions was relaunched, highlighting those that could, in future, contribute to improving low-score categories. In general, knowledge, innovation and governance, social equality and means of subsistence categories presented low scores.

The resilience approach permitted better definition and redefinition of priorities. From the variety of project ideas and actions identified during the mapping exercise, it is possible to define those that can in fact increase identified landscape resilience and improve the quality of life of the local population (the interaction results are in Annex 3).

### 3.3 GEF SGP Strategic Initiatives in Operational Phase 6

Based on the outcome of the landscape resilience assessment and mapping exercises, as well as of the consultation meetings with key partners, specific strategies for the next four years were prioritized in relation to the types of projects to be supported and priority actors involved.

The main strategic priority is to increase the resilience level of landscapes and seascapes, and increase local communities' capacity to respond to environmental challenges. Furthermore, the present strategy encourages innovation and integration of new opportunities and partnerships, as well as replication of key initiatives.

The activities must necessarily be integrative in character; that is, they must respond to one or more than one of GEF's themes or focal areas, and at the same time have components of at least one of social inclusion, income generation, added-value, where applicable.

Within GEF SGP's strategic initiatives in OP6 (Annex 1), the programme in Cabo Verde prioritizes **landscape and seascape conservation**. This initiative will include reforestation projects, mainly with endemic species, fodder, and fruit plants and others that are well-adapted, and to combat invasive species. This type of activity can also be integrated with the creation of a seed bank (endemic, fodder and forest plants) and reintroduction of traditional activities. Reforestation must be undertaken with the protected-area managers, the MDR delegations and Municipal Councils. These activities will receive technical support, particularly in the creation of family nurseries, water mobilization and technical training on reforestation techniques and or removal of invasive plants.

Appropriate management of organic waste (organic compost) produced by cleaning forests and agricultural areas can support pest management and **reduction in the use of chemical products**. These wastes can be used to protect plot soils and produce bio-fertilizers through composting, reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and increasing the quality of the soils.

For landscapes, the main strategic initiative must be **Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology**. Agro-ecology can be understood as ecological management of natural resources with collective social actions and participatory development proposals establishing relations between production and consumption, from production methods to alternative distribution of products. In this manner, the desired outcome is greater impact on conservation and, principally, better quality of life for the population. Therefore, this innovative agro-ecology concept can also be applied to other sectors, such as cattle farming and fishery (in the case of seascapes), and in relation to product production, conservation and valorization, so that the communities can take better advantage of their activities and exert less pressure on natural resources. This initiative can be implemented by introducing or increasing innovative techniques for the sustainable use of land by implementing anti-erosion mechanisms, rational water use, storage and mobilization in protected cultures, breed or variety diversification, protected cattle farming, etc. All these must be agreed upon with designated local and national institutions.

Still, the programme must prioritize projects that link the rational use of water and diversification of small-scale agricultural production aiming at food security for families, field harvesting/planting or conservation, improved cookers/stoves that considerably reduce the use of fuel wood, enhancement of cattle breeds, strengthening of competences to implement innovative organic agricultural actions (including organic pest

and disease control), actions to eliminate or reduce the use of Persistent Organic Pollutants and initiatives that promote the production and use of biogas.

Additionally, within the innovative and climate smart agro-ecological strategic initiative, issues of social inclusion must be tackled and prioritized with the creation of entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth. Through Grant-Making +, it will be possible to offer support by building capacity among small local businesses to organize sectorial cooperatives and implement a cooperative microcredit system directed mainly at women and youth.

In relation to seascapes, the priority activities are those that promote and implement concrete, integrated and innovative measures to conserve and sustainably manage species that are threatened by small-scale fishing (e.g., groupers, conches (*Strombus latus*), lobsters, birds and marine turtles). Furthermore, SGP must prioritize the creation of small fishery units or artisanal fisheries valorization centers. Some fishing communities have ice-producing units (some functional and others not) that are seldom used due to high costs of electricity, and therefore the issue of fish conservation is one of the community's main constraints. In this context, SGP must also support projects that would address this problem, preferably with the use of low-carbon energy sources. Still, the programme must support activities that promote the creation of management practices in Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA), specifically on Maio Island; the supervision of participatory fisheries; and the creation of bait nurseries.

Considerable impact may be achieved by promoting sectorial cooperatives at the island and regional levels using existing structures such as water access, conservation units and product valorisation structures, and others, and of synergies with entities and/or projects in the respective sectors. However, due to the great dispersion and difficult access especially on mountainous islands, small-scale, strategically-located structures would have greater impact.

It is understood that the projects in this initiative must provide added value and, consequently, foster businesses that promote the beneficiaries' economic empowerment, surpassing mere subsistence. For this, it is important to consider projects that integrate operating improvements across the agricultural and fishery sectors.

**Co-benefits in access to low-carbon energy** initiative must be prioritized, particularly in mobilizing water for agriculture, cattle farming and domestic use (in special or underprivileged rural areas), fishing and other community activities to improve conservation and quality of life.

The Promotion of the Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy System Project in Cabo Verde, MTIE/UNIDO/ECREE, funded by GEF SGP and the Ministry of Rural Development has implemented demonstrative a medium-scale renewable energy system projects on different islands. Therefore, to enhance this project and initiative, project development and implementation within GEF SGP OP6 will contemplate synergies (in technical and/or financial terms) with this particular project, as well as with ECREE and the Directorate General for Energy. Similarly-important projects to promote policies, awareness and implementation of energy-efficiency measures can also benefit from this partnership, particularly in rural areas.

The analysis clearly shows that typologies in non-priority landscape projects desired by local communities do not differ much from typologies in priority areas. However, considering the reduced resources and that the strategic objective is to achieve greatest impact, it is best to concentrate on a smaller number of initiatives. SGP could allocate at least 30% of the available resources for non-landscape areas to this programme. These resources could strategically be used in areas such as knowledge management and partnership capacitation, as well as in experimental initiatives that could be replicated on a larger scale within landscapes.



Evidently, GEF SGP must implement strategies to mobilize resources with the object of increasing the projects' impact on landscapes and seascapes. The programme must actively involve GEF Political and Operational Focal Points to create conditions, as during the previous phase of STAR resource mobilization, or enhance UNDP TRAC funds and funds for agro-ecology projects and FAO fishery projects.

SGP must not spare efforts to promote events (via knowledge management projects) the strengthen synergies with donors such as Cooperation with the Kingdom of Spain, Luxemburg, ECREE, ANAS, Municipal Councils and MDR. Moreover, the intention is to innovate and catalyse partnerships (when applicable) with the Environment Fund with parallel funding or as a partner in small-fund coordination and management (delivery mechanism), and involve the private sector.

### **3.4 Grant Making + Strategies**

#### **3.4.1 CSO-Government Dialogue Platforms**

During Operational Phase 5, GEF SGP facilitated the first dialogue between CSOs and the Government, aiming to promote collective voices to allow experience-sharing within and outside the SGP network on the one hand, and capacity to influence environmental policies and decision-making at the national level on the other. The first experience was positive, as it was possible to create a discussion platform between 112 CSOs from all islands in the archipelago and representatives from four ministries.

Although the first experience was encouraging, it presented challenges that SGP must address in OP6. The first challenge was a concern about the actions' sustainability, combined with the generalist discussion format. In other words, the discussions could be more profound had there been specific space for interactivity.

The second challenge was of organizational logistics, which increased prices and could discourage this kind of activity. This is due to that fact that Cabo Verde is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and has very high internal transport costs.

The third challenge relates to the high degree of formality of the meetings, which in certain cases inhibited the participation of some CSOs in important discussions. Therefore interactivity, promotion of collective voices and capacity-building were not optimized to the expected degree.

Consequently, GEF SPG in OP6 should promote situations able to respond to these challenges, as well as those indicated in SGP's global strategic document. Dialogue promotion shall not be sporadic and restricted to one island or another. It must be promoted at landscape level, and also in other areas that the partners find necessary. In other words, dialogue must be promoted at the national level, as well as at local level (within and outside landscapes).

Whenever necessary, GEF SGP must use the National Steering Committee (CNP) meetings, with extensive outreach to CSOs, to debate and analyze issues appropriate and interesting to agencies and CSOs. This type of interactivity must be specific, creative and capable of mobilizing actions at higher levels and maximum efficiency.

Furthermore, the programme must organize at least two CNP meetings during OP6 on selected landscapes to address the above-described challenge, elevate the debate to territorial base levels and promote better participation opportunities for CSOs and pertinent local agency leaders.

It is intended that various projects in the identified landscapes should initially plan, and then promote broad dialogue among CSOs and national and local agencies, as well as social communication to bring issues related to the projects' environmental challenges, SGP areas of interest and/or local jurisdiction to the discussion.

Eventually, another aspect that SGP could explore is dialogue-promotion in the planning grant framework. It is well-known that planning grants have, among other things, the function of reinforcing CSO capabilities in the discussion phase and project proposal submission. In this sense, it is possible to initiate debates on certain issues that, eventually, could impact policy influence at national level.

Together with CNP and UNDP, the SGP coordination could promote meetings with small grant donors, including government programs and potential partnerships, to improve articulation of ideas and priorities and, reduce duplication of effort.

In terms of partnership creation and relationship-building, GEF SGP could optimize additional conditions for dialogue between CSOs and the government through the promotion of at least one Interactive Knowledge Management project, called a “Knowledge Fair” (KF).

The KF initiative must encourage partnership with other donors, and must include diverse and broad aspects. It could have an innovative format, different from existing ones, as besides having the capacity to demonstrate possible proponent and non-proponent partnership projects, the KF could create capability reinforcement platforms with thematic ateliers, lectures and debates between CSOs and pertinent agencies.

### **3.4.2 Policy influence**

The “Knowledge Fair” (KF) initiative, as mentioned in the CSO and government dialogue promotion item, naturally must also be a platform to inform and influence policies on various environmental issues.

SGP can take advantage of these initiatives to influence key issues such as integration disabilities in climate change adaptation discussions. This issue, pertinent and important to people with disabilities has not been approached within the climate change scope and it is not addressed in the National Adaption Programme of Action on Climate Change. In this sphere, under the co-leadership of partners such as the United Nations (UNFPA), national partners such as the Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities and the Civil Protection, SGP could effectively influence national policies in relation to climate change. GEF SGP could promote the dialogue between the Parliamentary Network for the Environment, Fight Against Poverty and Desertification in pertinent domains and in actions where CNP considers that the programme could influence national policies. Parliamentarians with environmental competencies could play an extremely important role in the dialogue network, as well as in the production of legislative documents for environmental policies.

The Parliamentary Network for the Environment, Fight Against Poverty and Desertification would be occasionally invited to CNP meetings, mainly on strategic issues that could influence the national environmental policy. Additionally, the network would play an important and prominent role in the KF project and in the local interactions and landscapes with proponent partner organizations.

### **3.4.3 Promotion of Social Inclusion**

As in previous operational phases, capacity building actions are recommended during OP6, focusing on women and men from vulnerable communities. Within the scope of empowerment and gender equality, SGP and grantees will promote such trainings. Capacity building actions could be part of the grantee overall projects, orientation modules, knowledge management projects (knowledge fair), experience exchange meetings and CNP meetings.

GEF SGP will promote social inclusion through lobbying and advocacy, which could be a small project about mainstreaming disability in the climate change adaptation discussions. This activity will be co-led by the Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities, together with UNDP and Ministry of Environment,

Housing and Land Management (MAHOT). The final objective will be to influence favorable policies, specifically the inclusion of the disability issue in the next National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

In the designated landscapes, SGP will promote capacity building and support Platforms or Networks in the areas of execution and continuity, as well as promote specific projects that tend to address designated specific targets and gender and social inclusion issues. Capacity-building actions could and must be specific and must take creative forms to promote inclusion and empowerment such as poverty reduction, management of small income-generating activities and community claim techniques or advocacy.

It is desirable that the selected projects for OP6 must pave the way for the inclusion of women and men in all levels and performance areas. In the Maio seascape, for example, SGP intends to support the Maio Women's Salt Cooperative to increase the inclusive position of women in natural resources management, specifically in relation to saltpans.

The lessons learned with the programme indicate the necessity of dialogue platforms between local communities and governmental and non-governmental agencies about the use of soil, water, biodiversity and oceans. Good resource management, especially in protected areas, will largely depend on the rational use by local communities. Hence, it is indispensable to recognize the use of areas they occupy, permitting greater community participation in decisions on land management, namely mapping, elaborating and implementing management and control documents. This item will be reinforced with the promotion and greater prevalence of women and in natural resource management, aiming to promote management and creation of Community Conservation Areas – ICCA.

Because Cabo Verde is a country with a generally young population, involvement and participation of this age group in projects must be encouraged as much as possible, to increase the projects' sustainability in the long-term. The learned lessons in project management, as well as local knowledge, must be documented and transmitted to youth through communication and awareness activities.

### **3.5 Knowledge Management Plan**

The GEF SGP knowledge-management programme aims at promoting, capturing, systematizing, sharing and strengthening knowledge and, specifically, good practices and lessons learned with all programme partners at the national and international levels.

At the knowledge-sharing level in key areas and with CNP, SGP must promote capacitation actions on ethics (Joint Work – Working with ethics) and with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. These two knowledge areas are indispensable to the programme's sustainability, as well as to greater efficiency and transparency of the works.

The Country's Programme Strategy document will be shared with all the islands and partners, and will be formally and initially presented in priority landscapes, so that the partners can effectively learn in-depth about the performance areas and conditions.

Moreover, the programme seeks to create small landscape-facilitating leading units or networks formed by local volunteer partners. Besides perpetuating knowledge, these units will be able to efficiently share any and all necessary programme knowledge. The units can catalyze and promote dialogue processes between the CSOs and the local and central government.

Within the knowledge-sharing context, the funded projects will provide a great amount of information that can be compiled, assessed, analyzed and made available to all partners. Without a doubt, the objective of this

strategy is to get to know the activities, potentials, outcomes and opportunities arising from the execution of the projects, and also to open communication channels that ensure their future sustainability. Disclosure and information actions will occur throughout the project implementation process, from project selection to conclusion. These actions will as comprehensive as possible, to give the message the broadest reach.

As in previous years, the Orientation session workshops will be held with grantee partners. These meetings will reinforce beneficiaries' knowledge of SGP strategic initiatives and local priorities, and also will prepare them to execute GEF SGP projects. Annual experience-exchange meetings will take place to share information and good practices among beneficiaries. These could also serve to foster dialogue between CSOs, SGP and government agencies.

Exchanges between CSOs and the Government is a way to share lessons learned and adopt best practices acquired during project execution. The projects will benefit from lessons learned by GEF during previous operational phases, with benefits in implementation, monitoring and sustainability.

The plan includes presentation of results, disclosure of reports, lessons learned from projects, events to be identified, experience exchange meetings and knowledge fairs.

Enhancing the SGP website with all of the project information will also permit a more holistic approach by government agencies to increase local investment efficiency, intensify community resilience and give credit to similar project practices in other locations. The project outcomes will be electronically disclosed (on the GEF SGP website), and can be printed and distributed to partners and stakeholders. At the coordination level, SGP will promote the knowledge management project, namely the Knowledge Fair. Additionally, the following material will be produced and shared:

- Articles and/or case studies such as key projects
- Photo-stories and videos
- KF project
- Brochures

### **3.6 Communication Strategy**

The communication and disclosure strategy aims at promoting creative and innovative forms of communication among partners on issues important to GEF SGP, always with the goal of promoting interaction and establishing partnerships to execute strategic activities determined by GEF, UNDP, Government and CSO strategic plans.

Communication actions must contain information and awareness actions about Small Grant Programme initiatives within United Nations agencies as a way of not only informing them about GEF SGP actions, but also fostering partnerships, bringing together ideas and seeking institutional support in common thematic areas. Furthermore, these activities will permit an increase in the partner information network that funds national programmes in areas in common with GEF SGP.

GEF SGP's strategic dissemination process in Cabo Verde comprises four distinct, interactive and dynamic items: increase SGP exposure in landscapes and in the country; promote SGP Champions; increase the informative process with CSOs; create conditions for special decision-makers to learn about SGP mechanisms and processes; and facilitate synergies with the diaspora.

*Increase SGP exposure in landscape and in the country* – SGP will promote the elaboration of the programme Practical Guide, a brochure with general information on SGP, strategic initiatives, approaches, landscapes,

sums and priorities. Additionally, the Guide will provide information on how to access subventions and access criteria.

The programme will facilitate CSOs' participation in CNP meetings, giving them the opportunity to present the results of their respective projects. It will also create conditions for members of CSO to participate in project-monitoring missions. The process of dynamic and broad information dissemination will culminate with the creation and capacitation of landscape support networks or platforms on several SGP aspects, including execution, good project governance, and monitoring and evaluation approaches.

*Increase informative process with CSOs* – During the last months of OP5, the national programme tested a new participatory form of monitoring proponent projects. This creative form foresees the creation of a simple report model, like a questionnaire (already tested), that facilitates interactivity, communication and information-gathering. The model now exhibited will better promote articulation, reliability and speed in report submission. This interactive method can also be intensified with the execution of small rapid-capacitation workshops on issues pertinent to proponent partners and supported or organized by SGP.

*Promote SGP Champions* – Two important activities will be promoted. The first is committing to a VIP spokesperson or sponsor for the programme to articulate and positively influence a successful SGP project or other important SGP cause. This will be done in cooperation with UNDP, CNP and the Embassies supporting SGP. The second activity will be to intensify/influence and/or draw attention to a special cause in a protected area where SGP is actively involved that holds one or more globally unique or emblematic species. This activity will be undertaken together with an organization to be contacted and selected within the diaspora.

*Create conditions for special decision-makers to learn about SGP mechanisms and processes* – In this item, the national programme will promote monitoring visits to projects with key partners or parallel donors. These actions provide better articulation, knowledge and continuity to the projects' activities. This mechanism will be used with the UNDP, GEF Focal Points and with national and private environmental agencies, where applicable. Still, a few partners can be invited to participate in experience exchange meetings and/or other CNP meetings to strengthen the level of communication and interactivity, obviously without neglecting annual report-sharing and monitoring.

*Facilitate synergy with the diaspora* – This innovative item will bring in new contacts, while creating new opportunities. Naturally, it will demand greater efforts from the programme, as it must recruit a counterpart CSO in the diaspora that wants to participate in this information exchange process on initiatives of mutual interest or of potential impact. SGP will still be able to promote this aspect through its website.

The programme knowledge management and communication will furthermore be reinforced with proper developed materials. These information actions will use diversified communication channels to enable adequate promotion of the strategy. Information and communication technologies (e.g., website) will be used due to the rapid, efficient and upgradeable potential for information exchange in a short time, as well as other local and traditional disclosure forms, to guarantee access proximity and universality.



### 3.7 Strategy National Targets and Effects<sup>4</sup>

**Outcome 1:** *Non-governmental actors implement initiatives that permit conservation, reduction in pressure, and added value of the natural resources that benefit them*

#### Targets

- During OP6, the national program will focus its grant making on four landscapes and two seascapes
- By 2019, 70% of the resources will be allocated to selected landscapes, in the first year prioritizing the landscapes of Santo Antão (29,973 hectares), São Nicolau (6,220 hectares), Santiago (21,467 hectares) and Maio seascape (4848,663 hectares), and Boavista (70 470 ha), from the second operational year
- By 2018, innovative conservation, integrated management and valorization projects of threatened species or habitats will be implemented
- By 2019, a community unit to promote and increase fishery value will be operational on Maio island
- By 2016, an initiative on management of Indigenous Community Conservation Areas and of special interest to biodiversity (ICCA) will be supported

**Outcome 2:** *Rural communities implement climate smart agricultural actions to improve soil fertility, increase food security, and increase general resilience in protected areas and forest corridors.*

#### Targets

- By 2018, reforestation actions with endemic-, forest- and fodder- prioritizing landscapes, together with action to combat invasive species will be implemented
- By 2019, one local community unit to add value to agricultural products or agro-transformed products will be operational
- By 2017, integrated and innovative climate smart agro-ecology initiatives, such as: rational use and mobilization of water in agriculture production and improved stoves/cookers will be implemented
- By 2018, initiatives to promote new opportunities, or that will increase income of beneficiary families involved in small agribusiness activities will be supported
- Actions to combat desertification and soil restoration will be promoted

**Outcome 3:** *Civil society organizations formulate and implement projects to reduce and/or eliminate GEE emissions and provide resilience and eco-efficiency to the referenced communities.*

#### Targets

- By 2019, at least one low-carbon initiative associated to small-scale fishing in Maio seascape will be implemented.
- By 2017, at least one rural community in Santo Antão and/or Santiago landscapes will have access to electric energy from renewable sources (minimum of 50 families in each landscape).
- By 2019, in the selected landscapes, at least two integrated water mobilization initiatives using renewable sources with practical and measurable effects on income, well-being and/or on life conditions of families will be implemented and operational

**Outcome 4:** *Farmers acquire additional capacities to implement integrated actions in management and control pests and diseases to reduce soil contamination.*

#### Targets

- By 2017, SGP supports agro-ecological innovations such as the use of biological combat of pests and diseases implemented on the landscapes.

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<sup>4</sup> Detailed results and indicators are presented in Annex 1

- By 2019, landscape CSOs will have increased the level of information and awareness about the harmfulness pesticides and herbicides, and actions to eliminate or reduce use of Persistent Organic Pollutants.

**Outcome 5:** *Civil society organizations from Cabo Verde have greater advocacy and negotiating capacities, as well as cooperate with environmental governmental institutions.*

Targets

- During OP6, SGP will prioritize exchange experiences workshops and NSC meetings as springboards to debate and analyze issues of interest and within the jurisdiction of agencies and CSOs.
- By 2018 and as primary focus, SGP will promote at least one knowledge-management initiative (knowledge fair) with a strong component of interactive dialogue amongst CSO, donors, key partners and the government.
- By 2016, Territorial Platforms will be created and operational on the landscapes and seascapes.

**Outcome 6:** *GEF SGP creates innovative conditions and procedures for vulnerable populations, (youth, women, and people with disabilities) to have equal opportunities in access to SGP funds and trainings*

Targets

- During OP6 SGP will develop capacities in local communities focusing on vulnerable beneficiaries considering key domains such as gender equality and empowerment
- By 2017, SGP will promote local social inclusion initiatives that advocates mainstreaming climate change risks and people with disabilities on national priorities
- By the end of 2018, SGP will guarantee greater participation of women in projects and other funded initiatives
- GEF SGP strongly considers social and gender equality in assessing targeted projects in OP6

**Outcome 7:** *GEF SGP creates innovative procedures and conditions to support knowledge-sharing*

Targets

- During OP6, SGP will cooperate with its counterparts and other partners in south-south cooperation, oriented towards the development of capacities within that sphere.

### 3.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

GEF SGP will use a participatory and pedagogical approach during monitoring and evaluation of grantee partners' individual projects. This approach will include the use of different mechanisms with the objective of building capacity among the grantee partners, promoting transparency and analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions.

When applying the approach to projects in selected landscapes, projects or areas, mentors could be used to develop capacity, support and enhance the monitoring and evaluation process. Mentors may be resourceful individuals, familiar with GEF SGP directives and procedures, and have specific responsibilities identified in a monitoring and evaluation plan.

The Mentor approach could be extended to a higher level in the projects' scope in selected landscapes. In these cases, a monitoring commission could be created and capacitated to support grantees in execution, monitoring and evaluation activities.

For each funded project, and during the project orientation session or inception session, a simple monitoring and evaluation plan with clear procedures must be elaborated. Instruments and mechanisms, reports, log frames, work plans and baseline data must be developed. The latter are compulsory for all projects, as are expected outcome indicators.

Once the monitoring plan is outlined and identified, a monitoring mission will be carried out by local partners, GEF SGP or accredited entities. At least two monitoring visits must be performed during grantee projects execution.

Once the funded project activities are completed, a participatory evaluation must be performed with the objective of evaluating the project's success, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as proposed impacts. An element to be included during OP6 in relation to the supported projects is the inclusion in the monitoring and evaluation plan of a small monitoring model for projects and post-termination of activities.

For landscape projects, participation can occur via the creation of a monitoring commission or support. In this forum, the participants and SGP will discuss and agree upon objectives and the best monitoring and evaluation format. SGP will increase the support and participation base with the inclusion of CNP and local agents in monitoring and/or orientation missions to proponent partners. These partners can be part of the monitoring commissions, give technical support and propose recommendations in face of the challenges encountered.

GEF SGP global and national environmental benefits must be continuously monitored. This process starts at project level with data collection of the funded projects' results. These, together with the monitoring reports and collected indicators, will be inputted into a database used to generate reports.

Data from singular project or survey analysis will also be separately collected and analyzed. These will be included in the projects' reports, together with the national programme reports.

At the programme level, the individual project results will be combined according to the selected landscapes, focal areas and/or selected components. These will document SGP's contributions to the results of the targeted area and/or programme.



**Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level**

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis <sup>5</sup> to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) <sup>6</sup>	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) <sup>7</sup> Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

<sup>6</sup> The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

<sup>7</sup> The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

### 3.9 Resource Mobilization Plan

GEF SGP Cabo Verde's intention is to implement a resource mobilization plan to address OP6's challenges and to provide proponent partners with the necessary tools to help them respond to environmental challenges. Additionally, another objective will be to slightly reduce dependency on GEF SGP funds, increasing and diversifying the range of partners in the programme and consequently increasing the level of sustainability. Furthermore, the resource mobilization plan aims to secure technical and financial resources to sustainably support and strengthen the programme's activities in the country.

Resource mobilization must pass through many levels, such as initial fund contributions from SGP and the grantees themselves, contributions from Government and Ministries, contributions from international organizations, cooperation with offices in Cabo Verde (embassies, cooperation agencies, NGOs) and contributions from the private sector. The resource mobilization levels can be grouped as follows:

- **Supported projects level:** it is expected that each project proponent contribute at least 45% of the project's budget (in-kind and/or cash) and provide supporting documents of the contribution. Besides the minimum co-funding, it is recommended that all grantees encourage the participation of other partners in the project to increase the support base and success of the measures.
- **Landscape or seascape level:** The programme must make an effort to create a resource mobilization sub-commission within the National Steering Committee (CNP). A CNP member, responsible for preliminary identification of resources for mobilization and outreach for landscape initiatives, will lead this sub-commission. This outreach must extend to various embassies in Cabo Verde to foster participation of Cabo Verde diaspora communities. The main objective of the CNP cell or sub-commission is to mobilize funds, always oriented by the strategic objectives and values guided by GEF SGP, and the Resource Mobilization Toolkit, the GEF SGP orienting document.

As anticipated by the national dialogue promotion item, SGP, in partnership with CNP and UNDP, will organize small grant donor meetings, including government programs and potential partners to enhance the articulation of ideas and priorities and reduce duplication of effort.

- **Country level:** It is expected that the landscapes be valued by government agencies, ministries, development and/or investigation institutions, national and international NGOs, cooperation agencies with offices in Cabo Verde (embassies, cooperation agencies, NGOs) and the private sector, oriented by CPS to better manage their available resources.

As a coordination and fund-management mechanism (delivery mechanism) in the SGP promotion strategy framework, the national programme must promote and involve other funds and programmes, not only from UNDP but also from other government agencies, to increase the impact of the initiatives, contribute to the post-2015 agenda and create favorable conditions for a greater UNDAF impact in 2017.

In parallel, the programme must create dialogue and partnership opportunities with the private sector, including businesses, to capitalize on existing preliminary contacts with Empreitel Figueiredo and Unitel T+. These two companies have shown interest in analysis and dialogue about future action concrete proposals, especially Empreitel in reference to Santa Luzia Marine Reserve.

The projects' success and sustainability can be attained through strategy appropriation and assimilation by all CSOs and key partners (local and national). This appropriation and assimilation essentially includes the recognition of the role of each stakeholder, summarized in the table below:

**Table 6.** Role of different stakeholders in OP6 implementation

Stakeholder	Role
Programme Coordination	Management, communication, monitoring, and evaluation
Civil Society Organizations, Municipal Councils	Grant framework elaboration, implementation and co-funding
Partner Regional Commissions or other Umbrella Organizations at Island Level	Communication establishment, monitoring, evaluation support
Municipal Councils, State Decentralizes Services	Co-participation in community associations' projects (recommended when applicable)
Municipal Councils, Park Headquarters, State Decentralized Services, Public and/or Private Institutions, Universities, National and International NGOs	Support in elaboration, implementation, co-funding; technical support in elaboration, implementation and evaluation; elaboration, implementation and co-funding in grants framework
Government, Ministries	Co-funding or direct contributions to GEF SGP
Cooperation Agencies with Offices in Cabo Verde	Institutional and technical support through organizations/entities from the respective countries or regions
Private Sector	Co-funding or direct contributions to GEF SGP

The recognition of the National Coordination's transparent and efficient work in previous phases could encourage certain key partners to provide community development funds directly to GEF SGP. Thus, greater impact could be assured by concentrating rather than diffusing action, in accordance with a strategy aligned with local community interests.

CSOs should be encouraged to develop their projects jointly with local entities, or linked to projects to be implemented or being implemented in their action areas, such as projects to access low-carbon energy, water and sanitation.

### 3.10 Risk Management Plan

The risk management plan identifies a set of measurable risk attributes to allow for the management and control of the strategic risks. The table below describes the possible risks:

**Table 7.** Description of risks identified during OP6.

Description of identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk probability (low, medium, high)	Foreseen mitigating measure
<b><u>Socio-Environmental</u></b>			
Non-allocation of required funds for the strategy	Medium	Medium	The GEF-SGP team record has demonstrated significant ability to attract partners for the projects and will continue to do so
Adequacy of human resources allocated to activities, in terms of numbers, abilities and experience in elements of the strategy	Low	Medium	The GEF-SGP team can count on multitalented volunteers to help with projects
Dependency on partner actions and agendas to perform activities	Medium	Medium	Prior planning and signed commitments from partners
Key stakeholders' difficult or impossible access to strategy due to country's insularity	High	Medium	The GEF-SGP team can count on multitalented volunteers to help with projects

CNP level of knowledge and experience in technical aspects involved in strategy implementation; resource availability when required by strategy	Medium	Low	CNP capacity-building actions
Varying cultures and languages of involved parties	Low	Low	The GEF-SGP team can count on volunteers to help with this issue
Requirement for clarity and adequacy to the users 'or grantee's needs	Medium	Medium	Capacity-building actions
Misappropriation of funds	High	Low	Establish a MOA between GEF-SGP and the CSOs for each project; funding will be divided in at least 3 installments
Prompt funding availability for CSOs	Medium	Low	Create internal mechanisms in GEF-SGP to expedite processes
Delay in signing the MOA	Low	Medium	Create local conditions for the MOA to be agreed upon in one week
Project accounting (false receipts, double taxation, delays, etc.)	Low	Medium	Create local conditions for project management formation; analysis of financial reports
Conflicts of interest in beneficiary CSO	High	Medium	Capacity-building in conflict management
Documentation management	Low	Low	Adopt GEF-SGP good policies in documentation management
<b><u>Climatic:</u></b>			
Occurrence of climatic phenomena that put activity performance in risk	Low	Low	N/A
<b><u>Other risks:</u></b>			
Change in CSO management provoking changes in management of internal funds	Low	Medium	Sign an MOA between GEF-SGP and the CSO
Weak technical support to CNP and to GEF-SGP team in relation to the strategy	Medium	Medium	Promptly provide CNP with all documentation through an efficient communication network
Risks relative to the stability and precision of budget estimates (costs and income) in relation to internal and external events	Medium	Low	Organized database and contact list for price consultation
Corruption within the system	Low	Low	UNDP supervision

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#### 4. National Steering Committee Validation

CNP members involved in elaborating, revising and validating the Country's Programme Strategy for OP6	Signatures
Sr. António Querido, Head of Environment Unit, UNDP Energy & Natural Disaster Prevention	
Sra. Ana Veiga, National Directorate of Environment– DNA	
Sra. Ana Silva, NGO Platform Representative	
Sra. Maria do Monte, Representative of the General Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development – DGADR	
Sra. Marina N'Deye Pereira, Consolidation Technician for Cabo Verde's Protected Areas System Project	
Sra. Marize Gominho, Technical Staff of the National Agency for Water and Sanitation – ANAS	
Sr. João Henrique da Cruz, President of the Varandinha Association	
Sr. Marco Carvalho, Member of the Audit Committee of the Association of Young Entrepreneurs of Cabo Verde – AJEC	
Sr. Carlos Lopez, Technical Cooperation Staff of the Spanish Cooperation in Cabo Verde	
Sra. Rosa Rocha, Representative of the Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde	

## Annex 1: Expected Outcomes Framework

<b>SGP OP6 Component 1: Sustainable conservation and management of landscapes and seascapes</b>				
1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries				
<b>1</b> National outcomes	<b>2</b> Strategic targets	<b>3</b> # of projects	<b>4</b> Indicators	<b>5</b> Means of verification
Non-governmental actors implement initiatives that permit conservation, reduction in pressure, and added value of the natural resources that benefit them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During OP6, the national program will focus its grant making on four landscapes and two seascapes</li> <li>By 2019, 70% of the resources will be allocated to selected landscapes, in the first year prioritizing the landscapes of Santo Antão (29,973 hectares), São Nicolau (6,220 hectares), Santiago (21,467 hectares) and Maio seascape (4848,663 hectares), and Boavista (70 470 ha), from the second operational year</li> <li>By 2018, innovative conservation, integrated management and valorization projects of threatened species or habitats will be implemented</li> <li>By 2019, a community unit to promote and increase fishery value will be operational on Maio island</li> <li>By 2016, an initiative on management of Indigenous Community Conservation Areas and of special interest to biodiversity (ICCA) will be supported</li> </ul>	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hectares of landscapes and/or degraded and restored</li> <li>Hectares of landscapes targeted for conservation initiatives</li> <li>Number of projects supported within the landscapes</li> <li>Number of projects within the landscapes supporting climate smart agricultural practices</li> <li>% of SGP financial resources used in landscapes</li> <li>Hectares of protected areas managed or under sustainable use by local communities</li> <li>Number of species or habitats in sustained or improved conservation status</li> <li>Project beneficiaries' income level</li> <li>Number of targeted species sustainably managed and with an added economic value</li> <li>Number of marine/fishery products transformed by beneficiary families</li> <li>Number of people (disaggregated by gender) or percentage of communities participating in biodiversity conservation or sustainable management of landscape resources</li> <li>Partners investment (public and private) in co-funding landscape management and conservation projects</li> </ul>	<p>Reports from SGP-funded projects</p> <p>Comparison of initial evaluations</p> <p>Analysis of reference base variables for comparison</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Country's Programme Strategic Revision (inputs from CNP)</p>



<b>SGP OP6 Component 2: Intelligent innovative agro-ecology in climate terms</b>				
2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries				
<b>1</b> National outcomes	<b>2</b> Strategy target	<b>3</b> # of projects	<b>4</b> Indicators	<b>5</b> Means of verification
Rural communities implement climate smart agricultural actions to improve soil fertility, increase food security, and increase general resilience in protected areas and forest corridors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2018, reforestation actions with endemic-, forest- and fodder-prioritizing landscapes, together with action to combat invasive species will be implemented</li> <li>• By 2019, one local community unit to add value to agricultural products or agro-transformed products will be operational</li> <li>• By 2017, integrated and innovative climate smart agro-ecology initiatives, such as: rational use and mobilization of water in agriculture production and improved stoves/cookers will be implemented</li> <li>• By 2018, initiatives to promote new opportunities, or that will increase income of beneficiary families involved in small agribusiness activities will be supported</li> <li>• Actions to combat desertification and soil restoration will be promoted</li> </ul>	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hectares of landscapes and/or degraded and restored</li> <li>• Hectares of land under sustainable management practices</li> <li>• Hectares of agroecology farms established or managed</li> <li>• Number of farmers that adopt agro-ecological measures or practices</li> <li>• Number of farmers with multiple cropping systems</li> <li>• Dietary diversity of target beneficiaries of project interventions</li> <li>• Availability and variety of food of project beneficiary families</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries (gender disaggregated) practicing organic agriculture and involved agroecology farming practices</li> <li>• Project beneficiaries' income</li> <li>• Number of integrated management and economic valuation initiatives of target species</li> <li>• Number of target species sustainably managed</li> <li>• Number of agro-transformed products by beneficiary families</li> <li>• Number of constructed or maintained water conservation structures</li> <li>• Number of rational-uses water practices (agriculture/farming/ domestic use)</li> <li>• Quantity (m3) of mobilized or conserved water</li> <li>• Number of families with access to water</li> <li>• Number of farms that demonstrate functional agro-ecological and agro-forestry systems</li> <li>• Number of ecological or sustainable soil and pasture conservation activities or practices</li> </ul>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review(NSC inputs)</p>

SGP OP6 Component 3: Co-benefits of access to low-carbon energy				
3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries.				
1 National outcomes	2 Strategic targets	3 # of projects	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
Civil society organizations formulate and implement projects to reduce and/or eliminate GEE emissions and provide resilience and eco-efficiency to the referenced communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2019, at least one low-carbon initiative associated to small-scale fishing in Maio seascape will be implemented.</li> <li>By 2017, at least one rural community in Santo Antão and/or Santiago landscapes will have access to electric energy from renewable sources (minimum of 50 families in each landscape).</li> <li>By 2019, in the selected landscapes, at least two integrated water mobilization initiatives using renewable sources with practical and measurable effects on income, well-being and/or on life conditions of families will be implemented and operational</li> </ul>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of successful renewable energy projects with potential for replication or upscale</li> <li>Number of typologies of community oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</li> <li>Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued</li> <li>Number of families with access to locally-adapted renewable energy</li> <li>Hectares of farms under renewable energy irrigation systems</li> <li>Measured or estimated co-benefits of access to energy</li> <li>Tons of non-emitted CO2 with the implementation of low-carbon energies (solar and wind)</li> <li>Number of families that demonstrate practices or use technologies that involve low greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Number of renewable efficient-energy solutions associated with fisheries and/or water mobilization</li> <li>Partner investment (public and private) in renewable activities or projects</li> </ul>	<p>AMR, country reports</p> <p>AMR, global database, country reports</p> <p>Special country studies</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p> <p>(NSC inputs)</p>

**SGP OP6 Component 4: Local colligation for chemical product global management**

4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner

1 National outcomes	2 Strategic targets	3 # of projects	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<i>Farmers acquire additional capacities to implement integrated actions in management and control pests and diseases to reduce soil contamination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2017, SGP supports agro-ecological innovations such as the use of biological combat of pests and diseases implemented on the landscapes.</li> <li>• By 2019, landscape CSOs will have increased the level of information and awareness about the harmfulness pesticides and herbicides, and actions to eliminate or reduce use of Persistent Organic Pollutants.</li> </ul>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilograms of harmful chemicals not used or emitted</li> <li>• Number of farmers (disaggregated by gender) managing or controlling pests or diseases with biological measures</li> <li>• Number of farmers (disaggregated by gender) using approaches to avoid or reduce chemicals, deployed and transferred</li> <li>• Number of innovative techniques developed and applied in relation to the use of chemicals</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) that adopt innovative and environmentally friendly technologies</li> <li>• Number of organic production initiatives</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries (gender and youth disaggregated) reached with awareness programmes on harmful chemicals</li> <li>• No. of target beneficiaries trained in the manufacture and use alternatives to chemicals in agriculture.</li> <li>• Partner investment (public and private) in chemical management activities or projects</li> <li>• Quantity (kilograms) of agricultural products produced with no herbicides, pesticides or other chemical agents</li> </ul>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>

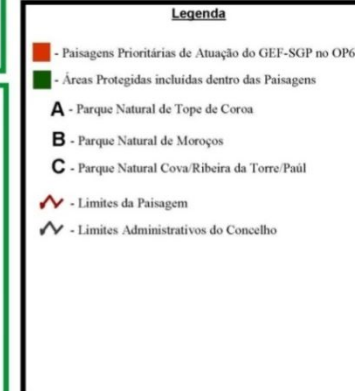
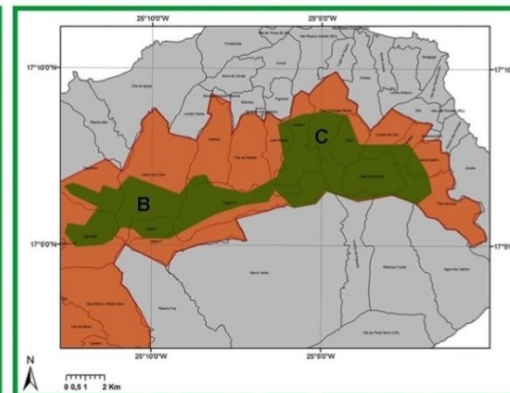
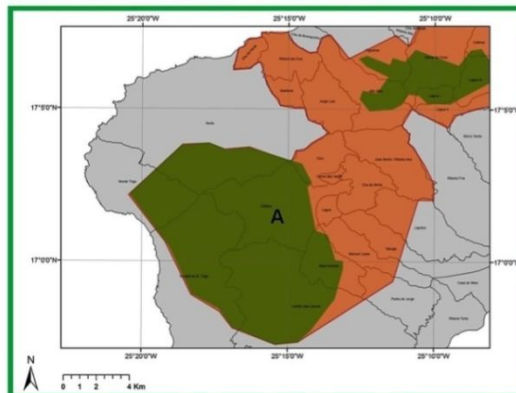
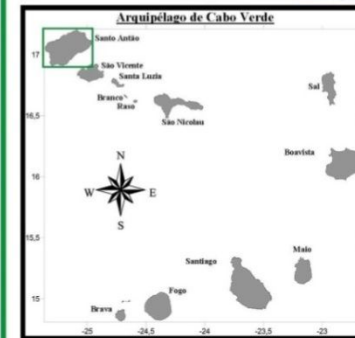
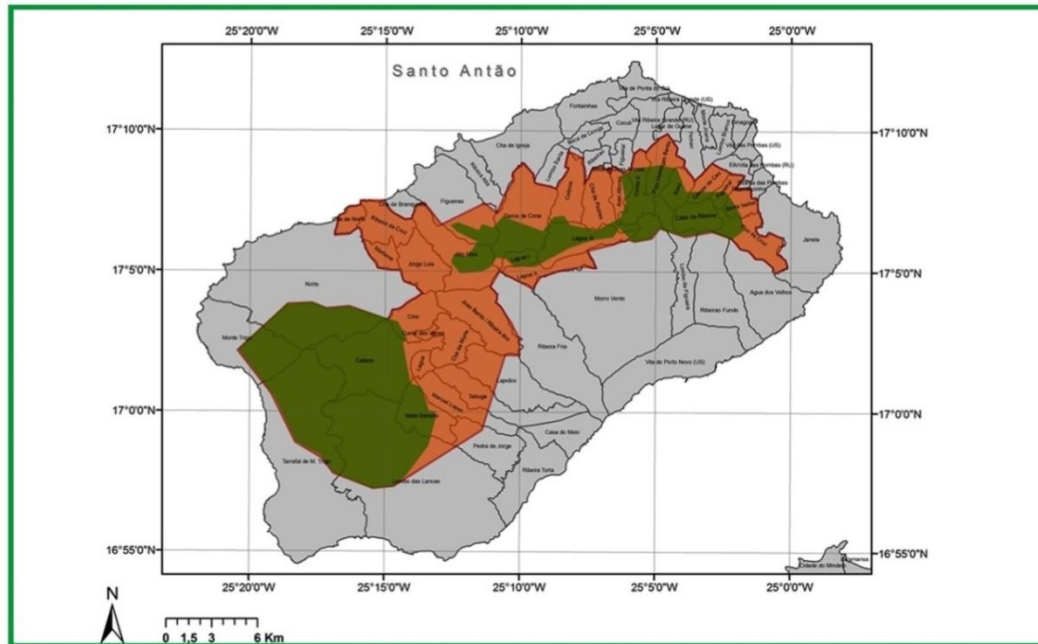
**SGP OP6 Component 5: Dialogue platforms between CSOs and the Government (Grant making+):**

5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries

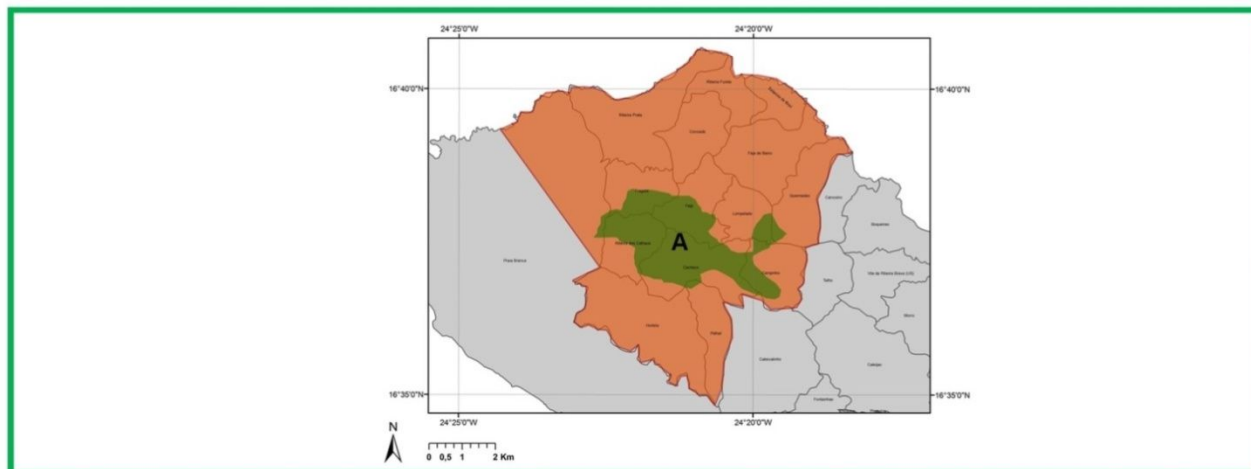
1 National outcomes	2 Strategic targets	3 # of projects	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
Civil society organizations from Cabo Verde have greater advocacy and negotiating capacities, as well as cooperate with environmental governmental institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During OP6, SGP will prioritize exchange experiences workshops and NSC meetings as springboards to debate and analyze issues of interest and within the jurisdiction of agencies and CSOs.</li> <li>By 2018 and as primary focus, SGP will promote at least one knowledge-management initiative (knowledge fair) with a strong component of interactive dialogue amongst CSO, donors, key partners and the government.</li> <li>By 2016, Territorial Platforms will be created and operational on the landscapes and seascapes.</li> </ul>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of commitment decisions or declarations between SGP CSO network s and environmental agencies</li> <li>Number of partners and institutions part of Territorial Platforms and committed to landscape initiatives management</li> <li>Number of decisions referring to landscape conservation and management taken by Territorial Platforms</li> <li>Number of compiled and disseminated lessons learned and best practices</li> <li>Number of meetings held by Territorial Platforms, CSO and governmental agencies</li> <li>Number of planning grants</li> <li>At least one “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms initiated</li> <li>Number. of CSOs registered as members of the SGP network</li> <li>Number of policy dialogue that CSOs participated</li> </ul>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

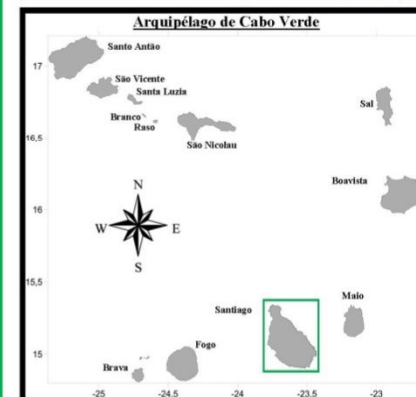
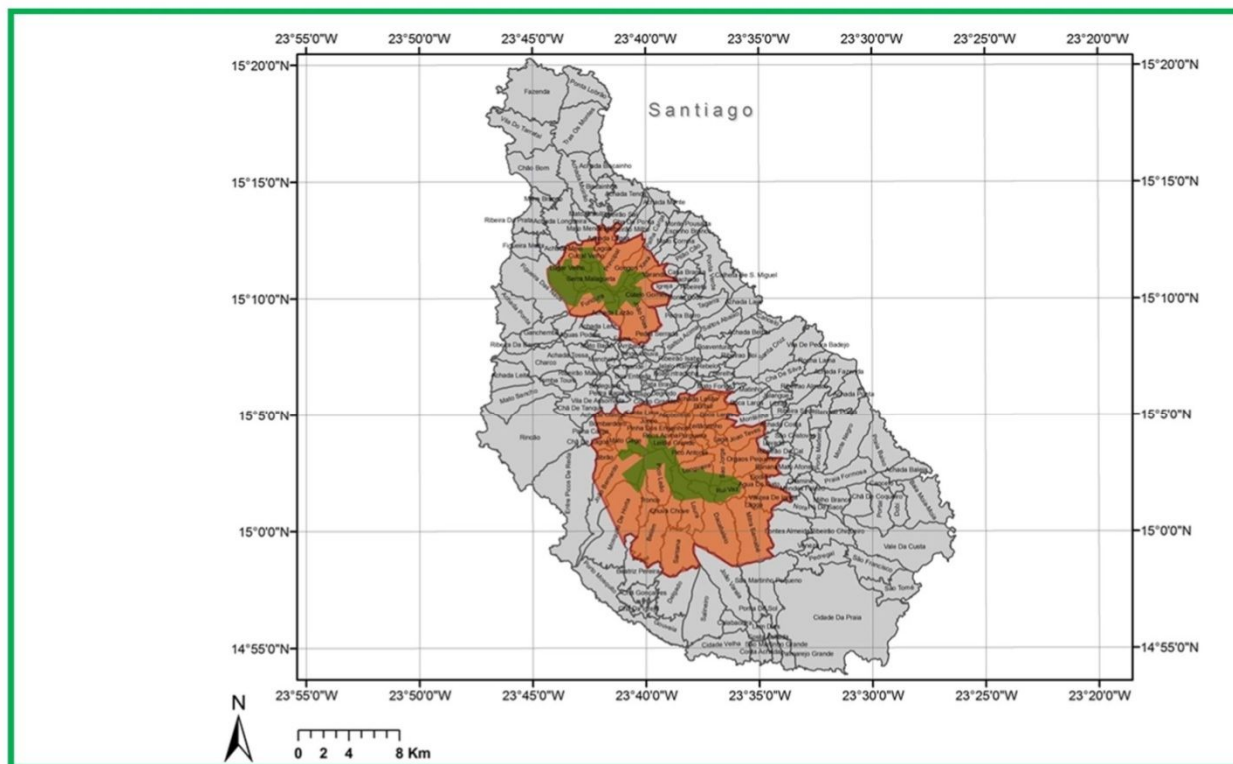
SGP OP6 Component 6: Promotion of social inclusion (Grant making+):				
6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners				
6.2 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries				
1 National outcomes	2 Strategic targets	3 # of projects	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
GEF SGP creates innovative conditions and procedures for vulnerable populations, (youth, women, and people with disabilities) to have access to SGP funds and trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During OP6 SGP will develop capacities in local communities focusing on vulnerable beneficiaries considering key domains such as gender equality and empowerment</li> <li>By 2017, SGP will promote local social inclusion initiatives that advocates mainstreaming climate change risks and people with disabilities on national priorities</li> <li>By the end of 2018, SGP will guarantee greater participation of women in projects and other funded initiatives</li> <li>GEF SGP strongly considers social and gender equality in assessing targeted projects in OP6</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trained beneficiaries in SGP key domains clearly integrating gender and social inclusion concerns (disaggregated by gender)</li> <li>Number of concrete social inclusion actions that influences socio-environmental policies</li> <li>Trained NSC on social inclusion and gender in SGP projects</li> <li>Number beneficiaries, by gender, participating in project orientation sessions, exchange experience workshops, and monitoring and evaluation missions,</li> <li>Number of project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, youth and disability)</li> <li>Evaluation and SGP project approval containing elements verifying the incorporation of social inclusion and gender issues</li> <li>Number of projects that mainstreamed gender into its implementation and management</li> </ul>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams  SGP Global Database  Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)  Country Programme Strategy Review
SGP OP6 Component 7: Practical global reach for basic knowledge programmes for citizens (Grant making+):				
7.1 Local community innovation Digital Library is created and provides access to information in at least 50 countries.				
7.2 Innovation Platform and South-South Exchange promotes interchange on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries.				
1 National outcomes	2 Strategic targets	3 # of projects	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
GEF SGP creates innovative procedures and conditions to support knowledge-sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During OP6, SGP will cooperate with its counterparts and other partners in south-south cooperation, oriented towards the development of capacities within that sphere.</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of lessons learned and good practices disseminated in the &lt;Connect&gt; and GEF CSO Network</li> <li>Number of individuals and organizations accessing SGP knowledge products and networks</li> <li>Number of workshops, conferences, fairs, meetings, publications and research studies where SGP was present</li> </ul>	SGP Global Database  Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)  Country Programme Strategy Review











#### Legenda

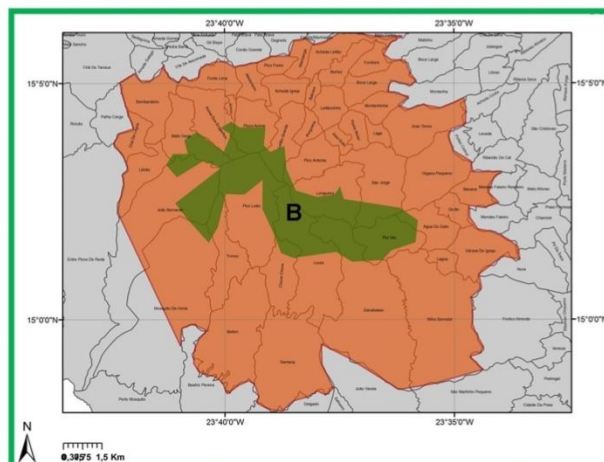
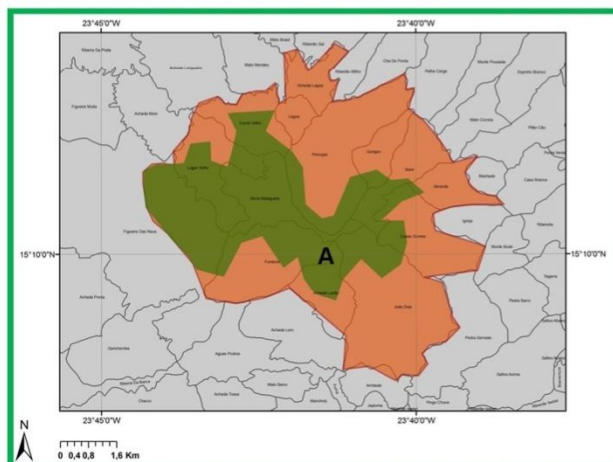
- - Paisagens Prioritárias de Atuação do GEF-SGP no OP6
- - Áreas Protegidas incluídas dentro das Paisagens

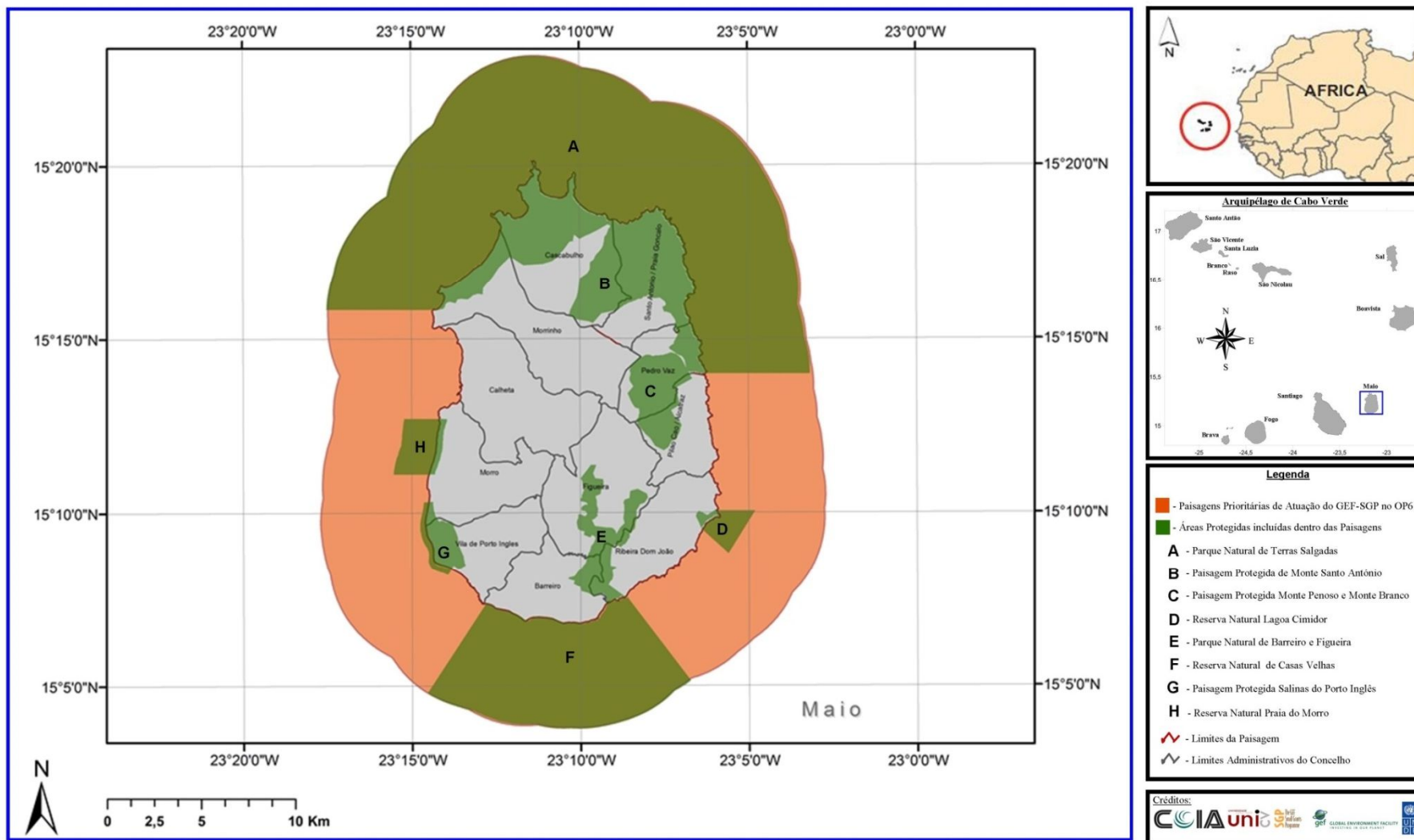
**A** - Parque Natural Serra Malagueta

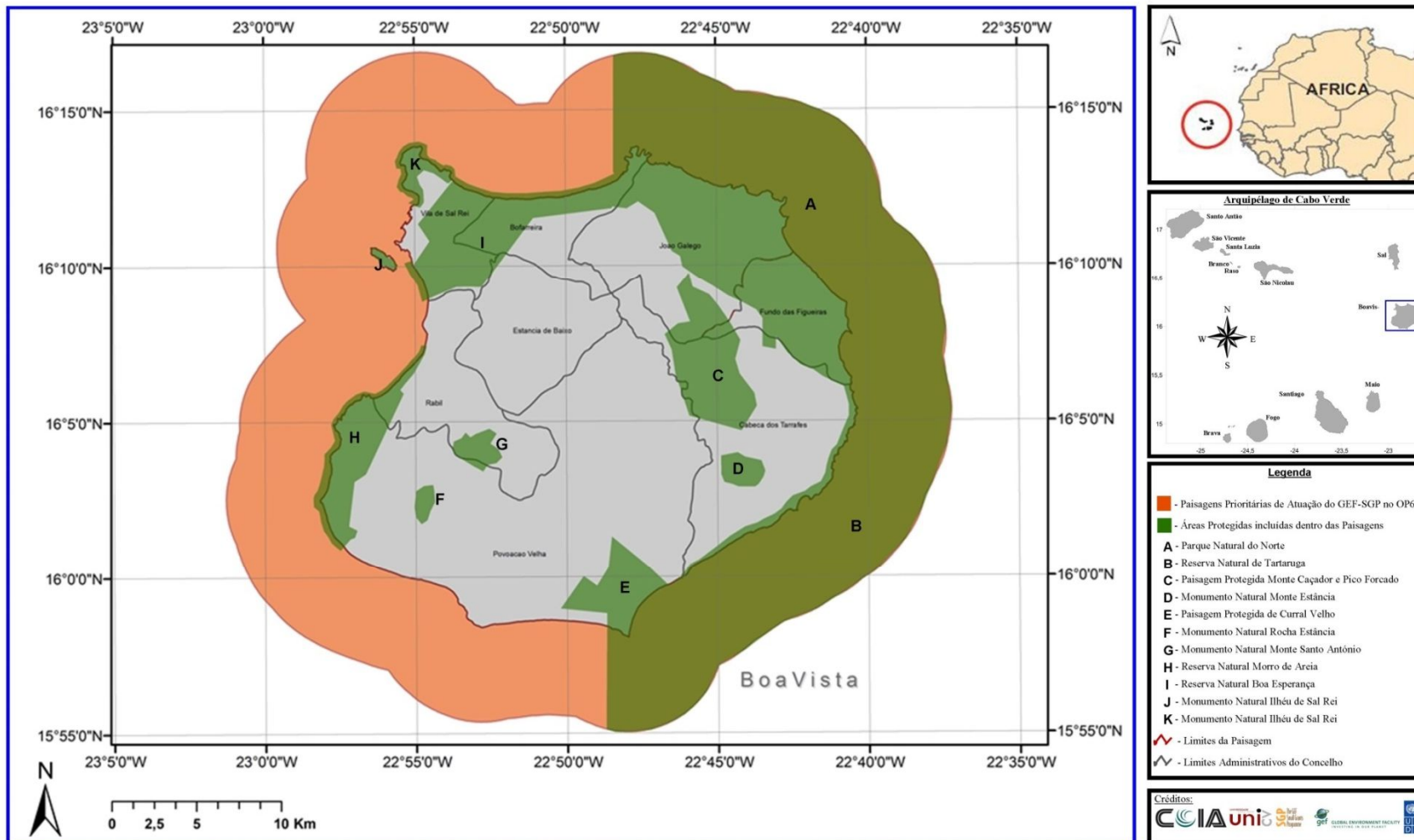
**B** - Parque Natural Rui Vaz e Serra de pico de Antónia

~ - Limites da Paisagem

~ - Limites Administrativos do Concelho

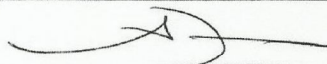
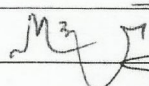
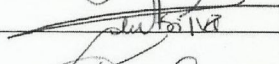
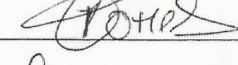
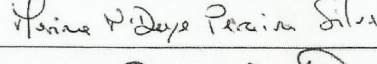
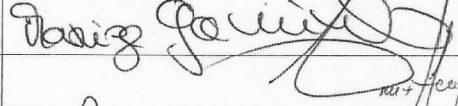
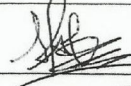
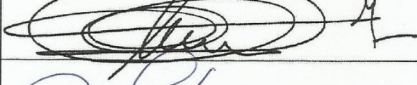









#### 4. National Steering Committee Validation

CNP members involved in elaborating, revising and validating the Country's Programme Strategy for OP6	Signatures
Sr. António Querido, Head of Environment Unit, UNDP Energy & Natural Disaster Prevention	
Sr. Moisés Borges, National Directorate of Environment– DNA	
Sra. Ana Silva, NGO Platform Representative	
Sra. Maria do Monte, Representative of the General Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development – DGADR	
Sra. Marina N'Deye Pereira, Consolidation Technician for Cabo Verde's Protected Areas System Project	
Sra. Marize Gominho, Technical Staff of the National Agency for Water and Sanitation – ANAS	
Sr. João Henrique da Cruz, President of the Varandinha Association	
Sr. Marco Carvalho, Member of the Audit Committee of the Association of Young Entrepreneurs of Cabo Verde – AJEC	
Sr. Carlos Lopez, Technical Cooperation Staff of the Spanish Cooperation in Cabo Verde	
Sra. Rosa Rocha, Representative of the Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde	