



The Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity

6 National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Sixth National Report

Section I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

Country

Cabo Verde

National Target

Target 1: By 2030, society at large will be aware of the importance and values of Biodiversity and the measures required for its conservation and sustainable use.

Rationale for the national target

The national target 1 converges to the Aichi target 1,2,4 and seeks to improve the knowledge about the biodiversity values and the adoption of actions that aim the sustainable use of the biodiversity.

It reflects the importance of involvement and participation of all sectors of society, and the need to improve communication, awareness and education, so that good decisions are taken at all levels.

The target is divided into 3 actions of the NBSAP focused mainly on environmental awareness, capacity building and involvement of the private sector.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Target

Aichi Target components

1. Awareness of biodiversity values
2. Integration of biodiversity values
4. Use of natural resources

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 2: By 2025, the ecological, economic and social values of biodiversity will have been integrated national and local strategies and planning, and poverty reduction processes, and duly incorporated in national accounts

Rationale for the national target

National Target 2 converges on Aichi 2 and aims to integrate biodiversity values into development processes (national strategies, policies and broader planning processes).

It reflects the importance of biodiversity transversality at all levels and as a determining factor in the decision-making of the various sectors and economic activities.

The target is divided into 3 actions in the NBSAP focused mainly on the development of plans and integrated management approach and economic assessment of biodiversity.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Target

2. Integration of biodiversity values

Aichi Target components

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 3: By 2025, the government, businesses and civil society will have implemented plans and measures to ensure the sustainable production and consumption, while maintaining the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 3 converges to the Aichi 4, 3, 7 target and aims to promote sustainable production and consumption.

The target is divided into 5 actions in NBSAP focused on developing mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources and their conservation; promoting and implementing Strategic Environmental Assessment (AAE); promoting and developing a system for assigning product quality seals; developing mitigation and/or prevention measures; developing compensation strategies (biodiversity offsetting).

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Target

Aichi Target components

- 3. Incentives
- 4. Use of natural resources
- 7. Areas with sustainable management

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 4: By 2018, pollution will be reduced, its sources identified and controlled to levels that are not detrimental to the normal functioning of ecosystems.

Rationale for the National Target

National target 4 converges on Aichi target 8 and is dependent on National target 1. It aims at improving the monitoring and control of pollution sources.

The target is divided into 2 actions in the NBSAP focused mainly on the reduction of marine and land-based pollution sources and the development and implementation of an environmental quality monitoring system.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

8. Pollution

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 5: By 2020, marine resources of economic interest will be managed sustainably.

Rationale for the National Target

National target 5 converges on Aichi target 6 and is dependent on National target 1. It aims to promote the sustainable exploitation of marine resources.

The target is divided into 4 actions in the NBSAP focused mainly on the implementation of exploitation plans and monitoring of marine resources, the promotion of prospecting for new marine resources, the ecosystem approach in the management of marine resources and activities to enhance the value of marine resources.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

6. Sustainable fishing

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 6: By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and 5% of coastal and marine areas, especially those of ecological relevance and importance will be conserved through a coherent system of PAs and managed effectively and equitably through the implementation of Special Management Plans for Protected Areas.

Rationale for the National Target

The National target 6 converges on the Aichi 11 target. It aims to extend and promote the implementation of the National System of Protected Areas, as well as to improve the management effectiveness and valorisation of protected areas.

The target is divided into 3 actions in the NBSAP focused on evaluating the management effectiveness of protected areas; implementation of protected areas; identification and declaration of new areas; development of projects for the valorisation of protected areas.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

11. Protected Areas

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information can be presented in section VII)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 7: By 2025, endangered and priority marine and terrestrial species will be conserved and enhanced.

Rationale for the National Target

National target 7 converges to Aichi target 12,9. It aims at preventing the extinction of species, aiming at improving their conservation status, monitoring and valorisation.

The target is divided into 7 actions in the NBSAP focused on the implementation of programs and plans for the conservation of endangered species, monitoring of priority habitats; elaboration of a new Cabo Verde Red List; projects for the valorisation of endangered species in the evaluation of the management effectiveness of protected areas; implementation of protected areas; identification and declaration of new areas; development of projects for the valorisation of protected areas.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

- 9. Invasive alien species
- 12. Prevention of extinctions

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 8: By 2025, improve the genetic heritage of cultivated plants and domesticated animals with economic and cultural value.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 8 converges on the Aichi 13. It aims to promote the conservation of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic animals with socio-economic and cultural value.

The target is divided into 4 actions in the NBSAP focused on the elaboration and implementation of a program of conservation of genetic resources; the implementation of crossbreeding programs of domesticated animals and cultivated varieties in order to improve these biological resources without losing the best characteristics of the existing local genetic heritage.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

13. Agricultural Biodiversity

Relevant documents and information

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 9: By 2025, Cabo Verde will strengthen protection, improve connectivity, and restore its key ecosystems so that they continue to provide essential services to the economy and well-being of the population.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 9 converges on the Aichi 14 and 15 target. It aims to promote the protection and restoration of ecosystems that provide essential services. It also reinforces the connectivity between ecosystems, thus enabling their maintenance and the conservation of biodiversity.

The target is divided into 6 actions in the NBSAP focused on identifying priority essential service provider ecosystems; degraded ecosystems and strengthening existing connectivity between ecosystems.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

14. Essential ecosystem services
15. Ecosystem Resilience

Documents and relevant information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 10: By 2018, thus, all approved national conservation strategies and plans will integrate elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 10 converges to the Aichi 15 target. It aims to promote the integration of elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change.

The target is divided into 4 actions in the NBSAP focused on Inclusion of elements of resilience to climate change in the elaboration/revision of Conservation Plans; Development of actions to increase the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience; implementation of a system for monitoring the effects of climate change on biodiversity.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

15. Ecosystem Resilience

Relevant documents and information

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 11: Nagoya Protocol will have been implemented by 2015

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 11 converges to the Aichi target 16. It aims to promote the implementation of the Nagoya protocol.

The target is divided into 4 actions at NBSAP, focused on implementation and inventorying of genetic resources.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

16. Nagoya Protocol on ABS

Relevant documents and information

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 12: By 2015, Cabo Verde will have adopted the NBSAP as policy instrument and will have commenced implementing it with the broad participation of all key sectors of society.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 12 converges to the Aichi 17. It aims to promote the implementation of the strategy, in order to guide biodiversity conservation actions and improve collaboration and cooperation among different entities.

The target is divided into 2 actions at NBSAP focused on evaluating the implementation of the strategy and the adequacy and implementation of all relevant environmental legislation.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

17. NBSAPs

Target 13: By 2025, local communities will have full and effective participation in the implementation of conservation programs and their traditional knowledge valued.

Rationale for the National Goal

The national target 13 converges to the Aichi 18 target. It aims at valuing and integrating traditional knowledge in national biodiversity conservation actions.

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

18. Traditional knowledge

Target 14: By 2025, scientific and empirical knowledge will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity in Cabo Verde.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 14 converges to the Aichi 19. It aims to improve the knowledge about the national biodiversity, as well as systematize and disseminate all existing information.

The target is divided into 4 actions in the NBSAP focused mainly on the compilation and dissemination of all existing information on biodiversity; assessment of knowledge needs and training.

The target is divided into 4 actions in the NBSAP focused on sharing traditional knowledge and compiling this knowledge (study of local knowledge and traditional practices).

Level of Application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

19. Knowledge of the biodiversity

Relevant documents and information

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Target 15: By 2025, Cabo Verde will have mobilized the necessary financial resources to implement the Strategy.

Rationale for the National Target

The national target 15 converges to the Aichi target 20. It aims at mobilizing and allocating the necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategy.

The target is divided into 4 actions at NBSAP focused on the development of a resource mobilization plan, which will promote the integration and targeting of resources from international and national partners, for the implementation of the strategy.

Level of Application

Jurisdiction

National/Federal

Relevance of National Target to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

20. Resource mobilization

Relevant documents and information

Other relevant website address or attached documents

(Additional information sec VII, so as not to become repetitive)

Section II. Implementation measures, their effectiveness, and associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs to achieve national targets

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

To monitor the implementation of actions from the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP, consultations were carried out with institutions of national relevance for the conservation of biodiversity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment requested information on the implementation of the strategy from the national institutions involved, in order to know the status of the actions/activities for which they are responsible.

The NBSAP has 59 actions distributed among the 15 national target, under the responsibility of different government institutions, municipalities, research institutes, universities, NGOs, communities, private sector, international partners, among others.

The strategy includes the following actions:

National Target 1: By 2030, the society will be aware of the importance and values of biodiversity and the necessary measures for its conservation and sustainable use

A1. Raise awareness among the various sectors of society (population, public and private organizations, communities and media) about the importance and values of biodiversity and involve them in conservation activities

A2. Develop and implement capacity building programs to strengthen knowledge on biodiversity and its conservation (public bodies, communities, NGOs, media)

A3. Develop strategy to encourage and increase private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation

National Target 2: By 2025, the ecological, economic and social values of biodiversity will be integrated into national and local planning strategies and processes and poverty reduction, being duly incorporated into national accounts

A4. Develop and implement integrated sector plans (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, tourism and construction) minimizing negative impacts on Biodiversity

A5. Promote the adoption of the Integrated Area Management Approach (IAM)

A6. Make an economic assessment of biodiversity and priority ecosystems of Cabo Verde (example: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment)

National Target 3: By 2025, government, business and civil society implement plans and measures to ensure sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of natural resource use within safe ecological limits

A7. Develop mechanisms to encourage investment and interest of economic operators in the implementation of projects that integrate the rational use of natural resources and their conservation

A8. Promote and implementing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A9. Promote and develop a system of product quality labelling

A10. Develop mitigation and/or prevention measures to address cases of industrial development or tourism that may have destructive impacts on ecosystems and species.

A11. Develop compensation strategies (biodiversity offsetting) for the inevitable development or cases of the extractive industry that may have negative, destructive and non-reversible impacts on biodiversity.

National Target 4: By 2018, pollution will be reduced, its sources identified and controlled to levels that are not detrimental to the normal functioning of ecosystems

A12. Eliminate or reduce sources of marine and land-based pollution

A13. Elaborate and implement an environmental quality monitoring system

National Target 5: By 2020, marine resources of economic interest will be managed in a sustainable manner

A14. Elaborate and implement plans for exploration and monitoring of marine resources

A15. Promote the prospecting of new marine resources including sensitive and or threatened of economic importance

A16. Promote the ecosystem approach in the management of marine resources of identified areas

A17. Promote and regulate the activities for the valorisation of marine resources

National Target 6: By 2025, at least 20% of the land areas and 5% of the ecologically representative and important coastal and marine areas will be conserved through a coherent PA system

A18. Improve the management effectiveness of Protected Areas

A19. Identify and declare new PA

A20. Promote the insertion and valorisation of protected areas in the context of national development

National Target 7: By 2025, threatened and priority marine and terrestrial species will be preserved and valorised

A21. Develop and implement in situ conservation programs for the main threatened species

A22. Elaborate and implement monitoring programs of priority habitats

A23. Increase forestation activities with native species

A24. Prepare a new Cabo Verde Red List and keep it updated every 5 years

A25. Develop and implement national conservation and monitoring plans for endangered species or groups of species

A26. Elaborate and implement a program of control of invasive species

A27. Elaborate and implement pilot projects for the valorisation of threatened species

National Target 8: By 2025, improve the genetic heritage of cultivated plants and domestic animals with economic and cultural value

A28. Prepare, update inventory of genetic resources (phyto-genetic and agro-genetic)

A29. Elaborate/support and implement a program of conservation of genetic resources (phyto-genetic and agro-genetic)

A30. To encourage the implementation of cross-breeding programs of domesticated animals and cultivated varieties in order to improve these biological resources without losing the best characteristics of the existing local genetic heritage

A31. Carry out exchanges and establish protocols with institutions related to genetic preservation

National Target 9: By 2025, Cabo Verde will strengthen protection, improve connectivity and restore its key ecosystems so that they continue to provide essential services to the economy and welfare of the population

A32. Identify biodiversity and ecosystems as priority key service providers of particular value to biodiversity and the most vulnerable populations (women and the poorest) and promote their protection and monitoring

A33. Carry out a diagnosis of the degraded ecosystems and select those that are key to recover, in benefit of biodiversity conservation and mitigation of the effects of climate change

A34. Elaborate and implement action plan for the control and sustainable extraction of aggregates

A35. Strengthen existing connectivity between priority ecosystems through ecological corridors

A36. Strengthen projects and programs of participatory management of protected areas for the benefit of local communities and, in particular, women

A37. Implement training programs in participatory management for technicians and local communities

National Target 10: By 2018, all approved national conservation strategies and plans integrate elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change

A38. Include elements of resilience to climate change in the elaboration/revision of Management Plans and Conservation Action Plans

A39. Develop actions to increase the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience

A40. Develop and implement a soil and water conservation program (CSA) aimed at combating erosion, increasing water availability and preventing the loss of biodiversity in protected areas

A41. Improve and implement the system for monitoring the effects of climate change on biodiversity

National Target 11: Nagoya Protocol implemented by 2015

A42. Ratify the Nagoya Protocol

A43. Inventory of genetic resources of the country and possible uses in compliance with the guidelines of the protocol

A44. Harmonize national legislation with the Nagoya Protocol

A45. Implement awareness-raising activities aimed at users of genetic resources

National Target 12: By 2015, Cabo Verde will have adopted the EPANB as a policy instrument and started to implement it with the broad participation of all key sectors of society

A46. Evaluate the implementation of EPANB

A47. Review, update, adapt and implement all pertinent environmental legislation

National Target 13: By 2025, local communities have a full and effective participation in the implementation of conservation programs and their traditional knowledge is valued

A48. Compile and analyse the relevance and value of all traditional information and knowledge existing in the use of biodiversity (study of local knowledge and traditional practices)

A49. Promote the exchange of knowledge (traditional and scientific) in order to enhance the role of traditional knowledge in the conservation of the comic book

A50. Implement capacity building plan for associations, NGOs and most vulnerable groups

A51. Increasing employment opportunities of local communities in biodiversity conservation

National Target 14: By 2025, scientific and empirical knowledge will contribute to the conservation of Cabo Verde's biodiversity

A52. To compile and disseminate all existing information on biodiversity, the causes and consequences of its loss, ecosystem services and other relevant

A53. To evaluate and prioritize the needs for knowledge about biodiversity and the training of professionals in the area to better define conservation measures

A54. Elaborate and implement a strategy to promote research applied to national biodiversity (land and marine components) and sustainable use of resources

A55. Implement a training plan for professionals in the area applying the "learning by doing" principle

National Target 14: By 2025, Cabo Verde will have mobilized the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the strategy

A56. Develop and implement a resource mobilization plan necessary for the implementation of the Strategy

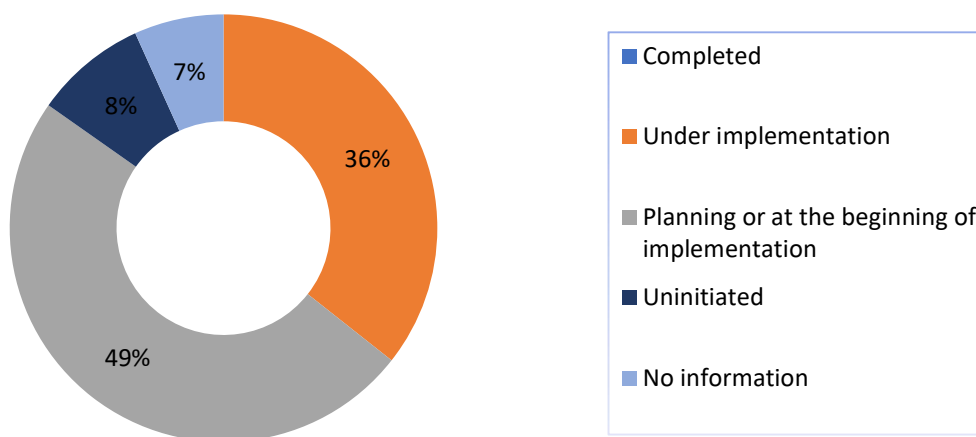
A57. Incorporate in the budget of the Ministry of Environment and other relevant ministries (i.e., fisheries, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure) activities for the implementation of the strategy

A58. Promote the creation and operation of a platform of institutions, by island, aiming at an optimized management of resources

A59. Promote the convergence/integration of Plans, Programs and Projects and analyse the allocations foreseen in similar activities to reduce costs and ensure extra resources for the implementation of the Strategy

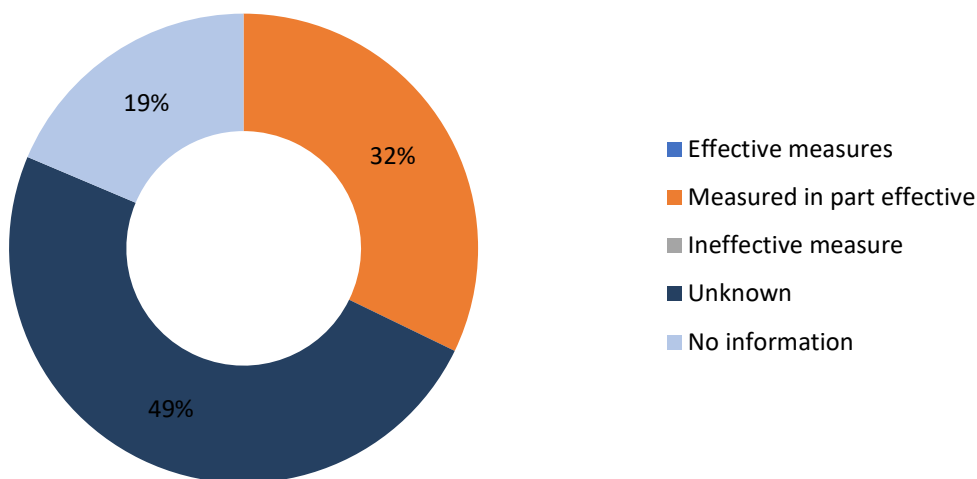
The evaluation of the implementation of the actions foreseen in the NBSAP, shows that 0% of the actions were concluded, 36% are in implementation, 49% are in the planning or initial implementation phase, 8% have not yet started and 7% have not been able to gather information.

Progress of actions



Among the actions, 49% were of unknown efficiency, 32% were partially efficient, 19% had no information, 0% were considered efficient and 0% were evaluated as inefficient.

Efficiency of actions



The evaluation reveals that most of the proposed actions are at the planning or implementation stage, demonstrating that efficiency is still unknown. The information available for the evaluation of the measures is factual, having been used constant information in legislation, studies, plans, reports, existing publications, etc. Some actions with ongoing implementation will be presented.

Measure 1 - *Sensitize the various sectors of society (population, public and private organizations, communities and media) about the importance and values of biodiversity and involve them in conservation activities* (National Target 1), was **partially efficient**, so it is necessary to greater dissemination and ownership of NBSAP.

Several actions and initiatives of information and sensitization at national level have been developed by public institutions and civil society about the importance of biodiversity and its values. These take place at the national level, in protected areas, in local communities and are made, integrated in the National Environmental Education Plan, under the format of lectures, forums, workshops, visits, fairs, exhibitions, galas, TV and radio programs (Community Radios), celebration of environmental ephemerides, articles in newspapers and social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Twitter, etc), production of various awareness materials (billboards, roll-ups, brochures, videos, among others) aimed at schools, public administration agents, policy makers and civil society in general, integrating all segments of the population.

The National Environmental Education Plan (PNEA, in force until 2022) was approved in 2014, and aims to provide the country with an instrument to guide the implementation of national policies outlined in the field of Environmental Education, as a way to promote greater ecological citizenship, ensure the management and sustainable use of environmental resources and contribute to better environmental quality and sustainable and strategic development of the country. We highlight some activities carried out:

The National Directorate of the Environment, in addition to developing awareness activities, has promoted the establishment of partnerships with Schools, Universities and financing of Environmental Education projects to Non-Governmental Organizations / Community Associations.

As an example of audio-visual programs, we highlight: the Television Program "Ambienta" approaching the subject on the environment in several editions dealing with cross-cutting themes.

Television Program "OUR LAND, AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT" (from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment) - covering different matters concerning the preservation of the environment reaching a wide public.

Quercus Cabo Verde Minuto Verde Program, in partnership with Televisão de Cabo Verde, Fundo do Ambiente and CV Telecom, which highlights several environmental problems also highlighting the protection and conservation of biodiversity.

There are also licensed Community Radios where most have specific programs for conservation and environmental promotion. We highlight the Educational Radio of the Ministry of Education which has been broadcasting programs on biodiversity conservation, climate change, protected areas, among other topics.

On the initiative of a group of journalists from the different media in the country, the Capeverdean Network of Journalists for the Environment (REJA) was created, and this organization is also committed to making its contribution to the preservation of the environment.

At the level of the Education sector, the implementation of Environmental Education (EE) in Formal Education and curricular review - Strategic Plan of Education 2017-2021 - transversality of EE at the level of all Education Programs stands out.

At the municipal level, there are also a number of actions and initiatives in communication, awareness raising and education for the environment, with forums, fairs, workshops, galas, sports competitions, activities in municipal nurseries, community radio programs, waste reuse workshops, celebration of environmental dates, municipal newsletters, urban and coastal cleaning campaigns, recreational and cultural activities with environmental themes, initiatives and partnerships, particularly with other vocational institutions such as schools, associations and NGOs, public and private media agencies, companies and municipalities in general.

There are also a number of projects, with components for awareness raising and capacity building: The "Project Integration of Biodiversity Conservation in the Tourism Sector in Synergy with the Strengthening of the System of Protected Areas of Cabo Verde " - BIO-TUR - promoted awareness raising campaigns in the islands of Boavista and Santiago carried out in partnership with civil society associations, town councils and other institutions of these islands; cleaning campaigns were carried out on the beaches and underwater areas, workshops, presentation of documentaries, radio programs, environmental gymkhanas, commemoration of various environmental events, among others with massive participation of civil society. The project also created synergies within the schools of compulsory primary education (EBO) on environmental issues on the islands of Sal, Boavista and Santiago, with the aim of raising awareness among children about the importance of nature conservation; it also launched a survey among EBO students in 2018, which led to a consultancy for the creation of an environmental education guide for teachers and an educational almanac on good environmental practices for students. In 2019, it indirectly employed a number of 45 young people on three islands - Santiago, Sal and Boavista - by signing local partnerships with NGOs (in the areas of intervention) that involved hiring young people properly remunerated for the provision of local community information and awareness raising services framed in environmental events worldwide.

Under the Alcyon project - Promoting Seabird Conservation in Cabo Verde, actions were taken to increase awareness and involvement of local populations in the importance of seabird conservation. On the islands of Fogo and Boavista, efforts were made to raise awareness of light pollution and invasive species problems with the local population, carrying out actions to mitigate light pollution and eradicate invasive species or minimize the threat of them around the colonies. Whenever possible, local communities were involved and encouraged to participate and contribute actively to the objectives of the project. Also, law enforcement agents, involving judges and police, were sensitized and informed about the problem of conservation of seabirds in Cabo Verde, calling for a good articulation between the current legislation and its legal application.

The DESERTAS Project - Sustainable Management of the Santa Luzia Marine Reserve, has as one of its axes to promote and mobilize the authorities and the public in general about the importance of the Biodiversity of the Santa Luzia Marine Reserve.

As for grant opportunities in the area of resource conservation, with emphasis on employment and sustainability in local communities, there have been projects funded under the GEF Small Grants Program (GEF/SGP).

Measure 8 - *Promote and implement the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)* (National Target 3), was **partially effective**, since the legal framework for the respective implementation of SEA in the country is expected to be approved.

An assessment of the legal, political, institutional context and existing capacities for SEA was made, including a cost/benefit analysis of the introduction of the Strategic Environmental Assessment in Cabo Verde (with satisfactory results).

A draft Decree-Law was developed for approval by the Council of Ministers on the legal regime of SEA of plans and programs in Cabo Verde. This is well socialized, and some training and awareness-raising actions have already been carried out for key actors.

There are even some examples of SEA application in Cabo Verde.

Measure 9 - *Promote and develop a system of product quality labelling* (National Target 3), was **partially effective**.

On the part of the Institute for Quality and Intellectual Property Management (IGQPI), a number of activities have been developed, such as

- *Elaboration and adoption of norms*

In Cabo Verde, the IGQPI is the National Organization for Standardization (ONN), with the task of coordinating and monitoring the national standardization work, qualifying the Sector Normalization Organizations (ONS), creating the Technical Commissions for Standardization (CTN), promoting the elaboration, approval and homologation of Cabo Verdean normative documents and the adoption of regional and international normative documents, with the objective of strengthening the national normative collection, ensuring its coherence and timeliness.

The Technical Standardization Committees and the approved standards are essentially for agri-food products.

- *1st edition of the National Quality Award (PNQ)*

The PNQ was instituted within the scope of quality promotion activities for the benefit of organizations and was aligned with the organization of the Quality Awards of the ECOWAS region, which allowed selecting the organization that represented Cabo Verde in the Quality Award of that region, rewarding the best organizations in the region for their national efforts in the field of quality. The PNQ has put in competition several levels of awards, based on criteria of ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System.

- Support to Electra, Hospital Agostinho Neto (milk bank) and SUCCLA in the process of implementation of international standards: ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems). Requirements and guidelines for their use), HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) and ISO 22000 (Food Safety Management Systems. Requirements for any organization operating in the food chain), respectively. - EU funding through the OPIGQPI Project - FED/2014 /339-053
- In 2020, the National Certification Commission (CONCET) was created
CONCET develops certification activities ensuring objectivity and impartiality according to internationally accepted principles, rules and good practices. Its mission is to develop and operationalize the System and Certification Schemes for Products, Processes and Services and promote national private initiatives in the field of Certification.
Decree-Law nº 4/2020, of January 17th
- Dissemination and promotion of certification
- Creation and operationalization of the Quality Seal for Small Tourist Accommodation
Under the Competitiveness for Tourism Development Project (CDT), financed by the World Bank, IGQPI - Institute for Quality and Intellectual Property Management, assumes the responsibility of coordinating the component that provides for the creation of a Quality Seal, intended for small tourist accommodations, which have from 4 to 35 rooms and are licensed.
- Certification incentives
In 2020, in order to encourage the adoption of the culture of quality in the country, the government developed the mechanisms of quality incentives in the State Budget for the year 2020. (Article 18 and 24 of Law No. 69_IX_2019 of 31 December, which Approves the State Budget for the Economic Year 2020)

Within the scope of Project BIOTUR, a partnership proposal is being developed between public entities and an NGO to develop certification standards to award a certificate to fishermen and vessels using sustainable fishing gear (artisanal) and to restaurants selling the fish/product resulting from such fishing. It is also intended to create a sustainability seal. The implementation of the pilot project is already underway.

Measure 12 - *Eliminate or reduce sources of marine and land-based pollution* (National Target 4), was **partially effective**.

A new legal framework for environmental impact assessment (EIA) was published in 2020, categorizing (in A, B, C) projects according to their complexity and potential environmental risk. Category A and B projects are subject to environmental licensing and are required to submit an Environmental Management Plan for the construction and operation phases in order to ensure that there is no risk of marine and land pollution. There was also the strengthening of the system of licensing, inspections and environmental audits with the decentralization of the activity to the delegations of the Ministry of Environment, thus promoting institutional conditions for continuous monitoring (post-evaluation) of Environmental Impact Assessment processes.

The country has updated its legislation and sector policy instruments in order to reduce atmospheric pollution in the scope of gaseous waste emissions, where the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy (2015-2020/2030), the Sustainable Energy Agenda for All, the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (published in resolution 100/2015 of October 15) and the Renewable Energy Plan (intended to define and schedule a set of investments aiming at a 50% penetration rate of renewable energy in the country by 2020) can be highlighted.

As a Party to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the country periodically submits its reports to the secretariats of these conventions informing on the progress of the country in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the gradual elimination of substances that destroy the ozone layer. These reports are the main sources of information, to date, on the state of the air, the atmosphere and the climate.

The ratification process of the Kigali Amendment (which was published in DL No. 11/2019, December 23, which begins the elimination of gases with high global warming potential) has begun under the National Ozone Program (PNO). The National Ozone Program establishes exchanges with several institutions in the control of import of substances and products that destroy the ozone layer, namely, General Direction of Customs, National Police in control and inspection. It also raises awareness and encourages importers to buy environmentally friendly air conditioners, taking into account the energy efficiency code.

The Air Quality Project has as objectives the inventory of air pollution sources and the installation of stations to measure air quality in order to establish a future air quality index in Cabo Verde.

On the part of the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS), a number of activities have been developed regarding waste management, for example:

The Waste Road Map Project in Cabo Verde, financed by Portuguese Cooperation - Conclusion phase I and phase II was aimed at:

- Characterize: production and disposal of waste*
- Knowing: management practices, technologies, places, collection and treatment, agents involved, shortages and opportunities*

- *Review: legislative, institutional and normative support framework*
- *Propose: country strategic lines for waste management*
- *To train: local and institutional technicians preparing them for the follow-up and implementation of GHG emission reduction projects*
- *Sensitize: populations and producers*
- *Capacity building: institutional frameworks and agents of change*
- *Demonstrate: operationalization of the National Strategy through Operational Plans for the islands*
- *Promote: meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*
- *Ensure: the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions associated with waste disposal*

As a FINAL OBJECTIVE it was intended to develop the National Strategy of Waste Management and to elaborate the operational plans of waste management of the Islands of Santo Antão, S. Vicente, Sal, Fogo e Brava (National Strategic Plan of Waste Prevention and Management - PENER elaborated and published, DL 32/2016 of April 21). Besides, the waste producers (population, companies, health units) were sensitized to the good practices of waste management, documents were elaborated (flyers, posters, manual of sensitization for the change of behaviours in sanitation-waste), technical staffs were trained in the implementation and follow up of projects of mitigation of GHG emission; Actions on training to partners of municipalities - Communication network for changing behaviours in sanitation (waste) capacitated in all municipalities, covered 392 participants, from 140 organizations (state and non-state actors, namely non-governmental organizations - NGOs, civic action associations, youth group, other entities with social relevance);

Waste Management Roadmap Project in Cabo Verde phase III aiming at the elaboration of the operational plans for Waste Management on the Islands of S. Nicolau and Maio

Waste Roadmap Project in Cabo Verde Phase IV - Phase 4 of the Waste Roadmap Project in Cabo Verde, aiming to complement the work of phases 2 and 3 and ensuring the continuation of the effort to develop action plans for the entire national territory.

Boavista Sanitary Plan, financed by European Union - aiming at the elaboration of the Waste Management Plan for the island of Boa Vista (quantification and characterization of waste, solution to be implemented from the technical, social, environmental and financial point of view)

Project Design and implementation of the National Waste Information System, financed by Spanish Cooperation - whose overall objective is to improve good institutional governance and technical capabilities in Waste Management. The platform contemplates the licensing part of waste management operations and information collection modules. There is also an associated portal that allows the dissemination of processed data.

ADAPTaRES Project - financed by Spanish Cooperation, which aims to develop awareness campaigns for the population in the Canary Islands and Cabo Verde; involving local authorities; creation of specific educational materials to promote the efficient use of water; improve water quality control; develop specialized seminars; encourage the treatment and reuse of wastewater as well as the use of efficient and renewable energy

Study Reuse of Treated Wastewater "Technical Guide" - presents several types of reuse of treated wastewater, as well as the necessary qualities of the effluents for proper reuse.

Sanitation of Small Settlements "Technical Guide" - presents sanitation strategies, for small settlements, in order to protect the environment and health of the population.

Other studies were carried out such as: on the operation of wastewater treatment systems of the WWTP and several formations were carried out in the field of water and sanitation in order to avoid or reduce sources of pollution.

The following legislation was also approved:

The General Regime of Prevention and Waste Management - Decree-Law No. 17/2015 of 17 October;

Ordinance establishing the model of the waste transportation guide - Ordinance nº18/2016 de 12 de Abril;

Diploma that creates the National Waste List - Decree Law No. 65/2018 of 20 December.

There is the legislation, Law nº 99/VIII/2015 of 27 August, which prohibits the production, importation, commercialization and use of conventional plastic bags. This law encourages alternatives to the use of conventional bags and the reduction of the use of degradable or biodegradable plastic bags. This law will be reviewed with a view to eliminating all single use plastics.

Under Conventions to which Cabo Verde is a member of the IMO (International Maritime Organization), the country has been adopting a set of measures to prevent and combat maritime pollution and its effects.

Dumps and wastewater treatment plants are important sources of marine pollution in Cabo Verde and, as mentioned above, the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention and Management (PENGeR), the Municipal Plans and the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Water and Sanitation (PLENAS), which defines the strategy until 2030 for the public water supply and wastewater sanitation services sector. With the improvement of urban solid waste management, with the ongoing process of closure of uncontrolled dumps and the entry into operation of landfills, has contributed to reduce important sources of land and marine pollution in the country.

There is no efficient recycling system, but several actions to raise awareness in key sectors about the effects of their activities on the environment, on the population to reduce consumption and reuse of waste have been carried out, so we highlight some initiatives:

- *Ecological Soap Production Initiatives - production derives from the use of used cooking oil (in the most touristic islands the oils coming from hotels) - which are then sold on the local market, to tourists and also in hotel units.*

- *Recycling of paper for the design of various handicraft items; and also, the recycling of plastic and glass.*
- *Reuse of treated wastewater for agriculture*

Under the Basel Convention, DNA controls the cross-border movement of hazardous waste, the dispatch of scrap and hydrocarbon waste from vehicle maintenance, power plant engines and industrial equipment, as well as rejects from energy production and tank bottoms.

The export of scrap is an activity that has gained expression in recent years. In this sense, DNA monitors the collection and export points, with a view to the proper environmental management of this activity.

There is currently a company authorized to export used oils, Retra Oil and the storage is done by the energy production companies, ELECTRA and AEB, fuel distribution companies, ENACOL and VIVO ENERGY and also the NGO Garça Vermelha (São Vicente).

The National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention and the Initial Report of the Minamata Convention (MIA) were prepared, both in 2018.

The aim has been to implement technical and regulatory measures for the rational management of chemicals, which are marketed and used in such a way as to reduce their harmful effects on health and the environment to a minimum, strengthening the legal framework that will regulate the management of pesticides and thus improve the national pesticide management system, thus contributing to a more sustainable agriculture, preserving human health and the environment. For example, the use of bio-pesticides and biological control to combat pests has been prioritized.

Measure 14 - *Develop and implement plans for exploration and monitoring of marine resources (National Target 5), was partially effective.*

We can highlight some activities performed, such as:

Bi-annual plans for the management of fishery resources have been implemented and very recently the new strategic document, the Plan for the Management of Fishery Resources 2020-2024 (Decree-Law 94/2020 of 9 July), was approved;

The Annual Executive Plan for Fishing Resources (Decree-Law 93/2020) was also approved. It is a management instrument that determines and guides the implementation of measures leading to the management and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, as well as the licensing of fishing activities;

Through the National Councils of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, the competencies of human resources responsible for planning, management and execution are developed;

Awareness raising and dissemination of management measures were carried out;

Several inspection actions have been developed with the Maritime Police and the Coast Guard, both terrestrial and marine, and joint patrols with the Sub-Region; there has been a strengthening of activities and human and material resources and cooperation with other entities with coastal zone and our EEZ inspection competencies.

Regarding the legislation, there was a set of revised and elaborated diplomas, such as the VMS Law; elaborated the Plan to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (INN); update of the Port State Measures in 2016; update of the Fishing Legislation (Decree-Law 2/2020).

Measure 19 - *Identify and declare new PA (National Target 6), was **partially effective**.*

Under the BIOTUR project, a GAP ANALYSIS/roadmap was prepared for the marine component of the National System of Protected Areas in Cabo Verde, where new PA were proposed.

Measure 21 - *Develop and implement in situ conservation programs for the main threatened species (National Target 7), was **partially effective**.*

Several actions and initiatives for the conservation of threatened species of flora and fauna have been carried out by state institutions and civil society organizations, so we highlight some:

The natural resource management project financed by the Treasury has contributed to the implementation of several conservation activities of threatened fauna and flora, mainly in protected areas.

In recent years there has been continuous work on the conservation and enhancement of sea turtles with the participation of state institutions, civil society organizations, international partners, and a National Sea Turtle Protection Network (TAOLA) has been created under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

It was recently approved the Legislative Decree n° 1/2018 of May 21st, 2018 that establishes the special legal regime of protection and conservation of sea turtles in Cabo Verde, typifying as a crime certain acts, such as capture, transport, commercialization, exportation and consumption of meat or derivatives of live or dead sea turtles with penalty of imprisonment between 6 months to 3 years. In addition to determining prohibited conduct; regulating the activity of observation, research and teaching; accidental capture; the duties of citizens and public authorities and the role of non-governmental organizations for the defense and preservation of the environment; and the use or commercial exploitation of the image of sea turtles, reinforcing the measures provided for in the National Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (approved by Resolution No. 72/2010 of 13 December).

The Alcyon Project - Promoting the conservation of seabirds in Cabo Verde, whose general objective is to conserve Cabo Verde's rich heritage of seabirds, seeks to determine the conservation status of seabirds, including their distribution and threats at breeding sites and at sea, in order to mitigate such threats and create widespread interest in these species through awareness raising activities. One of the expected results of the project is the development of action plans for the conservation of seabirds.

*The DESERTAS Project with the support of MAVA Foundation, started in 2017 and is the result of a strong collaboration between the National Directorate of Environment (DNA), the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA), the Biosphere and some foreign Universities. Having as target species Endemic species such as Calhandra-do-ilhéu-Raso (*Alauda razae*) and Marine Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), it aims to establish biodiversity monitoring protocols and monitor the evolution of species and habitats (37 specimens of Calhandra-do-ilhéu-Raso, an endemic bird from the island of Raso, were successfully reintroduced in 2018 in the island of Santa Luzia. The reintroduction of this species to another island is intended to increase the resilience of the population to long periods of frequent drought in recent years) and to ensure monitoring and surveillance campaigns at turtle spawning sites.*

*Several initiatives have been carried out for the conservation of elasmobranchs as for the monitoring of marine megafauna (rays and sharks, with focus on the tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*), in the islands of Sal, Boa Vista and Maio; monitoring of areas of shark nurseries Boa Vista - later with focus on the hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*); and monitoring of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) and blanket (*Mobula birostris*) in Boa Vista.*

*The Elasmobranchs Conservation Project in the Santa Luzia Marine Reserve aims to fill the gaps in the ecology and biology of Cabo Verde 's shark species, in addition to providing data that are fundamental to the definition of urgent protection and conservation measures. This project focuses specifically on two main species, the black shark (*Glaucostegus cemiculus*) and the Atlantic shark (*Paragaleus pectoralis*) and includes national and international partners from the University of Cabo Verde, IMAR, DNA, SHARCC - Centre for Research and Conservation of Atlantic Sharks, Geomar, Ocean tracking network, University of Dalhousie, among others.*

Cetacean conservation activities have been developed in the islands of Boa Vista, Maio and very recently in Santiago, in partnership with state entities, universities, NGOs and international partners, mainly targeting humpback whales (the best-known species), but there have also been scientific expeditions in the archipelago to identify other species.

Monitoring and georeferencing of threatened bird species populations, especially in the monitoring of vulture, borrel, tchota-cana and red heron and monitoring of endemic marmulan vegetation.

There are also ongoing projects for the conservation of endemic flora species threatened with extinction on the islands of Fogo and Brava and monitoring of land reptiles in Fogo and Rombo Isles.

During the process of preparing the 6th National Report, some constraints were registered:

- Weak ownership of NBSAP by different sectors
- Dispersion and poor organization of information;
- Absence of follow-up of the strategy implementation;

It is recommended:

- greater dissemination and information about NBSAP
- improve coordination between institutions and engagement in the implementation of the NBSAP;
- a system for collecting information on implemented actions, and including for mobilizing funds;
- the creation of a national follow-up team or committee, as provided for in the document

Section III. Assessment of progress towards each National Target

By 2030, society at large will be aware of the importance and values of Biodiversity and the measures required for its conservation and sustainable use



On track to achieve the target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target:

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- 60% of sectors (media, NGO, private) trained in biodiversity conservation
- Number and quality of education programs and/or materials implemented
- Number of people (individuals and groups) participating in biodiversity conservation activities

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

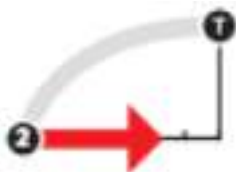
Based on the available information, the activities implemented (more than 50% of those planned) and the indicators were taken into account.

Awareness and information campaigns on biodiversity conservation are very popular, with the dates of events related to the environment being celebrated and an opportunity for fairs, training and dissemination of work and activities on the environment. However, there should be a strengthening of training actions and strategies to encourage and increase the involvement of the private sector.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, the ecological, economic and social values of biodiversity will have been integrated into national and local strategies and planning, and poverty reduction processes, and duly incorporated in national accounts.



No notable changes

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Economic assessment of biodiversity in priority ecosystems
- Integration of biodiversity values into National Plans and Strategies

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

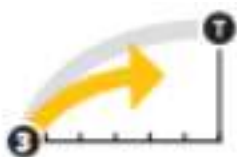
Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.

Reinforce actions to improve integration of biodiversity into broader national strategies, policies and planning processes and economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, the government, businesses and civil society will have implemented plans and measures to ensure the sustainable production and consumption, while maintaining the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.



Progress made towards the target, but too slow

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Creation of a legal framework for Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA
- Implementation of SEA at all levels of biodiversity planning
- Number of companies with a quality management system and/or environment implemented
- Number of plans/strategies submitted to Strategic Environmental Assessment (PDM/PDU/ZDTI)
- 50% national renewable energy penetration
- Fisheries/Protected Areas Management Plans Strategically evaluated

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.

The need to reinforce some actions, mainly those related to the development of mechanisms to encourage investments and interest of economic operators in the implementation of projects that integrate the rational use of natural resources and their conservation, and the development of compensation strategies.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2018, pollution will be reduced, its sources identified and controlled to levels that are not detrimental to the normal functioning of ecosystems



Progress made towards the target, but too slow

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- At least 1 environmental inspection audit performed per year
- An environmental quality monitoring system designed and implemented
- At least 3 concrete sources of pollution identified

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.

Although the target was not fully achieved by 2018, there were great advances. It is a continuous process.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2020, marine resources of economic interest will be managed sustainably.



Progress made towards the target, but too slow

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- At least 4 sensitive marine ecosystems monitored (1 AMP in Sal; 1 AMP in Maio; 1 AMP in Boavista; AMP Santa Luzia);
- At least 6 identified underexploited populations and/or species (large pelagic/small pelagic/lobster/whelk);
- 5 destructive practices in fisheries eliminated (explosives; bottle; fining; trawling; catch in closed season)
- 4 operational AMP (Santa Luzia/Sal/Boavista/Maio);
- 8 fishery resources with appropriate management measures (tuna, pink lobster, mackerel, horse mackerel, bent, shark, demersal, whelk)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented activities (more than 70% of the planned activities) and the indicators were taken into account.

Although the target was not fully achieved by 2020, there have been great advances. It is a continuous process.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and 5% of coastal and marine areas, especially those of ecological relevance and importance will be conserved through a coherent system of PAs and managed effectively and equitably through the implementation of Special Management Plans for Protected Areas.



Progress made towards the target, but too slow

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- 20 Priority protected areas (marine and terrestrial) with effective management
- 80,660 ha of terrestrial protected areas and 1.6 ha of marine protected areas of the country
- At least 65% implementation of the annual plan of the Entity Responsible for the Management of Protected Areas

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

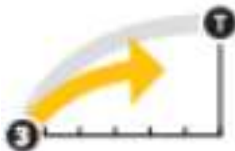
Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.

To reinforce actions in order to improve the effectiveness of the management of Protected Areas and the valorisation in the context of national development.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, endangered and priority marine and terrestrial species will be conserved and enhanced.



Progress made towards the target, but too slow

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Update/New red list of endangered species elaborated
- 7 conservation and monitoring plans for priority threatened species (marine 5 (shark, coral, turtle, whale, seabird) and terrestrial 2 (tchota-cana, red heron, reptile) implemented
- At least # of invasive species with control program implemented.
- 2 Pilot projects of sustainable valorization of the marine or terrestrial biodiversity of Cabo Verde (observation diving, traditional culture of cure) implemented
- At least 25% diversity of endemic species conserved in the ecosystems of origin (most are inserted in the PA)
- At least 3 terrestrial endemic species scientifically proven of their healing properties (used in traditional medicine)

Level of confidence

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented activities (more than 50% of the planned activities) and the indicators were taken into account.

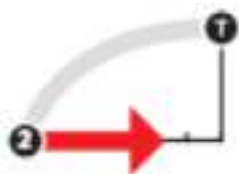
Reinforce actions to improve knowledge on species conservation status, to elaborate and extend the elaboration and implementation of species conservation plans to broader taxonomic groups.

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, improve the genetic heritage of cultivated plants and domesticated animals with economic and cultural value



No significant changes

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Inventory number of plant genetic resources developed and/or updated
- N° of legal diplomas (seeds) approved
- Patent at least x varieties of plants of economic and cultural value

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented actions were taken into account (some actions are in the planning phase and start of implementation, or were not implemented) and the indicators.

Some specific actions were carried out.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, Cabo Verde will have strengthened protection, improved connectivity and recovered key ecosystems so that they will continue to provide essential services to the economy and the welfare of the population.

No clear evaluation

Unknown

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Number of projects and programs developed in protected areas through participatory management
- N° of investment projects evaluated based on pre-defined socio-environmental criteria

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator
Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.
Reinforcement of actions for better knowledge of ecosystems providing essential services and diagnosis of degraded ecosystems.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2018, thus, all approved national conservation strategies and plans will integrate elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change.

No clear
evaluation

Unknown

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Number of Plans that integrate elements of resilience to climate change
- 50% incidence of clean energy use at national level
- Number of protected areas identified as being more susceptible to the effects of climate change with mitigation/adaptation projects implemented

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

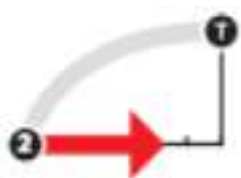
Based on the available information, the implemented activities and indicators were taken into account.

Reinforcement in actions to integrate elements of resilience and adaptation to climate change in national conservation plans and in the implementation of the system for monitoring the effects of climate change on biodiversity.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

The Nagoya Protocol will have been implemented by 2015.



No significant changes

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Nagoya Protocol ratified by 2014
- Nagoya Protocol implemented and harmonized with national legislation

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator
Based on the available information, the implemented actions and indicators were taken into account.
The target was 2015, and it was not achieved. But this is still an ongoing process.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2015, Cabo Verde will have adopted the NBSAP as policy instrument and will have commenced implementing it with the broad participation of all key sectors of society.

No clear
evaluation

Unknown

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- Approval of NBSAP by the Council of Ministers
- Implementation of NBSAP in progress
- Inclusion and participation of all partners in the implementation of the NBSAP
- % of State budget allocated to NBSAP

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented actions and the indicators were taken into account

Reinforce the ownership of NBSAP.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, local communities will have full and effective participation in the implementation of conservation programs and their traditional knowledge valued

No clear evaluation

Unknown

Category Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- At least 15 local communities participate in the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas
- At least 20 training and resource conservation projects for local communities per year
- At least # of GEF SGP projects funded by local communities annually that promote biodiversity conservation
- A pilot project developed following the principles of the Satoyama Initiative
- At least 7 initiatives of integration of conservation and valorisation of biodiversity inserted in the planning and formulation of community actions

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented actions and indicators were taken into account.

Reinforce the compilation of local knowledge studies and their integration. And the training of the most vulnerable associations and groups.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, scientific and empirical knowledge will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity in Cabo Verde.

No clear
evaluation

Unknown

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- At least 5 biodiversity research programs implemented
- At least 10 studies on species/ecosystems conducted
- 1 species database held and updated periodically
- At least 2 published red lists
- No. of continuous inventories of species used in the implementation of the CBD
- At least 5 habitats restored
- At least 2 publications on empirical knowledge

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented actions and the indicators were taken into account

Reinforce actions to compile and disseminate existing information on national biodiversity. At the moment, a database on biodiversity is being developed which could support the implementation of actions related to this target.

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

By 2025, Cabo Verde will have mobilized 70% of the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the strategy.

No clear
evaluation

Unknown

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Date the assessment was done

August 2020

Indicators and activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

- % of MAA's annual budget dedicated to the implementation of the Strategy
- % of resources mobilized
- % of private sector involved in the implementation of the Strategy
- % of multilateral cooperation budget involved in the implementation of the Strategy
- % of bilateral cooperation budget involved in implementing the Strategy

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial information from the indicator

Based on the available information, the implemented actions and indicators were taken into account.

Strengthen the mechanisms for mobilizing financial resources for implementation (including management system of allocated resources).

No monitoring system in place

Section IV. Description of national contribution to the achievement of each global Aichi biodiversity Target

1. Awareness of biodiversity values

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

In a continuous process of awareness raising, several actions and initiatives of information and sensitization at national level have been developed by public institutions and civil society about the importance of biodiversity and its values. There is a special attention to young people, with many activities directed to schools. Further details of the measures taken in relation to this target are presented in section II of this report.

The awareness activities focus especially on endemic and emblematic species. The media have been widely used to raise awareness about biodiversity conservation and there is an increasing tendency to use this media.

The National Directorate of the Environment, as the main government institution mandated to oversee biodiversity conservation, has supported several Civil Society Organizations to conduct biodiversity conservation and awareness raising activities. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment has played an important role in raising awareness among local communities and visitors. In addition, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Municipalities have implemented several awareness raising events and often collaborate with NGOs and local communities. Despite the implementation of several local awareness raising activities, there is still a gap in the development of programs at local and national levels for proper implementation of the National Environmental Education Plan.

2. Integration of biodiversity values

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Cabo Verde has made an effort to integrate environmental issues, sustainable development and biodiversity into policies, sector strategies and action plans, namely the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) in force between 2017-2021, Major Options for the Sustainable Development of Tourism 2018-2030, Strategic Plan of the National Agricultural Research System (PNSIA) elaborated 2017 and published 2018, Management Plan for Fisheries Resources, National Communication on Climate Change, National Plan for Forest Management (under preparation), among others. The country has also taken some steps to make the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) a reality and in this sense, a draft of the legislation has already been prepared and should be approved in the near future.

Despite increased recognition of biodiversity values and ecosystem services at the national level, there are still gaps in integrating biodiversity into development and land-use planning processes. An initial approach to the economic assessment of biodiversity and ecosystems has been made, and ecosystem services on all islands have been determined, based on agricultural areas, agroforestry areas, heterogeneous agricultural areas and forested areas.

3. Incentives

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Incentives for certification - In 2020, in order to encourage the adoption of a culture of quality in the country, the Government developed the mechanisms for quality incentives in the State Budget for 2020. (Article 18 and 24 of Law No. 69_IX_2019 of 31 December, which Approves the State Budget for the Economic Year 2020).

In 2018, Decree-Law 54/2018 was published, which amends DL 1/2011, which establishes the provisions for the promotion, incentive and access, licensing, and exploitation inherent to the exercise of the activity of independent production and self-production of electricity based on renewable energy sources.

There is the legislation, Law nº 99/VIII/2015 of 27 August, which prohibits the production, importation, commercialization and use of conventional plastic bags, provides incentives to environmental associations that develop awareness campaigns.

4. Use of natural resources

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Cabo Verde has implemented some policies and programs to encourage local food consumption that respect quality and sustainability standards. And one of the strategies used has been the attribution of a product quality seal by institutions with competence in the matter. Stamps have already been created to certify the quality of artisanal cheese, national wine, fishery products, agri-food products and housing quality in order to strengthen the sustainability component.

The tourism sector, which represents about 20% of the GDP, depends a lot on the natural beauty and climate of the country. In Cabo Verde, tourist establishments, located in sensitive areas or likely to produce effects on the environment, must go through an EIA process that includes biodiversity considerations.

The creation of initiatives for the promotion of sustainable tourism - ecotourism - based essentially on the generation of jobs at local community level and the promotion of local culture and products has been promoted.

An assessment of the legal, political, institutional context and existing capacities for SEA was made, including a cost/benefit analysis of the introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Cabo Verde.

A set of measures were adopted to promote the use of renewable energy. And there are projects that also include the efficient use of water and reuse of wastewater.

5. Loss of habitats

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

The alteration and destruction of natural habitats is currently one of the main causes of biodiversity loss in Cabo Verde. And the main factors that are at the origin of this alteration and/or destruction are: the intensification of agricultural exploitation through the conversion of natural areas into agricultural areas, the extraction of aggregates and inadequate tourist development on the coast.

Some work has been done to reintroduce endemism in protected areas, which has contributed immensely to the restoration of vegetation cover, which had been lost with degradation, either because of lack of knowledge of the importance of these biological resources, or because of the lack of alternatives for survival and free grazing. Regarding fauna, the reintroduction of the shallow-water lighthouse (*Alauda razae*), a critically endangered Cabo Verde endemic bird, on the island of Santa Luzia, is noteworthy.

The increase in tourist activity in recent years, particularly in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, not always in a structured and coordinated way, has led to the occupation of coastal and marine habitats. The occupation of tourist infrastructures and the development of recreational activities in these areas have contributed, in some situations, to the alteration and degradation of habitats and alteration of environmental functions.

To reverse the trend, initiatives at local and national level are being promoted and implemented with respect to the restoration of some degraded areas, reforestation, land planning, education, awareness raising and environmental information.

Initiatives have been taken to make agricultural and fisheries development more sustainable.

6. Sustainable fisheries

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

The marine resources in Cabo Verde play an important role in the country's development. Besides being a source of protein for the population, the fish contributes to the entrance of foreign exchange through exportation. Many coastal communities in the country depend on fishing activity and marine resources as employment opportunities, income assurance and help in reducing rural exodus. In this context, Cabo Verde has invested significantly to ensure the sustainable exploitation of these resources. IMAR (formerly INDP) has regularly updated studies on the dynamics of fishing resources and has developed policy proposals for sustainable exploitation, especially with the implementation of the closed season and regulation of fishing mills. It has also invested in the prospecting of new deep-sea resources, such as welded shrimp, crabs and other demersal species. Recently the Campus do Mar, the School of the Sea, was created and the Charter for the Promotion of the Blue Growth of Cabo Verde was approved. The Mindelo Oceanographic Centre was inaugurated in partnership with international research institutions in order to increase the level of knowledge about the resources and the marine environment in the archipelago. Although some fishery resources have presented situations of over-exploitation, the management of fisheries in Cabo Verde has always been guided by the precautionary principle.

As a result of the reforms of the transition process to a blue economy, an extensive program of institutional improvement is being implemented: The revision and elaboration of several diplomas such as the new Fishing Resource Management Plan 2020-2024 (based on the ecosystem approach), the VMS Law; the elaboration of the Plan to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (INN); the updating of the Port State Measures in 2016; the updating of the Fishing Legislation (Decree-Law 2/2020); the reinforcement of inspection activities, human and material resources and cooperation with other entities with inspection powers in the coastal areas and our EEZ; and the increase of added value.

7. Areas under sustainable management

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Agriculture in Cabo Verde is very dependent on the climate and especially on the rainfall regime. The high risk that characterizes the country's agriculture has been a major constraint for the sustainability of this sector. The country has faced an intense drought in the last 3 years and for this reason several activities are underway to increase the resilience of agriculture. Among the activities developed we can mention the mobilization of water and vulgarization of species more resistant to drought. The use of renewable energies (solar) in pumping water for irrigation is an example of initiatives that have great impact on the sustainability of the sector.

The country has assumed the responsibility for sustainable forest management, developing national campaigns for reforestation with endemic species, increasing the coverage of forested area mainly in protected areas. National capacity in terms of policies, plans, planning and information systems is being developed with specific interventions in some islands such as Santiago, Boa Vista and Fogo with a set of measures such as the compilation of forest data related to biodiversity, Study of Forest Biodiversity in some islands to serve as a reference for the preparation of the National Forest Management Plan.

In relation to aquaculture, in view of the experiences acquired from the various pilot projects carried out, the shrimp farm is in production, which is a private investment and intends, besides shrimp production, to produce live bait for fishing.

8. Pollution

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

In Cabo Verde, air pollution is not a serious problem, but the existing framework requires precautions to ensure that the air being breathed is of good quality and several measures are already in place. The greatest concern about air pollution in the country remains the dry haze, a dust storm from the west coast of Africa. But so far there are no concrete data on the harmful effects on ecosystems or biological diversity.

The country intends to reduce to more than half the consumption and burning of fossil fuels through the penetration of renewable energies, hence the commitment to reach 50% penetration of renewable energies by 2030. Among the public policies for the reduction of emissions, the country has invested in reforestation, closure of dumps and improvement in the management of solid urban waste, increasing

of renewable energy production and electric mobility, with the creation of incentive measures for the import of electric cars aiming at the creation of a non-polluting car fleet in the country.

Significant progress has been made in solid waste management, with the national strategic plan and operational plans for the islands. The island of Santiago already has an intermunicipal waste treatment plant and steps have been taken to create new intermunicipal plants on the islands of Santo Antão and Fogo.

Aware of the problem that plastic bags represent in the environment, Cabo Verde's Government approved a Law nº99/III/2015 that prohibits the production, importation of commercialization and use of conventional plastic bags for packaging. The law also disciplines the application of measures designed, progressively, to reduce the amount of the same plastic bags in the environment or their distribution by degradable bags and or biodegradable and compostable that are compatible with the minimization in the generation and disposal of waste.

Cabo Verde has sought to implement technical and regulatory measures for the rational management of chemicals, which are marketed and used in such a way as to reduce their harmful effects on health and the environment to a minimum, reinforcing the legal framework that will regulate the management of pesticides and thus improve the national system of pesticide management, thus contributing to a more sustainable agriculture, preserving human health and the environment. For example, the use of bio-pesticides and biological control to combat pests has been prioritized.

To reduce pollution, the authorities and civil society organizations have invested heavily in informing, raising awareness and educating the population to adopt more environmentally friendly attitudes that contribute to improving the quality of life of citizens, with the implementation of various activities, including cleaning campaigns, lectures and production of awareness materials.

In addition to the adoption of a new legal regime for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), there was also the strengthening of the system of licensing, inspections and environmental audits with the decentralization of the activity to the delegations of the Ministry of Environment, thus promoting institutional conditions for continuous monitoring (post-evaluation) of Environmental Impact Assessment processes and technical training actions.

There is a need to strengthen environmental quality monitoring, and work is being done to define national indicators for the environment so that the preparation of Annual Reports can begin.

9. Invasive alien species

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Cabo Verde has been working internally and with international partners to prevent the spread of invasive alien species (IAS). The Plant Protection Service in Cabo Verde plays an important role in preventing the introduction, establishment and dissemination of IAS in the country, but also to other countries through import controls, export certification, risk assessment and analysis and the establishment of common standards.

The main sources of invasive species in Cabo Verde come from imports through airports and ports. The fact that most imports of goods to Cabo Verde are from ships presents a concern about ballast water discharges as a potential source of Invasive alien species, especially to the marine environment. No studies have been conducted to understand the prevalence of invasive species and diseases in the marine environment.

Invasive plants species are considered one of the main threats to Cabo Verde's native biodiversity. Invasive plant species control and elimination programs have been implemented in protected areas and restocking programs with native species. Measures to control invasive species have been implemented with some success, for example, recovery in some areas in nature parks.

Invasive animal species, such as cats and rats, have also been the target of eradication projects in the main seabird colonies of the archipelago. Regarding the aquatic invasive species, there is little or no information.

10. Vulnerable Ecosystems

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

A national coral conservation plan has been approved, but its implementation is still incipient.

11. Protected Areas

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Protected areas have contributed significantly to the restoration of plant cover with endemic species threatened with extinction and the protection of national biodiversity through *in situ* conservation.

A GAP ANALYSIS/roadmap for the marine component of the National System of Protected Areas in Cabo Verde was prepared, where new areas with potential to be declared protected were identified.

In Cabo Verde, the management of protected areas is still not efficient and financial sustainability has been a major challenge. In this regard, the Capeverdean Government has conducted studies to identify gaps in protected areas and financial sustainability in protected areas, and has taken steps to develop management models to improve their effectiveness. The small number of technicians has made the management of these areas difficult.

The communities have been integrated in the awareness and conservation actions in the protected areas. Although there is still no effective participation of communities in co-management of resources, an effort has already been made to identify areas that could be an example of this type of management in Cabo Verde and institutional issues to be addressed for a better legal framework.

12. Prevention extinctions

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Cabo Verde is also a contracting party to two multilateral environmental agreements, whose scope includes the conservation of endangered species, namely the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or the Bonn Convention (CMS) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Among the endangered species of fauna are sea turtles, birds, land reptiles, molluscs, dolphins, whales, among others. In order to know and improve the conservation status of some species, studies have been made of population assessments of some species, the country is developing a database of biodiversity and national plans for the conservation of sea turtles, cetaceans, corals, sharks. Plans for terrestrial flora have not yet been elaborated but there have been reforestation campaigns with the planting of endemic species and an evaluation of the conservation status of endemic flora has been made. Some priorities for the conservation of terrestrial reptiles have already been identified, although no plan or strategy has yet been outlined. *In* the protected areas, there are several *in situ* conservation campaigns, both for fauna and flora species threatened with extinction.

The Government of Cabo Verde has supported numerous activities to support the recovery of endangered species, including research projects, education and awareness raising, restoration and/or protection of critical habitats and monitoring activities.

In the last years, it is notorious the increase of studies and publications that has translated into a greater knowledge about biodiversity in the country.

13. Agricultural Biodiversity

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

The country has carried out some actions to protect the genetic diversity of domestic varieties of cultivated plants, such as: seed banks (base and pre-base, including endemic species) and germplasm banks, managed by the National Institute for Research and Agrarian Development (INIDA). The seed law has also been drafted.

A Strategic Plan for the National Agricultural Research System (PE-SNIA 2017-2024) has also been adopted, and the Strategy and Action Plan for Zoogenetic Resources is being prepared.

14. Essential ecosystem services

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Little information is available on the ecosystems that provide essential services, however, some actions are recorded: inventory and mapping of the bee fauna and flora and pollinators; and the survey of essential service providers based on agricultural zones, agroforestry zones, heterogeneous agricultural zones and forested areas.

15. Ecosystem and resilience

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

In the country, efforts are being made to increase the resilience of ecosystems. Actions for conservation and restoration of forest perimeters, as well as reforestation in the country are promoted by public entities, NGOs and Community Associations.

The campaigns promoted by the forestry sector include about 104,589 fixed plants, corresponding to approximately 262 ha.

The implementation of the Project for the Creation of Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of the Forest Sector in Cabo Verde -REFLOR is underway. Its main objective is to increase resilience and improve key adaptive capacity to face the additional risks that climate change represents for desertification and land degradation in Cabo Verde. It supports biodiversity conservation by strengthening the current fragmented terrestrial ecosystems, reducing habitat loss and encouraging natural regeneration.

16. Nagoya Protocol on ABS

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Cabo Verde has started the ratification process, but has not yet ratified the Nagoya Protocol and consequently has not yet developed a strategy for the implementation of the legislative, administrative or political measures of the ABS necessary to meet the obligations set out in the Protocol.

17: NBSAPs

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Cabo Verde already has considerable experience in implementing a biodiversity conservation policy, having developed its first Strategy in 1999. This has significantly strengthened environmental policy, but also government policy in general. In the period between 2000 and 2013, the country has made progress, with emphasis on the creation of several legal instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, declaration of protected areas and implementation of plans for conservation of threatened species, although numerous shortcomings persist in the legal, institutional, enforcement, scientific knowledge and monitoring plans.

Cabo Verde updated its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2014. The NBSAP is the result of a widely participatory process in which all sectors of society were involved, namely: state institutions and decentralized services, municipalities, private, academic sector and civil society organizations. The national vision for biodiversity conservation for the next 15 years is developed around 3 fundamental principles: i) the effective conservation and integration of Biodiversity values; ii) the involvement and participation of all society in the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity; iii) and the fair and equitable distribution of benefits that will ensure the development of the country and the well-being of the population. See Section I of this report for information on each target and Section III for an assessment of each target's progress.

Thus, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan proves to be a fundamental guiding document for Cabo Verde's nature and biodiversity conservation policy, as well as a reference for society and private institutions and civil society, which must be mobilized for this purpose. However, the implementation of the NBSAP has been deficient due to the lack of an implementation, monitoring and evaluation system for the plan. There will also be a need for better ownership of the strategy by partners and improved mobilization of financial resources.

18. Traditional knowledge

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

The compilation and analysis of the value of information and traditional knowledge existing in the use of biodiversity (study of local knowledge and traditional practices) are still incipient. There is a study on "Valuing traditional knowledge in weather forecasting and resilience to climate change in the agricultural sector" and a study of local knowledge on medicinal plants. And other specific initiatives on agro-ecology.

19. Biodiversity knowledge

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

In the last years, it is notorious the increase of studies and publications that has translated into a greater knowledge about biodiversity in the country. However, there are still some constraints that limit a better knowledge of national biodiversity: lack of specialists at a national level; publications by foreigners and in foreign languages that often limit access by nationals; high costs of research work; work generally focuses on groups of species with greater economic interest; and sometimes there is no continuity in the studies undertaken.

A lot of data and information is scattered and very often not known because it is not available on a permanently updated data platform. Therefore, there is a need to systematize and disseminate all existing information on national biodiversity and in this sense, a database on national biodiversity is being developed.

It is worth mentioning, however, some actions such as the Capeverdean Society of Zoology that has promoted research on the zoology of Cabo Verde with the publication of the scientific journal - Capeverdean Zoology and its free availability.

And online platform of the Ministry of Education - "Portal of Knowledge of Cabo Verde" which contains academic and scientific documents - theses, dissertations, articles, etc. - produced in national and foreign institutions, concerning the country.

20. Resource mobilization

Description of how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi biodiversity target

Most financial resources for the environment and biodiversity conservation are directed through multilateral funds, bilateral cooperation, philanthropic funds such as MAVA and national funds.

We highlight, the project financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), in more than 3.6 million dollars for the integration of biodiversity in the tourism sector. In addition, through its Small Grants to NGOs Program (GEF SGP), between 2016 and the present, about \$642,100 dollars were invested in projects, only in the focal area of Biodiversity.

In addition, there are funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), FAO and UNESCO for the creation of biosphere reserves. In parallel, bilateral cooperation with some European Union countries has resulted in funds allocated to the environment through budget support.

National funds are more modest, but equally important. The Environment Fund was created with the mission of financing projects that contribute adequately to the protection of the environment, the amounts being distributed in the following categories: conservation of species and *habitats*; information, education and communication; urban and environmental requalification; pollution prevention and combat; and sanitation (waste and wastewater), etc. The Environment Fund during the period 2017 until then, made an investment of about \$ 30 million in environmental protection, funding allocated to projects of municipalities, central administration and companies / civil society organizations. Where only in the category of conservation of species and habitats more than \$ 5 million were invested.

There are also activities that contribute to the implementation of the strategy, which are incorporated into the budget of other ministries.

Section V. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Cabo Verde has no national targets related to the GSPC targets:

1. An online flora of all known plants
2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation actions
3. Information, research and associated products, and methods needed to implement the Strategy developed and shared
4. At least 15% of each ecological region or vegetation type is protected by effective management and/or restoration
5. At least 75% of the most important areas for plant diversity in each protected ecological region with effective management to conserve plants and their genetic diversity
6. At least 75% of the production land in each sector is managed in a sustainable manner, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity
7. At least 75% of known threatened plant species conserved *in situ*
8. At least 75% of threatened plant species in *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20% available for recovery and restoration programs
9. 70% of the genetic diversity of crops, including their wild relatives and other socio-economic plant species, conserved, respecting, preserving and maintaining the associated local and indigenous knowledge
10. Effective management plans to prevent new biological invasions and manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded
11. No wild flora species threatened by international trade
12. All plant products harvested in a sustainable manner
13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or enhanced, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care
14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated in communication, education and public awareness programs
15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities, sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the objectives of this Strategy
16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the objectives of this Strategy

Section VI. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of indigenous peoples and local communities

No information available

Section VII. Updated Biodiversity Country Profile

Biodiversity facts: Biodiversity status and trends, including biodiversity benefits and ecosystem services and functions

Taking into account that we are in the process of elaboration of the national biodiversity database and the need of more comprehensive studies to various taxonomic groups, some preliminary data will be presented, since it is difficult to present precise information on the status and trends of biodiversity in the country, because there are no inventories and periodic assessments of biodiversity.

Cabo Verde's biodiversity is characterized by very diverse populations, but of relatively low abundance. Currently more than 7 thousand species are listed, registered both in the terrestrial and marine environment by several authors (EX: Arechavaleta, et al, 2005; INE, 2018; INIDA, 2020) where 74% belong to fauna, 20% to flora and 6% to fungi and lichens.

Of this total of species, about 51% are found in the marine environment and 49% on land. The marine environment is represented in 11% by marine flora (rhodophytes, chlorophytes, pheophytes, spermatophytes and cyanophytes), 66% by invertebrate animals and 23% by vertebrates (mostly fish over 90%). In the terrestrial environment, about 10% correspond to lichens and fungi, 25% to spermatophytes, pteridophytes and bryophytes and 65% to fauna (molluscs, arthropods and cords).

About 503 land taxes are included in the national red list, classified as threatened or extinct. Animals include the largest number, with 85% of species followed by plants with 15%. Fungi do not have red listed species (Leyens & Lobin, 1996).

Currently about 587 endemisms are recognized in the terrestrial biodiversity, including species and subspecies, highlighting the insects that comprise more than 60% of endemisms and reptiles, where about 90% of species are considered endemic (most specific to each island).

In the marine environment, endemic molluscs, such as those of the genus *Conus*, stand out.

Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect)

Due to its insular nature and small territory, it has a fragile biodiversity, characterized by small populations, with low genetic variability, becoming vulnerable to any alteration and can be easily led to extinction. As with other small islands, this fragility is evident, with the result that approximately 20% of the recorded terrestrial species were already on the first red list, as threatened or extinct.

The main pressures on biodiversity in the country remain: the loss and disturbance of habitats, predation of animal and plant species; the practice of agriculture, mostly on steep slopes; the introduction of exotic species; free grazing in areas of natural vegetation; overexploitation of fishing resources.

Loss and disturbance of habitat

The result of the destruction, modification and fragmentation of natural habitats, mainly by agriculture, coastal urban development, inert extraction and climate change.

There are 3 oceanic-atmospheric phenomena, which have been undergoing considerable transformations: annual rain cycles, annual dust cycles of the Sahara Desert and *upwelling cycles of the* West African coast, leading to the destruction or modification of *habitats*, by the change in water availability, alteration in temperature and humidity patterns, salinity, currents, turbidity, primary productivity, nutrient availability, among others.

In recent years, with the increase in population and in tourist activities (enterprises, excursions, nautical and recreational activities, etc.), there has been an increase in the occupation of coastal and marine areas which corresponded to the habitats of various species of fauna and flora, but also disturbance by noise and light pollution.

Introduction of alien species

Several authors describe the introduction of invasive flora species in the country as one of the factors that led to the degradation of native vegetation in important ecosystems. However, there has been a remarkable effort to remove and replace these with native species.

The introduction of certain animals, in particular insect pests in agriculture (*Tuta absoluta* and *Bactrocera invadens*), the lizard *Agama agama* and the snake *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (INIDA, 2011, Vasconcelos et al, 2009 Gomes et al, 2013, Monteiro, pers com) are a threat to native species, which are particularly endemic and threatened as they are part of their diet.

The proliferation of unnatural predators (rats, cats and wild dogs) has been occurring and has particularly affected birds and sea turtles.

Overexploitation of fisheries resources

The recording of some illegal practices (IUU fishing) and the limited control of catches is directly affecting the reduction of the fishing biomass, translated into reduced catch volumes and sizes. In recent years, there has been a strengthening of enforcement activities and the introduction of the closed season for more exploited species.

Taxonomic groups such as plants, corals, fish, reptiles, birds, molluscs are subject to different types of pressure, population growth being compromised, and consequently the groups with the highest representation in the red lists.

Implementation of the NBSAP

In 2014, Cabo Verde updated its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which is the result of a highly participatory process involving all sectors of society, namely: state institutions and decentralized services, municipalities, the private sector, universities, and civil society organizations. The national vision for biodiversity conservation over the next 15 years is built around three basic principles: i) effective conservation and integration of biodiversity values; ii) the involvement and participation of society as a whole in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; iii) and fair and equitable sharing of benefits that will ensure the development and well-being of the country's population. These priorities are linked to the national target (totalling 15), which were set in accordance with the 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan target and the Aichi objectives. In addition, the institutions involved in the target also collaborate to define the action plan, which consists of 59 actions distributed among the 15 national target.

The NBSAP is a fundamental guide for Cabo Verde's nature and biodiversity conservation policy and serves as a reference for private society and civil society institutions that should be mobilised for this purpose.

However, there are a number of constraints, including: limited human, material and financial resources; dispersion of information on biodiversity; poor organisation and coordination, so that implementation of the ENPAB has not been very efficient. Therefore, greater ownership of the strategy by partners, improvements in its implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and in the allocation of financial resources are recommended.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP is the main instrument for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD in the country, which proposes National Biodiversity Target 2014-2030, aligned with the CBD biodiversity strategic plan, and actions to achieve these target.

Nevertheless, the existence of some sectoral commissions and the integration of biodiversity into strategies, sectoral and intersectoral plans, there is still no coordination mechanism to involve and monitor the activities of all actors.

In the Government's current program for the 9th Legislature (2016-2021), a green policy for the environment is established, with the adoption of integrated policies in the environmental field, with the aim of ensuring greater environmental sustainability, competitiveness and territorial organization, i.e., better use and management of environmental resources in a balanced manner to meet current needs with the fair expectations of future generations.

The national challenges and commitments are widely inscribed in the Government's programme for the 9th Legislature (2016-2021) and, consequently, assumed through the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development, PEDS 2017-2021, through its strategic and sectoral programmes and subsequent projects, which assumes spatial planning, the environment, biodiversity, water and sanitation as main objectives in the short and medium term.

The country has made an effort to strengthen the national legislative framework and in that sense, there is a set of revised and under preparation laws: new Environmental Impact Assessment Law, Noise, Mineral Masses, Air Quality, Bathing Water Monitoring, Threatened Fauna and Flora Species, National Network of Protected Areas and a proposal for a legal framework for the strategic environmental assessment, revision of the basic law on fisheries, among others.

Legislative Decree no. 14/97, of July 1, provides in one of its articles that a list of natural spaces, landscapes, sites and monuments, as well as animal and plant species that should be the object of special protection should be established by regulation and the lists of protected species should be corrected and updated periodically. Currently, the Decree-Regulating No. 7/2002 of 30 December 2002, which specifically established the exhaustive list and the measures for the conservation and protection of species of fauna and flora threatened with extinction, is under revision. In addition, the database on biodiversity is being prepared, which is intended to provide more concrete information on the number of species existing in the national territory and the conservation status.

At the same time, several actions and initiatives have been taken by state institutions and civil society organizations to conserve endangered species of flora and fauna *in situ*, improve knowledge, conservation status, involvement and awareness for conservation.

Efforts have been made to promote the sustainable use of resources, noting initiatives for the development of more sustainable agricultural and fishing activity, the use of renewable energies, the more efficient use of water, the re-use of waste water and the control and reduction of pollutant emissions.

Structuring actions have been taken to identify gaps in protected areas, operationalisation and financial sustainability in protected areas, with a view to improving their effectiveness.

Financial resources for the implementation of the strategy are allocated through multilateral funds, bilateral cooperation, philanthropic funds such as the MAVA and national funds. However, the resources available are not sufficient to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in its entirety, including scientific research, monitoring, among others.

Mechanisms to monitor and review implementation

There is no national monitoring system, however, some statistical data are produced by the National Statistical Institute.

Additional information

Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (www.maa.gov.cv)

Government of Cabo Verde (www.governo.cv)

Legislation on the Environment Fund

Environmental Investment Guidelines for the period 2017-2021

Ministry of Finance (www.mf.gov.cv)

Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017-2021 (www.peds.gov.cv)

Government Program of the IX Legislature

National Water and Sanitation Agency (www.anas.gov.cv)

National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention and Management in Cape Verde (PENPGeR)

Cape Verde Ocean Week (www.caboverdeoceanweek.cv)

University of Cabo Verde (www.unicv.edu.cv)

Capeverdean Society of Zoology (www.scvz.org)

Capeverdean Knowledge Portal (www.portaldoconhecimento.gov.cv)

Ministry of Education (www.minedu.gov.cv)

National Strategy for the Protected Areas of Cabo Verde

Protected Areas Management Plans

Protected Areas Ecotourism Plans

National Business Plan of the Protected Areas of Cabo Verde

National Institute of Agrarian Development (www.inida.gov.cv)

AGRIPRICE (www.agriprice.org)

National Press of Cabo Verde (<https://kiosk.incv.cv/Loja/>)

Global Environment Facility (www.thegef.org)

MAVA Foundation (www.mava-foundation.org/)

FAO (www.fao.org)

www.energiasrenovaveis.cv

www.peee.cv

Mindelo Oceanographic Centre (www.oscm.cv)

<http://iggpi.cv/acervo-normativo/>

<http://iggpi.cv/comissoes-tecnicas-de-normalizacao/>

<http://iggpi.cv/concert/>

<http://iggpi.cv/acao-para-o-reforco-da-capacitacao-do-sector-privado-na-norma-iso-9001-sistemas-de-gestao-da-qualidade-versao-2015/>

<http://iggpi.cv/palestras-sobre-a-certificacao-de-produtos-e-servicos/>

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http://www.waqsp.org/sites/default/files/Newsletter%207%20ANG%20web_0.pdf

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General Regime of Prevention and Waste Management - Decree-Law N° 17/2015 of October 17th;

Ordinance that establishes the model of the waste transportation guide - Ordinance n°18/2016 of April 12th;

Diploma that creates the National Waste List - Decree-Law nr. 65/2018 of December 20th.

Law n° 99/VIII/2015 of August 27th, that prohibits the production, importation, commercialization and use of conventional plastic bags.

National Plan of Action for Renewable Energies (2015-2020/2030)

Sustainable Energy Action Agenda for All

National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (published in resolution 100/2015 of October 15)

Renewable Energy Plan

National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention and Management (PENGER) (DL 32/2016 of April 21)

new Environmental Imagery Evaluation Diploma

National Investment Plan for the Blue Economy (PNIEB)

Promotion Program for the Blue Economy (PROMEB)

Charter for the Promotion of Blue Growth in Cape Verde

National Environmental Education Plan

Report on Sustainable Policies and Strategies for the Beekeeping Sector, Bee Health, Increased Hive Product Production and Pollination Services in Cape Verde

Inventory of natural enemies of agricultural pests

Strategic Plan of the National Agricultural Research System (PE-SNIA 2017-2024)

Management Plan for Fishing Resources 2020-2024 (Decree-Law 94/2020 of 9 July)

Annual Executive Plan for Fishing Resources (Decree-Law 93/2020

updating of the Fishing Legislation (Decree-Law 2/2020)

Legislative Decree no. 1/2018 of May 21, 2018 establishing the special legal regime for the protection and conservation of sea turtles in Cape Verde

National Turtle Conservation Plan

National Coral Conservation Plan

National Cetacean Conservation Plan