

Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
[\(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/\)](https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	26-025	
Project title	Eco-village approach to enhance socio-ecological resilience in Cabo Verde	
Country/ies	Cabo Verde	
Lead organisation	University of Cabo Verde - UNICV	
Partner institution(s)	Cabo Verdean Ecotourism Association ECOCV National Directorate of Environment DNA Bangor University, Ocean Science School Association for the Development of São Francisco ADSF Civil Movement ‘350 Cabo Verde’ ViaggioMiraggi	
Darwin grant value	£ 275,486.00	
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2019 - 30 March 2022	
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021, Annual Report 2	
Project Leader name	Adilson Filomeno Carvalho Semedo	
Project website/blog/social media	Facebook @raizazulcabo Verde Youtube @Raiz Azul Instagram @raizazul_ecoturismo_cv	
Report author(s) and date	Adilson Semedo (UNICV) Edita Magileviciute (ECO CV) Mara Abu-Raya (UNICV) Ronan Roche (Bangor University) Roberta Badovini (ECO CV)	

1. Project summary

The main purpose of this project is to reduce the negative environmental footprint, increase the value of marine and coastal biodiversity and enhance quality of life within coastal communities on the capital island of Santiago, Cabo Verde. The island is home to 56% of the country’s population. With over 70% of

the population living on the coast, Santiago has no marine protected/managed areas although households are highly dependent on decreasing marine resources. Data on the state of marine resources are scarce especially on non-commercial marine species and the overall state of the coastal habitats. In addition, the domestic waste system is very basic especially in rural locations; while waste recycling processes in their inception. This project engages vulnerable community members to co-monitor health of marine and coastal ecosystems, introduces set of practical skills for more sustainable use of local resources, and aims to set up the first marine protected area in Santiago Island. The first sustainable rural waste management (with a focus on plastic and glass recycling) and an income generating system will be created to increase sustainability of the process. The establishment of an eco-network/ a new eco-tourism destination (in development) promotes sustainable tourism in our country and strengthens capacity for the self-empowerment, boosting local employment in four coastal villages (Porto Rincão, Porto Mosquito, Gouveia and São Francisco).



Fig. 1 Map showing the position of Cabo Verde archipelago regionally (a), Santiago Island (b) within the archipelago; (c) the position of target project villages Sao Francisco, Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and the Baía do Inferno, the first marine protected area for Santiago island, under development.

2. Project partnerships

The Eco-Village/Raiz Azul (acronym) is a collaborative project led by the Cabo Verdean institution University of Cabo Verde Uni-CV and co-managed in partnership with the local NGO Cabo Verdean Ecotourism Association ECOCV. Technical expertise is boosted by international partners Bangor University (UK), and ViaggieMiraggi (Italy). In Y2, the lead organization communicated on a regular basis with the ECOCV. Due to Covid 19 situation the joining with international partners communication was done via skype/emails. Dr. Ronan Roche was involved via skype/emails in conception of the social vulnerability study and climate changes and in the production of graphical and statistical data about the social/economic study (Y1), ViaggieMiraggi (Italy) visited Cabo Verde in March 2021 to attend project workshops and meetings to, and joined fieldwork in that period. Paula Monteiro Dias, technician from the National Directorate for the Environment collaborated as a reviewer of the proposal for a protected marine area of Baía do Inferno elaborated by the Eco-Village/Raiz Azul (acronym). It was proposed to the Administration of UniCV the hiring of Mrs. Paula Monteiro Dias as manager of the project, in which she would assume the support of the coordination / management of the project in terms of producing project results, according to the project document. Most of the exchange involves discussions and consultations for the achievement of relevant outputs. The main partners are involved in all project stages, including the production of the Y2 Annual Report.

Over the last year we strengthen the partnerships build in Y1 with a range of national and local organizations and community groups in each target village, on municipal level, nationally and internationally. More specifically with: CERMI and Electrosol Ltd is responsible for the production and installation of recycling machines; the EU funded Project Xalabas was approached to compliment eco-network development; AAVCV Association of the Travel Agencies of Cabo Verde joined in to support the development and marketing of the eco-network. We strengthen active collaboration with the women's cooperative SULADA to empower women's participation and income generating activities in the target community of Gouveia, we continue our work with the School of São Francisco to upscale plastic and glass recycling and environmental education in that community; Municipality of Santa Catarina of Santiago continues to be an active supporter and collaborator for the development of locally managed glass recycling process in Porto Rincão. Municipality of Praia joins us for the waste management in São Francisco and the set up of the eci-recycling centre in that community. Association for the Development of Rincão continues to provide a valuable support in communicating our messages to local community and implementation of activities in Rincão. The same happens with Association for the Development of Porto Mosquito, which was engaged in collect local subscriptions for the Marine Protected Area proposal of Baia do Inferno, and in the preparation of local meeting with fisherman and fish saleswomen.

In the last quarter of Y2, we are in the process of establishing collaboration with the LANTUNA association and the Maio Biodiversity Foundation with a view to implementing the "Guardiões do Mar" project in the communities of Rincão, Porto Mosquito and Gouveia.

The key strategy of the project is called 'djunta mo' in cabo verdean language (joining hands/working together) is successfully applied during the Y1 and Y2 will continue into Y3 of the project implementation.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1 (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners)

General and plastic waste management and income generating system developed and adopted in the four coastal villages by the end of the project.

A 1.1 Completed.

A 1.2. June-September. As started in Y1, in São Francisco the selected households continued to separate plastic; the school was closed during Q1-Q2 period. In Rincão, after the consultation with the community, it was decided to install four big containers to collect glass near the public use spaces such as local bars and shops. The special carriages were purchased to transport full containers to the eco-centre for recycling. **October-March** The proposal (A13) for glass separation and recycling was submitted to the Municipality of Santa Catarina to set up glass collection points in the municipal centre Assomada and transport to the eco-center in Rincão. The big interest was received from private citizens in capital Praia after the publicity was made about the glass recycling eco-center in Rincão.

A13. C.Pinto and E.Magileviciute. ECOCV (2021). Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos em Município da Santa Catarina de Santiago. (Proposal for waste management to the Municipality of Santa Catarina).

A 1.3 In June, we participated in the beach clean-up campaign with NGO 'Caretta caretta' and gave interview to the *Record TV* on the potential increase of pollution linked to COVID-19 (disposable masks, gloves), and threats to marine biodiversity such as sea turtles. Regular updates were communicated on project Facebook page, partner website and social media sites. Responsible waste disposal and recycling are always included in general presentations of the project/national communication (see A1.7). The support and dissemination of the call for recycling of the founder of the movement 350 Cabo Verde gave strong boost to glass separation in the capital Praia. Citizens and business express readiness to recycle glass waste. New partnership such as with the owner of hospitality business Hangar 7 and Cockpit were initiated.

See Annex 3 Table 2 of this report

A.1.4 In July we had meetings with: JMD Metal Trading and discussed the potential sale of the recycled plastic, samples of shredded PET plastic were shared with the potential buyer; they also donated large quantity of plastic bottle caps that were taken to the eco-centre in Sao Francisco for recycling; All Green

Trust responsible for the collection and disposal of waste in capital Praia including the international airport and options to start separation of plastic waste was discussed. During the meeting with CaboPlast, the producer of various plastic products in Cabo Verde, we discussed their support to the community awareness raising and installation of the plastic recycling eco-centre in São Francisco. The communication was restarted with Cavibel (representative of Coca Cola in Cabo Verde). The company agreed to support the transportation of glass to the eco-center in Rincão and collaborate on the separation of beer/soft drink bottles that could be re-used. The collaboration with all above mentioned companies will continue into the Y3 to strengthen the partnership and long-term support. The eco-restaurant and organic produce shop Tambake in capital Praia set up glass and plastic collection point in partnership with Eco-village/Raiz Azul project.

A.1.5 In June in partnership with CERMI produced the glass recycling machine manual (A16), and in July they trained six community members (3 men and 3 women) on the operation of the machine. ECOCV/CERMI delivered the training on health and safety and organised all operational procedures and materials. In July, at CERMI, we had a meeting with three teams of students that, under the supervision of engineers, were producing plastic recycling machines as part of their final training and certification program. The machines were produced following the internationally recognised methodology of 'Precious Plastic' (the Netherlands). In September, we met with the company SOPLACAS to discuss the experimentation with the recycled glass sand and potential production of bricks for construction. In January the plastic recycling machines were installed in Sao Francisco eco-center (A19). In February we initiated collaboration with the Precious Plastic Portugal for the support of the maintenance of the machines and the advanced training of the local team (TBC in Y3). The SOPLACAS produced the first batch of the brick using 100% of the recycled glass sand (test was done free of charge as a support to the Raiz Azul initiative). The ELEVO Group company completed the granulometry and resistance tests of the bricks with the 50% discount as a support for the good course and to start of the collaboration. (A15). The bricks were found to pass test using the British Standard requirements. This is an extremely positive result that gave necessary proof for the marketing of the product with the recycled glass sand produced in the eco-center of Rincão. In March the entrepreneur from Praia (entertainment centres Hangar 7; Cockpit) agreed to share the small glass recycling machine which was installed in Sao Francisco eco-center.

A15. C.Pinto, E. Magileviciute and R.Badovini. ECOCV-ELEVO (2021)Relatório do Ensaio e Declaração de Desempenho da Areia Reciclado de Vidro e Pavês de Concreto e Areia de Vidro. (Report on the assesment of the recycled glass sand)

A16. ECOCV-CERMI (2021). Máquinas de Reciclagem de Plástico: MANUAL DE INSTRUÇÕES DE OPERAÇÃO E MANUTENÇÃO. (Manual for the operation and maintenance of plastic recycling machines)

A19. ECOCV (2021). Installation of plastic recycling machines in the eco-center of Sao Francisco.

A 1.6 Implemented and reported by UniCV Due to the pandemic, it was not be possible to perform microplastic analyzes in human feces, due to the risk of contamination associated with the samples. Considering that one of the Outcome of Indicator 2 is the development of basic assessment and analysis methods for the sources and prevalence of microplastics in target locations. The methodology developed and implemented in the first year of the project, was adapted and within the scope of the IMPAMAC project (<https://www.facebook.com/IMPLAMAC/>) coordinated at national level by UNICV. The evaluation of microplastics in coastal areas and in fish it is being replicated at national level and in 4 fish species of commercial interest, in which we are examining the microplastic in the stomach contents of Grouper (*Cephalopholis taenops*) marketed in the city of Praia was analyzed, and in the first quarter of Y3 analyzes of fish landed in the communities of Porto Mosquito, Porto Gouveia are defined.

A 1.7 Ahead of schedule. In June, the project partner Association for the Development of São Francisco (ADSF) took the initiative and gave interview to the national media Inforpress about the establishment of the plastic recycling eco-centre in São Francisco. The effect was strong and led to enquiries from businesses that are involved in waste management in Santiago Island (see A1.4). In July, project partners (ECOCV, UniCV, ADSF, CERMI) presented the project and waste recycling during the online meeting with UNDP Cabo Verde office. In September we and community members gave interviews to a media companies Agency LUSA (Portugal) and DW (Germany) about glass recycling and eco-centre in

Rincão. In October the program was also featured on Euronews and DW Africa. In November, we gave interview to RCV (National Radio station) about the project and glass recycling. In December the project proposal was submitted to the Dutch Embassy in Dakar. If funded it will finance the installation of solar panels in Sao Francisco eco-center and will address climate change awareness raising and adaptation. In February, the Ambassador of the US Embassy in Cabo Verde visited the eco-centre in Rincão and published the experience on the social media site of the Embassy. In March the talk on the issues of plastic and glass pollution, impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity and solutions from Cabo Verde was given to over 60 schoolchildren and teachers from Lithuania as part of the EU program Blue Schools (A1). The project and the objectives on solutions for waste management were presented to the Cooperation of Luxembourg in Cabo Verde. The info poster on plastic impacts and cycle was produced for the eco-center in Sao Francisco (A2).

See Annex 3 Table 2 of this report for more details

A1. E.Magileviciute. ECOCV (2021). Ocean of Life: from Cabo Verde to Lithuania. Impacts of plastic pollution on marine animals. Becoming a European Blue School Track: SPOW05 Healthy and Clean Ocean. Presentation to Alytaus Jotvingiu Gimnazija, Lithuania.

A2. ECOCV (2021). The cycle of plastic. Info poster for the Eco-centre of Sao Francisco.

Output 2. (Implemented and reported by Uni-CV and partners)

Stakeholders and target community members increased knowledge on value of local marine biodiversity and have developed a set of practical skills for more sustainable use of local ecosystem services by the end of the project.

A2.1 With data received with the information on artisanal fisheries in Gouveia, Rincão and Porto Mosquito villages from INDP, National Institute for Fisheries Development (now renamed as the IMar-Institute of the Sea) in Y1, and also using the candidate list of potential indicators (ecological and socio-economic) produced by Dr. Ronan Roche (Bangor University) in Y1, we apply the second socio-ecological questionnaires to assess the viability and challenges of artisanal fisheries (fishers (100% men) and fish sellers (100% women) in target fishing villages and the control site outside the project area. The full project report is annexed under A24. Over the period July 2020-February 2021, 15 Uni-CV students, 10 local fishers, have been trained in participatory marine biodiversity monitoring with the focus on marine megafauna (whale and dolphin surveys and marine birds);

A24. Semedo, A. and Roche, R. (2021). The baseline study of the socio-ecological indicators in the communities of: Report in the Communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and Porto Ribeira Barca. Project report.

A2.2 The Eco-Vila project seeks to capture aspects of social vulnerability and the ability to adapt to climate change in the coastal communities involved in the project. Although some aspects are related to the information from the existing questionnaire instruments, there are two possible ways to assess this in the project. The first is to try to directly quantify the aspects related to the five domains of adaptive capacity. The second is to capture highly relevant information, but less directly related to the five domains described above. The quantitative study has the participation of the international consultant of the Eco-Vila project, Professor Ronan Roche, from the University of Bangor (Wales), one of the project partners, and was coordinated locally by Professor Adilson Semedo (Uni-CV). This report A25 aims to present the results of the indicators of vulnerability caused by climate changes carried out in the fishing communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and Porto Ribeira Barca, in January 2021, which was based on the application of a questionnaire survey to fishermen and fish saleswomen from these communities. With these analyzes, the promoters of the Eco-Vila Project have the opportunity to diagnose the evolution of several fundamental socio-ecological aspects in year 2 of the project. Due to Covid pandemic the workshop was scheduled to Y3Q2. The full project report is annexed under A25.

A25. Semedo and Roche (2021). Study Report on Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and Porto Ribeira Barca – Santiago, Cabo Verde. Project report.

A2.3 Due to Covid pandemic we could not start the Develop targeted campaign to communicate the value of the resilient marine ecosystem to the coastal communities and decision makers in the beginning of Y2. Meanwhile, during the months of July and August, UNICV work with DNA and Maritime Police in

the national sea turtle conservation program, more specifically in the monitoring of the spawning beaches of *Caretta caretta* in Santiago. In September we start to work with Communication and image office from University of Cabo Verde (Uni-CV). We held three community meetings in order to clarify the importance of creating a marine protected area in promoting the resilience of the marine ecosystem. The first was in the community of Entre-Picos de Reda, in October 2020, the second in Rincão in January 2021 and the third in Porto Mosquito in February 2021. On June 10, the exhibition “Baía do Inferno Genius Loci” was inaugurated, at the Palace of the Ildo Lobo culture. This exhibition is the result of a project developed between UNICV, UniPiaget, University of Algarve and Lantuna with funding from the Higher Education Directorate of Cape Verde. It is an itinerant exhibition that will be presented in several locations in the country.

A2.4 In July, through local association we promote the presentation of the new national fisheries management plan, which was prepared by ECOCV and partner, in Porto Mosquito and Rincão. The process of introducing tailor made system for the self-monitoring of artisanal fishing catch, biodiversity on the individual level is to Y2Q3Q4, and in partnership with IMar, Biosfera, Fundação Maio Biodiversidade, UNICV is working on a joint plan for Q1Y3. (link with A2.5).

A2.5 In June UNICV contact the IMar (formerly INDP) and the BIOSFERA Association in order to adapt the methodologies developed and implemented in São Vicente and in the protected marine area of Santa Luzia to the communities of Porto Mosquito, Rincão and Gouveia.

A2.6 Late. This activity is related to activity A2.4, which we are working with partners and with the implementation of the Guardiões do Mar project in Santiago.

Output 3. (Implemented and reported by Uni-CV and partners)

A3.1 Complete. We surveyed remaining historical data on the Baía do Inferno using the documentary / bibliographic survey technique and the technique of interviewing 4 local fishermen with significant roles in the communities of Rincão and Porto Mosquito. The bibliographic / documentary research confirmed that there is not much written data about the Bay, except for the works of Woldzimierz Szymaniak (2014; 2015). In the collected interviews, we collected stories and passages related to the fishermen's private life and not so much about the Baía do Inferno. During the months of June-September, we added this to a qualitative research about cultural aspects that connects the communities of Porto Mosquito and Porto Rincão to the marine environment, such as food, sexual division of work, religiosity and leisure.

A3.2 As reported in Y1, we made a meeting with the village Porto Rincão in March 7, with the national, municipal stakeholders. After that all meetings are forbidden due to Covid pandemic. We schedule this public meeting to very soon it is allow for the authorities. Meanwhile, in August we carry out awareness raising and signature collection campaigns in the communities of Rincão, Porto Mosquito with the aim of sensitizing them to the need to actively participate in the process of building the MPA. We appealed, due to the limitations of the pandemic, the cooperation of leaders of community associations that allowed us to contact individually as members of the indicated communities. We collected 392 personal signatures, with will be added to our MPA proposal. The full personal signatures is annexed under A27.

A.26. The full personal signatures is annexed under A27 from communities of Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão e Entre Picos de Reda.

A3.3 Complete: the final proposal was submitted to governmental authorities in November 2020. The full version of final proposal is annexed under A27.

A27. Proposal for the creation of the protected area Baia do Inferno Natural Park (PNBI) and Annexes (Maps)

A3.4 Complete: We met with the Minister of Environment and Agriculture and with the National Director of the Environment at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, in Praia, on January 15, 2021. At this meeting, a national monitoring committee was formed as the objective to submit a joint proposal for the Baia do Inferno Maritime Protected Area. We participated in two meetings of this monitoring committee, in the National Directorate for the Environment, on the Presidency of the National Director Mr. Alexandre Nesky. On March 4, the Council of Ministers approved the delimitation of the Natural Park of Baía do Inferno and Monte Angra - PNBIMA, located on the island of Santiago, being promulgated in the Official Bulletin of April 5, 2021.

A28. Resolution of 15 February 2021 that defines the creation of the intersectoral, monitoring and facilitation commission to work on the final proposal of the protected area to be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval.

A29. Decret-Law that establishes the limit of the Baía do Inferno and Monte Angra

A3.5 In June, we participated in the public presentation and in the public exhibition of the proposal for MPA in the Baía de Inferno by Associação Lantura and University of Jean Piaget at the Palácio da Cultura, in Praia, as partner of its proposal. After delivering our MPA proposal to governmental authorities in November we use social media to raise the importance of the MPA network in Cabo Verde and local uptake of the prospective MPA in the Baía do Inferno. In March we prepare a newspaper article, published in April 21. We also use Uni-CV website to advertise the creation of Natural Parque do Monte Angra e da Baía do Inferno (See Annex 3, Table 2 - Link of Uni-CV website to advertise the creation of Natural Parque do Monte Angra e da Baía do Inferno; Link of newspaper article, about Ecovillage project and the creation of Natural Parque do Monte Angra e da Baía do Inferno, prepared in March and published in April 21).

Output 4. (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners)

A new rural ecotourism destination/ eco network linking four eco-villages developed to boost local employment, promote sustainable travel, and enhance capacity for long-term employment for the target community groups by the end of the project.

A 4.1 Completed in Y1

4.2 Activities for Y1 completed and the next stage is to start in Y3. However, in January the consultant was contracted to develop a communication plan that includes various attributes for the 'Raiz Azul/ Eco-network' brand in the four villages that are currently in development (A18)

In October the meeting was held with coordinator of the Homestays Program run by the National Institute of Tourism. The project was presented and potential partnership was discussed. In January the project and the potential of the new eco-network was presented to the newly elected President of the Municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago. In March, we organised a participatory eco-network design workshop in capital Praia (A21). Experts from ViaggieMiraggi (Italy), national tours agency, ECOCV staff worked with community guides from all 4 project sites to produce the vision of the Raiz Azul eco-network in each community and join all the sites (A21, A20).

A18. H.Sylva (2021). *Communication Plan for the the eco-network Raiz Azul. (Communication Plan for the eco-network Raiz Azul)*

A20. S.Bordignon. ViaggieMiraggi. (2021). *Mission Report: Evaluation of the potential of the new eco-network Raiz Azul for the international tourism and sustainable travel.*

A21. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *PROCESSO PARTICIPATIVO PARA A CRIAÇÃO DA PRIMERA ECOREDE DE ECOTURISMO E TURISMO COMUNITARIO DA ILHA DE SANTIAGO, CABO VERDE. (Report: Participatory process for the development of the first eco-network of ecotourism and community based-tourism on Santiago island, Cabo Verde)*

4.3 In June, we started scoping marine trails with local fishers from Rincão and Gouveia. We identified the nearby bays of *Terra Brabu* and explored the old port of Gouveia as potential sites for marine ecotourism (A21). There we conducted the first marine biodiversity mapping for potential snorkelling activities that eventually will be led by local fishers (A12). In August, the tourism-info panel was installed by the *Gruta de Lazaro* (São Francisco zone) as part of the eco-trail development (A6). In September, in Gouveia, the questionnaire/informal interview survey was conducted to assess overall feedback to the project by community members (A21). In September, we met with the National Institute of Tourism to present the project and ensure their support for the development of eco-network. With the invitation from the Ministry of Tourism and Transport we participated in the celebration of the World Tourism Day in Rui Vaz. We did the presentation on the project Eco-Village and the role of women in the development of rural tourism in Santiago (A21). October-March. The FAM trip was organised with the national stakeholders in tourism sector (introduction to the new community-based tour offer) to Gouveia- Baía do Inferno (eco-centre/marine eco-trails) in collaboration with the Association of the Travel Agencies of

Cabo Verde (A21, A10). The mapping of the eco-trails was completed. The signalization of the touristic routes was installed S.Francisco, Terra Barbo, Portinho, Gouveia-Porto Antigo zones (A21). In collaboration with University Jean Piaget Cabo Verde the info panel was installed on Monte Angra - B.Inferno (the newly designated and the first Marine Protected Area in Santiago); the info panels were developed for Gouveia, Rincao and Sao Francisco that described the eco-trails, local attractions and biodiversity. In December the project Eco-Village/Raiz Azul was presented to the students from Institute ISCEE Cultural Heritage and Tourism course. The practical training part included the evaluation of the marine eco-tour Gouveia-B.Inferno with the community guides from P.Mosquito and ECOCV staff (A21). In March the representative of the project partner ViaggieMirragi, the Italian sustainable tour operator, was on the work mission to boost the development of the eco-network, evaluate the progress and support the training of community guides (A20).The project was also presented and partnership discussed with a newly appointed President of the National Institute of Tourism.

A6. ECOCV (2020). *Info panel for the touristic exploration 'Gruta de Lazaro' in Sao Francisco zone.*
A10. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2020). *FAM eco-trip plan for the eco-network strip: Gouveia-Baia Inferno.*
A12. C.Pinto and E.Magileviciute. ECOCV (2021). *A exploração participativa do potencial do ecoturismo marinho: mapeando os 'hotspots' de biodiversidade marinha no oeste da Ilha de Santiago. (Participatory exploration of the marine eco-tourism potential: mapping marine biodiversity hotspots on the west side of Santiago Island)*A20. S.Bordignon. ViaggieMirragi. (2021). *Mission Report: Evaluation of the potential of the new eco-network Raiz Azul for the international tourism and sustainable travel.*

A21. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *PROCESSO PARTICIPATIVO PARA A CRIAÇÃO DA PRIMERA ECOREDE DE ECOTURISMO E TURISMO COMUNITARIO DA ILHA DE SANTIAGO, CABO VERDE. (Report: Participatory process for the development of the first eco-network of ecotourism and community based-tourism on Santiago island, Cabo Verde)*

4.4 In June, in Gouveia, the first eco-centre "Kaza Panu di Terra' was inaugurated (A21, A22). The aim is to communicate the value of a traditional cloth, local biodiversity and support women's cooperative 'Sulada'. In August, following the agreement with the Municipality of Santa Catarina, the installation of the eco-centre in Rincão was finished. In August-September, the preparation of the inside part of the plastic recycling centre complex in São Francisco has started. October-March In January the three plastic recycling machines (shredder, compression and injection) produced by CERMI (Center for Renewable Energy Cabo Verde) using the 'Precious Plastic'(https://preciousplastic.com) methodology were installed in the Eco-center of S.Francisco (A19). The training was delivered and machines tested by the engineers from CERMI and Sinergia Renovaveis. Six community members from the Association of the Development of S.Francisco started the training to operate the machines. The instructions for the operation and maintenance of the plastic recycling machines and the educational and training materials were produced and installed (A16). The plastic waste collection and storage space was built by the eco-center in collaboration with the company CGR-Lda. This allows the private citizens to deliver plastic bottles for recycling independently and facilitates the work of the local team. In March, the Cooperation of Portugal in Cabo Verde agreed to provide co-financing to ECOCV for the installation of solar panel and increase sustainability of eco-center for glass recycling in Rincao.

A16. ECOCV-CERMI (2021). *Máquinas de Reciclagem de Plástico: MANUAL DE INSTRUÇÕES DE OPERAÇÃO E MANUTENÇÃO. (Manual for the operation and maintenance of plastic recycling machines)*

A19. ECOCV (2021). *Instalation of plastic recycling machines in the eco-center of Sao Francisco.*

A21. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *PROCESSO PARTICIPATIVO PARA A CRIAÇÃO DA PRIMERA ECOREDE DE ECOTURISMO E TURISMO COMUNITARIO DA ILHA DE SANTIAGO, CABO VERDE. (Report: Participatory process for the development of the first eco-network of ecotourism and community based-tourism on Santiago island, Cabo Verde)*

4.5 In June, as the quarantine ended, we restarted the participatory biodiversity monitoring training with fishers in Rincão. In July, we continued the training of community guides in São Francisco (modules on communication and interpretation of rural trails) (A21, A11). In August, these guides were trained in sea turtle monitoring and conservation in partnership with the local NGO *Fauna and Flora of São Francisco*.

Info materials on sea turtle species and conservation were produced (A4); the conversation guide in English adapted to community and was finalised (A5). In August-September, the training continued with the terrestrial and marine community guides in Porto Mosquito and Porto Rincão, modules on marine rescue, health and safety and tour guiding, participatory biodiversity and pollution monitoring were delivered by professional tour guides and trainers (A21, A8, A11). The guide for the responsible marine tours was produced as an educational tool (A3). The section on the venomous/poisonous marine animals was produced to complement the First Aid Manual done in Y1 (A9). In September, our team joined the local association *Faunal and Flora of São Francisco* for sea turtle patrols on the nesting beach. Educational materials were shared and the initial evaluation of the quality of patrols was conducted to identify gaps and support for sea turtle season in 2021. Fish sellers (mainly women) in Rincão were introduced to the self-monitoring of sizes of the fish they sell. The plastic fish shapes of the species listed in the National Fisheries Plan for the 2020 were given to local women-project collaborators. October-March Training continued in P. Mosquito and Rincão with the rescue and safety modules for local fishers and community guides (A8). In S.Francisco local guides deepened their skills in touristic presentation and trail exploration and started the course of English for tourism. The participatory monitoring training with local fishers and tour guides continued with the focus on mapping marine fauna and flora on the marine eco-trails (A12). The presence of short-finned pilot whales *Globicephala macrorhynchus* and the endangered leatherback turtle (very rare in Cabo Verde) were confirmed in the zone of Gouveia during the marine training surveys. In November during the workshop of Ocean Week Cabo Verde we shared our experience on participatory monitoring with national and international stakeholders. In December, in Gouveia, the group of 10 local women for the first time in their lives were given snorkelling lessons. In February 12 women from Rincão received hospitality and hygiene training at the Hotel Santa Maria in capital Praia (A21). The professional tours guide delivered practical training to the community guides from S.Francisco. This included the experience exchange visit to another project site in Rincão including the eco-center of glass recycling. The community guides from Rincão were taken to Serra Malagueta National Park for the field work experience with professional guide. In March the financial education workshops were delivered to the community in Sao Francisco to boost capacity to organise personal finance and as a basis for the management of the eco-center in Sao Francisco.

A3. ECOCV (2020). *The Code of Code and essential guidelines for safe and sea-friendly marine ecotourism.*

A5. ECOCV (2020). *English-Portuguese conversation guide for community guides and eco-network Raiz Azul.*

A8. ECOCV (2020). *Guidelines for the rescue and safety in water: community guides and artisanal fishers.*

A9. ECOCV (2020). *First Aid Guide: injuries and safety at sea from the contact with marine fauna and flora*

A11. R.Badovini and D.Santos. ECOCV (2020). *Communication and presentation of community based tourism. Training module for community guides.*

A12. C.Pinto and E.Magileviciute. ECOCV (2021). *A exploração participativa do potencial do ecoturismo marinho: mapeando os 'hotspots' de biodiversidade marinha no oeste da Ilha de Santiago. (Participatory exploration of the marine eco-tourism potencial: mapping marine biodiversity hotspots on the west side of Santaigo Island)*

A21. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *PROCESSO PARTICIPATIVO PARA A CRIAÇÃO DA PRIMERA ECOREDE DE ECOTURISMO E TURISMO COMUNITARIO DA ILHA DE SANTIAGO, CABO VERDE. (Report: Participatory process for the development of the first eco-network of ecotourism and community based-tourism on Santiago island, Cabo Verde)*

4.6 Scheduled to start in Y3. However, the communication campaign has started in Y1 and continued throughout Y2. In April we released video and photo stories about the four villages that overviewed activities in Y1 and introduced general public to the four eco-villages in development (Raiz Azul FB Page). In May we participated in the online video-conference with our Italian partner 'ViaggieMiraggi' and presented the new eco-network in development to over 60 participants (A7). In July, ECOCV and project partners published the 8-page article in the national newspaper *A Nação*, that gave the extensive presentation of the DI project *Eco-Village*, experience of project partners and community members (A22). In August, the *Inforpress* published the article and video on the glass recycling operation in Rincão; we also gave interview to the national radio *Radio Educativa* about the project and waste

recycling. October-March In collaboration with the women's cooperative Sulada (Gouveia) we participated in the fair of local arts and crafts URDI in Cidade Velha (A21) and presented the collection of the local artisanal toys called "Bitxu di Mar" (marine animals); soft toys were filled with used plastic bags and recycled glass sand from the Eco-center in Rincão. In November (Rincão and P.Mosquito) we organised small scale celebration on the World Fisheries Day with the photo exhibition about local communities and the installation of the special boards for participatory monitoring to collect sightings of marine megafauna. The online social media site Turismo SAB published the video report and interview about the eco-network development in Santiago. In December, The Turmagazine of Cabo Verde took part in the FAM TRIP Gouveia-Baia do Inferno and published the promotional articles about the trip and introduction to the eco-network Raiz Azul A23. In January the test marine eco-tour was organised with the national travel agency DMC Santiago; national tourists had a chance to experience the potential of a new ecotourism product.

A21. R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *PROCESSO PARTICIPATIVO PARA A CRIAÇÃO DA PRIMERA ECOREDE DE ECOTURISMO E TURISMO COMUNITARIO DA ILHA DE SANTIAGO, CABO VERDE. (Report: Participatory process for the development of the first eco-network of ecotourism and community based-tourism on Santiago island, Cabo Verde)*

A22. *Projecto Raiz Azul | Edição nº 674 do A Nação | 30 de Julho de 2020. Desenvolvimento comunitário de mãos dadas com a natureza.*

A23. *Pesca artesanal e biodiversidade na Baia de Inferno. Raiz Azul Tour. Turmagazine 44 e 45; Dezembro 2020.*

A 4.7 In September, the 'Clean Coast' surveys were conducted in São Francisco, Rincão, Porto Mosquito and Quebra Canela (control site/urban zone) (A17). The index for marine (inshore) and beach zones will be used for the long-term monitoring of human environmental footprint. The methodology is in the process of being adapted to local conditions. The essential guide of community based marine tours/explorations was produced (A3). In September, we submitted proposal to WCS (USA) for the underwater drone. It was successful. The equipment will support monitoring of marine biodiversity and anthropogenic impacts in Santiago. The Code of Conduct for the observation of cetaceans has been tested during the participatory monitoring training surveys.

A3. ECOCV (2020). *The Code of Code and essential guidelines for safe and sea-friendly marine ecotourism.*

A17. C. Pinto, E.Magileviciute, I.Silva, N.Faria e R.Badovini. ECOCV (2021). *Relatório sobre Índice de Limpeza Costeira em Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão, São Francisco e Quebra Canela. (Report on the evaluation of beaches using Clean Coast Index methodology)*

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners)

The involvement of target community members and national stakeholders is highly positive and encouraging. Partnerships. From Y1 have been strengthened and new have been formed in Y2 with private and public institutions (e.g. SOPLACAS, ELEVO Group, Tambake, Cavibel, UniPiaget, Municipality of Santa Catarina, CGR-Lda). Citizens in capital Praia and community members, local restaurants in Rincão started separating glass waste and delivering directly to the eco-centre in Rincão. The survey conducted by the UniCV in Rincão showed significant reduction in glass waste in some waste fill points of Porto Rincão. A glass recycling machine in Porto Rincão successfully functions for over the year. To date, just during the experimental phase over 2,500kg of recycled glass sand was produced and over 16,000 bottles were recycled and taken out of the environment. Three plastic recycling machines were produced in Cabo Verde by CERMI and installed in the eco-center of Sao Francisco. Currently the local team of 6 people is in the training and experimentation of the efficiency of machines. The awareness raising campaign is in full implementation with the national and international media interests in the first glass and plastic recycling eco-center in Cabo Verde. The experimentation

with the products from recycled glass and plastic has started and the marketable products will be finalized in Y3.

Output 2. (Implemented and reported by Uni-CV and partners)

Baselines of artisanal fisheries resources were established using data from INDP- National Institute for Fisheries Development (now IMAR- Institute of the Sea). Socio-ecological indicators were identified and data collected via questionnaire surveys to set up the baselines in Y2 (Annexed report A23). Quantitative study about aspects of social vulnerability and the ability to adapt to climate change was made in the coastal communities involved in the project. Indicators of vulnerability caused by climate changes were identified and data collected via questionnaire surveys (Annexed report A24). The intense communication was conducted with a wide range of stakeholders to convey the messages from the value of local and global biodiversity and the importance of the creation of Marine Protected area in Baía do Inferno. Local communities were strongly involved in the process of submission of the proposal to national authorities. The process of Introducing tailor made system for the self-monitoring of artisanal fishing catch, biodiversity on the individual level is late.

Output 3. (Implemented and reported by Uni-CV and partners) Qualitative research about cultural aspects that connects the communities of Porto Mosquito and Porto Rincão to the marine environment, such as food, sexual division of work, religiosity and leisure was made and incorporate in our Marine Protected Area Proposal. Even through Covid pandemic we made some meeting with the village Porto Rincão, Porto Mosquito and Entre Picos de Reda, we carry out awareness raising and signature collection campaigns in the communities of Rincão, Porto Mosquito with the aim of sensitizing them to the need to actively participate in the process of building the MPA. We collected 392 personal signatures, added to our MPA proposal (Annexed under A26). Our the final MPA proposal was submitted to governmental authorities in November 2020 (Annexed under A27). We met with the Minister of Environment and Agriculture and with the National Director of the Environment at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, in Praia, on January 15, 2021. At this meeting, a national monitoring committee was formed with the objective of presenting a joint Baia do Inferno Protected Maritime area. We participated in two meetings of this monitoring committee, in the National Directorate for the Environment, on the Presidency of the National Director Mr. Alexandre Nesky.

Output 4. (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners)

The overall evaluation of the progress towards the new eco-network in Santiago Island continues to show great potential despite the reduced touristic activities due to the Covid-19 pandemics. Some national tourists, representatives from national travel agencies and students enrolled in tourism related course have tested parts of the eco-network trail. Local professional tour guides joined our activities and community guide training program. This allowed them to gain some financial benefits to support their families since all of them lost income during the quarantine and post- quarantine phase since tourism in Santiago is recovering very slowly.

Highly successful workshop was implemented in partnership with Italian partner ViaggieMiraggi (sustainable tour operator). The design of the eco-network and four new rural destinations progressed to the final stages of development. 15 of training modules were delivered to community guides and local fishers involved in the development of the eco-trails. Signalization was installed in all 4 communities (info/photos available on the Raiz Azul FB page). Three info panels have been developed and will be installed in strategic locations in Y3. The Clean Coast Index methodology was applied in the main beaches of Sao Francisco, Rincão and P. Mosquito and the baseline surveys implemented.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome. A reduced negative environmental footprint, an increased value of biodiversity and enhanced quality of life within coastal communities on the capital island of Santiago, Cabo Verde.

Overall the project is progressing as planned with several activities started ahead of schedule. The project team and partners are utilizing a flexible approach and are able to re-strategize based on the local needs and opportunities. The progress is being successfully measured using the developed indicators.

During the Y2 of the project implementation the critical baselines have been established on the conception and presentation of MPA proposal due to demand from political authorities which decide to create the MPA of Baía do Inferno at least March 2021. Because of that, we had to anticipate the entire set of activities scheduled to ensure the finalization of the proposal for a protected marine area and submit it to the National Environment Directorate within the stipulated period. The establishment of the first MPA in Santiago Island- Baía do Inferno has been officially confirmed on March 2021. Baseline surveys completed; community meetings on progress, MPA proposal prepared and presented at the national level. The data were also gathered on the perception and awareness of target community members on the value of the resources they are using and potential benefits and restrictions of protected areas. The baseline was established with regards to domestic waste management in one target community. The small-scale practical recycling training continue on progress in project villages: households in Porto Rincão (glass) and São Francisco (plastic) and school in Sao Francisco (paper and plastic).

The development of the eco-network is proving to be an effective and balanced approach that allows to combine income generating ventures with the participatory monitoring of biodiversity while raising value of local culture and history.

At 2021, the University of Cape Verde will collaborate on the project “Control of transboundary movements, promotion of environmentally sound management as well as prevention and minimization of the production of plastic waste in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention in Cape Verde, Senegal and Togo” promote by European Union and duration of 3 years.

Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome

0.1 - fully valid; all the activities implemented in participatory manner including domestic waste separation, recycling and management measures; especially in Rincão, led by the local team of the eco-center community members showing great initiative to collect glass waste and deliver for recycling. The positive momentum was generated in the capital Praia and citizens are joining the initiative to recycle. (media coverage; posts on Raiz Azul FB page; recycling machines).

0.2 - fully valid; all the activities implemented in participatory manner including biodiversity monitoring and domestic waste surveys and management measures. Local association gives total support in all process.

0.3 The process of on the conception and presentation of MPA proposal was supported the majority of community members. All national and municipal stakeholders expressed full support.

0.4 Fully valid. Progress report A21. Community meetings and training video/photo materials and lists of participation are posted on the Raiz Azul/Eco-village project FB page and several GB of photos and videos are available upon request.

Outputs

1.1-1.4 Fully valid. Activities are progressing as planned (see section 3.2). Strong support was already shown by the Municipality of Santa Catarina for the installation of glass recycling machine and development of the community-owned management process. Community members have already started recycling glass and experimenting with the recycled glass sand for various uses; Private companies SOPLACAS and ELEVO Group joined the project and provided support to produce and test the resilience of the bricks and physical attributes of the recycled glass sand; The eco-centre was set up in Sao Francisco and local team is in the process of testing the three plastic recycling machines. The Cooperation of Portugal in Cabo Verde provided co-funding to ECOCV to strengthen the sustainability of the eco-center in Rincão.

2.1 Valid. The baselines assessment surveys have been completed 2.2-2.3 Valid to date. The situation will be more evident after further experimentation with fishing techniques in Y3.

3.1-3.4 Valid. Socio-ecological data was collected via questionnaire surveys. Both target communities Rincão and Porto Mosquito willingly participate in the process. MPA proposal has been presented to

cabo verdean authorities. Equal engagement was received in Porto Mosquito and Rincão. 3.5. Valid to date.

4.1- 4.4 Fully valid. Target communities actively participated in project activities. The mapping of the eco-trails was completed and signalization has been installed with active participation of community guides. International tourism was suspended due to COVID 19 pandemics however the national tour agencies joined in to test parts of the eco-network in the post-quarantine phase. The full potential of the network was evaluated by the Italian partner ViaggieMiraggi during the work visit in March.

3.4 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The impact of the project is *'A novel eco-village approach is developed to boost practical capacity of cabo verdeans for sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal resources on the capital island of Santiago'*.

Being small island developing country Cabo Verde faces daily challenges from global pressures such as climate change to local ones such as increasing pollution, growing consumption of marine resources and lack of basic waste recycling measures. Santiago island inhabits half of the population of the country with the majority living in the Municipality of Praia that falls within our project area.

Our project combines support to local livelihoods from individual to communal levels by developing new income generating activities. This is done by employing sustainable tourism one of the most rapidly growing industries in the country. Value of local habitats and biodiversity reinforced by local culture and history are added as essential components to the eco-network model. Benefits to local ecosystems will require more time to be estimated based on the baselines collected in Y1 and Y2. In the end of Y2 we see the effectiveness of our strategies in the goals achieved in above outputs.

More specific contributions of the project to the poverty alleviation, SDG's and contribution to the conservation of biodiversity on the global level are under the following **sections 4, 5 and 6.**

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Goal 1 Target 1.1, 1.2, 1.5 and Goal 5 Target 5.1

Project livelihood diversification activities target households with financial challenges. The project links the community venture with the promotion of the eco-network as a new tourist destination in Cabo Verde. The eco-network structure is in development but for example part Porto Mosquito- Baía do Inferno has already started generating additional income to local families through test-eco tours. Families in Rincão hosted marine expedition to Baía do Inferno and benefit financially from the services provided. In addition, glass recycling machine that is installed in Rincão is already produce income that will be distributed to address community needs.

Goal 12 Targets 12.2 and 12.5 One of the project objectives directly address waste management gaps in the rural locations of Santiago Island with specifically developed actions to introduce domestic waste reduction, reuse or recycling strategies in the four coastal villages. The success could be replicated on the municipal and island level, or other islands of the archipelago. The domestic waste management is already in the testing phase in the villages of Rincão and São Francisco; glass recycling machine has been installed in Rincão and first recycled glass sand produced and tested by community members.

Goal 14 Targets 14.1 Reduction of marine pollution especially originating from land linked to waste assessment in all four target villages; beach clean-up campaign in São Francisco; installation of glass recycling machine in Rincão; 14.2 sustainable management of marine ecosystems linked to the establishment of the protected area; 14.4 end of destructive fishing practices linked to the established baseline on the impact of fishing practices and follow up actions to address this; 14.5 contribute to the conservation of at least 10% of coastal and marine areas links to the establishment of the first marine and coastal protected area in the island is Santiago which is in full progress.

Goal 15 Target 15.1

Illegal sand extraction in the coastal zone of Santiago Island continues to be a burning issue, including the three project villages: Gouveia, Rincão and Porto Mosquito. Most of the sand is sold for construction locally or in other municipalities. The ongoing removal of sand from the upper layer of soil not only destructs the beaches, but also facilitates the infiltration of salty water from the sea into the sub terrain aqua-ducts, lands of nearby farms. With the installation of the glass recycling machine in Rincão and production of 'legal sand' we aim to minimize such an anthropogenic impact to coastal ecosystems, and if proves to be successful in Y3 of the project it will be replicated in at least one more project village.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

National Directorate of Environment (DNA) is the partner and collaborator of the project. CBD, CITES and CMS focal points for Cabo Verde work for DNA. The project contributes to CBD Articles: (1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22). More specifically: Article 6 - measures for to boost national conservation strategies and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources are being develop under the activities of outputs 2, 3 and 4 ; Article 7- baselines established and participatory monitoring is in development under the Outputs 2 and 4; Article 8 – in situ conservation of local biodiversity (Annexed reports A2 and A8), Article 14 - impact assessment and strategies to minimizing adverse impacts under the outputs 1, 2 and 3 (Annexed reports A3, A4, A5 and A8)

The project contributes to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 15, 17, 18). The project approach encompasses the combination of strategies that directly links value of marine and coastal biodiversity with the sustainable use and income generating activities. Targeted communication campaign has already started in Y1 and was intensified in Y2 and will be strengthen in Y3 with the installation of info panels; community training program, and field tests to improve artisanal fishing practices.

Livelihood diversification activities (eco-network development/ profitable domestic waste recycling) work to improve status of natural resources will directly contribute to the CBD's thematic programme on island biodiversity, which emphasises the link between the loss of biodiversity, poverty and sustainable development. This project enhances efforts to reduce disturbance and prey depletion and conserve critical habitats of species listed in CMS Appendix I and II: Loggerhead turtles, oceanic manta rays, humpback whales, sperm whales; and CITES

All the above aligns with the commitment of the government of Cabo Verde to contribute towards the achievement of these goals.

The UNICV team collaborated, in March 2021, with DNA in the proposal of the Decree-Law that establishes measures for the conservation and protection of endangered and endemic flora and fauna species, as components of biodiversity and an integral part of the natural heritage of Cabo Verde. This new law proposal that will be submitted by DNA to the council of ministers will adapt and harmonize the best practices and international obligations of the State of Cabo Verde resulting from the country's accession to the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, the CMS and the CITES.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The main goal of the project is to build a self-sustaining socio-ecological structure in the form of an eco-network. This will generate a full spectrum of benefits to the local marine and costal ecosystems and target communities that use the services of these ecosystems. The direct beneficiaries are the four rural communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and São Francisco (total population 2,400 over 500 households). More than half of these households are led by women/ often single mothers.

The glass recycling machine in Rincão has been installed. Several community members have suggested the training of members of the most disadvantaged families in Rincão to operate the machines and potentially earn supplemental income and it have been done so. Project activities still contributed to household income in 3 target villages through eco-tours; research; support to project logistics and meetings. Capacity is being built through the engagement of over 30 participants that are actively involved in community guide training. Following our encouragement in São Francisco, some women started developing idea of small-scale local business ventures and the project will provide necessary support for the implementation, either directly or through our partners.

Informal education and training sometimes is an overlooked factor in poverty reduction and economic development, but training opportunities and approaches have the potential to enhance individual, community and society wellbeing and prosperity. We therefore believe that, beyond the people who will benefit directly from the training provided by us, each of the participants can, during these meetings, increase their knowledge, develop new skills and broaden their horizons: conditions that that favour and promote change of perspective and the improvement of one's living conditions. We also believed that the creation of MPA of Baía do Inferno will emphasize the scope of these gains and extend it to a larger number of households.

Y2 was mainly focused on minimise negative anthropogenic impacts through the reduced coastal pollution and more sustainable fishing practices, and in the conception and presentation of MPA proposal. Indicators developed within Output 2 have measured aspects of the social resilience of fishers and fish sellers within the target communities to respond to economic and environmental challenges. This is an important additional element of poverty alleviation the project addresses, and will continue to be assessed in Y3.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

One of our project goals is to reduce women's economic reliance and psychological dependence on men/husbands. Women often accept abusive behaviour by male companions due to the lack of alternative solutions to support their children.

To break this cycle, we seek to involve as many women as possible in each community in waste recycling operations, eco-centre/eco-village management as a path for self-empowerment. A woman is the main parent in Cabo Verdean households that influence children's development, especially in the villages. Strengthening confidence, capacity and independence of that parent directly influences another 4-6 members of the community.

Output 4 and activities specifically target integration of women, single mothers/heads of households. In each community a local woman joined us as a contact person responsible for logistics and coordination of activities on site.

In Rincão, families led by women volunteered to test glass recycling and learn to host international travelers and national and international researchers. In Gouveia we strengthen the partnership with women's cooperative 'Sulada' to restart the production of artisanal crafts and encourage local female youth to join and learn new skills in the production of tradition fabric 'pano di terra'; In Porto Mosquito a group of local women still collaborates with our partner 'PoupArt Design' in production of crafts from recycled plastic found on the beach, and already generated income to support their children. While fishermen are learning to conduct eco-tours at sea (Porto Mosquito), woman led family hosted the same international travelers preparing traditional meals (photos, videos, travelers feedback available upon request).

Another vulnerable group is school drop-outs (majority young males) locally called "nem nem" (meaning 'no school, no work'). The participatory biodiversity monitoring training offers opportunities to join project research activities and enhance skills, opportunities are already open to learn the glass recycling in Rincão; community guide training is in full progress in 3 project villages. Following completion, this will increase the opportunity to get involved in the local tourism activities. In addition, active female participation is observed in all aspects of the project from coordination to implementation including project lead organization and main partners.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Overall project progress was reviewed quarterly in project team meetings and fed back to stakeholders either during the direct meetings or via emails/social media sites/ phone and skype calls. This allowed us to address challenges and re-plan activities in real time. The Outcome indicators identified at the beginning of the project remain valid.

Outcome Indicator 1

The second round of surveys was conducted in Rincão to evaluate the change in domestic waste composition. The UniCV provided data from two surveys which shows the reduction of glass waste in local landfill. The effectiveness of glass recycling machine and the process is provided in A14. Due to COVID 19 the production and installation of plastic recycling machines in Sao Francisco eco-center was delayed till January 2021. The assessment of plastic waste reduction will be evaluated in Y3 when the machines are fully operational and plastic separation system is set up in Sao Francisco village,

Outcome Indicator 2

The baseline was collected and analysed using quantitative indicators such as: amount and composition of domestic waste; location of disposal sites (size and number/per target village); questionnaires were developed to sample households. The process will be repeated at the end of Y3 of the project to assess the progress. Due to covid situation, Uni-CV will not conducted the analysis of microplastics prevalence in human, will we will focus the analysis on sediments and stomach contents of fish. Within the scope of the IMPLAMAC project, a methodology has been standardized and is being implemented at Macaronesian level. In Cape Verde, sampling has already been carried out in Santiago, São Vicente, Santa Luzia and Boavista (under development)

Outcome Indicator 3

The project team conducted the second surveys in the tree communities Gouveia, Port Mosquito, and Port Rincão and control site outside the project area Ribeira da Barca, to assess the level of understanding about MPAs, access to information and collected feedback on participatory processes. Data was disaggregated by gender, age and occupation. The project team conducted the first survey in the same communities to assess the level of social vulnerability due to climate changes. And UNICV established the methodology of biological indicators, link with the project CCTBON - Atlantic Ocean Coupled Coastal Temperature and Biodiversity Observation Network (<https://cibio.up.pt/projects-1/page/613>), And two sampling of biological indicators in coastal areas were carried out in Porto Mosquito and Rincão. And within the scope of the CCTBON project, we will receive temperature sensors that will be implemented along the coast of Porto Mosquito, Rincão, and the Protected Area Baía do Inferno.

Outcome Indicator 4

Due to COVID-19 pandemics the touristic activities were significantly reduced. However, local community guides and professional guides benefitted from the mapping, installation of signalization and training activities. The eco-network design workshop that was implemented together with Italian partner ViaggioMiraggi will help to speed up the development of the eco-network as a marketable product in Y3. See A21 for details.

9. Lessons learnt

The collaborative approach with the involvement of numerous partners in different stages of the implementation has proved to be effective. Despite the later due to the administrative/ fund transfer delays), we managed to implement on time over 95% of planned activities (some cancellations in December and March 2021). Thanks to the flexible and adaptive project management and effective use of all the opportunities we started four activities ahead of schedule (see Annex 1).

One of the challenges arose due to the extent of the project site (over 250km²) and travel/activity time effort in the four target communities. The direct presence in communities was less than we anticipated at the start of the project. Thus, after the M&E meeting in March, in 2020 we decided to divide the work between the main partners, with the Uni-CV leading implementation of activities under the Output 2&3, and ECOCV and partners under Outputs 1&4. The strategy was revised at the end of Q2 Y2 and, and continue till the end of Y2.

The noticeable differences and uniqueness of all four project communities was a discovery. Even the villages of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito and Porto Rincão living in similar environmental conditions, separated from each other no more than 5-15 km and, what would seem facing similar external challenges, showed a very different social structure, cohesiveness, level of awareness and curiosity. Thus, in Y1 2-3 months into the implementation we had to re-strategize and tailor the set of activities to each Eco-village under development. Through community consultations, field work and personal informal interviews we identified the strength of each target village and, based on that, created a specific theme for each one. In addition, in Y2 we dedicate more effort to involve the “quiet” members of each community that often are the ones with more struggles and a lack of confidence to communicate their needs or explore available opportunities to build new skills.

From the technical point of the view, there were challenges in acquiring research/ safety equipment. Good quality items need to be bought overseas while many suppliers do not deliver to Cabo Verde at the economy rates or at all. Most of Y1 materials were delivered and donated either through project partners or personal connections. In Y2 we still have the same problems to speed up the process.

Public and private sector have different operating rules, however obvious it may seem it is important that the mechanisms that regulate each institution are declared and understood since the beginning, in order to organize the work in the most functional way possible, for each partner and for the success of the project. It is the people come together that can make the project a success; successful collaborations are

built on respect, trusting relations and durable collaboration between communities and all the partners involved.

In summary, the key strategies to the effective and timely implementation we have learned so far are flexibility, adaptability and creativity in dealing with arising challenges

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Overall the project progresses really well. Positive feedback from target communities and target stakeholders encourages us to continue with the planned activities. Some of the challenges were discussed in section 9.

12. Sustainability and legacy

With the successful implementation of this project, we aim to demonstrate that locally led actions can produce concrete long-term benefits for rural marginalized communities while strengthening the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems in Cabo Verde. The project encompasses the area of approximately 250 km² (150 km² marine and 100 km² terrestrial), extending over the three municipalities. The project progress was regularly communicated via social media sites; local TV, radio, magazines covering various aspects from livelihood enhancement to biodiversity surveys. Internationally, the project was presented in Brussels during the First Workshop of the WP6 sub-multi-stakeholder platform for ocean citizen awareness and literacy, framed in the All Atlantic Cooperation for Ocean Research and innovation (AANChOR). The Eco-village project was included in the final report of existing initiatives in ocean citizen awareness and literacy program, covering North and South Atlantic regions, with the potential to scaled-up at transatlantic level. The project was also presented at the Workshop “Biodiversity of Macaronesia” on board the ship ‘Sagres’ in capital Praia.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the four target communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and São Francisco (total population 2,400 over 500 households). More than half of these households are led by women/ often single mothers. In Y1 the Project started a training program linked to eco-citizenship and community tour guiding to build capacity for the operation of the eco-network that is currently development. Over 500 people benefited so far of which almost 300 are local women. Uni-CV and partner staff improved capacity in research and project management (around 25 staff that joined the project at various stages; some on a voluntary basis). The installation of glass recycling machine in Rincão generated noticeable interest when community members independently started discussing the management and distribution of potential benefits.

Overall the exit strategy has not changed. The focus remains on the cost-efficiency, quality and sustainability in the post project stage. The plastic and glass recycling machines will be a viable source to supplement income in the post-project phase. Part of the income generated by the eco-network will be reinvested to address community challenges. Partnerships with national and international tourism agencies initiated in Y1 will be strengthened to create an eco-network as a self-sufficient entity. In Y1 the process started to incorporate the participatory biodiversity monitoring into the eco-network operation, as the most feasible solution for long-term operation.

The long-term commitment of project partners to co-manage the eco-network continues to be unchanged. Thus, the expertise, refresher training and the quality of the operation in the post-project phase is assured.

13. Darwin identity

The Eco-village project stands as an independent project with the contribution/co-funding of other projects implemented by the lead organization and partners. All presentations, videos training and communication materials (digital and printed) included Darwin Initiative (DI) logo and in many cases the acknowledgement as the funder. Project roll up was designed and printed in Y1 an Y2 to be used for more effective communication in community meetings. During the meetings with target communities and national/ municipal stakeholders, national press DI is mentioned as the funder of the activities in all relevant discussions. All the posts on project social media site Facebook @raizazulcaboverde and the link to DI page is included or the DI is listed in the FB blog. (presentations are available upon request; links to publications are given in Table 2). Numbers of FB posts were shared by project partners and

followers in Cabo Verde and overseas. The MPA proposal presented to cabo verdean authorities had included DI.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Due to a Covid-19 pandemic, several constraints have arisen. During the months of April and May, the State of Cape Verde decreed the quarantine, making it impossible to carry out any public activity in the communities. In June, with the end of the quarantine, but within the framework of the State of Calamity, the activities affected by the participants were not authorized. In this sense, it focuses our attention on carrying out activities that could not jeopardize health regulations and that required the participation of controlled numbers of people. Thus, we took advantage of this period to deepen the qualitative research, as well as to prepare the methodology and tools for quantitative works that were postponed to Q3 AND Q4. These constraints did not affect the schedule of activities, nor do they imply changes in funds.

(Reported by ECOCV, Outputs 1 and 4) In August, we (the project partners) contributed to the DI Newsletter with the overview of our challenges and solutions in the time of COVID-19. Some activities had to be downscaled or postponed. For example, the inauguration of the eco-centre in Rincão was postponed; work visit of international partner ViaggieMirragi postponed; the production of plastic recycling machines was delayed by 2 months; some marine surveys reduced; several meetings and project presentations had to be done via online platforms. Probably one of the major concerns is the uncertainty whether international partners will be able to provide fieldwork support in Y2 and further reduction in fieldwork effort if new restrictions or another phase of quarantine is imposed.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

UNICV policy works to ensure that its research, education and conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon, or live adjacent to, natural resources, and wherever possible will seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance their wellbeing. One of our objectives is to promote integration of human rights in community development, research and conservation for more sustainable future of Cabo Verde. UNICV, being one of the key education and research institutions in the country believes conservation solutions lie in local hands and has a policy of promoting participation of, and developing leadership amongst local stakeholders. UNICV supports use of the sustainable livelihoods approach as a theoretical framework and a set of principles to understand the reality and complexity of people's lives and livelihoods. UNICV supports growth of the leadership of the eco-network in development and its co-management team and facilitates active participation of local community groups in the enhancement of well-being and conservation initiatives on the island.

It is the policy of UNICV to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all employees working for the organisation and any other persons who may be affected by its undertakings. The activities are implemented following the national laws with the required permits and licences to undertake necessary activities be it education, research or management. The policy is outline in the new statute of the organization.

http://www.unicv.edu.cv/Normativos/Novos_Estatutos_da_Universidade_de_Cabo_-.pdf

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				

Consultancy costs	
Overhead Costs	
Travel and subsistence	
Operating Costs	
Capital items (see below)	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	
Others (see below)	
TOTAL	

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Insert agreed project Impact statement</p>		<p>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	
<p>Outcome (Insert agreed project Outcome statement)</p>	<p>0.2 (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners) General waste and macroplastic waste is managed (reused, reduced, recycled) and treated in at least 30% of households in four coastal villages by the end of the project from the current baseline of 0%.</p> <p>0.4 (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners) Income generating eco-tourism network created linking at least four marginalised rural villages to socioeconomically benefit vulnerable groups (fishermen, fisherwomen, school dropouts, single mothers, heads of the poorest households), enhance and secure value of local biodiversity by the end of the project.</p>	<p>(Report against the indicators on progress towards achieving the project Outcome)</p> <p>Glass and plastic recycling successfully installed and operational in Sao Francisco and Rincão villages. The progress report A14 shows the trend of the reduced glass in the community.</p> <p>The eco-network and its components in the 4 communities are in full progress; mapping and signalization of the trails is at 90% completion; the training modules strengthened capacity of the community guides. See A21</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p> <p>Finalize the glass and plastic waste collection points in local communities and the municipal centres of Assomada and Praia. Finalize the products from the recycled glass and plastic for sale. Strengthen the awareness raising campaign.</p> <p>Finish with the community guide training and mapping/ installation of the eco-trails to 100%; complete development of 2 eco-centres in Rincão and Sao Francisco; finish developing eco-network and eco-center management structure; develop promotional materials and start marketing the eco-network and four new rural destinations.</p>
<p>Output 1 (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners) General and plastic waste management and income generating system developed and adopted in the four coastal villages</p>	<p>(Insert original Output level indicators)</p> <p>1.1 Locally adapted set of actions to treat and reuse/recycle waste produced on the village level developed by Q2 Y2</p>	<p>(Report general progress against indicators, comment on their appropriateness, and reference where evidence is provided e.g. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report and Annex X</i>)</p> <p>1.1. Plastic and glass collection points installed; one glass recycling machine and three plastic recycling machined installed and operational in Sao Francisco and</p>	

<p>by the end of the project.</p>	<p>and tested in the four target villages by the end of the project</p> <p>1.2 Intensive awareness campaign and practical training is conducted in the four target villages and the municipal level to speed up the uptake of waste management system by the Q1 Y3</p> <p>1.3 Links and partnerships with national and international companies developed for the installation of the recycling system for macro-plastics by Q4 Y2</p> <p>1.4 Target zones and biodiversity (marine and coastal) in the project site assessed for the microplastic contamination and relevant strategies to address the issue developed by Q2 Y2</p>	<p>Rincão eco-centre. Evidence provided in S3.2 and A14, A16, A21, media publications and project FB and Instagram pages.</p> <p>1.2 In progress. See Section 3.2 and Annex 3 Table 2 for publications. The proposal for the glass collection and glass waste reduction on the Municipality of Santa Catarina was submitted to the Director of Tourism and Development. A13</p> <p>1.3 Partnership strengthened with Cavibel and new partnerships initiated with SOPLACAS, ELEVO Group, CERMI, UniPiaget, CGR-Lda. More info Section 3.2. and A15, A16</p> <p>1.4 (UNICV) Implement the methodology that has already been standardized at the level of Macronesia (IMPLAMAC projet) in the evaluation of microplastics in fish landed by the communities and the evaluation on sand. Develop activities to promote public awareness of plastic contamination, including awareness of the population, carrying out important dissemination actions involvement communities, the UniCV Campus in Santa Cruz.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Insert activities relevant to this Output</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Run baseline survey and planning meetings with target community members to establish baseline for the waste disposal methods and prioritise reuse/recycle/reduction measures and locations</p>	<p>(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output)</p> <p>Completed in Y1</p>	<p>(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)</p> <p>Completed in Y1</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2, Test the identified measures with the selected households, evaluate and replicate on the village level</p>	<p>Significant progress has been made in setting up collection points in Rincão and capital Praia; the operation of the recycling machines serves as positive boost to separate plastic and glass waste.</p>	<p>Multiply glass and plastic collection points in the municipal centers of Assomada and Praia, and two target communities Rincão and Sao Francisco. Finalize the instructions for the delivery of the recyclable waste;</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 Run waste disposal awareness campaign “Nha lixu e di meu” (my rubbish is my responsibility) in collaboration with the civil movement ‘350 Cabo Verde’</p>	<p>In full progress; the founder of the movement 350 Cabo Verde joined the project and helps to disseminate the information and appeals for recycling via social media sites; this led to new partnerships and support from citizens and private companies.</p>	<p>Continue the campaign; strengthen the message linked to climate change impacts and adaptation due to the plastic waste in the environment; develop and publicize practical solutions and call for actions locally and on the national level.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 Propose social and environmental responsibility programme for the major plastic producers in Cabo Verde to co- fund/co-manage plastic recycling machines for the target villages.</p>	<p>Partnership strengthened with Cavibel-Coca Cola representative in Cabo Verde. Support with the transportation</p>	<p>Sign partnership Agreement with Cavibel for the long-term support. Identify new partners to market and sell</p>	

		of the glass and plastic waste to eco-centres was promised by the Director of Quality Control of Cavibel. New partnerships were initiated to explore the use of the recycled glass sand.	products of the recycled plastic and glass. Set up the long-term waste transportation system to the eco-centres in Rincão and S.Francisco.
Activity 1.5 In collaboration with CERMI and LEC adjust prototypes of plastic recycling machines for energetically sustainable use, train personnel in operation and management.		CERMI produced 3 plastic recycling machines that were installed in the eco-centre of S.Francisco. Co-funding was secured to install solar panels in the eco-centre of Rincão. New companies such as SOPLACAS and ELEVO Group from civil construction industries joined the project with the support.	Funding in Y3 is available for the production of 1-2 glass or plastic recycling machines. Seek funding for the installation of solar energy system in the eco-centre of S.Francisco.
Activity 1.6 Using adapted methodologies, test samples of sand, water, invertebrates, fish, domestic animal/human faeces in the selected locations to test prevalence of micro plastic.		UniCV. Due to the COVID and for safety, microplastic in human feces will not be evaluated. With the standardized methodology established the evaluation of microplastic was extended to other locations and other species of fish, with the support of IMPLAMC projet	Continue the evaluation of microplastic on fish at Porto Mosquito and Gouveia
Activity 1.7 Run the first national awareness campaign to communicate the results and highlight impacts and solutions for plastic		In full progress. Annex 3 Table 2 provides list of publications	Continue collaboration with national media to spread the messages of the positive impacts of waste recycling in Santiago and potential replication in other islands.
<hr/>			
Output . 2 Stakeholders and target community members increased knowledge on value of local marine biodiversity and have developed a set of practical skills for more sustainable use of local ecosystem services by the end of the project.	2.1 Technical reports; interviews, number of surveys, databases; training sessions; 2.2 Fish catch data; interviews with local fishers, fishsellers and other relevant stakeholders; assessment sessions, meeting minutes. 2.3 Fish catch data	2.1 Second questionnaire surveys was performed and the first survey on Social Vulnerability to Climate Change was finished 2.2. The field tests with local fishers were conducted in Rincão and Porto Mosquito villages. Fishing techniques, effort, catch composition and weight were recorded in first Year. Working with partners in the implementation of the Sustainable Fisheries and Guardians of the Sea project (Q1Y3) 2.3 Fishermen from Rincão and Porto Mosquito continue to be involved by ECOCV in participative monitoring of cetaceans and in the eco-network program (Output 4.)	

	(sizes, species) compliance with the closed season for target species; income diversification introduced to enhance self-management of fishing practices and reduce pressure on overexploited marine resources in the target fishing communities by Q2 of the year 3. (Output 4)	
Activity 2.1 Use INDP, DGRM, DNA data, artisanal fisher knowledge and field work surveys to establish the baseline and long-term monitoring indicators in partnership with Bangor University	<p>Permanent monitoring sites adjacent to each target village was defined (coastal zones of Rincão e Porto Mosquito); methodology to establish the biodiversity indicators linked to the resilience to the climate change is defined and two samplings were carried out (data in analysis).</p> <p>Study Report on Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Communities of Gouveia, Porto Mosquito, Porto Rincão and Porto Ribeira Barca (see Annex A25)</p> <p>Second socio-ecological questionnaires were carried out (see Annex 24)</p>	<p>Apply the methodology of biological indicators in Q1Y3 and Q4Y3 and place the temperature sensors on the rocks (link with the project)</p> <p>Carry out the final the third evaluation of the socio-ecological indicators in the communities and the Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in Q3Y3</p>
Activity 2.2 Evaluate qualitative and quantitative data to establish the projection and impact of project actions	Late.	Due to Covid pandemic the workshop was scheduled to Y3Q2.
Activity 2.3 Develop targeted campaign to communicate the value of the resilient marine ecosystem to the coastal communities and decision makers	<p>Due to the pandemic, it was not possible to implement the campaign as planned.</p> <p>UniCV worked with DNA on the turtle conservation campaign, involving students and people from the communities of Tarrafal and São Francisco.</p>	<p>Communication materials will be produced (educational videos; practical learning sessions with local communities with the focus on school children). All the opportunities will be explored to participate in local and national events linked to nature conservation and awareness raising.</p> <p>Project and partner social media sites</p>

	The exhibition “Baía do Inferno Genius Loci” was open to the public at the Ilho Lobo Palace, Praia city.	will continue be used as an effective tool to share project progress and targeted messages.
Activity 2.4 Introduce tailor made system for the self-monitoring of artisanal fishing catch, biodiversity on the individual level following the national fisheries management plan	Presentation of the new national fisheries management plan in Porto Mosquito e Rincão.	UniCV is working on a plan with partners to implemented a self-monitoring for Q1Y3, so that the process will continue after the end of this project. Self-monitoring pack and test with fishers in Porto Mosquito and Rincão, regarding the minimum capture size (link with 2.5 and 2.6)
Activity 2.5 Evaluate the impact of current fishing techniques and trial more sustainable fishing practices with sample group of fishers; replicate success on the village level.	Late. First workshop address shark fishing (targeted or accidental) in Rincão at 27 of february.	Implementation of the projet Sustainable fisheries coordinate ny Biosfera, and with the support of IMar Conduct more workshop address shark fishing in Porto Mosquito, Gouveia and Rincão
Activity 2.4 Introduce tailor made system for the self-monitoring of artisanal fishing catch, biodiversity on the individual level following the national fisheries management plan	Presentation of the new national fisheries management plan in Porto Mosquito e Rincão.	UniCV is working on a plan with partners to implemented a self-monitoring for Q1Y3, so that the process will continue after the end of this project. Self-monitoring pack and test with fishers in Porto Mosquito and Rincão, regarding the minimum capture size (link with 2.5 and 2.6)
Activity 2.5 Evaluate the impact of current fishing techniques and trial more sustainable fishing practices with sample group of fishers; replicate success on the village level.	Late. First workshop address shark fishing (targeted or accidental) in Rincão at 27 of february.	Implementation of the projet Sustainable fisheries coordinate ny Biosfera, and with the support of IMar Conduct more workshop address shark fishing in Porto Mosquito, Gouveia and Rincão
2.6 Link biodiversity monitoring to the eco-network operations to ensure cost-efficiency, incentives and longevity in the post project phase.	Late.	Link with 2.4 and the projet “Guardiões do Mar” coordinate by FMB

<p>Output. 3</p> <p>The first MPA/LMMA proposed on the capital island of Santiago and submitted for the integration into the National PA system by the end of the project.</p>	<p>3.1 Technical reports; number of surveys and surveyors involved; datasets;</p> <p>3.2 List of participants; minutes of meetings; technical decisions, products of the meetings;</p> <p>3.3 Final technical report and official proposal</p> <p>3.4 Official letter/publication by the government officials</p>	<p>3.1 Historical data and economic partners carried out and presented in the protected area proposal. Completed</p> <p>3.2 Community meeting/consultations has been completed.</p> <p>3.3 Completed</p> <p>3.4 Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 In collaboration with professional local divers, fishers, students run surveys to gather data on species/habitat diversity, seascape; geologic, historic value of the Baía do Inferno</p>	<p>historical data on the Baía do Inferno was finalized and presented in the protected area proposal (see Annex A27)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2 Run series of planning meetings in the two villages adjacent to the prospective MPA (Porto Mosquito and Porto Rincão) with the national, municipal stakeholders</p>	<p>Meetings with communities and leaders of associations that supported the collection of signatures from people in the communities for the submission of the protected area proposal (Annex A27)</p>		
<p>Activity 3.3 In collaboration with the DNA prepare technical report and official proposal for protection/co-management of the target area and submit to the Government.</p>	<p>The final proposal was submitted to governmental authorities in November 2020. (Annex A27)</p> <p><i>A27. Proposal for the creation of the protected area Baía do Inferno Natural Park (PNBI) and Annexes (Maps)</i></p>	<p>Completed</p>	

<p>Activity 3.4 Run series of targeted meetings with relevant government representatives for faster approval of the MPA/LMMA</p>	<p>Meeting the Minister of environment and Agriculture at January 15.</p> <p>Meetings with the National Director of Environment and partners accordance Resolution of 15 February 2021 that defines the creation of the intersectoral, monitoring and facilitation commission to work on the final proposal of the protected area to be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval. (Annex A29.)</p> <p>Approval of the Baía do Inferno protected area. See annex A30 - Decret-Law that establishes the limit of the Baía do Inferno and Monte Angra</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Activity 3.5 Use social media to raise the importance of the MPA network in Cabo Verde and local uptake of the prospective MPA in the Baia do Inferno</p>	<p>Public presentation and in the public exhibition of the proposal for MPA in the Baia de Inferno by Associação Lantura and University of Jean Piaget at the Palácio da Cultura, in Praia.</p> <p>Uni-CV website advertise the creation of Natural Parque of Baía do Inferno</p> <p>Newspaper article, published in April 21.</p>	<p>Disclose the current approval of the protected area and its importance on social networks</p>
<p>Output 4. (Implemented and reported by ECOCV and partners)</p> <p>A new rural ecotourism destination/ eco network linking four eco-villages developed to boost local employment, promote sustainable travel, and enhance capacity for long-term employment for the target community groups by the end of the project.</p>	<p>4.1 Specific natural, social, cultural and financial resources mapped for the design and development of the eco network in the project area of over 250km2 by the end of Q2 Y2</p> <p>4.2 Ecological footprint (level and source of pollution on the household and community level; unsustainable /illegal fishing practices such as harpooning of dolphins, catching sea birds) is reduced by at least 30% in four</p>	<p>(Report against the indicators on progress towards achieving the Output)</p> <p>4.1 The mapping of resources and eco-trails (marine and terrestrial) is completed in 4 new rural destinations in development. Signalization of the trails was installed; 1 info panel installed in Monte Angra in partnership with UniPiaget and funded by French Embassy in Cabo Verde; 3 info panels were produced and will be installed in Y3 in Gouveia, Sao Francisco and Rincao. A21, A6, A12, A22;</p> <p>4.2 Using Clean Coast Index methodology the state of 3 beaches in 3 communities was evaluated and baselines were established A17. Marine biodiversity hotspots were mapped in Gouveia and Rincao A12; these locations will be sued for the long-term monitoring by local fishers and community guides.</p>

	<p>target villages by Q4 Y3 from the baseline established by the end of Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.3 Tailor made training in hospitality, tour guiding, marketing, business, biodiversity delivered in four villages, and target groups prepared to step into the local ecotourism by the end of Q2 Y3</p> <p>4.4 Four new rural travel destinations/eco-villages and eco-centre prepared to generate income for local community groups by the end of Q3 Y3</p>	<p>Participatory monitoring boards were set up in Rincão and Porto Mosquito.</p> <p>4.3 15 training modules and practical sessions were delivered to community guides and local teams of 3 eco-centres. A21, A3, A4, A5, A8, A9, A11</p> <p>4.4 Three eco-centres have been set up in Sao Francisco, Gouveia and Rincão A21, A19, A22. The workshop to finalize the design of the eco-network was implemented in partnership with Italian sustainable tour operator ViaggieMirragi A21, A20. Financial management and education training was delivered in Sao Francisco community. The saleable products in the development and experimentation phase.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1. Run planning meetings with the target communities to build vision of eco-village for each and map available or needed skills/ services/ resources within participant groups.</p>		<p>Completed</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Activity 4.2. Run eco-network design workshops with the national tourism sector to map service demand and effectively integrate eco-villages into the tourism sector.</p>		<p>The communication consultant was contracted to prepare the plan to target interested parties/ tour operators/ travellers and market the eco-network in Y3; The partnerships strengthened with the national travel agencies and new initiated with the National Institute of Tourism.</p>	<p>Finalize the development of the eco-network and the four rural destinations as a saleable service/product; integrate the new eco-network into the national and international eco-tourism circuit with the help of project partners and collaborators in Cabo Verde and Italy.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. In collaboration with international partners and experienced local tour guides design the eco-network for target group of clients, national and international packages.</p>		<p>95% completed. The eco-network design workshop was implemented with the professional and community guides from all 4 rural destinations and in partnership with Italian tour operator ViaggieMirragi. The eco-network communication plan was produced to reach specific traveller groups.</p>	<p>Finalize the vision of the eco-network and prepare for the integration in the ecotourism circuit. Start focused marketing campaign.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4. Set up the eco-centre (eco-network management and learning hub) in one of the target villages and co-management units in each eco-village</p>		<p>3 eco-centres in 3 villages were set up and are 90% in the completion.</p>	<p>Complete the training of local teams in each eco-centre to receive visitors and independently manage in the post-project stage.</p>

<p>Activity 4.5. Deliver training programme for the skill enhancement for participants in each of the target villages based on their vision and identified knowledge gaps.</p>	<p>15 training and practical sessions were delivered to the community guides, local fishers and tailored made training sessions on operation and maintenance of recycling machines to the teams of eco-centres.</p>	<p>The training will continue with the focus to strengthen financial management and daily tasks of the eco-centres and the community guide program;</p>
<p>Activity 4.6. Market the eco-network and eco-villages (unique story, message, contribution), to reach and receive national and international travellers and generate the first sustainable income.</p>	<p>The communication plan produced that sets the main strategies to market the eco-network and its products. In cooperation with women's cooperative Sulada (Gouveia) the collection of unique products (toys under the name Bitxu di Mar- Animals of the Sea) was developed and presented at the national fair URDI in Cidade Velha. The Instagram page was created to start introducing Raiz Azul network, communities and touristic potential to national and international audience.</p>	<p>The visual communication materials (videos/ TV programs) will be produced for the promotion and marketing of the eco-network. The relationship with national and international travel operators will be strengthened and formalised to ensure the successful operation of the eco-network in the post-project phase. The Raiz Azul brand will be officially registered. Range of products under the branded name will be developed for sale in national and international market</p>
<p>Activity 4.7. Adopt Eco Code of Conduct for travellers and eco-villagers to prevent exploitation of locals, unhealthy competition, child/adolescent sexual abuse, maintain minimal environmental footprint</p>	<p>The Code Conduct for cetacean observation is being tested. The main guidelines for safe marine tours have been produced. The development of Ecotourism Manual is in progress.</p>	<p>The Ecotourism Manual will be finalised. The Workshop with community guides and professionals from all four destinations will reorganised to finalise the Eco Code of Conduct using participatory and inclusive approach. The Raiz Azul guide for international traveller will be finalised and delivered to national and international travel agencies.</p>

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:A novel eco-village approach is developed to boost practical capacity of cabo verdeans for sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal resources on the capital island of Santiago.</p>			
<p>Outcome: A reduced negative environmental footprint, an increased value of biodiversity and enhanced quality of life within coastal communities on the capital island of Santiago, Cabo Verde</p>	<p>0.1 The overuse of commercial marine species reduced and value of non commercial species and habitats increased by at least 30% from the baseline established at the start of the project in the target inshore zones of the project area by the end of Y3. 0.2 General waste and macroplastic waste is managed (reused, reduced, recycled) and treated in at least 30% of households in four coastal villages by the end of the project from the current baseline of 0%. 0.3 Marine and coastal area of at least 20 km² under national and/or local level of protection increased on Santiago Island from the current baseline of 0%. 0.4 Income generating ecotourism network created linking at least four marginalised rural villages to socioeconomically benefit vulnerable groups (fishermen, fisherwomen, school dropouts, single mothers, heads of the poorest households), enhance and secure value of local biodiversity by the end of the project.</p>	<p>0.1 meeting minutes from stakeholder meetings; assessment of the local fisheries resources in the three municipalities, data analysis and reports; planning workshops with community members and government representatives; 0.2 Assessment reports of the current gap analysis; methodology for improvement; campaigns and practical training courses; installations and equipment; monitoring report of the local use. 0.3 Biodiversity data reports; minutes from participatory meetings; proposal to the government; Co-management and participatory monitoring plans. 0.4 Training sessions, list of participants; number of local people trialled income diversification</p>	<p>0.1 Community and relevant stakeholders are willing to participate and interested to shift towards more sustainable use of marine resources and coastal zones in the project area 0.2 Community members are willing to adopt developed methodology and activities; local government supports the implementation and accepts co-ownership in the long-term 0.3 Adjacent fishing communities and local government supports the conservation actions for the target area. Local and national government supports fully supports the process 0.4 target community members are willing to explore livelihood diversification options or/and learn new skills to be more competitive in the expanding tourism market. New rural travel niche generates sufficient interest from national and international travellers.</p>
<p>Output 1 General and plastic waste management and income generating system developed and adopted in the four</p>	<p>1.1 Locally adapted set of actions to treat and reuse/recycle waste produced on the village level developed by Q2 Y2 and tested in the four target villages by the end of the project 1.2 Intensive</p>	<p>1.1 Community awareness assessment survey; records of feedback from community members; equipment acquired; locations identified; 1.2 Number of training participants,</p>	<p>1.1 Community members are willing to test new solution and change their attitude towards waste utilization 1.2 Project technicians are able to produce effective and targeted</p>

<p>coastal villages by the end of the project.</p>	<p>awareness campaign and practical training is conducted in the four target villages and the municipal level to speed up the uptake of waste management system by the Q1 Y3 1.3 Links and partnerships with national and international companies developed for the installation of the recycling system for macroplastics by Q4 Y2 1.4 Target zones and biodiversity (marine and coastal) in the project site assessed for the microplastic contamination and relevant strategies to address the issue developed by Q2 Y2</p>	<p>campaign handouts and meeting records; programs on national radio and TV; 1.3 One national and one international company linked to plastic recycling and utilization identified, plastic recycling machines acquired, collaboration protocols signed; plastic waste management system drafted. 1.4 Technical reports; number of researchers and local stakeholders involved; student thesis produced;</p>	<p>messages that reach various user groups 1.3 Companies are willing to collaborate in the utilization of macroplastic and hard residuals. 1.4 Sufficient financing is available to conduct in depth survey in the project area</p>
<p>Output 2 Stakeholders and target community members increased knowledge on value of local marine biodiversity and have developed a set of practical skills for more sustainable use of local ecosystem services by the end of the project</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline of the artisanal fisheries resources and non-commercial indicator species and habitats established by Q4 Y1, impacts and indicators for long term monitoring finalised by Q3 of Y3 for the target zones in the project area. 2.2 Alternative fishing techniques tested and impact reduction on local fish populations estimated by Q4 Y2. 2.3 Participatory monitoring and income diversification (see Output 4) introduced to enhance self-management of fishing practices and reduce pressure on overexploited marine resources in the target fishing communities by Q2 of the year 3 (baseline to be established at the start of the project)</p>	<p>2.1 Technical reports; interviews, number of surveys, databases; training sessions; 2.2 Fish catch data; interviews with local fishers, fish sellers and other relevant stakeholders; assessment sessions, meeting minutes. 2.3 Fish catch data (sizes, species) compliance with the closed season for target species;</p>	<p>2.1 Sufficient funding is available to conduct quantifiable data collection 2.2 Local fishers are willing to trial alternative fishing practices 2.3 Local fisher and community members in the three fishing villages ready to test new solutions for more sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems</p>
<p>Output 3 The first MPA/LMMA proposed on the capital island of Santiago and submitted for the integration into the National PA system by the end of the project.</p>	<p>3.1 Sufficient socioeconomic and environmental data collected for the target area (Baia do Inferno) to support the establishment of MPA/LMMA following the national laws by Q4 Y1. 3.2 Collaborative planning meetings organised with target stakeholder groups to define the most acceptable pathway for the MPA/LMMA establishment by Q3 Y2</p>	<p>3.1 Technical reports; number of surveys and surveyors involved; datasets; 3.2 List of participants; minutes of meetings; technical decisions, products of the meetings; 3.3 Final technical report and official proposal 3.4 Official letter/publication by the government officials</p>	<p>3.1 Sufficient funding is available to collect adequate data to support the proposal of the first MPA/LMMA on the island 3.2 Stakeholders willing to support and participate in the process 3.4 Government approves the proposal and the designation by the end of the project</p>

	<p>3.3 Proposal drafted and submitted to the government for the approval by Q2 Y3</p> <p>3.4 Official approval of the proposed MPA/LMMA received by the end of Q4 Y3</p>		
<p>Output 4 A new rural ecotourism destination/ eco network linking four eco-villages developed to boost local employment, promote sustainable travel, and enhance capacity for long-term employment for the target community groups by the end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 Specific natural, social, cultural and financial resources mapped for the design and development of the eco network in the project area of over 250km2 by the end of Q2 Y2</p> <p>4.2 Ecological footprint (level and source of pollution on the household and community level; unsustainable /illegal fishing practices such as harpooning of dolphins, catching sea birds) is reduced by at least 30% in four target villages by Q4 Y3 from the baseline established by the end of Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.3 Tailor made training in hospitality, tour guiding, marketing, business, biodiversity delivered in four villages, and target groups prepared to step into the local ecotourism by the end of Q2 Y3</p> <p>4.4 Four new rural travel destinations/eco-villages and eco-centre prepared to generate income for local community groups by the end of Q3 Y3</p>	<p>4.1 Technical reports, GIS maps, questionnaires, list resources in various categories</p> <p>4.2 Developed methodology; assessment datasets; community feedback;</p> <p>4.3 Training modules; list of trainees; assessment of the participants and certification categories such as eco guides, local art/craft producers, cooks, tailors (demand will be established after the baseline mapping of the skills)</p> <p>4.4 Eco centre; Publicity sessions on social media, national TV and radio; website; links with the travel agencies in country and internationally; destination co-management units; income received</p>	<p>4.1 Local participants show willingness and interest to join in the eco network</p> <p>4.2 Members of the three target villages are willing to adopt behavioural change towards healthier and more sustainable living on individual and communal levels</p> <p>4.3 Number of villagers including participants from sensitive community groups willing to complete the training and explore new opportunities</p> <p>4.4 New travel destinations generate enough interest among travel agencies and independent travellers</p> <p>Activities</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Run baseline survey and planning meetings with target community members to establish baseline for the waste disposal methods and prioritise reuse/recycle/reduction measures and locations.</p> <p>1.2. Test the identified measures with the selected households, evaluate and replicate on the village level</p> <p>1.3 Run waste disposal awareness campaign “Nha lixu e di meu” (my rubbish is my responsibility) in collaboration with the civil movement ‘350 Cabo Verde’</p> <p>1.4 Propose social and environmental responsibility programme for the major plastic producers in Cabo Verde to co-fund/co-manage plastic recycling machines for the target villages.</p> <p>1.5 In collaboration with CERMI and LEC adjust prototypes of plastic recycling machines for energetically sustainable use, train personnel in operation and management.</p> <p>1.6 Using adapted methodologies, test samples of sand, water, invertebrates, fish, domestic animal/human faeces in the selected locations to test prevalence of micro</p>			

- plastic.
- 1.7 Run the first national awareness campaign to communicate the results and highlight impacts and solutions for plastic management.
 - 2.1 Use INDP, DGRM, DNA , fisher data and field work surveys (including UAV technology) to establish the baseline and indicators in partnership Bangor University
 - 2.2 Evaluate qualitative and quantitative data to establish the projection and impact of project actions
 - 2.3 Develop targeted campaign to communicate the value of the resilient marine ecosystem to the coastal communities and decision makers
 - 2.4 Introduce system for the self-monitoring of artisanal fishing catch, associated marine species and habitats on the individual level following the national fisheries management plan
 - 2.5 Evaluate the impact of current fishing techniques and trial more sustainable fishing practices with sample group of fishers; replicate success on the village level.
 - 2.6 Link biodiversity monitoring to the eco-network operations to ensure cost-efficiency, incentives and longevity in the post project phase.
 - 3.1 In collaboration with professional local divers, fishers, students run surveys to gather data on biodiversity, seascape, geologic, historic value of the Baia do Inferno
 - 3.2 Run series of planning meetings in the two villages adjacent to the prospective MPA with the relevant stakeholders and community members
 - 3.3 In collaboration with the DNA prepare technical report and official proposal for protection/co-management of the target area and submit to the Government.
 - 3.4 Run series of targeted meetings with relevant government representatives for faster approval of the MPA/LMMA
 - 3.5 Use social media to raise the importance of the MPA network and local uptake of the prospective MPA in the Baia do Inferno
 - 4.1 Run planning meetings with the target communities to build vision of eco-village for each and map available or needed skills/services/resources within participant groups.
 - 4.2 Run eco-network design workshops with the national tourism sector to map service demand and effectively integrate eco-villages into the tourism sector.
 - 4.3 In collaboration with international partners and experienced local tour guides design the eco-network for target group of clients, national and international packages.
 - 4.4 Set up the eco-centre (eco-network management and learning hub) in one of the target villages and co-management units in each eco-village.
 - 4.5 Deliver training programme for the skill enhancement for participants in each of the target villages based on their vision and identified knowledge gaps.
 - 4.6 Market the eco-network and eco-villages (unique story, message, contribution), to reach and receive national and international travellers and generate the first sustainable income.
 - 4.7 Adopt Eco Code of Conduct for travellers and eco-villagers to prevent exploitation of locals, unhealthy competition, child/adolescent sexual abuse, maintain minimal environmental footprint.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
4A	UniPiaget students-training in plastic recycling UniCV students-participatory monitoring training	12M 5F 3M 13F	Cabo verdeans 13 Cabo verdeans 3 Timorese	93	33		146	150
4C	IEFP interns waste management and recycling	2F	Cabo verdeans		2			
4D	32				32			
6A	Members of target communities that participated in eco-citizenship, eco-tourism, protected area, participatory monitoring training; waste recycling and management	56M 36F		554	102		656	1200-1500
7	Videos, photos, information panels, posters, , manuals, lectures/modules, data recording sheets, questionnaires, code of conduct, manual; marine species manual			12	10		22	15-18

10	Sea Turtle Observation Manual; Marie species manual: first aid in case of injuries; Code of Conduct for marine tourism			8	3		11	10
14A	Workshop for Eco-network design			2	1		3	6
14B	National Workshop to Celebrate World Tourism Day; URDI Artisanal Fair; ViaggioMirragi online conference on ecotourism UNDP presentation on waste management			8	4		12	16-18
21	Eco-center Gouveia-tourism; Eco-center glass recycling; Eco-center-plastic recycling			3	3		6	4
23	WCS underwater drone █████ GBP (to ECOCV) Cooperation of Portugal █████ GBP (to ECOCV) ELEVO Group – █████ discount in analysis of recycled glass sand █████ GBP (to ECOCV)				█████ ECOCV			

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type	Detail	Gender	Nationalit	Publishers	Available from
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	(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	(authors, year)	of Lead Author	y of Lead Author	(name, city)	(e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)																
All project Eco-Village updates	Facebook and Instagram Pages	Edita Magileviciute ; Roberta Badovini; Claudia Pinto; Nadir Faria ECOCV	4F	1Lithuania n; 1Italian 1 Cabo Verdean 1Portgues e	Social media sites	https://www.facebook.com/raizazulcabo Verde/ https://www.facebook.com/ecocvcabo Verde/ www.ecocv.org www.instagram.com/raizazul_ecoturismo_cv																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Total posts Raiz Azul FB page 65</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biodiversity</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project communication</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Total posts Raiz Azul FB page 65		Category	Number	Biodiversity	16	Tourism	13	Training	8	Recycling	9	Project communication	14	Mixed	5
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Eco-center of Rincao and glass recycling	TCV Jornal da noite (national TV channel)	Roberta Badovini (ECOCV); Debora Carvalho (350 Cabo Verde)	2F	1Italian 1Cabo verdean	TV	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgvG-FSI4gA&feature=emb_imp_woyt																
Recycling of Plastic in Sao Francisco	Inforpress – national media journal	Joao Ferreira (ADSF)	1M	Cabo verdean	Magazine	https://www.inforpress.cv/praiasao-francisco-tera-em-agosto-sua-primeira-fabrica-de-reciclagem-de-plasticos/?fbclid=IwAR3-8ZJ_QS1BoHCdf1sRhTPJjHz59Ny9o0vXB9WiyUavslDcxL5_XszA9VY																
ECOCV talks about plastic pollution at	Record TV	Edita Magileviciute (ECOCV)	1F	Lithuanian	TV	https://youtu.be/-i_hnECL0is																

sea and links to the COVID-19						
ECOCV talks about project objectives/activities focused on the recycling of domestic trash- glass and plastic	Infopress	Edita Magileviciute (ECOCV)	1F	Lithuanian	Magazine/Vi deo	https://inforpress.cv/localidade-de-rincao-dispoe-de-um-projecto-de-reciclagem-de-vidros/?fbclid=IwAR1UQ9IH0AkkqewOLaPBjDhr48oS28yixBkUIOkwnHU7D0FOTwub3EYivPg
Talk about the need to protect sea turtles and the problem with trash linked to Covid 19 (masks, gloves etc)	Record TV	Nany Ribeiro (ECOCV)	1M	Cabo verdean	TV	https://youtu.be/lwalx0PkkCA
World Tourism Day Commemoration/ Project Presentation	TCV Jornal da noite	Roberta Badivini (ECOCV)	1F	Italian	TV	http://www.rtc.cv/tcv/index.php?paginas=47&id_cod=95105&fbclid=IwAR0N1zG7kT3f_C1bp2UMmC--IMvK01dS4yKnQw5O2hGmbqzT763-Wckv4uY
Glass recycling in Rincao	DW TV Inforpress Magazine Euronews	ECOCV/ Team of eco-center Rincao	6F	1 Italian 5cabo verdeans	TV	https://inforpress.cv/reportagem-iovens-cabo-verdianos-limpam-praias-e-transformam-vidro-em-areia/?fbclid=IwAR2vZPDzHyb9GvaC2tbRpP6ATeQHP5-A0UBYGfBqTKi4crjWRX3TZheRnGk https://www.dw.com/pt-002/vidro-descartado-vira-areia-em-cabo-verde/av-55191911

						https://pt.euronews.com/2020/10/09/jovens-cabo-verdianos-limpam-praias-e-transformam-vidro-em-areia
Project presentation/ ecotourism network development	Video	Roberta Badovini ECOCV	1F	Italian	Online media site	https://turismosab.cv/noticias/projete-raiz-azul-na-santiago-ta-estimula-turisme-ekologike-y-komnitarie/?fbclid=IwAR2HDLc5BuPnfS5uS7by56vACOfJ4uVBwFjw9lifxHrWPNS9DnJdpjW7d1o
Physically farther away but socially closer than ever: challenges and solutions in Santiago island fragmented by Covid-19	Article	ECOCV and partners			Newsletter/ Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-September-2020-Conservation-the-coronavirus-FINAL.pdf
Raiz Azul/ECOCV Facebook page shares on various project activities						External social media sites that shared info about the Project activities: Hotel Santa Maria; 350 Cabo Verde-movement for climate change, Girassol Tours travel agency; Fundo do Ambiente _ National Environmental Fund; Movement against pollution in Cabo Verde, Baracuda Tours travel agency, French Embassy, DMC Santiago Tours travel agency, Tambake- organic food café and shop, Turismo SAB online jornal, ViaggieMiraggi site
Estudantes da Uni-CV realizam trabalho de campo em Porto Rincão	UNICV website	Jornalist from UNICV	1 M 1 F	Cabo verdeans	UNICV	https://unicv.edu.cv/en/fct/arquivo-fct/2097-estudantes-da-uni-cv-realizam-trabalho-de-campo-em-porto-rincao
Equipa da Uni-CV participa da criação do Parque Natural	UNICV website	Jornalist from UNICV	1 M 1 F	Cabo verdeans	UNICV	https://www.unicv.edu.cv/en/fct/arquivo-fct/2347-equipa-da-uni-cv-participa-da-cria%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-parque-natural-da-ba%C3%ADa-do-inferno-e-monte-angra-pnbima

da Baía do Inferno e Monte Angra (PNBIMA)						
Os Guardiões da Baía do Inferno	Expresso das Ilhas Newspaper website	Adilson Semedo (UNICV)	1 M	Cabo verdean	UNICV	https://expressodasilhas.cv/opiniao/2021/04/26/os-guardioes-da-baia-do-inferno/74458