

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Biosfera 1
Project Title:	Developing a Sustainable Model of Certified Fisheries for the Protection of Santa Luzia Marine Reserve Biodiversity.
Grant Number:	CEPF-108423
Hotspot:	Mediterranean Basin II
Strategic Direction:	1 Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the conservation of biodiversity in coastal areas
Grant Amount:	\$213,128.44
Project Dates:	April 01, 2019 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	September 05, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

During the project we worked with three main partners:

Fishermen

To start working with the fishermen we first had a meeting with them and explained the project, its benefits for them and the environment, and its guidelines and we encourage them to freely participate in the project. Then we signed a memorandum with 10 boats and equipped them with materials needed to carry out their sustainable fishing activities and an ice chest per boat to better preserve their fishing product. We used to meet the fishermen regularly to talk with them about the project in general, their concerns, doubts, difficulties, points of view of what was working well and what could be improved, and to give any information that may be relevant to them.

Restaurants

We presented the project to the main restaurants on São Vicente island, and then signed an agreement with 6 restaurants that were interested in participating in the project. Biosfera would certificate the restaurants for selling sustainable fish to their customers (in this case mostly tourists), and advertise the project. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and implemented restriction measurements, we did not work with the restaurants as we intended to and the certification process (now a formal certification involving legal entities) is in progress.

Governmental entities

During the project, we also worked with some governmental entities, namely Instituto do Mar (IMar - former INDP) and Direção Nacional do Ambiente (DNA). With IMar and DNA, the partnership was based more on the exchange of information and sharing of data. For

instance, DNA provided us with useful data that helped us to select the fishermen and also assistance in monitoring the fishing boats and fishermen in Santa Luzia to check if they were following the guidelines of the project. IMar also shared its facilities for workshops and training and provided technical knowledge. All fisheries data generated in the project have been shared with them.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The model piloted by the project is replicated in other sites in Cabo Verde with fishing communities of São Vicente and São Nicolau.	Shortly after the start of the implementation of this project, other NGOs started implementing it on other Cabo Verde Islands and now it will be expanded to six of the nine inhabited islands on the archipelago targeting most of the fishing communities in those islands.
A certification is in place and all local fishermen in the Santa Luzia area are engaged, get premium price and improved livelihoods, and maintain sustainable fishing practices	Forty fishermen fishing in Santa Luzia are engaged in the project, they were certified by Biosfera, saw their products valorized, and got a premium price for the sustainable fish. From the 11 boats and 44 fishermen included in the project, one boat and four fishermen were excluded from the project for practicing fishing methods that are not accepted in the project. All remaining fishermen in the project assured that they had been fishing using only line and hook and will continue doing so after the project is ended.
A monitoring system is in place to follow the fishing practices and pressure on the resources, and data is used by authorities to adapt policies.	We have been collecting data on the fishing effort (number of people per boat; the number of hooks per line), species targeted, by-catch, fishing grounds, and biological data on the fishes captured (such as size and weight). Those data, although not enough at present (years of data are needed), are a huge contribution in helping to adapt policies, especially for the most exploited species and for those species that data are not available at present. All data gathered has been shared with the national authorities as an excel sheet and is already being used by them on their statistics (especially data on the blue-spotted sea bass). Additionally, Imar has a monitoring program going on that allows the collection of more data on fishing efforts and other biological data (on several species) that are being used to adapt policies. Biosfera itself will continue the sustainable fishing project and will keep collecting data on fishing effort and by-catch on the Santa Luzia AMP.
The fishing stock increases and threats to rare/endangered species are reduced locally (species: Loggerhead Turtle, Green Turtle,	The impact of the project on the stock status can not be evaluated in such a short time. However, we worked on different strategies to reduce the

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Hawksbill Turtle, Cape Verde spiny lobster, Dusky grouper).	pressure on the most exploited stocks, for example, the elaboration of cooking recipes using species with low market value and with underexploited stocks. During the project, we did not have any incidental capture of endangered or rare species.

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 15 fishermen engage in certification scheme, and their families see benefits increase at the end of project.	About 40 fishermen were engaged in the certification scheme and benefitted from extra rent due to the increased value of their sustainable fish. In order to measure the impact of the project on their families, inquiries were applied to them at the beginning and end of the project.
At least 6 hotels and restaurants are engaged in the project, agree to buy fish from the Santa Luzia Fishermen, and engage gradually to pay a premium.	Six restaurants are included in the project. Despite the Covid-19 impact and the touristic crisis, we kept working with them, promoting them, and providing them sustainable blue-spotted sea bass whenever they needed it. Without tourism and due to the difficulties to establish the link between fishermen and restaurants, they aren't paying the premium price for sustainable fish. However, Biosfera and other national NGOs will start implementing a similar project soon, in which we will also address this situation and will try a different approach that will benefit both fishermen and fishmongers. In this new approach that we are idealizing, we will convince the restaurants to pay a extra money per fish (to be agreed yet - the certificate could make a difference in helping to convince them). This extra money would be collected by the responsible for the project in each island, then he/she would make the paperwork and would deliver the money for the fishermen and fishmongers (60+40% of the total amount, respectively).

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

One of the most unexpected impacts of the project was its quick acceptance by other NGOs working with the environment here in Cabo Verde and their will to replicate this pilot project on other islands. We started this project on São Vicente island in 2019, and due to the success achieved, and the established model by our project, it is already being implemented in three other islands (Santo Antão, Sal, and Brava), and will soon be implemented in other two islands (São Nicolau and Fogo). Biosfera formed an alliance with two other national NGOs (with support from Birdlife, the University of Oxford, and SPEA - with the founding of the Darwin Initiative) to extend this project. Within this new sustainable fishing project we will be carrying out almost the all activities carried out with CEPF on a broader scale and will include new ones. We will reinforce and formally implement the Guardians of the Sea program, and work more extensively on by-catch of birds and turtles and safe release. We will also be working on a communication campaign and behavior change, finalize the certification process, among others.

It's also important to mention that NGOs from other countries have been contacting Biosfera to learn more about this project and using it as a model to implement similar projects in their own countries.

Our cooking video recipes, which is an activity that was not planned, had also an unexpected impact and some of the fish used in the recipes are now more common at the fish market. However, we are not totally sure if this is exclusively due to the videos but in any case, we will continue working on this and try to introduce new species to the market.

The results of our Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) study, including all negative aspects, recommendations, and how to fix the identified problems were shared with the municipality, responsible for the fish market, the ministry of the sea and Imar so they could take all necessary measurements to fix those problems. Moreover, we provided training on hygiene and food safety for all staff working in the fish market. We have done all that we could, but unfortunately, the works at the fish market are still unfinished (not sure when they will be concluded). Biosfera will pay close attention if our recommendations will be followed, and we will advocate if they are not implemented. With this, we expect to have a cleaner and safer fish market for all consumers.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Sustainable fishing

During the project, our fishermen captured about 43,950 Kg of sustainable blue-spotted sea bass, respecting its minimum landing size established by national legislation and using only line and hook. During the project, we noticed a gradual reduction in the amount of under-sized blue-spotted sea bass captured by the fishermen as a result of the new practices used. Our fishing observer boarded randomly on different boats to check if fishermen were following the project guidelines. A total of ten boats and 40 fishermen were included in the project, signed a memorandum, and received their certificates for fishing in a sustainable way. To assist the fishermen from the whole community in keeping or start practicing sustainable fishing, we offered all necessary artisanal fishing equipment to help the fishing association set up a store. The equipment will be available for all fishermen at a low price and the income from the selling will also be used to support the fish association and fishermen in other aspects.

Communication campaign

We elaborated four videos about the project, two of which were broadcasted on national television, we elaborated several spots that were broadcasted on the radio and posters containing all information for fishermen and the citizens in general. We also elaborated a mini TV show about cooking video recipes, which are now being written as a book.

Certification Process

A formal certification scheme is in progress, we are now working with Instituto de Gestão da Qualidade e da Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI), responsible for certification in Cabo Verde and we are still creating the basis for certification. Biosfera has had several meetings with IGQPI (including a meeting in their head office) and now we are both in the same line and working in close proximity. It seems like the certification model proposed by Biosfera fits within their strategy and complements other actions they have in progress, aiming at more sustainable tourism in Cabo Verde. The next step is a meeting with the governmental fishing sector, and start working with the consultants to elaborate on the needed regulations. Unfortunately, this is a slow-going process and will take more time to

accomplish. But now, with the extra support from the Darwin Initiative and in partnership with two other national NGOs, We'll try to quicken this process, and expand the certification model to six of the nine inhabited Cabo Verde islands.

Restaurants

We signed a memorandum of agreement with 6 restaurants that were integrated into the project and compromised on following our guidelines regarding sustainable practices and advertising sustainable fish to their customers

Workshop and training in fishing communities

During the project, we carried out several workshops on the fishing communities. Among the workshops carried out, it is worth noting a workshop on sustainable practices, in which we offered the fishermen guidelines on how to fish in a more sustainable way, its importance for both the environment and for them, and the changes that could happen in the long term. We also held a workshop on health and food safety to help them preserve and keep their fish in the best possible way in order to avoid contamination and also increase its value. Finally, we also carried out a training on small business management. This one was targeting more specifically the fishermen's wives and fishmongers, but to some fishermen that wanted to attend also. The main aim of this training was to help the participants to better manage and maximize their incomes from fishing activities and to learn how to create new small businesses.

Guardians of the sea

In June 2020, Biosfera and some partner fishermen travel to Sal Island for an exchange of experiences with another NGO in Sal (Associação Projeto Biodiversidade) and local fishermen on guardians of the sea program, which we will also start implementing in São Vicente.

Market study about fish products processing

A market study was carried out successfully and our consultant delivered a report with all the results and useful information regarding projected fish catches, existing and needed facilities to carry out the processing of artisanal fisheries, acceptance of the general public of artisanal processed fish, and potential low-value fishes that could have their market value increased after processing.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.1	CSTT and GTT filled up at beginning and end of project.	The CSTT and GTT were filled up at the beginning and now at the end of the project. Regarding the CSTT it is possible to see that during the three years of the implementation of the project there has been a significant increase in the total score, from 52 to 76. The higher score in the current CSTT is mostly due to the increase of the staff number and better management of the human resources, including new internal policies; the development of a more robust fundraising strategy; and a great improvement in the Biosfera's management systems. Regarding the GTT, currently, Biosfera does not have people capacitated, internal manuals or procedures regarding genders, but it's noteworthy to mention that there are almost as many women as there are men working in Biosfera's office, or for instance that the last Executive Director in Biosfera was a woman and she has been replaced now by another woman. However, the situation is different when it comes to the field, where there are mostly men.
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.2	METT submitted at beginning and end of project.	The METT was submitted at the beginning of the project and a new one was submitted before the last extension of the project (April - June). However, there were some difficulties while filling up the last METT, and not all

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				interested parties were involved as we would like to do, so the submitted METT may not actually correspond to the true situation of the Santa Luzia MPA.
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.3	Report on stakeholder engagement under the restriction of access safeguard, as part of the performance report;	Stakeholder engagement under the restriction of access safeguard has been reported in the performance report
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.4	Report and copy of presentation given during a regional exchange (participation should be approved in advance by CEPF).	Biosfera has not participated nor presented the project results in any regional workshop so far. However, we did several presentations at the national level on different islands and fishing communities, and a final presentation was supposed to happen now here in Mindelo in July but because it was not possible to join all stakeholders it was skipped to August. A copy of the presentation is added as an attachment to this report.
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.5	On a monthly basis, the finance director will close institutional accounts	Every month institutional accounts are closed by the finance director
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.8	Finance director will support institutional capacity building activities such as new accounting system, policy manual, timesheet implementation, project audits, etc.	Biosfera has an accounting system implemented, a timesheet has been implemented by the CEPF project, and project audits have been applied to CEPF and some other projects, however not all Biosfera's projects are audited

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.6	Purchase and implement PRIMAVERA accounting system	Primavera software has been purchased but it is still in the phase of implementation. However, we are having many issues trying to implement it because of the many projects, each one with its own bank account and own set of rules. These are all difficulties that we are addressing and trying to figure out.
5.0	Project Management and Strengthening of Capacity of Biosfera 1	5.7	Have a manual of internal procedures established	Biosfera has already its own manual of internal procedures and it is already being implemented
1.0	Integrate a community of fishermen in the project and equip the vessels for the accomplishment of the sustainable fishing and monitoring activities	1.1	Memorandum or agreement signed by fishermen engaging in the certification process, and co-signed listing of equipment provided to engaged fishermen; 6 boats are included in the project; Copies of boat registries & plate number attached to memorandum	A total of 11 boats were included in the project, all of them with a memorandum signed by their owners, and copies of the boats' registries and plate numbers were attached to the memorandum. However, during the project, one boat was excluded for fishing using non-sustainable techniques that are not allowed in the project.
1.0	Integrate a community of fishermen in the project and equip the vessels for the accomplishment of the sustainable fishing and monitoring activities	1.2	Memorandum or agreement signed by fishermen engaging in the certification process, and co-signed listing of equipment provided to engaged fishermen; at least 15 fishermen are included in the project; Copies of	A memorandum of agreement was signed by all 40 fishermen engaged in the project and a copy of their identification cards was attached to the memorandum. The equipment was not directly delivered to each fisherman, but to the boat owner, and then he would be responsible for sharing it among the fishermen. A memorandum was signed for each owner acknowledging the reception of the material and it is attached to the first

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			identification cards attached to memorandum.	memorandum they signed. Also, the participant fishermen were certified by Biosfera for fishing in a sustainable way. It is noteworthy to mention that the number of fishermen fishing on the boats included in the project varies. Sometimes there are 4 fishermen per boat, other times there are only 3.
1.0	Integrate a community of fishermen in the project and equip the vessels for the accomplishment of the sustainable fishing and monitoring activities	1.3	A report on baseline data regarding fishing effort, species caught, size, type of bait and locations used during the activity;	Our fishing observer has been collecting data regarding fishing effort, species caught, size, length, type of bait used, and fishing locations. These data are all available in an excel sheet and will be submitted as an attachment to this report. All data (in excel format) has already been shared with Instituto do Mar (former INDP), which is the governmental entity responsible for the fisheries statistics and is being used in their analyses, in other projects they are carrying out, and hopefully in decision-making.
1.0	Integrate a community of fishermen in the project and equip the vessels for the accomplishment of the sustainable fishing and monitoring activities	1.4	Reports by marine observers on the by-catch of endangered species like turtles, sharks and seabirds.	During the project, we did have not a report from our fishing observer on the by-catch of endangered species, including turtles, sharks, and seabirds. We had, however, some sporadic reports from the fishermen on the capture of a few specimens of sharks, mostly nurse sharks. But in their cases, the sharks are entirely brought home and consumed, and contrary to many cases, the fins are actually thrown away. We are working on a project to address this more specifically and work on the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				awareness raising and education of the fishing communities regarding shark species.
2.0	Valorisation of the product from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	2.1	Certificates of compliance with sustainable fishing practices provided to fishermen; at least 15 fishermen are included in the project and will earn the fishing certificate;	All 40 fishermen included in the project were certified by Biosfera for following our guidelines and fishing only in a sustainable way. Of all fishermen included initially in the project, the only ones who were not certified were the ones in the boat that committed the irregularities.
2.0	Valorisation of the product from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	2.2	Log Book of fish purchased; Per month 1100 kg of certified fish will be bought at a premium price (50 CVE more/Kg). Amount of fish recorded, report and invoices at the time of landing will be available.	We keep a log book of all fish purchased, the total amount of sustainable fish caught by each fisherman, the premium price each one receives, and the invoices signed by the fishermen. These data are available and will all be shared with CEPF.
2.0	Valorisation of the product from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	2.3	Market study comprising infrastructures needed and receptivity for different forms of artisanal processed fish;	A market study was carried out and successfully concluded during the implementation of the project and a copy of the document has been shared with CEPF.
2.0	Valorisation of the product from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	2.4	Report about the economic impact on the fishermen families that integrate the project.	We applied inquiries to the partner fishermen to analyse the impact of the project on their families. First of all, it is worth mentioning that since the fishermen don't keep track of their incomes nor do they have an accurate idea of their incomes, it is difficult to establish a baseline reference. So, we used two methods to verify the impact of the project on the fishermen. We first used the inquires, one

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>applied in the beginning and the other one applied at the end of the project. As mentioned, since the answers given in the inquiries are too vague, we also used the total amount of sustainable fish compensation to estimate the economic impact of the project. During the duration of the project, we paid an extra 23,995 USD (equivalent to 2,197,300 CVE) to the partner fishermen. Considering the global value, this means that each of the boats (considering all the 10 that finished the project because almost half of the extra money was paid when they were added to the project) included in the project received almost 2,400 USD (about 220,000 CVE), given about 60,000 to 70,000 CVE per fishermen during the duration of the project. This value increases if we also consider the equipment donated to the fishermen which resulted in less expenditure on equipment for them.</p>
3.0	Publicity and creation of the certificate of sustainable fishing brand from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	3.1	Creation of the sustainable fishing certificate;	<p>This is an ongoing activity and even after the end of the project will continue to work on this. A formal certification scheme is in progress, we are now working with Instituto de Gestão da Qualidade e da Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI), responsible for certification in Cabo Verde and we are still creating the basis for certification. Biosfera has had several meetings with IGQPI (including a meeting in their head office) and now we are both in the same line and working</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				in closer proximity. It seems like the certification model proposed by Biosfera fits within their strategy and complements other actions they have in progress, aiming at more sustainable tourism in Cabo Verde. The next step is a meeting with the governmental fishing sector and start working with the consultants to elaborate on the needed regulations. Unfortunately, this is a slow-going process and will take more time to accomplish. But now, with the extra support from the Darwin Initiative and in partnership with two other national NGOs, we'll try to quicken this process, and expand the certification model to six of the nine inhabited Cabo Verde islands.
3.0	Publicity and creation of the certificate of sustainable fishing brand from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve	3.2	At least 1 media report on national television, 12 on radio and newsletters, 1 documentary and 3 billboards, will be made about the sustainable fishing certificates.	Several media reports on national television, stops on the radio, text on Biosfera's newsletter, banners and panels about the project and fishing legislation in Cabo Verde, and videos about the project were produced during the implementation of the project. We even created our own show about culinary video recipes that were broadcasted on national television and are fully available on Biosfera's youtube page. They were shared with CEPF in the previous reports but the links for the more relevant ones are added to this report.
4.0	Establishment of partnerships with local	4.1	Agreements signed with hotels and restaurants that	We signed a memorandum of agreement with 6 restaurants that were integrated into the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	hotels and touristic units to guarantee the outflow of certified fish		have integrated the project and advertise sustainable fish products to consumers (local and tourists); Sales receipts will be kept as a register of the number of kilos purchased.	project and compromised on following our guidelines regarding sustainable practices and advertising sustainable fish to their customers. In the beginning, everything was going well but then the covid hit and we stopped working with them for quite a long time even after the restriction measurements were suspended. So, the amount of fish purchased by the restaurants is neglectable, when considering the total amount of sustainable fishing caught by our fishermen. As explained previously, that fish was sold in the market for local consumers. In any case, we are still working with/in touch with those restaurants and they will be involved in the certification scheme we are working on with the help of IGQPI
4.0	Establishment of partnerships with local hotels and touristic units to guarantee the outflow of certified fish	4.2	Agreements signed with hotels and restaurants that have integrated the project and advertise sustainable fish products to consumers (local and tourists). At least 6 hotels/restaurants will integrate the project.	We signed a memorandum of agreement with 6 restaurants that were integrated into the project and compromised on following our guidelines regarding sustainable practices and advertising sustainable fish to their customers.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

During this project we created many tools, most of them regarding our communication campaign:

Videos about the project.

We created four short videos about the project. The first one is a teaser presenting the project, and showing the path that the sustainable fish follows from the sea to the restaurant. A second video was created with the fishermen's testimony about the

project, its benefits, the impact it had on their lives, and the need to extend it to other fishing communities/islands. The third video is about Biosfera's staff talking about the achievements of the project.

We also created several spots about the project, sustainable habits, and guidelines the customers and all people involved in the fish commercialization circuit could follow to make it more sustainable. Those spots were broadcasted in the rádio for about a year and a half.

We elaborated 10 cooking video recipes in order to promote and value species with great gastronomic potential and with a stock still to be explored, but with a low market value and, therefore, not constitute a target for fisheries. The main idea behind these videos was to promote change in behavior and make local people start eating other species of fish. We hope that with these videos people will start buying those species of fish, increasing their value, giving the fishermen the possibility of exploiting new resources, and letting the overexploited or near fully exploited stocks recover, without compromising their incomes. Now we are elaborating a small book with these recipes to help to spread this idea.

We gave a lot of attention to our awareness-raising campaign and, therefore, we created several tools that were implemented in different places to help spread the message. First of all, we created a blue-spot seabass shaped ruler with the minimum landing size of the species, and install it in the fish market so people could have a reference when buying fish. We also elaborated a poster with information on the minimum landing size and closure periods of all fishes implemented by national legislation to put on the back of the bus circulating in Mindelo and Praia cities so we could reach as many people as possible. We created similar posters and implemented them in all the fishing communities in São Vicente and some communities in São Antão to inform the fishermen about these management measurements.

At last, we make several presentations about the project in many different places such as universities, fishing communities, and governmental entities, among others.

The tools or their link are attached in the "Other Information" tab

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.0	Number of initiatives with private sector resulting in adoption or maintenance of biodiversity-friendly practices			1	Six restaurants were added to the project and although we could not work we them as we intended to, a partnership was created and, now, with the support

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					of the Darwin Initiative and the regularization of the Covid-19 situation, we will resume our work and continue with this initiative.
2.0	Number of KBAs under improved management and number of hectares covered			59,390	Here it is considered the whole area of the Santa Luzia reserve because the fishermen use to fish in the entire reserve and the monitoring system was implemented to follow the fishing practices and pressure on the resources, and the data will be used by authorities to adapt the management plan.
1.2	Number of coastal KBAs under improved management and number of hectares covered			59,390	Here it is considered the whole area of the Santa Luzia reserve because the fishermen use to fish in the entire reserve and the monitoring system was implemented to follow the fishing practices and pressure on the resources, and the data will be used by authorities to adapt the management plan.
1.3	Number of mechanisms initiated for the private sector to contribute financially to management			1	Forty fishermen were engaged in the certification scheme, and their families see benefits increase at the end of the project.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	costs of coastal KBAs				
1.4	Number of globally threatened species benefitting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices (hunting, fishing, over-harvesting)			0	The species that most benefited from the activities of the project was the blue-spotted sea bass (<i>Cephalopholis taeniops</i>), which despite not being a threatened species, its number have been reduced in the archipelago due to fishing pressure. Turtles and other endangered or rare species are not targeted by our partner fishermen partners and they were not caught as by-catch during the project.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Ilha de Santa Luzia	CPV10		59,390

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
60	34	Financial management of small business Hygiene and food safety Fish handling and conservation techniques Primavera accounting system Use of drones for conservation

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
40	45	The cash benefits received are related to the compensation received for fishing in a sustainable way. Although the exact number of women who benefited from the project is unknown, we estimated between the fishermen's families and fishmongers about 45 women.

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Salamansa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cape Verde	200	200								

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- Salamansa: Fishing community

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
Hamburg, Palm, Caravela, Nautilus, Taverna, Café Mindelo	After joining the project, the partner restaurants compromised on buying only fish from sustainable origins and this could be tested during the time we worked with those restaurants	Cape Verde

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Do mar ao prato	2020	Cape Verde	Yes	This partnership, which now has 4 NGOs, was created to implement sustainable fishing practices around the Cabo Verde islands where each NGO works. With this partnership and the inclusion of more partners in the future, we hope to implement this project on all islands. Actually, there is a project that was applied and accepted aiming to implement this project in 6 of the 9 inhabited Cabo Verde islands.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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LESSONS LEARNED

During the implementation of the project, we learned many lessons that might be useful when implementing similar projects in Cabo Verde.

- One of the most important lessons learned is the complexity of the fish commercialization circuit, in which none of the fishermen we worked with sell the fish directly to the final consumer (be it a restaurant or an individual entity). Actually, each boat works directly with only one fishmonger and she is responsible for buying all that fisherman's fish and then reselling that fish. This creates some constraints that make it difficult to create a direct link between fishermen and restaurants, especially because we did not want to exclude the fishmongers from the project because the fish sold to the restaurants is an important share of their income.

- Another lesson learned is the way how we delivered the compensation for the sustainable fish sold by our fishermen was not the best and could not be sustainable in the medium-long term due to the involvement of the fishmongers. However, in partnership with other Cabo Verdean NGOs implementing this project on other islands, we came up with another scheme that although has not been tested yet, seems to work better, and both fishermen and fishmongers will be economically benefited from it.

- Communication with the fishermen is another important point to highlight. During most of the project, it was very difficult to establish regular contact with the fishermen. This created some embarrassment, for contacting the fishermen was essential for a good performance of the project, especially when considering the Biosfera's team needed to follow the landings and to send the fishing observer with the fishermen.

- Another extremely important lesson learned is the lack of legislation that regulates sustainable fishing certification.

- We learned that there is an urgent need of publicizing regulations and management measures applied to fisheries here in Cabo Verde for a good part of the population, including the fishermen, despite knowing their existence, don't know the regulation and management measures in detail nor its importance and, therefore, don't follow them.

- It is needed to promote the consumption of less known and little consumed fish species to relieve pressure on the most captured fish species and, at the same time, offer alternative sources of income to fishermen.

- There are a lot of fragilities regarding hygiene and food safety both on board the artisanal fishing boats as well as in the remaining commercialization circuit. We started working to improve this situation for it is crucial to enhance the fish quality and, consequently, its value.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

In this project, we do not anticipate any environmental safeguard. Our time has installed a grievance mechanism in the fishermen's community and at the fish market so anyone who may feel spoiled they are encouraged to share their complaints, suggestion, or concerns about our project with us or directly with CEPF. Besides, we continuously stay aware to anticipate potential situations that could have an impact on the stakeholders and the environment.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend to anyone who is starting to implement a similar project in Cabo Verde to take the fishmongers into account for they are an important part of the circuit and work in partnership with fishermen. They have to take into account that both fishermen and fishmongers aren't, in general, easy to work with, thus, it is essential to build a trustful relationship with them and have good communication to avoid embarrassment to the project.

We recommend insisting on the issue of communication with fishermen and making them aware of the importance of maintaining direct and constant contact for a better implementation of the project. Many of the fishermen, for not being able to read, are often suspicious when they have to sign documents and give more value to what has been said than what is written. Again, a clear dialogue is key to avoiding misunderstandings.

Due to constraints observed during the project, it is recommended to devise new strategies to solve the problem of delivering the compensation for sustainable fish, taking into account the fishmongers themselves and their role in the marketing scheme.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$132,000.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	From GEF 50,000 USD (as a complement to the CEPF project) From BirdLife (Alcyon Project): 32,000 USD (Salaries) From MAVA Foundation (Detertas Project) 50,000 USD (Salaries, Rent Office, Internet, Maintenance)

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Biosfera Cabo Verde - Associação para a defesa do meio ambiente (e-mail: geral@biosfera1.com)