

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Fundação Maio Biodiversidade
Project Title:	Towards Co-management of Protected Areas on Maio Island, Cabo Verde
Grant Number:	CEPF-111640
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:	\$126,366.43
Project Dates:	April 01, 2021 - November 30, 2023
Date of Report:	February 06, 2024

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The partners involved in the project were:

- National Directorate of Environment (DNA) and the Local Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in Maio (DMAA) – particularly involved in the Protected Areas Co-Management and the Steering Committee processes.
- Maio City Council (CMM) – was particularly involved in the engagement of communities through information and communication on issues related to environmental management.
- National Police (PN)/ Society for the Tourism Development of Boavista and Maio (SDTIBM) and the CMM – are institutions that are part of the Joint Inspection Nucleus (NFC) to enforce the law and monitor illegal activities that occur on the island.
- 13 local communities of Maio: Alcatraz, Barreiro (town), Calheta (town), Cascabulho, Figueira, Morro, Morrinho, Pedro Vaz, Pilão Cão, Porto Inglês (city), Praia Gonçalo, Ribeira Dom João, Santo António – were particularly involved in activities such as the Steering Committee/ Awareness raising regarding the project and the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve/ The sewing and recycling workshop for unemployed women from Maio called 'Me and my bag: empowerment and identity through recycling'/ The program "Environment-friendly communities" directly involving 20 community leaders and 1,139 people in the various activities of the competition.
- Projeto Biodiversidade/Lantuna/BIOS.CV/Associação Projeto Vitó/Biosfera I – were particularly involved in interchange activities between NGOs and TAOLA + network to promote the dialogue and action towards the PAs co-management agreement between NGOs and the Government.
- International and national invited experts – were particularly involved in the setting up of the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) scheme to allow a proper follow-up of the implementation of the recently approved management plan and the action plan under preparation.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>The biodiversity and natural values of the island of Maio are effectively managed through the adaptive co-management of Protected Areas, providing a long-term legacy for FMB's and CEPF's investment in the Mediterranean Basin hotspot.</p>	<p>The implementation of parts of the Action Plan has been very successful. The Vigilantes da Natureza have been implementing monitoring activities from the Action Plan in all 7 Protected Areas of Maio, such as: 1) monitoring of biophysical indicators of species such as the endemic reptile (<i>Tarentola maioensis</i>), invasive mammals (PAs Team has been monitoring dogs and cats as a possible threat to biodiversity), limicola and terrestrial avifauna and native and endemic plants, resulting in two scientific publications in the journal Sociedade Cabo Verdiana de Zoologia; 2) monitoring of human activities (legal and illegal) in all the PAs in Maio, including supporting local authorities in the surveillance of marine and terrestrial areas; 3) carrying out the requalification of infrastructures located inside the PAs (panels, trails, delimitations, wells); and, 4) promotion of awareness and information campaigns in the communities around the PAs. FMB has now a strong and trained team to carry out the Action Plan, at this point we are just waiting for the PAs Co-Management Agreement to be formal and the good relation and partnership with the government to continue, however the work started with the PAs Team will continue after CEPF.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By mid-2022, there is a co-management agreement between FMB and the national and local government, meaning better governance of all 7 of Maio's PAs, totalling 35,939.54 ha.</p>	<p>The first draft of the Protected Area Co-management Agreement was made available by the consultant in July 2021 and it has been reviewed and debated in meetings with the local delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment/DNA. By the end of June 2022 no feedback on the latest version had yet been received. Once this process is completed, and a suitable version is available for both parties (FMB/DNA), we will proceed with the stakeholder's consultation (described in the paragraph below) and the document will be then submitted to DNA for formal approval, although unfortunately this will not happen before the end of the project. However, new steps have been made from the government and a partnership agreement between the government and the civil society organisations of Cabo Verde has been made. This will be reviewed annually and is</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	based on the recognition of the work done by civil society organisations and the aim of greater collaboration between them and the government. We feel that we are moving quickly now towards a co-management agreement for the protected areas.
By mid-2022, a budgeted Action Plan has been developed through a participatory process between FMB, the PA Consultant and relevant stakeholders, and is being effectively implemented for the first year of the co-management project, meaning better management and visibility of all 35,939.54 ha of Maio's 7 PAs.	The Action Plan is almost complete, a first draft has been written and there are ongoing revisions to the calendar, the budget and the monitoring and evaluation plan. Although the Action Plan is not in a final form, it is already being implemented.
By mid-2022, there is a PA Management Team consisting of 1 Coordinator and 6 Nature Wardens, with attention to gender balance, who have been trained to begin implementation of the work committed under the PA Action Plan.	The PA Management Team (Vigilantes de Natureza) and the Coordinator (Project Manager) have all been hired and trained, and have begun implementation of the Action Plan.
By mid-2022, awareness about the Biosphere Reserve and Protected Areas in the community has increased, reaching all 13 of Maio's communities.	The awareness events related to the Protected Areas were very successful, including a partnership with the radio and many field trips and talk with communities, local authorities and schools. A questionnaire was implemented before and after one of the talks which demonstrated a marked increase about the protected areas and biosphere reserve after the talks.
By mid-2022, there is a guide available to inform best practice, and provide formal guidance in PA management, and surveillance at national level for the PA Management team, to increase consistency and sustainability of the project.	This training guide has been canceled by Biotur project which finished before completing this task. However, we had the support of the PAs Consultant and a Nature Warden from Portugal who provided training to the team in PA management, surveillance and best practices.
By mid-2022 a Steering Committee of local stakeholders is created, strengthening the local network for PA management in Maio.	The formal Steering Committee composed of the MAA and DNA has not yet been officially formed. FMB has made a proposal of the selected people from all the communities in Maio to the Delegation for the Environment and Agriculture in Maio (MAA) and the National Directorate for the Environment (DNA) not yet approved. This is again due to changes within the government, including the change of director in DNA during the year of 2022, and due to a lack of time and resources from the government bodies involved. However, FMB and the PA Consultant have been well connected to MAA and DNA regarding the status of this project.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

A very positive and unexpected impact was: although Maio is one of the smallest islands in Cabo Verde, its inhabitants tend not to move around too much. The north and the south area of Maio are quite separated areas, being the north a more isolated area where the

Natural Park of the North of Ilha do Maio (PNNM) is located. After the construction of the plant nursery, the well rehabilitation, the construction of walkways, and the regular presence of the Vigilantes da Natureza in the park (monitoring, informing, educating) as a result of the CEPF project, particularly people from the communities closer to the PNNM, started to use the PNNM as an area to visit, to enjoy and to spend their free time and are now more open to the implementation of new infrastructures in this area with their collaboration. People want to be part of the decisions and active members in this area.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

The Protected Area team ('Vigilantes de Natureza' and 'Coordinator') has been formed with CEPF project.

The formal Steering Committee of the project, which was originally planned to be formed at the beginning of the process, has not yet been made official. FMB has made a proposal of the selected people from all the communities in Maio to the Delegation for the Environment and Agriculture in Maio (MAA) and the National Directorate for the Environment (DNA) not yet approved. This is again due to changes within the government, including the change of director in DNA during the year of 2022, and due to a lack of time and resources from the government bodies involved.

The first draft of the Protected Area Co-management Agreement was made available by the consultant in July 2021 and it was sent to the local delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment/DNA for their appreciation. In November, FMB got feedback from the authorities. A meeting was organized to present FMB's surveillance team to the local delegation of the Ministry and DNA's representative, and to debate the co-management agreement proposal. Until now, no feedback on the new version had yet been received. Also, as I previously mentioned, the director of DNA resigned in 2022 the position has been filled but only recently. Once this process is completed, and a suitable version is available for both parties (FMB/DNA), we will proceed with the stakeholder's consultation and the document will be then submitted to DNA for formal approval, although unfortunately not before the end of the project. However, new steps have been made from the government and a partnership agreement between the government and the civil society organisations of Cabo Verde has been made. This will be reviewed annually and is based on the recognition of the work done by civil society organisations and the aim of greater collaboration between them and the government. We feel that we are moving quickly now towards a co-management agreement for the protected areas.

The Action Plan has been drafted, but its final version will not be available before the co-management agreement is approved and the responsibilities of the different parts involved in its implementation is clearly defined. Parts of the action plan are however still being implemented by the Vigilantes da Natureza (FMB's warden team). The Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) guide, based on the IUCN guide "How is your MPA doing", for the use of FMB, is complete. When a final version of the co-management agreement is available, the action plan including the MEE, a calendar, budget and feasibility checks, will be finalized, however not before the end of the project because although we are in the process of the co-management agreement, this is not formal yet.

The implementation of parts of the Action Plan in this reporting period was again very successful. The Vigilantes da Natureza have been implementing monitoring activities from the Action Plan in all 7 Protected Areas of Maio, such as: 1) monitoring of biophysical indicators of species such as the endemic reptile (*Tarentola maioensis*), invasive mammals

(PAs Team has been monitoring dogs and cats as a possible threat to biodiversity), limicola and terrestrial avifauna and native and endemic plants, resulting in two scientific publications in the journal Sociedade Cabo Verdiana de Zoologia; 2) monitoring of human activities (legal and illegal) in all the PAs in Maio, including supporting local authorities in the surveillance of marine and terrestrial areas; 3) carrying out the requalification of infrastructures located inside the PAs (panels, trails, delimitations, wells); and, 4) promotion of awareness and information campaigns in the communities around the PAs.

Awareness raising regarding the project and the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve has been a success and a lot of awareness-raising activities have been completed. During the project education and awareness programme for the protected areas was implemented through various activities during the past two years, such as: (1) beach cleaning campaigns in different beaches of Maio with the participation of 566 people from different communities and the collection of more than 1 tonne of rubbish, mostly plastic dragged by the sea currents with different origins; 2) Lectures on the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve and visit to the protected areas of Maio with professors, students and authorities including a participation of 781 people; and 3) Lectures on the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve and visit to the protected areas of Maio with the communities including a participation of 303 people.

Another success was the replacement activity for the cancelled carnival. This was a sewing and recycling workshop for unemployed women from Maio called 'Me and my bag: empowerment and identity through recycling' which linked alternative livelihoods with the local environment. From this a solid group was formed and continues to produce unique pieces from recycled materials. The group have participated in five exhibition events in Maio to present and sale their unique products and has also participated in the carnival parade to which they spent about three weeks working together to prepare the costumes based on the biodiversity of Maio produced from solid waste collected by the local population. With the support of Maio local council and the Project Maio 2025 (EU) this group has a place in a Collaborative Work Centre which is a space provided for the artisans and artists of Maio to produce their products.

The program "Environment- friendly communities" started in March of 2023 and activities finish at October 15, the adherence of the communities was excellent, in which 9 of the 12 communities continued until end, directly involving more than 20 community leaders and 1,305 people in the various activities of the competition. The award inauguration was held on December 16th and was attended by representatives of the competing communities and state institutions represented on the island. There was also a small visit and explanation of the FMB's work in the Dunas do Morrinho, as an interpretation of the space and replacement of invasive plant species.

A first meeting with specific target groups (cattle breeders, shepherds, farmers and fishermen) with natural resources exploration activities in the protected areas of Maio was accomplished with 26 participants and the presence of João Farinhas a Portuguese specialist in protected areas. Afterwards, three more meetings were held, one with 17 breeders/shepherds and two with 41 farmers, who carried out an exercise mapping their daily activities within the protected areas as well as identifying the main problems faced by the class and possible solutions from the participants' perspectives, which may be incorporated into FMB projects as support for third parties.

An area of 0.47 ha (4643.6 m²) corresponding to 468 trees of the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora* was eradicated in the northern and southern sectors of the dune ecosystem of the Norte de Maio Natural Park (PNNM). With regard to the *Ipomoea purpurea* species, the

removal was cancelled because the taxonomic review of the dune plants carried out by the team with the support of a botanical expert (INIDA) revealed that *Ipomoea purpurea* does not exist in the dunes, but rather *Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis* (L.), an important native species for dune maintenance that should be preserved.

A plant nursery was created in the PNNM and a water well rehabilitated to support the breeding of native plants for dune recovery. After its completion in September 2023, 244 specimens of *Tarrafes* (*Tamarix senegalensis*) and 200 specimens of *Babosa* (*Aloe vera*) were produced in the first rainy season. Of the 200 aloe plants transplanted, 100% survived. Of the 44 *Tarrafes* transplanted, only 20% has survived, due to the intense period of dro

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Project Management	1.1	Terms of reference, schedule and meeting minutes of the Steering Committee composed of the FMB Project Manager, a member of the Maio Delegation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, and the PA Consultant.	The formal Steering Committee composed of the MAA and DNA has still not yet been officially formed, FMB has made a proposal of the selected people from all the communities in Maio to MAA and DNA but not yet approved. This is again due to changes within the government, including the change of director in DNA during the year of 2022, and due to a lack of time and resources from the government bodies involved.
2.0	Creation and submission of a co-management agreement for Maio's Protected Areas	2.1	Co-management agreement written and submitted by month 6 of project.	The co-management agreement has been drafted and is still awaiting revisions from a meeting that the PA Consultant had with DNA in November 2021. Once complete, it will be sent to DNA for a final approval, however it will not reach the approval stage by the end of the project.
3.0	Creation and submission of an annual budgeted Action Plan for Maio's Protected Areas	3.1	Action Plan for Protected Area co-management written and beginning to be implemented by month 3 of the project.	The Action Plan has been drafted, but its final version will not be available before the co-management agreement is approved and the responsibilities of the different. In August 2021, we contracted 10 experts (biologists, social experts and geographers) who discussed and debated the needs of Maio. Objectives were i) to identify the indicators for evaluating management effectiveness according to the "How is your MPA doing" methodology and ii) to strengthen the intervention capacities of the Protected Area

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Team (the 'Vigilantes de Natureza'). Although the Action Plan is not finalised, it is already being implemented with the following activities completed by the Protected Area Team in all of the 7 Protected Areas in Maio: 1. Signs showing the limits of the terrestrial PAs, 2. An inventory of plant communities in PAs, 3. Monitoring terrestrial reptiles in PAs, 4. Start of awareness-raising and interaction between the Vigilantes and the communities around the PAs, 5. Clean-up and maintenance of PAs, 6. Training of the team for land patrols & initiation of whale-watching in the PAs, 7. Proposal for the creation of Vigilante huts in the North Park, 8. Bird monitoring methods, 9. Monitoring of the state of trails; sand extraction & motor vehicles.
4.0	Strengthening the capacity of the Protected Area Management team, specifically to carry out environmental monitoring, support community development and environmental education, and ensure control of the PAs	4.1	Training guide for capacity building in PA management and surveillance (for implementation of the PA Action Plan), by month 3 of the project.	This training guide has been canceled by Biotur project which finished before completing this task. However, we had the support of the PAs Consultant and a Nature Warden from Portugal who provided training to the team in PA management, surveillance and best practices.
4.0	Strengthening the capacity of the Protected Area Management team, specifically to carry out	4.2	Management support team with capacity to implement the Action Plan and created by month 8 of the project.	The Vigilantes da Natureza have been hired (4 nature watchers) and so has the Project Manager, and the PA Consultant. Therefore the following deliverables are complete and

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	environmental monitoring, support community development and environmental education, and ensure control of the PAs		List of management support team members, contracts and terms of reference.	available: List of management support team members, contracts and terms of reference.
4.0	Strengthening the capacity of the Protected Area Management team, specifically to carry out environmental monitoring, support community development and environmental education, and ensure control of the PAs	4.3	Capacity building training notes, communications and meeting minutes of FMB Project Team and the PA Consultant	The PA Consultant was hired in July 2021 and during this reporting period has carried out 1 more in-person training 'mission' to Maio, along with an expert in bird monitoring, and continues online mentoring of the Project Manager (and leader of the Vigilantes de Natureza). The PA Consultant built the capacity of the FMB team through continuous contact for advice, reviewing important documents and mentoring of team members.
5.0	Increasing the awareness amongst the local community about Maio's Protected Areas and its status as a Biosphere Reserve	5.1	Carnival floats with PA and Biosphere Reserve theme, pictures/video of parades.	The carnival was cancelled due to Covid. So, as an alternative, we ran a sewing and recycling workshop for unemployed women from Maio called 'Me and my bag: empowerment and identity through recycling' which linked alternative livelihoods with the local environment. Maio has a problem with marine plastics, plastic bags and water boxes. With this workshop, we taught women to make products from these recycled materials – generating an awareness of transformation and respect for the environment in the participants, and tools for sustainable employment. From this a solid group was formed and continues to produce unique

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				pieces from recycled materials. During this period of the report the group have participated in three exhibition events in Maio to present and sale their unique products. The group has also participated in the carnival parade to which they spent about three weeks working together to prepare the costumes based on the biodiversity of Maio produced from solid waste collected by the local population. With the support of Maio local council and the Project Maio 2025 (EU) this group has a place in a Collaborative Work Centre which is a space provided for the artisans and artists of Maio to produce their products.
5.0	Increasing the awareness amongst the local community about Maio's Protected Areas and its status as a Biosphere Reserve	5.3	T-shirt design and 300 t-shirts produced promoting Maio's Protected Areas.	The t-shirts were designed and delivered to Maio in February 2022. The t-shirt design is around awareness related to the Biosphere Reserve.
1.0	Project Management	1.2	Capacity of Civil Society Tracking Tool (CST) document submitted at initial and final stage.	Document submitted at initial and final stage within the deadline.
1.0	Project Management	1.3	Gender Tracking Tool (GTT) document submitted at initial and final stage.	Document submitted at initial and final stage within the deadline.
1.0	Project Management	1.4	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) document for all 7 of Maio's	Document submitted at initial and final stage within the deadline.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			PAs submitted at initial and final stage.	
5.0	Increasing the awareness amongst the local community about Maio's Protected Areas and its status as a Biosphere Reserve	5.2	Presentations, attendance lists and report of talks. Attendance list, statistics (amount of rubbish collected) and pictures of beach cleans.	Awareness raising regarding the project and the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve has been a success and a lot of awareness-raising activities have been completed regarding the Protected Areas and the Biosphere Reserve. During the project education and awareness programme for the protected areas was implemented through various activities during the past two years, such as: (1) beach cleaning campaigns in different beaches of Maio with the participation of 566 people from different communities and the collection of more than 1 tonne of rubbish, mostly plastic dragged by the sea currents with different origins; 2) Lectures on the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve and visit to the protected areas of Maio with professors, students and authorities including a participation of 781 people; and 3) Lectures on the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve and visit to the protected areas of Maio with the communities including a participation of 303 people.
4.0	Strengthening the capacity of the Protected Area Management team, specifically to carry out environmental monitoring, support community development and	4.5	Amend Sept 2022 A nursery of local species is set in the PNNM to allow the progressive restoration of some natural ecosystems of the Park, as demonstrated	A plant nursery was created in the PNNM and a water well rehabilitated to support the breeding of native plants for dune recovery. After its completion in September 2023, 244 specimens of Tarrafes (<i>Tamarix senegalensis</i>) and 200 specimens of Babosa (<i>Aloe vera</i>) were produced in the first rainy season. Of the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	environmental education, and ensure control of the PAs		by pictures and reports on plants produced	200 aloe plants transplanted, 100% survived. Of the 44 Tarrafes transplanted, only 20% survived, due to the intense period of drought. The remaining 200 Tarrafes in the plant nursery will be transplanted in the next rainy season to increase the level of success.
4.0	Strengthening the capacity of the Protected Area Management team, specifically to carry out environmental monitoring, support community development and environmental education, and ensure control of the PAs	4.4	Report on eradication the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> and <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> from the dune ecosystem of Parque Natural do Norte da Ilha do Maio (PNNM)	An area of 0.47 ha (4643.6 m ²) corresponding to 468 trees of the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> was eradicated in the northern and southern sectors of the dune ecosystem of the Norte de Maio Natural Park (PNNM). With regard to the <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> species, the removal was cancelled because the taxonomic review of the dune plants carried out by the team with the support of a botanical expert (INIDA - National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development in Cabo verde) revealed that <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> does not exist in the dunes, but rather <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> ssp. <i>brasiliensis</i> (L.), an important native species for dune maintenance that should be preserved.

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

One of the important parts of the Action Plan of the Protected Areas Co-management Agreement concerned the set-up of a Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) scheme to allow a proper follow-up of the implementation of the approved management plan and the drafted action. A number of national and international experts were invited to contribute with their expertise to the set-up of the MEE, including: Pedro Afonso (Marine Biologist PhD, Azores University, expert in marine vertebrates); Raquel Amador (Anthropologist PhD, ISCSP, expert in socioeconomics); David Figueras (Marine Biologist PhD, Azores University expert in algae); Rocio Moreno (Marine Biologist PhD, FMB, expert in birds); Juan Patiño (Marine Biologist PhD, FMB, expert in sea turtles); Adilson Pina (Geographer, NGO Proj. Vitó Fogo, expert in flora and vegetation); Sara Ratão (Marine biologist, FMB, expert in marine vertebrates); Ester Serrao (Marine biologist PhD, UALG, expert in marine forests and

coral reefs); Raquel Vasconcelos (Biologist PhD, CIBIO, expert in terrestrial reptiles); Jairson Veiga (Biologist, FMB, expert in sea turtles). This guide about the MEE system, based on the IUCN guide "How is your MPA doing", is for the use of FMB, the "Vigilantes da Natureza" and other interested entities. Through the support of CEPF we were able to produce it to be used to measured bio-physical, socio-economic and governance indicators to evaluate the management effectiveness of the PAs in Maio.

Another tool has been produced as part of the program "Environment- friendly communities" to evaluate communities participation and engagement, as well as for the selection of the first 3 winners of the program. The evaluation table, glossary and the thematic block about the 7 protected areas was uploaded in "Other Information" tab.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
4.3	Number of management plans of protected areas incorporating specific actions for plant conservation				
4.4	Number of protected area managers demonstrating improved skills and knowledge on plant conservation				
4.6	Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved			1	KBA area: CPV/23
4.7	Number of young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained			5	The Protected Area team composed with the 4 "Vigilantes da Natureza" and 1 Coordinator were the young professionals with

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					substantial experience in plant conservation gained.
2.0	Number of hectares of KBAs under improved management (please indicate the KBA names in comments)	25,530	The Parque Natural do Norte do Maio (PNNM) is a KBA which is 25,530 hectares. The PNNM is one of Maio's 7 Protected Areas, which will have enhanced protection and management through a formal co-management agreement and annual budgeted action plans.	25,530	CPV/23 have enhanced protection and management through the work done by the PAs Team set up with CEPF project and through a drafted action plan, however a formal co-management agreement and annual budgeted action plans does not exist formally yet.
1.1	Number of land-use plans or land use management practices incorporate provisions for biodiversity conservation (e.g., integrated coastal zone management plans, river basin management plans, agricultural development plans, etc.)	1	1 annual budgeted action and monitoring plan for all the Maio island Protected Areas.	1	The Action Plan has been drafted, but its budgeted final version will not be available before the co-management agreement is approved and the responsibilities of the different parts involved in its implementation is clearly defined. Parts of the action plan are however still being implemented by the Vigilantes da Natureza (FMB's warden team). The Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) guide, based on the IUCN guide "How is your MPA doing",

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					for the use of FMB, is completed. When a final version of the co-management agreement is available, the action plan including the MEE, a calendar, budget and feasibility checks, will be finalized, however not before the end of the project because although we are in the process of the co-management agreement, this its not formal yet.
1.2	Number of hectares of coastal KBAs under improved management	25,530	The Parque Natural do Norte do Maio (PNNM) is a coastal KBA which is 25,530 hectares. The PNNM is one of Maio's 7 Protected Areas, which will have enhanced protection and management through a formal co-management agreement and annual budgeted action plans	25,530	CPV/23 is under improved management through the work done by the PAs Team set up with CEPF project and through a drafted action plan, however a formal co-management agreement and annual budgeted action plans does not exist formally yet.
4.3	Number of management plans of protected areas incorporating	1	The co-management plan and Action Plan will be based on the existing old management plan,	1	The drafted Action Plan and implemented by the Vigilantes da Natureza (FMB's warden team) has specific conservation

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	specific actions for plant conservation		which has specific plant conservation actions such as reforestation, creating native plant nurseries.		actions such as control of the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> in the northern and southern sectors of the dune ecosystem of CPV/23; plant nurserie creation and habitat restoration.
1.5	Number of threatened species from coastal KBAs seeing status improved (i.e., short-term increase in population and/or breeding success)	1	<i>Caretta caretta</i> : expected decrease of poaching locally through improved surveillance of nesting sites	1	The percentage of poached turtles has decreased 2,05% compared to 2022, changed from 8,9% (154 out of 1735 females in 2022) to 6,85% (157 out of 3749 females in 2023). The number of females was higher in 2023 compared with 2022 and the percentange of poaching was lower in 2023. The number of nests taken by people from the communities was kept below 1% (0,1% in 2023 and 0,03% in 2022).

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
Parque Natural do Norte do Maio	CPV23		3,300

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
4	13	Training guide for capacity building in PA management and surveillance - PAs Team (3 male Nature Wardens, 1 female Nature Warden and 1 male Coordinator); Sewing and recycling training for unemployed women from Maio called 'Me and my bag: empowerment and identity through recycling' which linked alternative livelihoods with the local environment - 12 females.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

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			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

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
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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
Joint Enforcement Group	2015	Cape Verde	No	Joint Inspection Nucleus (NFC), created in 2015, which includes 7 entities, namely: MAA, the General Inspection of Fisheries, the Maio City Council (CMM), the Boa Vista and Maio Islands Tourism Development Society (SDTIBM), the Maritime and Port Institute

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				(IMP), the National Police (PN), and Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB). The NFC carries out field trips to enforce the law and monitor illegal activities that occur on the island. FMB partnership with NFC was strengthened due to the creation of the PAs Team which enable a higher support to the NFC and consequently a higher number of marine and terrestrial trips to monitor illegal activities and enforce the law.
TAOLA +	2022	Cape Verde	No	This partnership/network started in May 2019, the Government of Cabo Verde invited Blue Finance to explore the feasibility of establishing a co-management agreement for certain PAs. FMB is a co-signatory of this agreement, in collaboration with the National Government, and 3 other NGOs based on other Cabo Verdean islands. The aim is to establish a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) that guarantees the effective management and financial sustainability of the selected PAs. The project Diálogo de Políticas SDP gave rise to an extension of an existing network in Cabo Verde, TAOLA, thus becoming TAOLA+. This network addresses more issues than just the protection and conservation of Cabo Verde's sea turtles and is currently a network between the various Cape Verdean NGOs and the government towards a formal co-management agreement for Cabo Verde's protected areas.

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
Caretta	caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	VU	The percentage of poached turtles has decreased 2,05% compared to 2022, changed from 8,9% (154 out of 1735 females in 2022) to 6,85% (157 out of 3749 females in 2023). In 2023 the number of females was higher and the percentage of poaching was lower. The species habitat protection contribute to this decrease in the percentage of poaching in 2023.	Stable
Phoenix	atlantica		EN	The removal of the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> in the north sector of the dune ecosystem in the Natural Park of the Noth of Maio (PNNM) where few species of <i>Phoenix atlantica</i> exist.	Decreasing
Kickxia	elegans		EN	The removal of the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> in the north sector of the dune ecosystem in the Natural Park of the Noth of Maio (PNNM) where the species of <i>Kickxia elegans</i> exist.	Decreasing
Pulicaria	diffusa		EN	The removal of the invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> in the north sector of the	Decreasing

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
				dune ecosystem in the Natural Park of the Noth of Maio (PNNM) where the species of Pulicaria diffusa exist.	

LESSONS LEARNED

In the case of our project when writing the proposal, the risks were thought and identified. The main risk was to develop a co-management agreement for the Protected Areas in Maio with the timescale of this project. The aim was to get both the co-management agreement and the Action Plan written and approved by the end of the project, however with national government having to approve the plans, in our experience this could have caused some delays and it did. At the end of project although we could accomplish so many other goals, because we depend on the government schedule and acceptance for this the PAs co-management agreement it is not formal yet although important steps have been made. In this particularly situation in order to mitigate the risk FMB wrote and presented the agreement and Action Plan as quickly as possible so that the government had plenty of time to approve, but it was not possible.

Another risk was related to the training of the warden team and the concretization of the management guide because these relied on another team in another project (BIO-TUR). The training was made by the PA consultant expert hired by CEPF project but the guide was cancelled because the BIO-TUR project finished without complete this task. In the future it may be more secure to hire someone specific as a consultant to perform a similar task. The Protected Area team ('Vigilantes de Natureza' and 'Coordinator') formed with CEPF project was a success and because of the results of the work done during CEPF project, the team continue to be funded by other projects so the monitoring and management activities present in the drafted Action Plan of the PAs will continue in the future. The Action Plan final version will not be available before the co-management agreement is approved and the responsibilities of the different parts involved in its implementation are clearly defined, but because FMB complete the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) guide, based on the IUCN guide "How is your MPA doing", for the use of FMB, the PAs Team was able to implement several activities that will be in the final version of the Action Plan. A very important lesson learned was that although we could not control the government schedule and acceptance for the PAs co-management agreement, we did not stop working and implementing what we could to train our team, monitor the PAs areas, have important results and experience.

The implementation of parts of the Action Plan was very successful. The Vigilantes da Natureza have been implementing monitoring activities from the Action Plan, such as: 1) monitoring of biophysical indicators of species such as the endemic reptile (*Tarentola maioensis*), invasive mammals, limicola and terrestrial avifauna and native and endemic plants, resulting in two scientific publications in the journal *Sociedade Cabo Verdiana de Zoologia*; 2) monitoring of human activities (legal and illegal) in all the PAs in Maio, including supporting local authorities in the surveillance of marine and terrestrial areas; 3) carrying out the requalification of infrastructures located inside the PAs (panels, trails, delimitations, wells); and, 4) promotion of awareness and information campaigns in the communities around the PAs.

Also, a plant nursery was created in the PNNM and a water well rehabilitated to support the breeding of native plants for dune recovery. An area of 0.47 ha (4643.6 m²) corresponding to 468 trees of the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora* was eradicated in the northern and southern sectors of the dune ecosystem of the Norte de Maio Natural Park (PNNM). However, regarding this activity the team felt that in order to achieve the main goal of 0.7 ha of eradicated invasive species the team needed to be bigger or to have more support from the community to help with the task. Next time it is important to know better the human resources needed to accomplish a similar task and the funded needed for it.

In terms of awareness raising regarding the project and the status of Maio as a Biosphere Reserve has been a success and a lot of awareness-raising activities have been completed regarding the Protected Areas and the Biosphere Reserve. A first meeting with specific target groups (cattle breeders, shepherds, farmers and fishermen) with natural resources exploration activities in the protected areas of Maio was accomplished with 26 participants and the presence of João Farinhas a Portuguese specialist in protected areas. Afterwards, three more meetings were held, one with 17 breeders/shepherds and two with 41 farmers, who carried out an exercise mapping their daily activities within the protected areas as well as identifying the main problems faced by the class and possible solutions from the participants' perspectives, which may be incorporated into FMB projects as support for third parties.

And finally, the program "Environment- friendly communities" started in March of 2023 and activities finish at October 15, the adherence of the communities was excellent, in which 9 of the 12 communities continued until end, directly involving more than 20 community leaders and 1,305 people in the various activities of the competition.

In terms of the FMB team we think that according to the results above the team was very efficient. In terms of partners such as DNA we did not reach our goal yet, however, new steps have been made from the government as a partnership agreement between the government and the civil society organizations of Cabo Verde. This will be reviewed annually and is based on the recognition of the work done by civil society organizations and the aim of greater collaboration between them and the government. We feel that we are moving quickly now towards a co-management agreement for the protected areas.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Given the general interest in the effective management of PAs in Cabo Verde and the efforts made by the CSOs in Cabo Verde, international partners and donors to this end as well as the excellent relations between DNA and the FMB which bodes well for the establishment and sustainability of a co-management arrangement we believe that should not be complicated in a very near future for the co-agreement to become formal.

The main players and stakeholders in Maio were receptive in joining this process. FMB is known and respected by the island's communities who recognize the value of our work and the CEPF project has definitely strengthened this relation through the regular presence of the Vigilantes da Natureza and all the communities' activities related.

In terms of financial sustainability, for the first time DNA in the partnership agreement between the government and the civil society organizations of Cabo Verde has increased and separate the funding given to sea turtles protection and to protected areas. However, the establishing of a co-management agreement should move the financing of Maio's PAs towards a more sustainable generation of their own revenue (which is currently almost non-existent) through sources such as: the proceeds of fees and other charges directly generated through tourism in protected areas; the product of providing services to other public or private entities; the proceeds of fines imposed in offence proceedings; and other independent sources of income.

The project Diálogo de Políticas SDP gave rise to an extension of an existing network in Cabo Verde, TAOLA, thus becoming TAOLA+. This network addresses more issues than just the protection and conservation of Cabo Verde's sea turtles and is currently a network

between the various Cape Verdean NGOs and the government towards a formal co-management agreement for Cabo Verde's protected areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

As FMB representative in this report I would really like to thank to all the people involved in the CEPF project. The relation between CEPF and FMB was always very healthy and supportive. This project has definitely changed the management of the protected areas in Maio. With this project implementation very important steps were done successfully and the ones that could not be completed in the project timeline we see that they are on track to be successfully too.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$146,812.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	Programme Maio 2025 - funded by European Union co-funded CEPF project in the last two years with an amount of 111 773 USD Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) referred to as BIOPAMA Action Component funded by European Union co-funded CEPF project since June of 2023 with an amount of 35 039 USD

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.

Organization name: Fundação Maio Biodiversidade/Maio Biodiversity Foundation/ Email: info@fmb-maio.org