

Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Instructions: CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF’s global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name: Biosfera 1 – Associação Para a Defesa do Meio Ambiente

Project Title: A certification model to promote sustainable fishing practices inside a Marine Protected Area

Grant Number: CEPF-113762

Date of Completion of this Report: November 30, 2023

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean basin

Strategic Direction: SD 1- Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the preservation of biodiversity in coastal areas

Grant Amount: USD 19,991.40

Project Dates: 1 November 2022 – 31 October 2023

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

The present project has been implemented by Biosfera, however, we counted with the participation of some partners and stakeholders.

- One of the key partners of the project is the Instituto de Gestão Para a Qualidade e Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI) which is the governmental organization for certification. Since this organization is located on a different island, we found communication and coordination (done mostly by e-mail and phone) challenging and one of the major issues of the project. However, during a visit to Praia, Santiago Islands, the coordinator of the present project was able to meet with the IGQPI staff on their headquarters and set some new guidelines and approach for the certification and labelling process.

- Other important partner of the project is IMAR (Institute of the Sea, see below), and although not directly involved in the present project, they have a crucial role in our program and are members of the steering committee formed for the sustainable fisheries project implemented by Biosfera and others NGO's.
- We can say that despite having difficulties in start working on some new communities because of their lack of interest at first, we found a good way to engage fishermen and bring them to the project. On the community of Salamansa, however, we have a strong relationship with those fishermen and is the community where we have more people interested in the project. We are also developing a good relationship with fishing communities through partnership with the Fishers Associations. We are working on a concept that is new to Biosfera, which is the development of communities' projects, in which we assist the Fisher Associations to develop project that will help in the development of their communities, specifically in the fishing sector (which is a motor of the entire communities' economy), and then help them to find funding for those projects. This is also a way that we found to strengthen our connections with those communities and get a stronger engagement of the fishermen. We are only in the begging now and are working on the first project of this kind (involving three communities in São Vicente), but it's something that we plan on continue doing in the long term.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

It was rewarding to see that all fishermen from the community of Salamansa, where we implemented our first sustainable fishing project (CEPF project-108423) were interested in keep working with us and new fishermen willing to join the project. This demonstrates that we have been carrying out a good work and fishermen see advantages in sustainable fisheries. By the end of the project, we can say that we were able to recruit the 30 fishermen that we proposed in the beginning of the project working in the sustainable fisheries and as Guardian of the Sea (GoS). Despite the GoS being something a new approach in the island of São Vicente, the fishermen are highly motivated to join it. However, due to the difficulties in getting the fishermen prepared, effectively recording data and enough monitoring equipment, we have decided to keep that number of GoS (30) so we can have a stronger impact. When those fishermen are ready, they can start engaging and training newer GoS by themselves with our support and equipment.

On the intermediate report the certification process was our bigger concern due to lack of communication with IGQPI. However, after a visit to Praia on the 4th of October 2023 we were able to hold another face-to-face meeting with them and Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquicultura (DNPA), and Instituto do Mar (IMAR – in Mindelo), all of them now involved in the process due to their whole interest in the fisheries sector. Likewise, IMAR also forms part of the steering committee we formed for our new sustainable fishing project also dealing with certification, GoS and sustainable fisheries (financed by Darwin fund and implement with other NGOs in the country). IGQPI prosed us the option of following an informal labeling scheme for the whole commercialization circuit from fishermen to restaurants or to create a formal certification scheme for the sustainable fish and then an informal labelling for partner restaurants.

In summary, we have decided to advance with a labelling process with restaurants and we have a consultant already dealing with that and we are still dealing with IGQPI and its technical committee to developing a formal certification process.

Another of the goals was to have two projects' applications accepted by the end of this project. We can say that we had three proposals that were rejected (one because of lack of national legislation, and the other two because we ended up including too many objectives in the project for a small grant). Despite that, with our fundraising training, our fundraising coordinator, communication team and executive director are working on a new fundraising strategy not focusing exclusively on projects writing but also targeting other fundings.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Fishes and other marine species stocks are in a healthy state in Cabo Verde	During the present project, with the adoption of sustainable practices, sensibilization and information of fishermen and local consumers and the creation of a network of Guardians of the Sea (GoS), we actively contributed to the management and long-term sustainability of the fish. We are aware that is an impact that can't be immediately measured or noted, and that all data available continue to indicate a superexaltation of the marine resources in the Santa Luzia MPA. Therefore, more effort from governmental agencies, fishermen and NGO's are needed to improve the situation and contribute to healthier marine ecosystems in Cabo Verde.
Cabo Verdean fishermen improve their livelihood	Biosfera has been actively working on fishermen communities since 2019 aiming to improve their livelihoods and raise awareness among fishermen for fisheries management and a more sustainable future. During this project we continue with this goal through the development a certification scheme that would allow fishermen sell their sustainable fish (the blue spotted seabass) at a higher price and, therefore, have a benefit with that. The scheme is complex since it now evolves two different methods (a legal certification for fish products that will benefit fishermen, and an informal certification scheme targeting restaurants that buy that fish). With that being said and considering that the certification process is still ongoing, the fishermen are not quite benefiting with

	<p>this scheme yet. On the other side, another long-term benefit that will come with the project and certainly improve fishermen's livelihoods is a sustainable management of the fisheries resources and consequent increase in the available stocks. Moreover, we are still exploring and sensitizing fishermen and the public about other less explored, relatively abundant and not explored fisheries resources that can constitute great sources of income for the fishermen and improve their livelihoods.</p>
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b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By October 2023, a sustainable fishing certification model is in place at least in São Vicente Island</p>	<p>As explained above, the certification process, although was the main goal of the project, it's being quite challenging to achieve. Due to another meeting with IGQP in Praia on the 4th of October 2023 during which IGQPI presented a new paradigm that was not clear until that moment that we should follow. They made clear that they will not certificate restaurants because they do not certificate entities, what they can do is to certificate processes and services (in this case fish products). So, they presented us two options. To follow an informal labeling scheme for the whole commercialization circuit from fishermen to restaurants or to create a formal certification scheme for the sustainable fish and then an informal labelling for partner restaurants. After this, we had a meeting with our partner NGO's that are implementing the same project on other islands, and we all agreed that the informal labelling seems to be now the only and better option for restaurants because it can be done quick and depend solely on us. On the other hand, we were unanimous in following a formal process with IGQPI for the fishing products. The bigger disadvantage of this is that fishermen who want their products certified will have to pay for it because it will be a business for IGQPI. However, in the framework of the project, the NGO's will facilitate the acquisition of the certificate for a few fishermen and them the remaining can obtain it by themselves. It is worth saying that IGQPI has already established a technical committee formed by DNPA, IMAR and IGP for the analysis and validation of all normative documents and legal procedures linked to certification related with fish products.</p>

	<p>Regarding restaurants, since it is a more straightforward process, we have already hired a consultant that is developing the guidelines with all requirements that restaurants will have to follow to receive the sustainability label. Unfortunately, by the end of the project it is not finished yet but will be done soon and we will share it with CEPF. However, after the document is done and before being approved and adopted, it will be presented and discussed with restaurants to be adjusted and corrected where needed.</p>
<p>By October 2023, Biosfera's partners fishermen have reduced by 25% their captures of small fishes (as mentioned by the national law)</p>	<p>Biosfera start a pioneer work with fishermen to reduce the amount of undersized blue spotted seabass that was fishing and sold in the fish market. The fishermen would always argue that it was nearly impossible to avoid fishing them as they could easily eat in the same hook size as the bigger ones and once onboard could not be released because they used to be practically dead due to decompression. After some years of sensibilization, trainings, workshops and sharing new knowledge and learning, the fishermen were able to start reducing the amount of undersized blue spotted seabass caught and when they did so, they would not send it to the fish market but take it home instead. In the database we collected (attached) it is possible to see that in 2023, the amount of undersized blue spotted sea bass captured (as garopa – <i>Chepalopholis taeniops</i>) account less than 10% of all captures of the species. This represents a great reduce on the capture of undersized specimens of this species stating that we achieved the goal we set.</p>
<p>By October 2023, at least 30 volunteer fishers join the Guardians of the Sea (GoS) programme in São Vicente</p>	<p>In the beginning it was difficult to engage the fishermen to present the new project and the GoS initiative. However, after a few attempts, we developed a new strategy, in which we would carry out ludic activities with the fishermen and use the pauses the present the project. We can say that this approach was successful, and we were able to engage and recruit 30 fishermen to join the program. The fishermen have received several trainings in sustainability in general and more specifically in the need to release small sized fishes, the importance of respecting minimum landing sizes and closure periods, and existing MPA legislation. Since this is a continuous process and always need to be reinforced, we carried out other trainings addressing marine pollution, waste reduction,</p>

	impact of waste on marine life and how it can affect people in the longer term.
By October 2023, Biosfera has successfully increased its portfolio by having two project applications validated by donors	We can say that we had four proposals that were rejected (two mostly because of lack of national legislation and interest for shark conservation, and the other two because we ended up including too many objectives in the project for a small grant). On the other hand, we were able to guarantee the continuation of two major programs that we are implementing (Conservation of marine turtle and Conservation of seabirds) until 2025. We have one important project in fishermen community resilience and sustainable development that was refused by PRCM but should be submitted to a future call with few adjustments. Despite that, with our fundraising training, our fundraising coordinator, communication team and executive director are working on a new fundraising strategy not focusing exclusively on projects writing but also targeting other funding.

4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

In the project, we did not obtain any unexpected impact.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

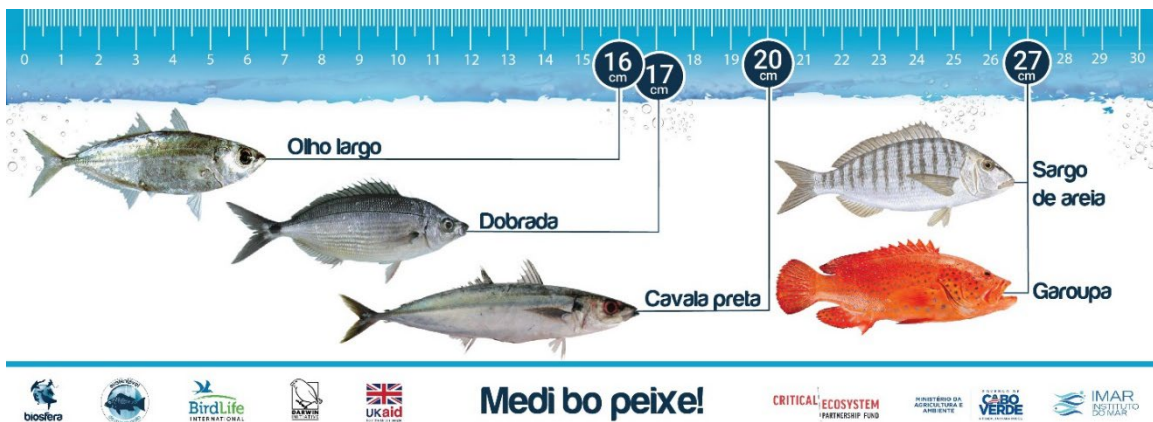
#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.1	A participatory local certification scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in São Vicente Island	The certification and labeling schemes are not quite implemented yet mainly due to some unexpected changes in the model designed by Biosfera. Instead of one certification model targeting all members of the value chain as initially planned, we will have to produce two different schemes. One informal scheme for restaurants (ongoing with the consultant already elaborating the code of conduct for certification) and a formal scheme for fish products (this one does not depend on Biosfera and will be carried out by IGQPI and the technical committee they formed) and will be financially supported by

		our Darwin Project (together between BirdLife, Biosfera and other national NGO's).
1.2	The code of conduct with the adjusted criteria for certification is approved by all stakeholders and implemented	After the code of conduct is ready, it will be presented in a workshop with restaurants, discussed and inputs will be received to update the document. After this step, it will also be shared with CEPF. Regardless the delay on this (due to the change in paradigm after last meeting with IGQPI), we expect that by 2024 this document will be ready to start being implemented and certifying restaurants.
1.3	The sustainable fish products from Santa Luzia Marine Reserve are valorized through an advertising campaign	During its sustainable fishing initiative Biosfera have been advertising the sustainable product from Santa Luzia. Advertising was done mainly through our social media (Facebook) with general publications informing people on grouper sustainability and management measures. Also we have the ruler that aims to advertise and inform consumers. Besides, we still have and use the same tools we created during the CEPF previous phase in some restaurants and media. However, due to the lack of certification it hasn't been valorized by restaurants yet (this happened in the past as an incentive from Biosfera when we were responsible for paying the extra money for the sustainable product).
2.1	There is a reduction of at least 25% on undersized fish catches by Biosfera's fisher partners	This deliverable has been described in the impact description above and there's nothing else to add here.
2.2	At least 30 GoS fishermen are engaged and motivated in reducing by-catch and undersized fish	This deliverable has been described in the impact description above and there's nothing else to add here.
3.1	The GoS are monitoring illegal fishing activities inside and outside the MPA of Santa Luzia and reporting to Biosfera	The GoS recruited by Biosfera receive training in legislation and are already monitoring illegal fishing activities in the sea (please see attached form). During the project we did not receive any report on illegal fishing inside or outside the MPA of Santa Luzia.
3.2	The GoS are motivated and collecting data on key species (endemic and/or vulnerable or endangered) distribution and occurrence and reporting to Biosfera	The GoS recruited by Biosfera were also trained in different topics, among them on how to handle and safe release by-catch and to fill the self-report form. They have been collected data, and so far, we have

		only received two incidents: a ray and a shark that were caught but were returned to the sea alive.
4.1	There is an increase in the project management and strengthening of capacity of Biosfera NGO, namely on fundraising	With the training in fundraising, Biosfera has now a person capacitated and dedicating for looking for new funding opportunities for Biosfera. Together with the project coordinators he has been looking for new projects application and writing and submitting new proposals. Together with the executive director and communication team, they are exploring new fundraising opportunities and are organizing crowdfunding campaigns and online donations. Moreover, a new fundraising strategy with all those components and directives to follow is being developed. We aim to start implementing it by March 2024 with our first crowdfunding campaign to gather funding for the santa luzia mega beach clean-up.

5. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The figure bellow is an updated version of a ruler we created with the minimum landing sizes of the different commercial fish implemented by national legislation. This ruler is installed in Mindelo’s fish market together with a poster to inform consumers and help them make more sustainable choices.



The image below shows a model of t-shirts that were made to identify the fishermen working as GoS.

Frente



Trás



We are also sharing bellow social media content that we published during the project:

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid02sFrvy3bGe6Jea3qMSsYDQbwovkybhSxx6yMEuiYhGeYcz3pp4aycnFKtVxfDdBnel>

<https://www.facebook.com/reel/6398076033623477>

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid04ET2GqjtyFRxfF4d2xb1FcyGZxdQcGRHHfv3u399vjaGFoJvRbuSbKazvQK9xpwQl>

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid02PPfJqmGZhYeQXN7kH9yymbYQd8wtJTjzZ81jZgnEA1xQd3DxmNpLwcve4Q5VJoygl>

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid02HvdBzeuvUu9Z4nWnY9ssap2cAbt6gJkYYUhsvkizMFbkp85UvnBpxiX2uGRzpnZol>

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid029eKSRKb7WjMgxEGjjs6jy9Z62rYBeYFaHWKyijtKRc5rRYeTGPWknxyRzv5pkMm7l>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=648569127297440&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=828013671720933>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=725956606225358&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=713100754177610&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=711097851044567&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=699095645578121&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=690736723080680&set=a.627764556044564>

<https://www.facebook.com/BiosferaCV/posts/pfbid02sFrvy3bGe6Jea3qMSsYDQbwovkybhSxx6yMEuiYhGeYcz3pp4aycnFKtVxfDdBnel>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=683145090506510&set=a.627764556044564>

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here:

<https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

- Another challenge we had through the project is the fact that many fishermen were not able to read or write so they were unable to fill in the GoS forms. To solve this, we have some recorders for them to record the sightings and then that information was recorded on the excel sheet. At first, it was also a bit of a problem to get the fishermen engaged. So, to present the project and train the fishermen, we ended up creating a bunch of recreational activities. This proved to be highly effective, and we counted with much more fishermen engagement after this.
- The certification process must be improved somehow, maybe by finding a channel that allow a better and clearer communication among intervenient (specially IGQPI) since things move slow and otherwise may not be able to achieve the desired results. We recommend having more online meetings with IGQPI to discuss all question related to certification since it's a very difficult process with several issues and a person in Praia city, Santiago Island, for direct communication with them at least quarterly to discuss advancements, and plan next steps.
- Regarding our fundraising strategy, thank to the training we are now developing other income sources to fund our projects and make Biosfera more sustainable. For a long time Biosfera has completely relied on proposal writing for project funding. However, we have become aware that in the new paradigm with lesser funding and more competence, that is becoming unsustainable. Therefore, we are now investing in crowdfunding, online donations and, most importantly, Biosfera is creating some social business to help in its future sustainability.

Sustainability / Replication

8. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

This project is part of an innovative program that started in Cabo Verde in 2019 aiming to develop a sustainable model of certified fisheries. After its beginning, it was first replicated on the Sal Island by a local NGO. In late 2021, with the leadership of Birdlife International, a consortium of Cape-Verdean NGO's (among them Biosfera) applied for a grant that would allow the replication

of the project in six different islands. That project started in June 2022, and it has engaged several fishermen from different communities at the national level. With the results that we are obtaining and the work that there is still to do (especially in fishermen livelihoods and certification) this project is likely to continue after 2025 (when the grant period will end) with the aim of involving all 9 inhabited islands, particularly Santiago, which is the island with the higher number of fishermen.

Safeguards

9. If not listed as a separate Deliverable and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

During the reporting period, we have not triggered any environmental or social safeguards and not received any complaints of people negatively impacted or harmed by the project. We did install a grievance mechanism in the fish market and the fishing associative so they would know who and how to contact in case they had anything to report about the project.

Additional Funding

10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

Additional Comments/Recommendations

11. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

There are no comments or recommendations we would like to add.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
PI 1.0: Number of initiatives with private sector initiatives benefiting conservation action	1	We are working in the certification scheme with 30 fishermen, training them, sensitizing them and guiding them to follow more environmentally friendly practices for a sustainable exploration of our fish stocks.
PI 1.2: Number of hectares of Coastal KBAs under improved management	5,317 (CPV10 and CPV14) (however we can count it as the same initiative as the one from our previous CEPF project)	Although the management status of these KBAs have not changed since the biggening of the project, they are benefiting from an enhanced protection with the fishermen trained and ready to report illegal fishing activities inside and outside their borders.
PI 1.4: Number of globally threatened species benefiting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices	2	By-catch reduction/prevention and sensibilization of artisanal fishermen
PI 2.0: Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	5,317 (CPV10 and CPV14) (however we can count it as the same initiative as the one from our previous CEPF project)	Although the management status of these KBAs have not changed since the biggening of the project, they are benefiting from an enhanced protection with the fishermen trained and ready to report illegal fishing activities inside and outside their borders.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
23	0	Legislation, marine pollution, by-catch handling and safe release, use of the GoS kits, navigation, safety at sea and rescue and first aids
1	0	Fundraising

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
0	0	There were no cash benefits in the project

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

No protected area has been created or expanded due to the project. We worked on the sustainable management of the fisheries resources inside a previously established MPA.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Santa Luzia and Ilhéu Raso	CPV10 and CPV14	5,317

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

No production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity have been created or expanded during the project.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Salamansa							X	Cabo Verde									X	30	0
São Pedro							X	Cabo Verde									X	15	0

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: the communities targeted by the project are two relatively large (about a thousand people each) fishermen community in the island of São Vicente. Their ecosystem services have been improved thanks to

the reduction of the pressure on the fishes, those fishermen are benefiting directly from a better ecosystem providing them the service of product for their work.

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No policy, law or regulation have been enacted nor amended as result of the present project.

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																	
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*		
1																						
2																						
...																						

* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, 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.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	A group of 30 traditional fishermen	Although we did not work with any company adopting biodiversity-friendly practices as result of the project, we worked with a group of 30 fishermen that thanks to the project are adopting sustainable fishing practices and following the management measures implemented in Cabo Verde. Besides this, they are also acting as GoS monitoring marine megafauna and reporting illegal activities at sea.	Cabo Verde
2			
...			

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project	Country(s) covered	Purpose
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			establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N		
1	Biosfera ; Projeto Vitó Associação ; Projecto Biodiversidade (members of the partnership)	2022	N	Cabo Verde	This partnership was created in 2022 with the support of BirdLife International to improve the replication/ implementation of a sustainable fishing project similar to the present one in six islands. This partnership will continue at least until 2025 (year that the grant for that project ends) but will likely continue because we are also working on other projects together and due to the commitment of all organizations in keep working for the conservation of environment in Cabo Verde.
2	Biosfera IGQPI DNPA IMAR IGP	2021	N	Cabo Verde	This is a partnership that is still being adjusted to development of the certification model for the fisheries products. Although this partnership was created before the beginning of the present project, it directly affects it.
...					

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. 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 service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

In the project, we did not create any sustainable financing mechanism.

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
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1					
2					
3					

**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
Glaucostegus	cemiculus	Blackchin Guitarfish	CR	By-catch reduction/prevention and sensibilization of artisanal fishermen	Unknown
Caretta	caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	VU	By-catch reduction/prevention and sensibilization of artisanal fishermen	Decreasing

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Biosfera 1, Associação Para a Defesa do Ambiente

Generic email address: geral@biosfera1.com