THIRD REPORT
(CAPE VERDE)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I – BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

Following the ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in March 1995, Cape Verde solemnly vowed to periodically provide to the Conference of the Parties a report on the progress of implementation of the Convention, placing particular emphasis on the status of conservation of the domestic biological diversity. The first such report was produced in 1999 and the second in 2002.

This (third) report was prepared on the basis of information available with the relevant stakeholder institutions and with those indirectly involved in management of biodiversity, namely the Instituto Nacional do Desenvolvimento das Pescas (INDP – Institute for the Development of Fisheries), Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário (the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Development - INIDA) the Direcção-Geral da Agricultura, Silvicultura e Pecuária (Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production) the Direcção-Geral das Pescas (Directorate General of Fisheries), and the Direcção-Geral do Ambiente (Directorate General of Environment). Additional information was gathered from such sources as "Livro Branco sobre o Estado do Ambiente em CABO VERDE", ("White Book" on the Status of the Environment in Cape Verde), the "Perfil do Ambiente de Cabo Verde", (Cape Verde Environmental Profile) etc.

The overall picture of evolution of the different components of biological diversity of Cape Verde is presented as follows: (i) the indigenous flora of Cape Verde is composed of 224 species of which 85 are endemic and the remainder is composed of species that have become spontaneous and adapted to the local environment; (ii) the indigenous fauna of Cape Verde is composed of coral reef species, mollusks (bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods), arthropods (insects, crustaceans and arachnids), fish species (large-pelagics and small-pelagics and demersals), reptiles and birds and, very likely, some marine mammals.

Despite said biotic wealth of the Cape-Verdean ecosystems and notwithstanding the efforts placed into natural resources conservation in recent years; we acknowledge the sprout, here and there, of certain environmental disfunction of various origins and causes, which jeopardizes the health of our biotic resources, urging that measures be taken at all costs.

Indeed, such perception over degradation of biological resources compelled the Government to take action. Hence, the Government passed a decree (number 1/2005, dated March 21) that ratifies the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Amendment to Article XXI, such as adopted in Gabon in 1983. Furthermore, it passed the Decree-law number 3/2003, dated February 24 that sets the rules that govern the National System of Protected Areas. It ratified the international Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR) and passed the Decree-law number 7/2002 dated December 30 that sets measures for conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned measures, the degradation of Cape Verdean biodiversity continues and is worrisome. The level of degradation has been documented in various papers,

more specifically in the “Primeira Lista Vermelha de Cabo Verde" (Red List of Threatened Species). According to this publication, over 26% of angiosperms, over 40% of bryophytes, over 65% of pteridophytes and over 29% of lichens are threatened; furthermore, over 47% of birds, 25% of terrestrial reptiles, 64% of coleopterous, over 57% of arachnids and over 59% of terrestrial mollusks are threatened. This situation, labeled alarming in 1996, is worsening still for such species as *Alauda razae* (Calhandra-do-Ilhéu-Raso), whose population dropped from a headcount of 250 specimen in 1992 to 92 specimen in 1998; and *Himantopus himantopus* (Perna-longa), whose population, estimated at 75 specimen in 1990, dropped by about 70% in a period of 5 years (Hazevoet, 1999).

Overall, the drastic reduction of populations across the various components of the biodiversity is specifically attributed to depredation, destruction of habitats and the introduction of alien species.

The vulnerability of Cape Verdean marine species, namely coastal areas living resources, has increased notwithstanding the endorsement of legislative measures to curtail pressure on them and their habitats. Despite said measures, the marine environment is undergoing sizeable changes as a result of building pressure on catches (commercial fisheries), extraction of sea sand (dragging included) and the deposition of sediment in coastal areas as a result of activities in the hinterland of the islands.

The inter-sectoral environmental plans on biodiversity and fisheries, formulated under a wide participatory approach, as well as the strategic plans regarding the management of fisheries resources and development of agriculture, are outstanding management tools of biological diversity. They are central to the sustainable management of biological resources of Cape Verde.

The successive Governments of Cape Verde have been deploying huge efforts to comply with their obligations arising from the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It follows that the government assigns, on the average, high priority to compliance with the various articles of the Convention.

In respect of the challenges and obstacles to implementation of the articles of the Convention, the following classification is elucidative: 70% present intermediate degree of difficulty; 18.5% low degree of difficulty; 7.4% high degree of difficulty; and 3.7% no degree of difficulty.

II –2010 GLOBAL TARGET

Following the decision on the 2010 global target, the Government promptly set its national targets, which have been incorporated in various plans, strategies and programs, particularly in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, whose main goal is just to achieve the global 2010 target, such as established by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

In order to achieve those goals, various activities have been carried out, namely:

- Monitoring of angiosperm plant species used in traditional medicine in the archipelago of Cape Verde;
- Program/Project: In Vitro propagation of Banana (Musa Sp.); and
- "Ex situ" conservation of Plant Genetic Resources (RGVAA) for Food and Agriculture in Germplasm Bank (Seed and In Vitro propagation).

Establishment of a System of Marine Protected Areas in Cape Verde – within the framework of the West Africa Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Program (PRCM) – with the ultimate goal being the preservation of marine ecosystems and the development of responsible fisheries. Some areas have already been identified as well as priority projects for Cape Verde. The following are highlighted:

- Marine reserves: Santa Luzia Island, and the Islets Raso and Branco;
- Marine reserves: Boavista, Sal and Maio Islands; and
- Conservation of Cape Verde Endangered Marine Species Project.

Within the framework of the National Action Program to Combat Desertification, a set of activities targets the reclamation of land experiencing desertification and degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought in dry, semi-dry and sub-humid dry lands, in addition to the valorization of saline soils using the GIS as a privileged planning tool.

Mountains have been classified as Protected Areas (Natural Parks or Protected Landscape) and are object of planning.

In order to protect areas of particular value for the conservation of biological diversity, Cape Verde has passed the following legislation:

- Decree-law number 2/2002 dated January 21 bans the extraction of sand from dunes, seashores, inland waters and define norms governing such activities wherever permitted;
- Decree-law number 29/2006 establishes the New Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Decree-law number 40/2003, dated October 27 and published in the Official Gazette number 36. Said law decrees the juridical regime governing Santa Luzia Island Reserve;
- Decree number 13/2005, dated December 5, which ratifies the Convention on the Conservation of Wild Migratory Animal Species;
- Ordinance number 149/VI/2005, dated December 5, which ratifies the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Decree-law number 3/2003, dated February 27, which sets the legal regime for the National System of Protected Areas;
- Decree-law number 7/2004, which establishes the norms for discharge of residual water;
- Decree-law number 8/2004, which sets norms and criteria regarding quality water and its classification as well as control systems, sanctions and safeguarding measures. The end objective is to protect aquatic environments and improve the quality of water for human consumption at large.

The identification of additional areas of interest is underway. The goal is to incorporate them into the National System of Protected Areas; furthermore, the Master Plans of Natural Parks of Serra Malagueta and Monte Gordo are being formulated.

In order to restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups, the following activities have been executed: (i) reintroduction of certain plant species in high altitude areas; (ii) protection of endangered fauna and flora species; (iii) valorization of useful species and potentially useful species in the wilderness; (iv) establishment of a gene bank at the Botanic Garden of the National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development; (v) protection of marine species and their habitats; (vi) adoption of measures to combat coastal erosion in the framework of a climate change project; (vii) establishment of marine and terrestrial protected areas.

Within the framework of protection of wild species of flora or fauna, Cape Verde promulgated the Decree number 1/2005, dated March 21, which approves adhesion to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Wild Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the Amendment to Article XXI adopted in Gabon in 1983. Said Convention has been ratified on August 10, 2005 by Cape Verde.

Rural communities are also committed to the conservation of species. Indeed, the local communities, on account of their medicinal, social and even cultural values, protect some herbaceous or woody species.

The law on forest broadly protects forest species, particularly the endemism. On the other hand, there is a set of initiatives directed at the propagation of endemic plants and/or endangered species in afforestation nurseries, followed by the planting of trees in the field and/or in protected natural areas. This will certainly assure the sustainability of phytogenetic resources.

Particular attention is given to the control of risks associated with threatening invasive alien species. This control covers sites of entry of potentially alien invasive species and occurs at each port and airport of the country and between islands as well. Import of any animal and/or plant species depends upon a previous declaration and authorization by the officials.

The plant protection services of DGASP systematically surveys entry of plant species in the country right before their introduction. Such control includes risk analysis to detect and anticipate potential diseases and/or pests.

As concerns forest species, afforestation or tree planting activities use seeds or cuttings taken from forestland across the country. Any initiative regarding the introduction of a species must undergo an elimination and introduction test.

Although there are no specific management plans targeted at invasive alien species, the protected terrestrial areas project foresees tests on the behavior of invasive alien species in order to boost knowledge of the role some invasive species play in the ecological process as regards competition, either in the form of positive synergies or adverse effects, and thus support the eventual formulation of a plan of eradication if need be.

Another important feature has to do with the creation of conditions for the biological diversity and the habitats that support it, to boost their capabilities to adapt to climate change effects. Thus, one of the goals is to protect and upgrade the capacity of the components of biological di-

versity to climate changes. This goal has been incorporated into the national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) and the Forest Action Plan.

In matters of protection of the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities, particularly the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, the Government's agricultural policy advocates "a self-sustained agriculture, which relies on watershed management plans and the valorization of natural resources (production capacity included), and oriented toward achieving poverty reduction and food security for the populations".

The Protected Areas project covers expansion services to disseminate traditional knowledge and practices as one of the key strategies for the integration of local communities in the management of Natural Parks. The need to focus on indigenous and local community knowledge to manage and protect biodiversity is strongly recommended by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

The protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing, particularly as concerns equitable distribution of roles, responsibilities and benefit sharing over the management of biodiversity is one of the four goals inserted in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

In respect of transfer of new and additional financial resources for the effective fulfillment of its obligations within the framework of Convention, pursuant to article 20, bilateral and multilateral sources assure its mobilization as donations. Further sources are the Budget and goal-based allocation of the budget.

The transfer of technology shall be assured within the framework of technical and institutional capacity building of the Directorate General of Environment. To that end, the GEF/UNDP is backing the ongoing formulation of the "National Capacity for Self Assessment (NCSA) of Environmental Management» project. Its objective is to assess the needs and priorities of Cape Verde in the field of capacity building in order to drive synergies from the Rio Conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention to Combat Desertification and Convention on Biological Diversity.

III – GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLANTS

Following the decision of the Conference of the Parties to adopt the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Cape Verde developed its own targets within this flexible global strategy framework.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan adopted as its own target the development of a provisional and easily accessible list of plant species. The First Red List of Threatened Species provides a systematic bibliographic account of taxonomic groups of the domestic flora.

Likewise, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan anticipate a preliminary assessment of the status of conservation of all the plant species of Cape Verde as one of its important goal. The "White Book on the Status of the Environment", drafted in 2004, and the "Cape Verde Envi-

ronmental Profile", both assessed the status of conservation of the flora. On the other hand, the protected marine and coastal areas projects, as well as the terrestrial protected areas, are conducting an assessment of the status of conservation of the flora.

In respect of effective conservation goals, globally set at no lesser than 10% coverage of each ecological area, there is no percentage definition available, but the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has set national conservation targets in tune with the 12% recommended by the Earth Summit. Indeed, the creation of a National System of Protected Areas, now amounting to 47 protected areas, spread over 64,237.75 ha, represents 15.93% of the country's land surface.

In respect of protection of Endangered Species of Wild Flora from the international trade, it is important to state that all the threatened species of wild flora are managed and protected under the framework of CITES. The decree number 1/2005, dated March 21, approves the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Amendment to Article XXI, such as adopted in Gabon in 1983. Said decree was ratified on August 10, 2005.

Thus, the draft of management plans for the protected areas, the ratification of CITES and the promulgation of Decree-law number 7/2002, dated December 30, on the protection of plant and animal species threatened with extinction, come to set measures regarding the protection of threatened plant and animal species.

The valorization of traditional knowledge has been safeguarded in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) as well as in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

On the other hand, during the formulation of Management Plans for the Protected Areas, due attention is provided to the valorization of traditional knowledge and its integration into the management of natural resources.

The importance of plant diversity and the need to preserve have been duly promoted in various communications and training programs as well as in awareness building campaigns. Furthermore, they are integrated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

The strengthening of technical and institutional capacity is one of the strategic goals of plant biodiversity conservation. Indeed, national and international technical expertise has been recruited within the framework of management of the marine and coastal protected areas projects. Thus, 8 technicians were recruited to perform tasks under the terrestrial protected areas project and 4 were recruited to perform tasks under the marine and coastal conservation project.

As concerns the creation of a national system of conservation of plant species, the country passed the Decree-law number 3/2003 dated February 24, which sets the rules that govern the National System of Protected Areas. So far, 47 protected areas, classified as National Park, Natural Park, Natural Reserve, Protected Landscape, Natural Monument and Sites of Scientific Interest have been created.

Management plans are being formulated for the protected areas. Furthermore, identification of potentially new protected areas is an ongoing activity within the framework of the marine and coastal Conservation project.

IV – ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

The Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, through its competent departments (The Directorate General of Environment, the Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production; and municipal delegations) is switching its intervention in the rural areas from a project-based approach to program/ecosystem-based approach. That is the approach used to draft the watershed management plans of Picos and Engenhos, Ribeireta, Flamengos (Santiago Island), Fajã (S. Nicolau Island) and, furthermore, is being used to draft the management plans of the natural parks of Serra Malagueta, Monte Gordo and Chã das Caldeiras (Fogo Island).

Exchange of experiences between teams of consultants charged with drafting the management plans of the Natural Parks of Serra Malagueta, (Santiago Island) and Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau Island) have been facilitated within the framework of the terrestrial protected areas project. Exchange of experience in matters of management of protected areas between Cape Verde, Canary Islands (Spain/EU) and Morocco has also occurred.

V – BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGES

The Protected areas projects that have been executed under the National Forest Action Plan and the National Desertification Control Action Program, as well as the ones under execution, advocate measures tailored at ecosystems adaptation to climate changes. Furthermore, UNESCO is backing the formulation of the Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation Measures. The first draft of the plan has already been submitted. It advances a set of “soft” type of solutions for the artificial reinvigoration of beaches, dunes and other environment-friendly solutions, as well as “hard” type of solutions, that is, civil engineering works such as counter-forts, and longitudinal section adherent and detached works. On the other hand, it furnishes a set of non-structural solutions that indirectly, contributes to the creation of conditions suitable for adaptation of systems to climate changes.

In order to facilitate coordination among environmental protection projects and capitalize synergies from the Rio Conventions, the Government of Cape Verde has drafted and is implementing its second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II), which is an environmental management tool that embodies the country’s environmental policy.

Within the framework of terrestrial protected areas project and conservation of marine and coastal areas project, the country is undertaking activities targeted at the genetic identification of species and ecosystems, in order to gain knowledge of the needs for conservation as well as formulate plans geared toward conservation of the overall ecological processes.

The Directorate General of the Environment has set up an Information Gathering and Quality Environment Monitoring Unit charged with, namely promoting the creation of an environment-oriented information system. DGE assures its management and guarantees its constant updating.

Marine and coastal biodiversity

A great deal has been done in this field, namely to improve the management of marine and coastal protected areas and to identify new potential marine and coastal protected areas, to build capacity within the country to manage marine and coastal resources through educational programs and targeted research opportunities; to control excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices; and to integrate local and traditional knowledge into the management of marine and coastal resources.

In order to strengthen within the country capacity building to manage marine and coastal resources, the country has encouraged training and offers doctorate degree courses. Priority is given to educational programs and targeted research opportunities. Several joint venture works have been carried out at the community level, which enhanced the integration of traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources.

Agricultural Biodiversity

National development strategies, programs and plans that assure development and efficient execution of policies and measures targeted that permit sustainable use of the components of agricultural biodiversity have been executed by the Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production (DGASP) and by the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA). Some government strategies and plans are under execution. For instance:

- The Agricultural Strategic Development Plan – drafted to cover the 2005-2015 period and accompanying Action Plan (AP2005-2008).
- Irrigation Master Plan – Its ultimate goal is to improve irrigation practices through more rational use of resources such as soils and water as well as existing human capital in order to boost the livelihood of the population through increased labor productivity and diversification of cultivated crops;
- Vegetable Production Master Plan – The objective of this master plan is to conduct a thorough diagnostic study of the sector, disclose present (techniques, socioeconomic and institutional) constraints and potentials, design medium term sustainable development strategies following the identification of the overall objectives, discuss with development partners and afterwards approve the strategic options and proposals and advance with the definition of short term priority actions.
- National Desertification Control Action Plan – The objective of this Plan is to assure participation of all stakeholders in conservation and management of natural resources (soil, water and vegetation) activities, promote research and exchange of scientific information on desertification and strengthen the system of environment-based information.
- II National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II) – The overall objective of PANA II is to define strategic guidelines to address natural resources use and sustainable management of economic activities. More specifically, the objectives of PANA II are as follows: (i) define the main environmental and natural resources management policy guidelines;

(ii) identify development prospects and priorities; (iii) identify the most efficient and efficacious means of using natural resources; (iv) define the institutional design and the cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms; (v) encourage the incorporation of environmental concerns in planning economic and social development; (vi) promote better livelihood for the populations.

- Poverty Reduction Program – It is tailored to combat unemployment, social exclusion, and eradication of extreme poverty, inequalities between rural and urban areas, encourage the development of income generating activities through the creation of micro size family-owned enterprises.

The country has identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In situ* and *Ex situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security of agricultural biological diversity. In respect to food security, the domestic agricultural production has been providing a significant portion of the demand for fruits, vegetables and rainfed farm produce, particularly maize, beans, root and tuber crops.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has experienced some technological advances namely in the fields of plant selection and breeding and widespread implementation of localized irrigation, particularly drip-irrigation systems. It is worthy noting that drip irrigation is having a major positive impact on agricultural production at large but more specifically on vegetable production, expressed as drastic reduction of irrigation water losses and, consequently, expansion of the area under irrigation.

Dry and sub-humid dry land biodiversity

Cape Verde was the first African country and the second at the global level to ratify the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which occurred in March 1995. The support of international cooperation and partnership agreements continues to be central to the execution of Desertification control actions and mitigation of the effects of drought as well as to the execution of environmental protection and development programs and plans. In this respect, France spearheads the process of mobilization of support of developed parties. The financial support thus gathered was channeled toward technical capacity building of staff members at the national and regional levels. Thus, the prompt allocation of financial resources to those actions should satisfy the urgent drive to build the capacity of the country's technical staff in the field of research and management of natural resources particularly of the dry and semi-dry bioclimatic zones. This capacity building is extensive to scientific research in order to boost knowledge of the region's natural development prospective. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable management of environmental resources.

The NGOS and the Civil Society Organizations benefit from Government's technical and financial support to execute rural development programs and projects, which target the enhancing of local edaphic-climatic conditions and prompt the conservation/reclamation of degraded ecosystems. The activities include works of mechanical (dykes, moon-shaped ditches, terraces, banquettes, etc.) and vegetative (planting of trees and shrubs) nature. Those organizations equally

benefit from training in accounting, soil and water conservation techniques, environmental impact assessment of soil and water conservation projects execution, etc.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN-LCD) include programs of work on dry and sub-humid dry lands. There is also a certain degree of dialogue and coordination of activities targeted at biodiversity conservation and desertification control and mitigation of the effects of drought. This action is encouraged by the watershed-unit planning strategy approach adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture.

The National Action Program to Combat Desertification has identified the constraints linked to the management of dry and semi-dry land and has proposed viable alternative solutions to the use of said areas in accordance with sustainable development practices. A soil and water conservation techniques paper has been drafted, which incorporates traditional knowledge.

The year 2006 has been selected the Year of the Desert and Desertification Control. In respect to awareness building, Cape Verde has supported the execution of various activities related to said matter. In so doing, it has called the attention of the population to the importance of dry lands and the need to better preserve them.

A. REPORTING PARTY

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Date of submission	

Background Information on preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.
This report was prepared on the basis of information available with the relevant stakeholder institutions and with those indirectly involved in the management of biodiversity, namely the *Instituto Nacional do Desenvolvimento das Pescas* (INDP – Institute for the Development of Fisheries), the *Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário* (Institute of Agricultural Research and Development - INIDA) the Direcção-Geral da Agricultura, Silvicultura e Pecuária (Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production) the *Direcção-Geral das Pescas* (Directorate General of Fisheries), and the *Direcção-Geral do Ambiente* (Directorate General of Environment) as well as information gathered from such sources as "Livro Branco sobre o Estado do Ambiente em CABO VERDE", (White Paper: The Status of the Environment in Cape Verde), the *Perfil do Ambiente de Cabo Verde*, (Cape Verde Environmental Profile) etc.

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.
Indigenous Flora The indigenous flora of Cape Verde is composed of 224 species of which 85 are endemic and the remainder is composed of species, which have become spontaneous and well adapted to the local environment. Endemism is represented by 85 species that belong to 11 families and 17 genuses. The most representative genus is the *Diplotaxis* (Mostarda-brabo), which is composed of 8 species, followed by the genus *Limonium* (Carqueja), *Lotus* (Piorno) and *Tornabenea* (Funcho), composed of 5 species. The *Asteraceae* (compositaea) family displays the largest diversification encompassing 10 species, among which can be found *Sonchus daltonii* Webb (vernacular name: Coroa-de-rei) and *Artemisia gorgonum* webb (vernacular name: Losna). Meanwhile, a detailed phytosociological survey conducted in 2004 raises the possibility of existence of at least another two angiosperm species endemic to Cape Verde (Rivas-Martinez *et al*. *in prep*). **Indigenous Fauna** The indigenous fauna of Cape Verde is composed of coral reef species, mollusks (bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods), arthropods (insects, crustaceans and arachnids), fish species (big-pelagics and small-pelagics and demersals), reptiles and birds and, probably, some marine mammal species. Of all Cape Verde animal classes, land reptile is more striking. It is composed of 23 (82%) endemic taxa (forms) (Schleich, 1996) and thus is the most representative of the indigenous fauna of the Archipelago. The indigenous avifauna is represented by 36 taxa (forms) that nidify in the islands. These taxa are further subdivided into 6 species and 16 endemic subspecies (Hazevoet, 1996), totaling 22 endemism, that is, 58% of the whole avifauna of the territory. The remaining forms are considered to be naturalized. In respect to indigenous coleopterous (insects), there are 155 (33%) endemic species as well as 100 species that were successfully introduced (cosmopolites and sub cosmopolites), thus totaling 42% of endemism. Geisthardt (1996) considered such fact the greatest representation of coleopterous in all the Islands of the Atlantic Ocean. The indigenous arachnids count tops 46 (41%) endemic species in Cape Verde. The marine fauna is composed of a very small number of indigenous forms. Of these, sponges (represented by 257 species) and corals are the most representative of the endemic marine animals (Soest, 1993). Despite such biotic wealth of the Cape-Verdean ecosystems and as of recent years, we acknowledge the sprout, here and there, of certain environmental disfunction of various origins and causes that are jeopardizing the health of our biotic resources thus urging measures to be taken at all costs. In fact, such perception regarding the degradation of biological resources compelled the Government to take action (legislative measures). Thus, it passed a decree (number 1/2005, dated March 21) that ratifies the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Amendment to Article XXI, such as adopted in Gabon in 1983. Furthermore, it passed the Decree-law (number 3/2003 on February 24), which sets the rules that govern the National System of Protected

Areas. It ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Decree number 13/2005); as well as the decree-law number 7/2002 dated December 30 that sets conservation measures regarding endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

Notwithstanding the abovementioned measures that were taken, the degradation of Cape Verdean biodiversity continues and is worrisome. Said level of degradation has been documented in various papers, and specifically in the "*Primeira Lista Vermelha de Cabo Verde"* (Red List of Threatened Species). According to this publication over 26% of angiosperms, over 40% of bryophytes, over 65% of pteridophytes and over 29% of lichens are threatened; furthermore, over 47% of birds, 25% of land reptiles, 64% of coleopterous, over 57% of arachnids and over 59% of land mollusks are threatened. This situation was labeled alarming in 1996. It is becoming worse still for species such as *Alauda razae* (Calhandra-do-Ilhéu-Raso), whose population dropped from a count of 250 specimen in 1992 to just 92 specimen in 1998; and *Himantopus himantopus* (Perna-longa), whose population, estimated at 75 specimen in 1990, dropped by about 70% in a period of 5 years (Hazevoet, 1999).

Overall, the drastic reduction of populations across the various components of the biodiversity is specifically attributed to depredation, destruction of *habitats* and the introduction of exotic species.

The vulnerability of Cape Verdean marine species, namely coastal species, has increased notwithstanding the endorsement of legislative measures tailored to curtail pressure on them and respective *habitats*. Despite said measures the marine environment is undergoing changes as a result of building pressure on catches (commercial fisheries), extraction of sea sand and the deposition of sediment in coastal areas as a result of activities in the hinterland of the islands.

The inter-sectoral environmental plans on biodiversity and fisheries, formulated following a participatory approach, as well as the strategic plans regarding the management of fisheries resources and the development of agriculture are outstanding instruments of management of biological diversity and central to the best possible management of biological resources of Cape Verde.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "**X**" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programs of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Program of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – *In-situ* conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – *Ex-situ* conservation	X		

h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training	X		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		X	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		X	
t) Agricultural biodiversity		X	
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
d) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
e) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
f) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
g) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
h) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
i) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
j) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Loss of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented																		
c) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
d) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
e) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
f) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
g) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
h) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
i) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
j) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
k) Poverty	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
l) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
m) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
n) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
o) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

management																		
p) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
q) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
r) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programs of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	**Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomass.**
Target 1.1	**At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

Overall targets regarding Conservation

The following overall targets are inscribed in Cape Verde's Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management Action Program:

- Conservation and sustainable use of the components (the species) of biological diversity present in our region;
- Safeguarding the (genetic) biological viability of the components of Biodiversity (species), as a building block for scientific and industrial innovation;
- Maintenance of the essential ecological processes that support Biodiversity (soils, forests, water and coastal area resources);
- Regional ecology wide protection of biological diversity against mounting pressures and compelling changes.

Specific Targets

- Protection, conservation or recovery of endangered species populations;
- Sustainable management and use of natural terrestrial and marine resources with emphasis on fisheries resources and coastal area resources;
- Recovery, protection against degradation or conservation of ecosystems with a high level of con-

centration of biological diversity; and
- Promotion of conservation, protection and/or growth of populations of species relevant to either the sub-regional or global level.

Existing Plans

- **National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD).** The PAN-LCD is the main instrument of execution of the Convention to Combat Desertification. This program is based, in essence, on the management of natural resources, including water resources; on improving the livelihoods of people and on the management of environment-based information.

- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ENPA-DB).** The ENPA-DB is an instrument of coordination, follow-up and evaluation of every action in the domain of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

- **National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan –** This is an instrument designed to deal with the impacts of climate changes and encourage minimization of greenhouse gases emissions into the atmosphere at the national level.

Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan *(Programs implemented and on going programs)*

- Marine and Coastal Conservation – The main objective of the project is the formulation of management plans for the protected marine and coastal areas, and the end objective is to achieve sustainable use of natural resources.

- Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in Protected Areas and Vicinity Project, Phase I. This project, backed by GEF, UNDP and GOCV is developing the Management Plans for the Parks of Serra Malagueta (Santiago Island) and Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau Island). To that end, three "*Subsidies for the formulation of the management plan*" papers have been produced, and they cover issues such as biological resources, sociology and participatory approach.

- Conservation and Exploitation of Natural Resources in Fogo Island – Fogo Park Project. This project is financed by the German Technical Cooperation agency (GTZ) in Cape Verde, which in addition to other activities, plans to draft the Master Plan for Fogo's (Chã das Caldeiras) Park. The park stretches over an area of 75 km^2, in the uplands (Bordeira and Chã das Caldeiras, above 1.800 meters) of the volcano.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s) (ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box (es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		▪ Monitoring of angiosperm plant species used in traditional medicine in the Archipelago of Cape Verde; ▪ Program/Project: *In Vitro* propagation of Banana (*Musa* Sp.); ▪ *Ex situ* conservation of Plant Genetic Resources (RGVAA) for Food and Agriculture in Germplasm Bank (Seed and *In Vitro propagation*);
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		. Hidrocarpus Project - Within the framework of the EEC INTERREG III program the following activities are foreseen: - Research on the entangling of cetaceous; - Deep sea fisheries; and - Biological studies of species with a potential for aquaculture.

			. Establishment of a system of Protected Marine areas of Cape Verde within the framework of the "West Africa Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation" program (PRCM). The objective is the conservation of marine ecosystems and the development of responsible fisheries. Some potential areas as well as priority projects have been identified. The following are highlighted: - Marine reserves: Sta. Luzia Island, and the Islets Raso and Branco; - Marine reserves: Boavista, Sal and Maio Islands; and - Cape Verde Endangered Marine Species Conservation Project.
a) Dry and subhumid land			Within the framework of the National Desertification Contro Action Program a set of activities targets the reclamation o desertification-caused land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought in dry, semi-dry and sub-humid dry lands, in addition to the valorization of saline soils using th GIS as a privileged planning tool.
d) Forest	X		Afforestation - The number of plant trees to be planted to the land per year depends on whether the area is protected or not. In the event of a protected area, the number of plant trees is dependent on the management plan adopted; otherwise, such number is dependent on the availability of land.
b) Mountain	X		Mountain areas have been classed as Protected Areas (Parks or Protected Landscape) and they development are object of planning.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

Cape Verde has produced a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 1999.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Cape Verde has produced a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The main priority actions incorporated in it are:

- The development of naturally protected areas, created through the Decree-law number 3/2003, dated 24 February;
- The conservation of biological diversity by means of conservation of habitats such as forest land, mountains, agricultural land, marine and coastal areas…
- *Ex situ* conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in Genebank (Seed and *In Vitrus propagation*);

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Botanical gardens operational. Natural Parks of Monte Verde (S. Vicente), of Moroços (Santo Antão) and of Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau) delimited. Administrative infrastructures of protected areas created.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Shortage of financial resources to execute programs and projects such as incorporated in the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as well as the production of management tools targeted at protected areas, namely the Master Plans for the Natural Parks.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	**Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

Cape Verde possesses:

- Decree-law number 3/2003, dated 24 February, which sets 47 protected areas, classified as National Park, Natural Park, Protected Landscape, Forest Reserve, and Natural Monument and Sites of Scientific Interest.

- Marine and Coastal Conservation Project – The main objective of the project is to draft management plans for protected marine and coastal areas, whose end objective is the sustainable use of natural resources.

- Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and Around Protected Areas Project Phase I. This project, backed by GEF, UNDP and the GOCV, is conducting the formulation of the Management Plans for the Parks of Serra Malagueta (Santiago Island) and Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau Island). To that end, three studies entitled "Subsidies for the formulation of the management plan" have been conducted and they cover domains such as biological resources, sociology and participatory approach.

- Conservation and Exploitation of Natural Resources in Fogo Island – Fogo's Park Project. This project is financed by the German Technical Cooperation agency (GTZ) in Cape Verde, which in addition to other activities, plans to design the Master Plan for Fogo's (Chã das Caldeiras) Park. The park stretches over an area of 75 km^2, in the high altitude (Bordeira and Chã das Caldeiras, above 1.800 meters) of the volcano.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural			
a) Inland water	X		Decree-law number 2/2002, dated 21 January, prohibits the extraction of sand from dunes, seashores and inland water and defines norms that govern such activities, wherever permitted;
b) Marine and coastal	X		Decree-law number 40/2003, dated 27 October and published in the official gazette number 36. Said decree sets the legal framework governing the Santa Luzia Island Reserve. Decree number 13/2005, dated December 5, which ratifies the Convention on the Conservation of Wild Migratory Animal Species. Ordinance number 149/VI/2005, dated December 5, which ratifies the Kyoto Protocol on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Decree number 1/2005, dated March 21, which approves the ratification of the Convention on International Trade in

			Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Amendment to Article XXI, such as adopted in Gabon in 1983. The convention was ratified on August 10, 2005. Decree number 12/2005, dated October 17, Amendment to the 1997 Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances. Decree number 11/2005, dated September 26, which approves for ratification the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The protocol was ratified on November 1, 2005. Decree-law number 3/2003, dated February 27, which sets the legal framework for the national system of protected areas; Decree-law number 7/2004, which establishes the norms for discharge of residual water; Decree-law number 8/2004, which sets norms and criteria regarding quality water and its classification as well as control systems, sanctions and safeguarding measures. The end objective is to protect aquatic environments and improve the quality of water for human consumption. * Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity; * Identification of potential land sites to be integrated into the national system of protected areas
b) Dry and subhumid land	X		The Decree-law number 6/2003, dated March 31, which sets the legal framework that governs the licensing and exploitation of quarries.
c) Forest			
d) Mountain	X		The formulation of the Master Plans of the Natural Parks of Serra Malagueta and Monte Gordo is underway.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- II Environmental Action Plan (2004-2014) (or PANA II)
- National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- Forest Action Plan
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD)

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- A National System of Protected Areas has been established. It is composed of 47 Protected Areas, classified as Natural Park, National Park, Nature, Forest Reserve, Protected Landscape, Land marks and Sceneries of Interest to Science. The formulation of 2 Master Plans, of 2 Natural Parks is underway.

- PANA II is being implemented in each municipality through Municipal Environmental Action Plan (PAM). Its activities are targeted at sustainable management of natural and environmental re-

sources.

- The formulation of the management plan for Marine Reserves is underway. At the same time, other potential sites, liable to protection, are being identified.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

- Number of protected sites created and management tools produced
- Surface under protection as a percentage of total area of the country.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Shortage of financial resources to execute programs and projects
- Poverty-derived anthropic pressure on biological resources
- Inefficient integration of biological diversity in other sectoral plans, namely in agriculture, livestock production, fisheries and forest.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- Insufficient awareness building and information campaigns addressed to stakeholders on the need to preserve natural ecosystems.

Box V.

Goal 2	**Promote the conservation of species diversity**
Target 2.1	**Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

- Reintroduction of certain plant species in high altitude areas
- Protection of endangered fauna and flora species
- Valorization of useful species and potentially useful species in the wilderness

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Establishment of a genebank at the National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development. Located at its Botanic Garden.
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		- Protection of marine species and their habitats; - Adoption of measures to combat costal area erosion in the framework of a climate change project; - Establishment of marine protected areas
c) Dry and subhumid land	X		Creation of parks, natural parks, natural reserves, protected landscapes in dry and sub-humid land. The ultimate objective is to preserve endangered species and ecosystems at large.

d) Forest	X		Management of forest lands and afforestation of new land; Involvement of local communities in the management of forest resources; and Establishment of community controlled forests.
e) Mountain	X		Creation of parks, natural parks, protected landscape in mountain or high altitude areas, with the end objective of conservation of endangered species and ecosystems at large.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, PAN-LCD, Marine and Coastal Protection Program.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The decree-law that establishes the national system of protected areas has been promulgated; two (2) master plans for two (2) national parks are being formulated; marine and coastal protection project is under execution

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Number of master plans drafted; endangered species areas reclaimed; number of endemic trees species planted.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

One of the major obstacles is the shortage of financial resources.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI.

Target 2.2	**Status of threatened species improved**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan contain specific activities targeted at the conservation of endangered species, namely the creation of the national system of protected areas. This program is being executed through the execution of the projects “Protected areas in the islands of Santiago and S. Nicolau”; “Marine and coastal conservation” and “Natural Park” of Fogo Island.

The promulgation of Forest Law and Fisheries Law.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural			

a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		Identification of marine areas of biological interest and their classification as marine reserves in order to achieve their conservation.
b) Dry and subhumid land			Identification and establishment of protected areas in addition to the establishment of a set of mechanical and biological water and soil conservation mechanisms.
c) Forest	X		Formulation of forest management plans
d) Mountain			Creation of parks, natural parks, and protected landscape in the mountains or high altitude areas with the end objective of conservation of endangered species and ecosystems at large.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD), Framework-law on the Environment, Conventions on the environment ratified by Cape Verde.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

All the terrestrial endemic and endangered species, marine mammals and sea turtles get protected through awareness building and information campaigns addressed at fishermen and rural communities as well as pertinent legislation in addition to the formulation management tools geared towards the protected areas.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Meetings held on environmental issues; representatives of different institutions attended. Books on local knowledge and practices edited. Civil society well informed on environmental laws. An increasing number of journalists and lawmakers specialized in environmental issues; environmental laws amended to include economic and other incentives; laws drafted and passed incorporate participatory approach scheme.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Shortage of financial resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- Strengthening of environmental alertness and establishment of additional protected areas
- Awareness building and information campaign addressed at the stakeholders.

Box VII.

Goal 3	**Promote the conservation of genetic diversity**
Target 3.1	**Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

- The conservation of biodiversity in protected areas, particularly those that are in good health as regards conservation, is one of the main strategic objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Conservation techniques always take into consideration the need to valorize and take advantage of indigenous and local knowledge in order to build synergies between modern and traditional techniques.

- In respect to fisheries, the marine and coastal conservation program attaches great importance to the protection of species and their habitats.

- In respect of livestock production, the main target is crossbreeding in order to upgrade the races of cattle and goats with the ultimate goal of getting increased production of milk and meat while assuring improved genetic variability.

- In respect of agriculture, existing policy calls for an agriculture strategy that gives primacy to the diversification of cultures.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		- Diversification of agricultural crops. - Pest and disease control
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		Establishment of protected marine areas and sustainable management of marine resources in the framework of responsible fisheries.
c) Dry and subhumid land	X		Establishment of Natural Parks, Natural Reserves and Protected Landscapes.
d) Forest	X		- “Reintroduction of forest species adapted to the local edaphic-cum-climatic conditions” project.
e) Mountain	X		Creation of Natural Parks, natural reserves and protected landscapes and the formulation of appropriate management tools for such protected areas.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Environmental Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD)
- Forest Action Plan

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Environmental Action Plan as well as the national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) and Forest Action Plan undergo

implementation.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Increased number of species and natural diversification of species in tree planted areas: increased control of forest areas; administrative infrastructures of protected areas created; data on animal and plant species updated and available for monitoring populations; botanical gardens operational – protected areas supervised and tourists satisfied.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII.

Goal 4	**Promote sustainable use and consumption.**
Target 4.1	**Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The Government is of the understanding that the problematic of the environment outstrips environmental degradation and thus should be analyzed under the perspective of promotion of sustainable development from the viewpoint of politics, economics, socio-cultural and environment.

Thus the Great Options of the plan define the long term vision of Cape Verde as “a country open to the world, endowed with a strong and energetic production system, rooted on the valorization of its human capital, technological capacity building and culture. A unified society, fond of peace, provider of social justice, democratic, open and tolerant. A country endowed with sustained human development, balanced regional development and with a sense of aesthetics as well as environment-friendly built on a well developed ecological awareness”.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Agriculture cultural practices are conducted in such a way as to guarantee genetic variability; and are in conformity with local production capacity. Thus, depletion of resources (soil and water) is avoided. Furthermore, they are consistent with the need to keep a stock of genetic material for future (sexual and asexual) propagation needs.
a) Inland water			

b) Marine and coastal	X		The formulation of management plans tailored to sustainable development of fisheries and management of marine resources is central to the marine and coastal conservation project. That is, resources should be exploited in accordance with the rate of recovery of stocks; ban imposed on the exploitation of species during egg laying time; control of sea pollution; mitigation of the pressure on marine resources, etc.
b) Dry and subhumid land			
c) Forest	X		- Exploitation of forest resources in accordance with management plans. Logging is consistent with defined terms of exploitability. - Forest Action Plan should render management of forest resources consistent with the principles of sustained development
d) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The National Environmental Action Plan;
- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD)
- The Forest Action Plan

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Environmental Action Plan as well as the national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) and Forest Action Plan undergo implementation.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Increase the area under irrigation until 2010; locally grown varieties of vegetables on the market; agricultural inputs on the market; and increased supply of livestock products on the market.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Poverty and the need to solve pressing issues without regard for medium and long term ecological consequences
- Shortage of financial resources to back income-generating activities as alternative to the anthropic pressure on phytogenetic resources.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	**Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The already promulgated Framework law on Environmental Policy, Decree-law on fauna and flora, Forest law, Fisheries law, the Decree-law on environmental impact study and the Decree-law on the discharge of residual water are the tools governing people's behavior and they are designed to assure rational consumption and exploitation of natural resources.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		Sectoral agricultural policy privileges sustainable use of resources.
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		- Law on artisanal, semi-industrial e industrial fisheries as well as recreational fisheries - National Environmental Action Plan
c) Dry and subhumid land			- PAN-CLD; - Combat salt intrusion - Combat soil erosion
b) Forest	X		Forest management plan
c) Mountain			Management plans tailored to protected areas are being prepared

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The national environmental Action Plan;
- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD)
- The Forest Action Plan

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See previous comments

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
- Shortage of financial resources to back implementation of planned activities; shortage of human resources
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3	**No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade**
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
Legislation in effect bans the trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, namely the decree-law number 1/2005, dated March 21, which ratifies the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Amendment to Article XXI, such as adopted in Gabon in 1983. CITES was ratified by Cape Verde on August 10, 2005. Decree number 11/2005, dated September 26, approves the Carthage protocol on Biosafety and which wad ratified on November 1, 2005.	
II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		Some herbaceous or woody species are protected by the communities on account of their medicinal, social and even cultural values.
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		- The protected marine areas - Some economic activities namely those linked to tourism industry.
c) Dry and subhumid land			
d) Forest	X		The forest law broadly protects forest species, particularly the endemism. On the other hand, there is a set of initiatives directed at the propagation of endemic plants and/or endangered species in nurseries followed by the planting of trees in the field and or in protected natural areas.
b) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The national environmental Action Plan;
- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD); and
- The Forest Action Plan.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- The ongoing projects on protected marine and coastal areas and management of protected areas have enhanced conditions for the conservation of endangered species through the identification and establishment of protected marine and territorial areas and subsequent formulation of management plans for said areas targeted at sustainable management of natural resources. To this end, measures have been taken in order to:
- Preserve endangered species and the ecosystems they strive on.
- Reduce anthropic pressure on marine and coastal biodiversity.
- Strengthen the institutional-cum-legal framework.
- Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in matters of participatory management as a core strategy for the appropriation of management of natural and environmental resources by the communities.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Number of endemic endangered species planted; number of protected areas legally created.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Shortage of financial resources; Land tenure and ownership obstacles; shortage of specialists in the field of management of protected areas.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI.

Goal 5	**Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.**
Target 5.1	**Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

Protection and supervisory activities over different species and habitats are carried out in the protected land and marine areas, within the framework of protected land areas project as well as the conservation of marine and coastal areas project.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		- Plant Disease and pest control - Protection of soils to bar salt intrusion as a result of extraction of sand and overexploitation of irrigation and drinking water from farm and drilled wells.
a) Inland water	X		Ban on the gathering of sand, pebbles and stones (Aggregates) from river beds (Decree-law number 2/2002 dated January 21, which prohibits the extraction of sand from dunes, seashores, inland waters and define norms governing such activities wherever they are permitted).
b) Marine and coastal	X		- Creation of protected marine and coastal areas. - Conservation of endangered species and of ecosystems that are representative of marine and coastal areas.
b) Dry and subhumid land	X		- Soil and water conservation engineering (mechanic and vegetative infrastructures) works
c) Forest	X		- Forest fire fighting and formulation of forest management plan; - Classification of some forest land as natural protected areas. - Law number 48/V/98, dated April 6, on the protection of trees and forest and which regulates afforestation activities.
c) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The national environmental Action Plan;
- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD); and
- The Forest Action Plan.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The following plans and programs are under execution: The National Environmental Action Plan; the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; the national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD); and the Forest Action Plan. The ultimate target is to achieve integrated participatory ecosystem management.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Rural communities fully capable of managing forest resources; increased control of forest land; herdsman and livestock producers get increased financial revenues; natural vegetation is more abundant in the fields; fisheries management plan drafted; new fishing technologies disseminated and adopted by 50% of fishermen; increased number of environmental impact assessment conducted; and botanical gardens functional.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Shortage of financial resources to fulfill foreseen targets; some land tenure and ownership obstacles.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6	**Control threats from invasive alien species.**
Target 6.1	**Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The control of sites of entry of potentially alien invasive species occurs at each port and airport of the country and between islands as well. Import of any animal and/or plant species depends upon a previous declaration and authorization by the officials.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The plant protection services of DGASP perform systematic inspections of plant species at the country's entry sites right before their introduction. Such control includes risk analysis to detect or anticipate the potential entry of diseases and/or pests. There is no specific program or project to support such type of activity.
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal			
c) Dry and subhumid land			
d) Forest	X		Afforestation or tree planting activities use seeds or cuttings harvested from forest land across the country. Any initiative regarding the introduction of a species must undergo an elimination and introduction test.
b) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;

- The Forest Action Plan; and
- CITES

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The Control of entry of potentially invasive alien species is still carried out by the Vegetal Protection department of the Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock Production (DGASP).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Not established

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is no specific "Control of entry of potentially invasive alien species" support program or any specific study on the impact of the behavior of introduced species upon native species.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	**Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; and
- The Forest Action Plan

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural			
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		The protected land and marine areas projects seek to conduct analysis on the inter-reactions between autochthonous and alien species.
c) Dry and subhumid land			
d) Forest			
e) Mountain	X		The land protection project seeks to conduct analysis on the inter-reactions between autochthonous and alien species in order to formulate a management plan for

			alien invasive species**.**

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; and
- The Forest Action Plan

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

We are currently drafting two management plans for two natural parks. The plans will analyze the behavior of some alien invasive species such as Lantuna (*Lantana camara*), carrapato (*Furcraea gigantea*).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Not established

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	**Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.**
Target 7.1	**Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
a) Yes, the same as the global target	X
b) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD); and
- The Forest Action Plan

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		

a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		- Marine and coastal areas conservation project will enhance the conditions for the resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change; - The legislation on the treatment of residual water regulates the conditions of discharge of effluents into the environment; - The National Waste Management Plan sets strategies regarding the management of waste across the country.
c) Dry and subhumid land			Soil and water conservation activities executed under PAN-LCD have favored the creation of microclimatic conditions for enhanced adaptation of ecosystems to climate changes. - The recently drafted Action Plan on measures for Coastal Adaptation to climate changes sets measures that shall enhance conditions for the adaptation of marine and coastal biodiversity to climate changes.
d) Forest	X		Forest Action Plan
b) Mountain			Protected areas oriented Management plans

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
a) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
b) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

- National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;
- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD); and
- The Forest Action Plan.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Management plans for the Natural Parks and the marine and coastal conservation project are being drafted. The national plan on measures to enhance conditions for the resilience of the components of marine and coastal biodiversity to climate changes was formulated recently; ongoing soil and water conservation works target the conservation of land and marine ecosystems.

The national waste management plan is under execution. Thus, pressure on the components of biodiversity across the nation is diminishing.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Protected areas of Moroços (Santo Antão), Monte Verde (S. Vicente) and of Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau) delimited; botanical gardens functional; protected areas supervised; soils and water conservation works executed; and protected areas management plans drafted.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Mobilization of financial resources for project (inserted in various plans and programs) execution is filled with constraints.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

A wide range of soils and water conservation works executed across the country is partly responsible

for the establishment of suitable conditions for land and marine ecosystems to adapt to climate change.

Box XV.

Target 7.2	**Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

Together, the protected areas Management Plans, public awareness campaigns, legislation on the management of solid and liquid waste tend to minimize pollution and the impact on the ecosystems.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		
e) Inland water			
f) Marine and coastal	X		Compliance with existing legislation on discharge of residual waters in bodies of water, the entry into force of legislation on the protection of the atmosphere and the mandatory formulation of environmental impact assessment for certain types of projects shall add to the protection of the ecosystems against pollution.
b) Dry and subhumid land	X		
c) Forest	X		
d) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD);
- The Forest Action Plan; and
- National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The marine and coastal conservation programs, the protected areas project and the legislation on air pollution control shall enhance conditions for reduced ecosystems pollution.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Not established

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Difficulties regarding the mobilization of financial resources
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI.

Goal 8	**Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.**
Target 8.1	**Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

Through the following projects: (i) rainfed agriculture redressing, modernization of irrigation, marine and coastal protection, and protected areas; as well as (ii) the Forest Action Plan; (iii) the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy while a key national policy instrument incorporated in the ongoing strategic planning process of Cape Verde; and (iv) the national Poverty reduction program… effective participation of the populations in the management of natural resources is thus assured. All those things set the right conditions for the ecosystems to deliver goods and services. Said resources should be exploited in accordance with sustainable development principles.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		. Government's agricultural policy advocates "a self-sustained agriculture with reliance on watershed management plans and valorization of natural resources (production capacity included), and oriented toward achieving poverty reduction and food security for the populations". Said policy is substantiated through the introduction of drip irrigation, such as advocated by the "modernization of irrigation" project. Irrigation water savings of up to 50% have been achieved, soil erosion and degradation have diminished and, as a consequence, food production has increased. . The ongoing rainfed agriculture redressing project shall lead to better use of soils, in conformity with their carrying capacity, and thus provide a major input for the economic development of the country. . Wide dissemination of drip irrigation project and introduction of hydroponics and airoponics techniques.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		The 2002-2005 National Development Plan incorporates the following Major Programs: (MP 13) Reorganization and Development of Fisheries; (MP 25) Social Protection and Insertion; and (MP 28) Food Security for the Populations, which are composed of the following subprograms: ▪ Reorganization and Development of Fisheries; ▪ Management of Water Resources ▪ Modernization of the Fleet and Development of In-

			frastructures ▪ Encouragement of Alternative Activities ▪ Sanitary Security and Quality Food and Nutrition-oriented Education
d) Dry and sub-humid land	X		▪ "Improvement of Ruminant Production System Located in Rainfed Agriculture and Pasture and Tree Planting land" project. ▪ "Development of Agriculture-Forestry-Pasture Systems" project. ▪ "Formulation of a Management Plan for Land Suitable for the Development of Agriculture and Pasture Systems" project. ▪ Flood Control and Regularization of Stream Flows and Combat to Saline Intrusion" project. ▪ USA backed Food for Peace program - PL.480. "Inspection of the Level of Salinity of Irrigation Water and its Impact upon Soils" project.
e) Forest	X		▪ Integrated Forest Development project (Prisma/KfW II joint project); ▪ Afforestation Management and Maintenance Project; ▪ "Establishment of New Land Afforestation" project; ▪ "Protection of Natural Resources" project - Fogo Island (KfWIII); ▪ "Inventory of Afforested Land" project; ▪ "Formulation of the Forest Program" project; ▪ Formulation of a National Participatory Management Strategy of Forest Land" project ▪ "Establishment of a Forest Species Seed Bank" project
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

. "Rainfed Agriculture Redress and Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture" project

. The Forest Action Plan; and

. Protected Areas and Marine and Coastal areas project

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The projects mentioned under III are undergoing implementation

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Protected areas of Moroços (Santo Antão), of Monte Verde (S. Vicente) and of Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau) delimited; protected areas supervised; soils and water conservation works executed; and protected areas management plans drafted; increased land area under (trickle) irrigation.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Mobilization of financial resources is a major obstacle

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	**Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

Through the following projects: Rainfed agriculture redressing, modernization of irrigation, marine and coastal resources protection, and protected areas; as well as (ii) the Forest Action Plan; (iii) the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy paper, while a key domestic policy instrument incorporated into the ongoing strategic planning process of Cape Verde; and (iv) the national Poverty Reduction Program… effective participation of the populations in the management of natural resources is thus assured. Those projects set the right conditions for the ecosystems to deliver goods and services. Said resources should be exploited in accordance with sustainable development principles.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		Rainfed agriculture redressing project and modernization of irrigation schemes project; wide dissemination and use of irrigation schemes where the flow of water is controlled and the introduction of hydroponics and *airoponics* techniques;
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		Marine and coastal areas conservation project.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Soil and water conservation projects support the construction of terraces and the planting of *Aloea vera*
e) Forest	X		Integrated afforestation development project (Prisma / KfW II backed project) support the development of medicinal plants
f) Mountain	X		Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII) in Fogo Island; Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas project.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

Marine and coastal areas conservation project;

Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII) in Fogo Island;

Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas project; and

Rainfed agriculture redressing project and modernization of irrigation schemes project.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The projects mentioned under III) undergo execution.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Irrigated land area increased; formulation of management plans for marine and land protected areas.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Constraints regarding the mobilization of financial resources.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	**Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.**
Target 9.1	**Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

. Government agricultural policy advocates "a self-sustained agriculture, which relies on watershed management plans and valorization of natural resources (production capacity included), and is oriented toward achieving poverty reduction and food security for the populations".

. The Protected Areas project incorporates extension services to disseminate traditional knowledge and cultural practices as one of the key strategies for the integration of local communities in the management of Natural Parks. The need to focus on indigenous and local community knowledge to manage and preserve biodiversity is strongly recommended by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Rainfed agriculture redressing project and modernization of irrigation schemes project; and widespread use of irrigation schemes where the flow of water is controlled and the introduction of hydroponics and *airoponics* techniques.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		Marine and coastal areas conservation project.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Rainfed agriculture redressing project
e) Forest	X		Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII) in Fogo Island; and Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas project.

f) Mountain	X		Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII) in Fogo Island; and Integrated Participatory Ecosystems Management Program, In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- "Rainfed Agriculture Redress and Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture" project;
- The national Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD).

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; the Rainfed Agriculture Redressing and Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture project; the soil and water conservation works; and the protected marine and land areas project are all undergoing execution.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Irrigated land area increased. Formulation of management plans tailored to protected areas.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	**Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

Equitable distribution of roles and responsibilities and benefit sharing over the management of the biodiversity is one of the four goals advocated by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water			

c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XX.

Goal 10	**Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.**
Target 10.1	**All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.
Compliance with the principles inserted in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**

a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	**Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Program of work	**Yes**	**No**	**Details**

a) Agricultural	X		
a) Inland water			
b) Marine and coastal	X		
c) Dry and subhumid land	X		
d) Forest	X		
e) Mountain	X		

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	**Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.**
Target 11.1	**New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.
The financial resources mobilized from bilateral and multilateral sources as donations and Budget allocations as well as outcome-oriented budget allocations.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The USA / ACDI backed PL480 project.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		The WWF/ The Netherlands backed Marine and coastal areas conservation project.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		ACDI backed soil and water conservation project.
e) Forest	X		Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII - Germany) in Fogo Island; and Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and surrounding areas project
f) Mountain	X		GEF/UNDP backed Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and surrounding areas project.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	X

Please provide details below.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;

PL480 project;

Marine and coastal areas conservation project;

Natural resources protection project (backed by KfWIII - Germany) in Fogo Island; and

Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and surrounding areas project.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the projects mentioned above undergo execution.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Protected areas plans formulated; rural communities involved in planning the development of protected areas; financial resources mobilized; increased revenues for rural households.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	**Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4**

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The institutional and technical capacity building of the Directorate General of the Environment benefits from the activities of the GEF/UNDP backed project: "Strengthening of the Institutional Capacity (NCSA)" to train technical personnel on the subject of Natural Resources Management and Environment.

II) National targets for specific programs of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Program of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			The formulation of the "National Capacity for Self Assessment (NCSA) of Environmental Management» project is underway. Its objective is to assess the needs and priorities of Cape Verde in the field of capacity building in order to drive synergies from the Rio Conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention to Combat Desertification and Convention on Biodiversity.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programs and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programs	

Please provide details below.

The National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan; Desertification control Action Program; and the UN framework Convention on Climate Change.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Activities linked to the implementation of the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification, are being executed.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Technicians trained and technologies transferred.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This objective is inscribed in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
In the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The chapter on bibliography of the First Red List of Threatened Species provides a systematic bibliographic account of taxonomic groups of the domestic flora. The flora of vascular plants of Cape Verde is represented by 755 spontaneous taxa (Duarte, 1998). Human misconduct has always had a major adverse impact upon the components of the flora of the islands. Over 50% (331 taxa) of the flora of Cape Verde was probably introduced by Man. Indigenous flora is represented by 224 species of which 85 are actually acknowledged as endemic to Cape Verde. As a corollary of the geographic location of the Archipelago, the domestic flora incorporates components of flora of various regions. The most represented regional flora is that of the middle and north-eastern Atlantic Islands (Canary – Spain/EU - Madeira and Açores – Portugal/EU) and those of neighboring African countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania e Morocco).	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Inventory of the flora of the country.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
The degree of rareness of species: number of rare species, number of very rare species, number of highly rare species.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Financial and human resources for the execution of programs and projects.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This objective has been integrated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The updating of the inventory of flora	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The status of conservation of plant species has been assessed by the “White Book” on the Status of the Environment in Cape Verde in 2004 and Cape Verde Environmental Profile. Furthermore, within the framework of protected marine and coastal areas projects as well as protected land areas the status of conservation of the flora is being assessed.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Within the framework of land and marine protected areas project the status of conservation of biological diversity is being assessed as a step towards the drafting of management plans for the protected areas.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
a) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There is no percentage rate available yet, but the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan set national conservation targets in tune with the 12% recommended by the Earth Summit.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
- The National Environmental Action Plan, - The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and - The Forest Action Plan.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Establishment of a National System of Protected Areas, now amounting to 47 protected areas, spread over 64,237.75 ha that represent 15.93% of the country's territory. Adhesion to the RAMSAR Convention pursuant to Decree number 47/2004, dated November 18, which sets adhesion principles to the international Convention on Wetlands, particularly that which considers CV as an important habitat of aquatic birds (RAMSAR) and the declaration of three (3 RAMSAR sites on the island of Boavista (Curral Velho and Lagoa de Rabil) and island of Santiago (Lagoa de Pedra Badejo). An project has elaborated to create an biosphere reserve.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Promulgation of the law on the creation of protected areas and the execution of marine and land areas project.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Laws passed; and protected areas land coverage	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Constraints regarding mobilization of required financial resources to formulate management plans for the established protected areas.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; National Environmental Action Plan; National Forestry Action Plan; National Desertification Control Action Plan; and National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	

a) Yes	X
b) No	

Please specify

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
National Environmental Action Plan;
National Forestry Action Plan;
National Desertification Control Action Plan; and
National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The strategies, plans and programs mentioned under II) undergo execution.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Formulation and approval of the plans and programs mentioned under II).

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

The percentage of arable and productive land to undergo management has not been determined; nevertheless, it is evident the differentiated approach regarding the management of productive land benefiting more than 30% of the land at the national level.

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved *In-situ*.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible *Ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programs.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This measure has not been incorporated in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; nevertheless, herbaria of endangered species have been set up within the framework of protected areas project.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There are 331 alien species in Cape Verde. The ongoing formulation of the management plans for the protected areas do not specifically target the conservation of alien species but the plans target the ecosystems at large.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Within the framework of the Integrated and Participatory Management of the Ecosystems of Protected Areas, management plans tailored to alien species and other species are being formulated.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Ongoing	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Every endangered wild species of flora are managed and protected within the framework of CITES. The Decree number 1/2005, dated March 21 approves adhesion to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Wild Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the Amendment to Article XXI adopted in Gabon in 1983. Said Convention was ratified on August 10, 2005.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
- The National Environmental Action Plan; - The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; and - Forest Action Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The National Environmental Action Plan, the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the Forest Action Plan are undergoing implementation.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Formulation of management plans for the protected areas. Ratification of CITES. The Decree-law number 7/2002, dated December 30 sets conservation measures targeted at endangered plant and animal species. Decree number 11/2004, dated November 8, which sets adhesion principles to the international Convention on Wetlands, particularly on account of the fact that Boavista Island is an important habitat of aquatic birds (RAMSAR), and the declaration of three (3) RAMSAR sites (Curral Velho and Lagoa de Rabil - Boavista), and Island of Santiago (Lagoa of Pedra Badejo).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Required financial resources to execute management tools.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Indigenous and local knowledge have been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) and National Poverty Reduction Strategy.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and the National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
During formulation of the Management Plans for the Protected Areas special attention was given to the valorization of indigenous and local knowledge on the management of natural resources.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programs.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This target has been incorporated in Thematic areas 5, 6 and 7 of the National Biodiversity Strategic Plan and Action Plan. Thematic 5 – *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation: *In situ* conservation of representative samples of different territorial, coastal and marine ecosystems in protected areas; *ex situ* conservation of endangered species. Thematic 6 – Awareness building, information and training: Promote social learning and the appropriation of the global concept of biodiversity across different social strata; awareness building, information and training targeted at all the social strata on the concepts and needs for the conservation of biodiversity. Thematic 7 – Research and Training: stimulate research targeted at the upgrading of knowledge on the various ecosystems of the country as well as on the plant and animal species; stimulate specialization among researchers and trainers on biodiversity matters. Disseminate findings.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
- The National Environmental Action Plan; - The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; and - The National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD) and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Ongoing	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Recruitment of foreign and national specialists according to protected areas, marine, and coastal areas conservation projects.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Eight (8) specialists recruited by the protected areas project; and 4 specialists recruited by the marine and coastal conservation project.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The National System of Protected Areas includes 47 protected areas classified as National Park, Natural Reserve, Protected Landscape, Natural Monument and Sites of Scientific Interest.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programs and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Management plans targeted at the established protected areas are being formulated. Furthermore, identification of additional protected areas is underway within the framework of the marine and coastal are conservation project.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is under execution since 2000 when *CABO VERDE NATURA 2000* project was initiated. This project backed the formulation of land and natural resources management plans for the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio. Within the framework of said project experimental research on the conservation of marine turtles were carried out. The outcomes o such research remains satisfactory today. The Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and Around the Protected Areas Project, the Protection of Natural Resources in Fogo Island project, the Marine and Coastal Conservation project, all came to energize the execution of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The impacts on the conservation of natural resources and on the environment are very positive and thus contribute to progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 Target. The major constraints encountered in implementation have to do with mobilization of financial resources for the execution of activities such as incorporated in the various strategies, plans, programs and projects.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated land management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ◈ [1] Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ◈ Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

[1] Please note that all the questions marked with ◈ have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ◈ Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	
Cape Verde is a small island state, an archipelago, consequently has no borders with any other country.	

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, some programs are under development	
c) Yes, some programs are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Exchange of experiences between groups of consultants charged with drafting the management plans of the Natural Parks of *Serra Malagueta*, (Santiago Island) and *Monte Gordo* (S. Nicolau Island) have been facilitated within the framework of the terrestrial protected areas project. Exchange of experience in matters of management of protected areas between Cape Verde, Canary Islands (Spain/EU) and Morocco has also occurred.	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem

approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programs are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programs are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programs are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
The Ministry of Environment and Agriculture through its competent departments (Directorate General of Environment, Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production, Directorate General of Fisheries and municipal delegations) is switching its intervention in the rural areas from a project-based approach to program/ecosystem-based approach. That is the approach used to draft the watershed management plans of *Picos and Engenhos, Ribeireta, Flamengos* (Santiago Island), *Fajã* (S. Nicolau Island) and, furthermore, is being used to draft the management plans of the natural parks of *Serra Malagueta, Monte Gordo* and *Chã das Caldeiras* (Fogo Island).	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ◆ Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Bilateral cooperation with the Canary Islands (Spain/EU)	

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide	

details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.
- REDBIOS - The African Ministers of Environment Convention - CILSS, ECOWAS, NEPAD/ Environment

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programs, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAS) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programs at the national level.

The second national environmental action plan (PANA II) is claimed to be a domestic environmental policy reference book. Its purpose is to guarantee the harmonization of environmental plans, programs and projects. Such purpose has been assured through the Cross-sectoral Action Plan (PAIS) and the Municipal Action Plan (PAM).

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is under execution since 2000 when *CABO VERDE NATURA 2000* project was initiated. This project backed the formulation of land and natural resources management plans for the islands of Sal, Boavista and Maio. Within the framework of said project experimental research on the conservation of marine turtles were carried out. The outcomes o such research remains satisfactory today. The Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and Around Protected Areas Project, the Protection of Natural Resources in Fogo Island project, the Marine and Coastal Conservation project, all came to energize the execution of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The impacts on the conservation of natural resources and on the environment are very positive and thus contribute to progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 Target. The major constraints encountered in implementation have to do with mobilization of financial resources for the execution of activities such as incorporated in the various strategies, plans, programs and projects.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programs to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programs are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programs are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programs are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programs for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

Since independence, the successive governments of Cape Verde have shown concerns over ecosystem protection issues and over relevant institutional scheme regarding the management of the environment. Such concerns have been incorporated into various references and papers such as:

- The Constitution;
- The 2001-2006 Grand Options of the Plan;
- The Program of the Government - VI Legislature; and
- Development-oriented actions.

The Constitution consecrates "the right of the individual to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and to defend and protect it."

Furthermore, and according to the Constitution: "The State and the Municipalities, in a collaborative venture with Environmental protection Associations are entitled to develop, defend and preserve environmental policies and to watch over the rational use of all natural resources."

According to "The 2002 Grand Options of the Plan" (GOP), strategies that sustain the National Development Plan the environment is one of the most important policy themes. The envisaged society is deeply concerned with the environment, is ecology friendly and sees conservation measures as systematic, crisscrossing, and taken equitably.

Environmental policy is expressed as follows in the Program of the current government:

"The conservation and development of the ecosystems of Cape Verde Islands and the valorization of their natural resources are central to Government concerns and should be translated into a cross-sectoral policy guideline drafted in close cooperation with other sectoral policies.

The Program of the Government for the VI Legislature assumes conservation and development of the ecosystems of Cape Verde Islands as well as valorization of its natural resources as the core concern of the sitting Government. Thus, it sets a cross-sectoral policy guideline drafted in close cooperation with other sectoral policies.

Hence, the country's development policy and management of the various sectors of the economy target the valorization of natural resources and conservation of the ecosystems toward sustainable development.

Sticking to said guideline and focusing on the desire to obtain an environmental policy plan and define strategic guidelines on the exploitation of natural resources and their effects upon the sustainable management of economic activities to further achieve socio-economic development, the Government of Cape Verde has produced a long-term second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II 2004-2014). The Government has produced and is executing the national Biodiversity strategy and action plan, the strategy and action plan on Climate Change and the National Action

Plan on Desertification control as core environmental policy strategic tools.

13. ◇ Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

The goals of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan were derived from the development of thematic such identified in regional and national workshops held in various municipalities of Cape Verde. The themes and specific goals are as follows:

Theme 1: Agriculture sustainability

Goals:

- Identify and develop production systems that are performing and sustainable.
- Strengthen and diversify alternative agricultural production systems rooted on biological diversity for enhanced management of soils and water, fertilizers, pesticides and seeds.
- Encourage the development of agriculture-afforestation-livestock production systems.

Theme 2: Livestock production sustainability

Goals:

- Strengthen and improve animal production and productivity and promote production systems that are ecology friendly and less damaging to the environment.
- Encourage the development of agriculture-afforestation-livestock production systems.

Theme 3: Afforestation sustainability

Goals:

- Improve the management of afforestation areas and create conditions for the conservation of their genetic resources.
- Encourage the development of agriculture-afforestation-livestock production systems.

Theme 4: Fisheries sustainability

Goals:

- Assess the status of exploitation of fish stocks namely commercial fisheries species.
- Formulate a management plan for the main fishing grounds.
- Strengthen control of the Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ).

Theme 5: In situ and ex situ conservation

Goals:

In situ and in protected areas conservation of representative samples of different land, coastal and marine ecosystems

- Ex situ conservation of endangered species.

Theme 6: Extension, Information, Training

Goals:

- Promote social learning and the appropriation of the global concept of biodiversity across different social strata
- Awareness building, information and training addressed at all the social strata on the concepts and needs for the conservation of biodiversity.

Theme 7: Research and Training

Goals:

- Strengthen and stimulate research to upgrade knowledge of the various ecosystems of the country as well as on the plant and animal species
- Stimulate specialization among researchers and trainers on biological diversity issues
- Disseminate research findings.

Theme 8: Legal-cum-institutional regime

Goals:

- Refine the Framework law on the Environment through the integration of biological diversity concerns incorporated in the National Strategy and speed up regulation of laws in effect on the subject.
- Integrate the goals of participation of local populations in conservation and sustainable use of resources in environment-oriented legislation.
- Reassert the power of local communities over conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.
- Integrate in environmental legislation encouraging measures resorting to economic tools.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

- Establishment of a National System of Protected Areas
- Training of a body of rangers and guides.
- Establishment of Natural Resources and Natural Reserves in the islands of Santo Antão, S. Vicente, S. Nicolau, Santiago and Sal;
- Conservation of animal species in their natural habitats;
- Identification and creation of whale grounds and egg laying areas for marine turtles as well as formulation and execution of respective management plans;
- Establishment of a genebank;
- *Ex-situ* propagation of endangered plant species and their re/introduction in the degraded ecosystems;
- Training of staff workers on environmental impact assessment methodologies;
- Training of botanical gardens managers, rangers, support staff members and local tourism guides.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.

- In respect of food security and supply of produce, the Minister of Environment and Agriculture is entrusted with the power to work closely with the Minister of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness; and in respect of environmental education and training policy and agriculture and fisheries research as well as protection and safeguarding of natural scenery, said minister is entrusted with the power to work closely with the Minister of Education and Valorization of Human Resources.

In respect of relevant sectoral plans, close coordination is achieved through:

- The V National Development Plan ($NDP_{2002-2005}$)
- The National Forest Action Plan (NFAP)
- The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity
- The National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Changes
- The National Action Program on Desertification Control (PAN)
- II National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II)

National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	X
b) No	

I) If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Creation of Natural Monument in Sal-Rei Islet, RAMSAR Sites in Lagoa de Rabil and Curral Velho in Boavista Island, as well in Lagoa of Pedra Badejo (in Santiago Island). The goal is to contribute to the protection of migratory bird species and others, marine turtles, species of the flora, etc. In the long term, the goal is to guarantee the offer of a specific tourism product by tour operators.
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Creation of the landscape Protected areas of *Curral Velho* in Boavista island to contribute to the protection of migratory bird species and others, marine turtles, species of the flora, etc. In the long run, the goal is to guarantee the offer of a specific tourism product by tour operators. Establishment of marine and coastal resources protected areas. Ratification of the RAMSAR Convention on wetlands and identification of three RAMSAR sites in Curral Velho and Lagoa de Rabil, both in Boavista Island, and Lagoa of Pedra Badejo, in Santiago Island.

(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
II) If **NO**, please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The Protected areas projects that have been executed under the National Forest Action Plan and the National Desertification Control Action Program as well as those under execution, advocate measures targeted at ecosystems adaptation to climate changes. Furthermore, UNESCO is backing the formulation of the Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation Measures. The first draft of the plan has already been submitted. It advances a set of "soft" type of solutions for the artificial reinvigoration of beaches, dunes and other environment-friendly solutions, as well as "hard" type of solutions, that is, civil engineering works such as counter-forts, and longitudinal section civil works either adherent and detached.

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

In order to facilitate coordination among environmental protection projects and capitalize synergies from the Rio Conventions, the Government of Cape Verde has drafted and is implementing its second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II), which is an environmental management tool that embodies the country's environmental policy.

Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ◈ On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing Program to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programs at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programs at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programs to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
Within the scope of terrestrial protected areas and marine and coastal resources conservation projects, ongoing in-the-field activities relate to the identification of components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level in order to assess the needs for conservation as well as for the formulation of monitoring plans for the whole set of ecologic processes.	

20. ◈ On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programs?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	15,93%
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programs)	
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programs at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
INIDA and INDP execute some monitoring programs. Within the framework of protected areas project there is a division charged with monitoring ecosystems and the entire ecological process species included.	

21. ◈ On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programs on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on monitoring programs on key threats to biodiversity.	
The main activities that might be major threats to biological diversity are: firewood gathering, herbage gathering, extensive grazing, unreasonable agricultural practices and introduction of alien species.	

22. ◈ On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programs and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

The Directorate General of the Environment has set up an Information and Quality Environment Monitoring department. It is entrusted with, namely, the creation and maintenance of a management mechanism for the environment-based information system and its permanent updating. Furthermore, it is entrusted with stimulating the creation and assuring control of quality environment monitoring system and its permanent updating. In addition, INIDA nurtures the middle and northeastern Atlantic Islands database on biological diversity.

23. ◈ Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

In 2005, all existing protected areas were regulated.

From 2004 on, strengthening of control over import and export of terrestrial and marine species

Until 2005, every protected (terrestrial and marine) area was delimited.

Until 2006 the main ecosystems shall be characterized and inventory taken

Until 2008, Management Plans will cover all the protected areas and will be implemented

Until 2013, at least 80% of the ecosystems with a high rate of concentration of biodiversity components reclaimed and protected.

Until 2013, 100% of endangered species protected.

Until 2006, the aesthetic values of the landscapes characterized and

From 2007 on landscapes of high aesthetic values protected.

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
In addition to the monitoring programs at INIDA and INDP, the Integrated and Participatory Ecosystem Management of Protected Areas project is executing a series of activities directed at the identification of the components of biodiversity and analysis on their status of conservation in order to help define strategies tailored towards their conservation. Likewise, there are a series of ongoing studies on the ecological process targeted at the identification of potential synergies between alien and indigenous species in order to help refine natural resources management strategies. The Directorate General of Environment has set up a division entrusted with Information and Monitoring the Status of the Environment. Its main tasks are namely to promote the creation of an environmental information system and assure its management, while constantly guaranteeing the updating of information; and to promote the creation of a system of monitoring the quality of the environment and assure its management, while constantly guaranteeing the updating of information. Furthermore, INIDA maintains and controls a database on the biological diversity in the *Macronesia* region.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ◈ Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	

25. ◈ Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
- Establishment of a national centre for the development of biological resources. - A genebank is being created. - Herbarium at the Terrestrial protected areas project (Monte Gordo and Serra Malagueta) controlled Herbarium. - Herbarium at INIDA.	

26. ◆ Does your country provide training programs in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programs in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
High schools and tertiary education establishments (Center for Training of S. Jorge dos Órgãos, ISE, and Jean Peaget) offer training programs.	

27. ◆ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* [2] Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the Program of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programs are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programs, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programs are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programs, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the Program of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Collaboration ties with the Canary Islands (Spain/EU) exist	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

[2] The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the Program of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

Shortage of in-the-field training on taxonomy

Shortage of in-the-field personnel

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programs of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programs of work under the Convention.

Herbaria are being established in the Natural Parks of Serra Malagueta (Santiago Island) and Monte Gordo (S. Nicolau Island) backed by the “Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and Around the Protected Areas” project.

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ◆ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

In order to achieve sustainable development goals one should address specific attention to the various ecosystems and the problematic of the environment. The Government is committed to:

- Protect marine ecosystems as well as coastal areas thus guaranteeing the sustainable use of their resources.
- Reorganize the agriculture-forest-rangeland and/or mixed production systems by means of execution of integrated watershed management programs
- Protect the terrestrial ecosystems stressing soil, subsoils and water issues, while assuring sustainable management of their resources.
- Enhance conditions for the adaptation of agriculture-cum-forest and marine production systems to climate change and the mitigation of its adverse effects.
- Prevent natural disasters thus allowing for more efficient control as well as minimizing their consequences.

Within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy, the Government of Cape Verde assigns major importance to the conservation of biological diversity through the creation of protected areas, terrestrial and marine natural reserves, and natural parks, protected landscapes, naturally built monuments in the domestic territory. These areas are core to *in situ* conservation of the natural resources, protection of the natural habitats and ecosystems as well as the upholding of the ecological balance of the regions they are in.

34. ◆ On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

There are regulations on the protection of plant and animal species classified as endangered species or relevant components of the national and international ecosystems. Examples:

- **The regulatory *Decree* number 7/2002** dated December 30 sets threatened plant and animal species conservation measures.
- **Decree-law number 3/2003,** dated February 24, which sets the Legal Framework for the protected areas.
- **Decree-law number 54/2005,** dated August 22, which regulates the activities of Recreational Fisheries within the limits of territorial waters.
- **Legislative decree number 9/97 –** Reviews the penal sanctions covering plant protection – Supplement edition of the Official Gazette Series I, number 17 dated May 8, 1997.
- **Decree number 11/2004 dated November 8,** which sanctions the adhesion of Cape Verde to the Convention on Wetlands, (RAMSAR – an international convention), particularly as CV is an important habitat for aquatic birds.

35. ◈ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Following the 1992 United Nations Rio Summit on Environment and Sustainable Development, Cape Verde adopted its first environment-oriented legal instrument when it promulgated the Framework Law on Environmental Policy – Law number 86/IV/93 – which sets the major guidelines and defines the legal design governing the relations between man and nature. This event happened one year after The Constitution of Cape Verde proclaimed as fundamental the Right to a healthy Environment. At present, our judicial-legal system incorporates a set of legal mechanisms that regulates a wide range of environmental concerns, particularly the conservation of Nature, atmosphere, water, soils, noise as well as Environmental Policy instruments.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation

a) By setting up protected areas the government of Cape Verde shows commitment to achieve economic and social development for the rural areas. It opens up prospect for a rational exploitation of the land, generation of employment particularly in the field of research and monitoring, as well as for the promotion of environmental education and recreational and leisure activities (tourism industry included). These are reason enough to establish a system of protected areas in all the countries of our sub-region.

b) In recent years alone commitment toward the fulfillment of the Convention on Biological Diversity has built up. A lot of in-the-field activities targeted at the *in situ* conservation have taken place and as of recently a lot of talk over biodiversity and conservation of its components is in the air thanks to the establishment of protected areas.

c) People are becoming increasingly more open and aware of the need and importance for the creation of protected areas. On that account, additional studies are being conducted to assess the opportunity of creation of more protected territorial areas and thus contribute to the achievement of the millennium development goal.

d) All that is being done is targeted at the fulfillment of the Strategy and Action Plan. The key concern is to protect every area where endemic or threatened species are present. Studies are being conducted to prevent the extinction of any given species in our territory.

e) In order to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals it is important to closely link *in situ* conservation to every economic activity taking place in our ecosystems.

Overall, the focus on systemic ecosystem management concept, which hangs loosely between decision-makers and field personnel, remains the core obstacle.

Program of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan stipulates that the country is entrusted with the creation of a National System of Terrestrial and Marine and Coastal Resources Protected Areas, which shall become a System of Protected Areas, composed of various sub-systems. Building on the goods and values to be preserved and prompted by the need to grade the levels of protection and compatible uses in the domestic territory, different categories of protected areas have been established: Natural Reserves, Natural Parks, National Park, Natural Monument, Protected Landscape and Sites of Scientific Interest.

The conservation of nature, the statement on protected areas and the safeguard of protected areas are all guided by the principles governing public undertakings such as embedded in the Environment Framework Law passed as law number 86/IV/93, dated July 26.

Thus, up to now 47 protected areas and respective categories have been created. The protected areas project execution phase I sets 2008 as the target year for the installation of two (2) Natural Parks.

According to the list published in Series I, number 5 of the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cape Verde, on February 24, 2003 the following are classified as protected areas:

Santo Antão Island

- Moroços – Natural Park
- Cova/Ribeira Paúl/Torre – Natural Park
- Cruzinha – Natural Reserve
- Pombas – Protected Landscape
- Tope de Coroa – Natural Park

São Vicente Island

- Monte Verde – Natural Park

Santa Luzia –Natural Reserve

- Branco and Raso Islets – Integrated Reserve

São Nicolau Island

- Monte Gordo – Natural Park
- Monte do Alto das Cabaças – Natural Reserve

Sal Island

c) Salinas de Pedra Lume and Cagarral – Protected Landscape
d) Monte Grande – Protected Landscape
e) Rabo de Junco – Natural Reserve
f) Baía da Murdeira – Natural (Marine) Reserve
g) Costa da Fragata – Natural Reserve
h) Serra Negra – Natural Reserve
i) Buracona-Ragona – Protected Landscape
j) Salinas de Santa Maria – Protected Landscape
k) Morrinho do Filho –Natural Monument
l) Ponta do Sino – Natural Reserve
m) Morrinho do Açucar – Natural Monument

Maio Island

- Terras Salgadas – Natural Reserve
- Casas Velhas – Natural Reserve
- Barareiro e Figueira – Natural Park
- Lagoa Cimidor – Natural Reserve
- Praia do Morro – Natural Reserve
- Salinas de Porto Inglês – Protected Landscape
- Monte Penoso e Monte Branco – Protected Landscape
- Monte Santo António – Protected Landscape

Boa Vista Island

c) Boa Esperança – Natural Reserve
d) Ilhéu de Baluarte – Integrated Natural Reserve
e) Ilhéu dos Pássaros – Integrated Natural Reserve
f) Ilhéu de Curral Velho – Integrated Natural Reserve
g) Ponta do Sol – Natural Reserve
h) Tartaruga – Natural Reserve
i) Natural Park do Norte – Natural Park
j) Monte Caçador e Pico Forçado – Protected Landscape
k) Morro de Areia – Natural Reserve
l) Curral Velho – Protected Landscape
m) Monte Santo António –Natural Monument
n) Ilhéu de Sal-Rei – Natural Monument
o) Monte Estância – Natural Monument
p) Rocha Estância – Natural Monument

Santiago Island

c) Serra da Malagueta – Natural Park

d) Serra Pico de Antónia – Natural Park

Fogo Island

- Bordeira, Chã das Caldeiras e Pico Novo – Natural Park

Rombo Islets – Integrated Reserve

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Since the creation of Protected Areas in our country is a new undertaking, the need for their expansion has not been felt. Nevertheless, Cape Verde has set measures foreseeing the creation of such areas in locations most affected by environmental degradation and where plant and animal species are most threatened by extinction. This comes in support of *in situ* conservation of those species and as a means of securing the recovery of their population including existing endemic species.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	X
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.
The Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production; and the Directorate General of Environment, both technical departments of the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, signed a protocol agreement on the process of formulation of a management instrument for the natural park of Fogo Island. Likewise, the process of formulation of a management plan for two marine protected areas is underway. The two seascapes are located in Santa Luzia and surrounding islets Branco and Raso; and Baia de Murdeira, in Sal Island. The Conservation of Marine and Coastal resources project is entrusted with the development of this project, particularly its marine component. This is boosting knowledge of those seascapes and strengthening our commitment toward the preservation of marine and coastal areas.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
The Decree-law number 3/2003 sets the judicial-cum-legal regime governing Protected Areas. Same legal mechanism defines categories for the different conservation areas and, according to each category it sets the types of undertakings allowed in. For any project (public or private owned) execution in these protected areas, commitment toward local environmental protection and safeguard of the biological diversity components must be evident and necessary. Article 1 paragraph 2 (b) of Decree-law number 29/2006 expressively requires that environmental impact assessment guidelines be applied to public and private undertakings within the boundaries of areas under high threat or protected by the political regime.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Land tenure and ownership situation is a major obstacle.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programs? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	

b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programs established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programs established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programs.

In order to favor the implementation of natural protected areas different capacity building programs have been developed and addressed to stakeholder institutions charged with the management of said areas, local communities in and around the boundaries of the protected areas, and grassroots associations.

The National Capacity Self-assessment for Management of the Environment (NCSA) project, whose one of the major goals is to identify, assess and validate key capacity building development concerns in the field of biological diversity, is enhancing the conditions for strengthening institutional capacity in this area.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

The Government sponsors, through its Environmental Fund, the costs of running the National System of Protected Areas. The Fund may also get grants or specific financial proceeds from friendly countries to support the management of those areas.

At present, and in respect of the management of two (2) terrestrial protected areas, the Government finances a sizeable (35%) share of the project total financing; the G.E.F. backs 57% and the remaining 8% are assured by the United Nations Development Program – UNDP.

In respect of marine and coastal resources protected areas the Netherlands is the sole provider of funds. All the costs of running the project are backed by that country. The WWF trains the field staff of the project.

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

The terrestrial and marine protected areas at the national level shall be administered in conformity with management plans, which are being drafted. Ground base studies are being conducted in support of these management plans.

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

f) The measures adopted so far have been of prime importance to the *in situ* conservation of our species, ecosystems as well as habitats. Nevertheless, considering that the project is in its initial phase of execution, impact assessment studies have not been conducted and furthermore, studies are being conducted on several land areas.

g) Since Cape Verde signed and ratified the convention on biodiversity, it benefited from GEF funds to finance the formulation of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which advocates the creation of a system of protected areas. Furthermore, GEF financed the creation of said areas.

h) Following the creation of a national system of (total of 47) protected areas it is reasonable to admit that in respect of achievement of 2010 global targets the country has played its role. This is true in respect of either terrestrial or marine protected areas.

i) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan incorporate very ambitious goals that nevertheless are being pursued.

j) As of late the country is deploying huge efforts to bind protected areas development approach into local economic development schemes. Considering the fact that these projects have offered sustainability-oriented training and capacity building to the local population, it is expected that they shall impact positively on poverty at the local and national levels.

k) The core obstacle is the shortage of financial resources for the creation of the 47 protected areas. At present, just three (3) such areas are object of development activities. The shortage of qualified staff to develop the work is also one of the challenges encountered. The marine resources areas fall under the jurisdiction of several entities and thus slightly impair the development of works.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X – 331 alien species have been identified as introduced species
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ◆ Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the

introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Overall, the introduction of alien species in Cape Verde for use in agriculture and afforestation schemes led to a change of relations between alien species and indigenous species. Depending on the degree of competitiveness, that is the degree of adaptability, major changes might occur to the specific and functional genetic bio-cum-ecological diversity of the area.

Research on the origin of our flora is the focus of attention of various specialists in the area because of the importance of its components and their widespread origin. According to Lobin and Zizka (1990) around 32.2% are of dubious origin.

47. ◈ Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The introduction of potentially alien invasive species in the country is monitored at each port and airport, entry sites. Thus, the entry of any species is prohibited in the absence of studies on foreseeable impacts following their introduction. In so doing, existing indigenous and endemic species are protected and eradication prevented.

48. ◈ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ◈ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

Based on tests carried out by FAOBEL under the framework of afforestation schemes, and spread over the 1978-1993 period, the ecophysiologic distribution of plants was accomplished. The work focused on testing the adaptability of vascular plants in the country.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	X

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Since Cape Verde shows a high degree of aridity, the country has focused on afforestation of semi-dry and dry areas. High priority is given to species adapted to the country's agro-ecological conditions. The introduction of alien species in afforestation schemes is thus discarded. This fact is leading to better protection of our endemic species.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programs for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programs for implementing the Guiding Principles.

Mechanisms created to coordinate national programs for implementing the Guiding Principles include the formulation of major plans such as the National Development Plan, the National Forest Action Plan, the First and Second Environmental Action Plan, the Agricultural Strategic Development Plan in addition to relevant Acts, Decree-laws and ordinances. Together, they aim at the harmonization of environment-oriented activities.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	X
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

Following the promulgation of Decree-law number 3/2003, which stipulates the legal regime of Protected Areas, the need to "Ensure that the exploitation of renewable natural resources do not hamper their capacity to regenerate, thus preventing irreversible or

irreparable changes to the environment" is incorporated as one of its Guiding Principles. By establishing protected areas the country shows commitment towards protection of endemic and adapted alien invasive species, and thus come to control the entry of new species.

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
The Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock Production (DGASP) is responsible for the control of entry of invasive alien animal and plat species across the country. Such control is assured by an effective coordination among the different entities of the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture at the central level as well as the local level, through its regional delegations across the country.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programs are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programs are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Cooperation links among the neighboring Atlantic Ocean Islands States are in effect. The La Palma Agreement foresees the formulation and adoption of a Management Plan on Alien Species. This agreement was signed by Madeira and Azores Islands (Portugal/EU) and Canary Islands (Spain/EU).	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programs for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
Training of field officers actively working on the management of biological diversity,	

environmental impact assessment and strategic assessment of impacts, from various institutions including DGA, DGASP, DGP, INIDA and INDP has taken place. The goal is to set the right conditions for conducting environmental impact assessment studies of projects, plans and programs whose activities might impact on the environment.

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.

The country has introduced some measures and has promoted activities tailored at the eradication and elimination of the threat of invasive alien species such as P*rosopis juriflora* in irrigated land and riverbeds and *Fulcraia gigantia* in high altitude areas, which are being replaced with endemic species of high economic, social and environmental value.

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The control of entry of any invasive alien species in the country is of utmost importance. Unfortunately very few studies on the subject have been conducted so far. Inadequate understanding over the issue and lacking of financing to back such studies impair the development of control activities regarding entry of any invasive alien species.

Article 8 (j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions
GENETIC USE RESTRICTION TECHNOLOGIES

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programs to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	

b) No, but some programs are under development	
c) Yes, some programs are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programs to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTS.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

Akwé : Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
b) No	
c) No, but review is under way	
d) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	

c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programs being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Training in soil and water conservation, accounting, environmental impact assessment, good governance and small business management.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

b) No	
c) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
d) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

The terrestrial protected areas projects foresee the development of the communities and the participation of locals in a collegial-type management of protected areas. Furthermore, the projects foresee training and financial support for the local communities and offer negotiation capabilities in order to enhance the integration of the population.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the Program of work? (decision V/16, annex)

b) No	
c) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the Program of work.

The country has devoted particular attention to women in disadvantaged local communities. Non-governmental Organizations, MORABI and OMC execute work programs to address their needs

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

f) No	
g) No, but relevant work is under way	
h) Yes	X

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

b) No	X
c) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

The formulation of the National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan has relied on the effective participation of local communities. The formulation of the management plans of protected area shall also rely on the participation of local communities.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
The protected areas projects were approved in 2003. Project execution started in 2004. Since the projects are under implementation we cannot expect major impacts at this stage.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ◈ On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

EX-SITU CONSERVATION

The National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (INIDA) maintains for quite some time now a system of seed banks, an herbarium and a germplasm bank for the long to medium term *in situ* conservation.

At the national level, the "Jardim Botânico Grandvaux Barbosa" – INIDA, located in São Jorge dos Órgãos, Santiago Island, maintains various species either as plants or seeds. The same Institute maintains several seed species representing 24 families; some of them might be reintroduced to their natural habitats in order to increase the population of threatened species. Likewise, a bank of endemic vascular plants is maintained in a botanical garden in Bonn, Germany. It might be a safe resource in the event Cape Verde decides for the execution of a national system of parks and natural reserves.

Furthermore, banks of germplasms of fruit tree species, which include citrus trees species and varieties, as well as some representatives of the Anacardiaceae family of which we highlight varieties of mangoes, avocado-pear trees and cashew-trees, are kept in S. Domingos, Santiago Island.

Another germplasm bank is kept functional. An assortment of sweet potato varieties from Gabon and Nigeria as well an assortment of manioc varieties from IITA – Nigeria is present at said genebank.

68. ◈ On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

Works on article 9 c) regarding measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions are being conducted under Protected areas project.

In addition to the protection of the areas benefited under protected areas project, the creation of protected areas also targets the reintroduction of threatened species into their

natural habitats.

The *Jardim Botânico Grandvaux Barbosa* (INIDA), where seed bank of various species are kept in the form of seeds and plants, has furnished samples of trees for tree planting activities at the protected areas thus backing *in situ* conservation of those species of domestic and global importance.

69. On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

The fauna and flora of Cape Verde are extremely vulnerable to climate adversities; the natural regenerative conditions are not the best; and the country is endowed with exclusive biological species, which are not represented in any germplasm banks across the world. Thus, any irreversible loss of said resources would mean a major global loss. In order to prevent and circumvent such occurrence, INIDA has set up a collection of biological resources for *ex situ* conservation as a means of backing *in situ* conservation of species threatened in some way, as they may be introduced in the wild as needs be, in sites were they are best adapted, through a finely tuned reintroduction program.

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The main limitations are linked to the inexistence of an integrated program that incorporates the needs for these thematic programs of work. At present, the country is formulating its National Conservation Policy on Threatened Species. Unfortunately, Cape Verde has very few *ex-situ* conservation infrastructures. The ones up and running claim for safety measures and a lot of them show signs of degradation, which is worrisome.
A diagnostic analysis should be carried out and a set of concrete measures taken in order to favor the integration of widely scattered thematic programs of work.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ◇ On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

Within the framework of sustainable use of biological resources, the country has developed various initiatives regarding terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The most important ones are hereby highlighted:

c) Management Plan of Fisheries Resources;

d) Development of *industrial* fisheries in line with size of catches set in accordance with real fluctuation of populations of commercial fish species;

e) Agriculture Strategic Development Plan;

f) Encouragement of sustainable management of terrestrial protected areas across the country, thus leading to the conservation of the ecosystems and their biological diversity and the development of ecology-oriented tourism industry;

g) Rural Tourism Program – This program has incorporated guidelines regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in rural tourism projects.

h) In matters regarding the environment, the Framework Law on Environmental Policy.

i) Creation of an Environmental Information System (EIS).

j) The sector of energy has developed an “Water and Renewable Energy” integrated program

k) Environmental Education Program.

l) Second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II $_{2004\text{-}2014}$).

m) Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Project.

n) RAMSAR (Wetland Conservation).

71. ◇ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Since the country is an archipelago and considering the adverse climatic and anthropic factors, which together have contributed to the degradation of its natural resources, there has risen a pressing need to implement measures capable of guaranteeing sustainable management of the natural resources of the country.

Some environment-oriented conservation measures have been adopted such as the protection of nature, landscapes and seascapes, natural monuments and sites whose biological diversity wealth, natural resources, and ecological purpose is great and deserve special protection. They integrate the National System of Protected Areas and thus shall contribute to the preservation of nature and self-sustained development of the country.

Likewise, following the creation of the system of Protected areas, set to preserve the biodiversity, there is room for research on *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, training and development of income generating activities targeted at the conservation of species and of ecosystems.

At the level of environmental education, training sessions have taken place in school establishments as well as in communities that are part of the protected areas. As with any other training activities, the goal is to achieve large-scale conservation.

As regards legislation, some laws have been passed. Highlight goes to the Framework Law on Environmental Policy (law number 86/IV/93), which sets major guidelines and define the legal design that should govern relations between man and environment. Likewise, highlight goes to the Decree-law number 29/2006 that establishes the judicial-legal regime that makes it mandatory to carry out environmental impact assessment studies of project execution activities that are susceptible of producing harmful effects to the environment. Furthermore, many other laws have been promulgated that in some way or another guarantee some kind of conservation of the biological diversity.

72. ◇ On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Within the framework of sustainable use of biological resources, the country has developed various initiatives regarding terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The most important ones are hereby highlighted:

o) Management Plan of Fisheries Resources;

p) Development of *industrial* fisheries in line with size of catches set in accordance with real fluctuation of populations of commercial fish species;

q) Agriculture Strategic Development Plan;

r) Encouragement of sustainable management of terrestrial protected areas across the country, thus leading to the conservation of the ecosystems and their biological diversity and the development of ecology-oriented tourism industry;

s) Rural Tourism Program – This program has incorporated guidelines regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in rural tourism projects.

t) In matters regarding the environment, the Framework Law on Environmental Policy.

u) Creation of an Environmental Information System (EIS).

v) The sector of energy has developed an "Water and Renewable Energy" integrated program

w) Environmental Education Program.

x) Second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II $_{2004-2014}$).

y) Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Project.

z) RAMSAR (Wetland Conservation).

73. ◈ On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

The creation of a System of Protected Areas is intended to reclaim degraded areas and their biodiversity as well. Furthermore, its goal is to incorporate local population in the protection activities. Protected areas activities might offer opportunities for rural development and for rational use of lands, which consequently lead to the generation of employment in domains such as research, promotion of environmental education, recreational activities and tourism industry.

Thus, several training sessions addressed to the local population have been realized and an environment fund have been created to finance local environmental protection projects.

74. ◈ Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	X

c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

75. ◈ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programs and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programs and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programs are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programs are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on sustainable use programs and policies.

Cape Verde has defined its long-term vision as “A country endowed with sustained human development, a balanced regional development and a sense of aesthetics as well as environment-friendly, built around a well developed ecological consciousness”. Building on that, the Government has formulated the Second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II), which covers the 2004-2014 period, and whose overall goal is to furnish a strategic guideline to govern the rational use of natural resources and the management of economically sustainable activities.

Since the priority guidelines set in the Strategic PANA II (increased availability of water, sanitation, sustainable management of biodiversity and land management), claim for cross-sectoral activities to ensure no aspect worthy of handling is neglected, there is a pressing need for clear and precise definition of responsibilities, tasks and duties of all stakeholders. To that end, some proposals have been advanced to be included in PANA II in order to guarantee not only increased volumes of readily available water but quality water and easy access as well; conservation of the environment and land management and, in particular, but also to enhance conditions to derive social benefits to improve the livelihoods of the populations and thus combat poverty in Cape Verde.

Several other sectoral (energy, water, agriculture and health) plans have been formulated all targeted at poverty reduction.

76. ◈ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The private sector is becoming increasingly more involved and supportive of the

establishment of associations whose goals are to protect nature and this is core to the execution of various project activities and works in the domain of conservation of nature and biodiversity at municipal level. Examples of such associations are the “Garça Vermelha”, a very active association in the field of treatment of residual oils; and “Amigos da Natureza” whose projects include, in essence, tree planting across the country.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ◆ Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.
The tourism industry is rapidly flourishing all over the islands of Cape Verde. This is prompting insightful discussions over our ecosystem and environment at large. The quality of our ecosystem and environment is central to a balanced tourism industry development. On the other hand, a degraded environment impacts negatively on the viability of this flourishing industry. Islands geographically located at the marine extension of the Sahel region are predominantly faced with this problem derived from their fragile environment, which is very prone to degradation. Although this region experiences moderate tourism development the issuing impact is proportionally high. In the coastal areas of our islands it is discernible various (positive and negative) impacts on the livelihood of the population but primarily on the sites most frequently visited. Tourism development in the absence of a plan and environmental protection concerns prompted the devastation of or severely degraded our ecosystems. The country has reached a critical stage of its development process. It can no longer afford to neglect environmental protection activities or do without an environmental strategy since today's oversights such as derived from arbitrary procedures cannot be corrected later on. The more intense and unplanned the development of tourism industry the more damage is inflicted to the coastal areas ecosystems. Thus, prompted by environmental protection concerns Cape Verde shows commitment toward the development of ecology-minded tourism, a world-wide trend indeed. As a result, a stronger linkage between Tourism and Environment, starting with sound planning and evolving toward the development of institutional linkages, is anticipated.

80. ◆ Has your country provided educational and training programs to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programs are under development	X
c) Yes, programs are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programs provided to tourism operators.	
A workshop on tourism and biodiversity conservation oriented for private sector operators, was carried out in 2004. Workshop was held in Sal Island.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are being considered	X
c) Yes, some programs are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	X
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPS (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPS (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Tourism industry development, which incorporates an environmental protection perspective, is incipient in Cape Verde. The next ten-year forecast calls for a quality tourism adapted to the specific environmental conditions, and which values the domestic tourism product on offer and acts as a socioeconomic development factor.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ◆ Has your country established programs to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of

components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some programs are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the programs to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Second National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II $_{2004-2014}$) overall goal offers a strategic guideline that advocates the rational use of natural resources and sustainable management of economic activities. More specifically, the goal is to:

c) Define the main policy guidelines for the management of natural resources;
d) Identify environmental opportunities and development priorities;
e) Identify actions that prompt effective and efficient use of natural resources;
f) Define the institutional design and necessary mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination;
g) Encourage the incorporation of environmental concerns into the socioeconomic development plans; and
h) Increase the livelihood of the population.

PANA II targets the preservation of the topographic and agro-ecologic diversity of Cape Verde as revealed through the different environmental opportunities and concerns in each municipality. This program also incorporates the development guidelines handed down by the world Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in September 2002.

The Protected Areas project program of work encourages the participation of the population in its management.

Likewise, the Environmental Fund key concern is to determine and assure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures, including incentives geared towards conservation and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.

84. ◇ Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programs and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programs.

Following the harmonization of the administrative legislation that governs economic activities, the incorporation of tourism industry and landscape protection variables into environmental impact assessment studies of projects was triggered and thus a defense mecha-

nism capable of guaranteeing their protection was introduced in private and public sector undertakings.

* The Fisheries Management Plan sets the allowable Maximum Catches. The goal is to reduce and rationalize fishing efforts, plan fisheries activities in order to generate increased industry efficiency, which may bring increased value-added to fisheries outputs.

Likewise, compliance with the legislation on invasive and traded alien species and is of prime importance.

85. ◇ Has your country developed training and capacity-building programs to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some programs are in place	X
d) Yes, many programs are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The share of permissible landings of lobster, the compliance with the Maximum Catch per Ship-owner, the legislation on recreational fisheries, the Artisanal Fisheries Regime of Landing and the fisheries regimens, incipient ones and undergoing recovery others, which administer fishing businesses, based on the system of individual share of allowable catches, are targeted at fisheries activities that take place in coastal waters out to 3 nautical miles.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

The country is committed to that. For instance, it has passed a new law on soils whose main attributes cover drip irrigation as a means of increasing agricultural productivity and

preserve incentives tailored to reclaim degraded soils. The new Framework laws on Land Management and Fisheries and the Agricultural Strategic Plan come to remove various harmful practices in the business of agriculture; the legislation governing stone-pit activities and the extraction of sand as well as the Forest law they all target conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystems at large.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

At this stage, larger participation of the civil society organizations and NGOS during the implementation of environment-oriented plans and projects is required. Likewise, it is desirable to sign partnership agreements with the private sector targeted at the formulation of programs. The country's entrepreneurial fabric does not get much involved in this issue. Furthermore, its environmental consciousness is not well developed yet. Thus, this fact hinders the outcomes of projects and programs.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programs for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programs are under development	
c) Yes, programs are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programs for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There are various programs for scientific and technical education in the country.

There are programs that are being developed by the INIDA and INDP. Examples are: environmental engineering training courses, whose impacts are increased understanding and knowledge of biodiversity and increased awareness of conservation of its components. The tertiary education establishments such as ISECMAR (Institute for the teaching of Sea Science) and ISE (tertiary education institute) are doing research in various fields of the environment.

The country is boosting the capacity of its researchers, in the country and abroad. The goal is to increasingly improve their contribution toward development and sustainable use of its ecosystems. Likewise, to better implement the conventions, namely the RAMSAR, the country is also engaged in boosting the capacity of its technicians.

Furthermore, at the international level, there are institutional cooperation agreements with such entities as WWF, WETLANDS, PRCM and UICN, whose purpose is to build the capacity of technicians.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Yes. By means of:

- Research on marine turtles of Cape Verde.
- Research on migratory and endemic birds.
- Research program to identify big marine vertebrates that reproduce in our waters.
- Soil conservation programs that incorporate, among other things, the execution of projects of identification and characterization and conservation of degraded soils.
- Plant research programs on the conservation and sustainable use of plant species. Genetic improvement of traditional crops program. Alternatively, development of new production program alternatives.
- *In situ* conservation of endemic species program.
- Research on improving production for human consumption.
- Land management programs.

There are several other ongoing initiatives such as the public sector initiatives oriented at the encouragement of research on the conservation of biodiversity.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Cape Verde benefits from the Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Program (PRCM) that also benefits other countries of the sub-region such as Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone.

Cape Verde maintains cooperation ties with several countries and institutions namely the Canary Islands (Spain/EU), Brazil and Iceland, and the University of Algarve (Portugal). The main goal is to favor exchange of experience between institutions such as that that goes on between the University of Algarve and ISECMAR (Cape Verde).

The experiences gained from the execution of Conservation and management programs are being shared with countries of similar environmental features and experiences.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Within the scope of this article, the technical expertise and human capital were strengthened. The broadening of the scope of research projects has led to better knowledge of biodiversity and has built awareness of the need to counter extinction of species and thus has strengthened the conservation momentum. To that effect, a lot of actions have been carried out of which we highlight the First Red List of Threatened Species. Furthermore, sectoral strategies have been formulated and relevant legislation drafted to enhance better execution of the guidelines of the different conventions. Meanwhile, since we are an archipelago and the vast seascape is of major importance to the population, research on marine resources are much tougher to conduct and inaccessible sometimes, and it follows that shortage of financing is frequent at this level. Furthermore, since our dependency on foreign technology transfer is strong, it makes matters worse still in respect of thorough knowledge of marine resources.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
The communication, education and public awareness building strategy has been gradually developed through the promotion of in depth discussions and, in respect of education, through the introduction of environmental thematic in the school curricula.	

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the Program of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	

c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the Program of work on CEPA.

In order to facilitate the execution of the program of work, the country encourages the holding of in depth discussions, atelier, workshops and conferences.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programs are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

It has not been possible due to lack of journalists with expertise in environment-related issues.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities

prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.
Within the limits of its financial might, and taking into account the numerous challenges it faces, the country has pledged to support the execution of all education and public awareness building activities. Often times, the timing of disbursement of funds do not coincide with the execution of the activities, such as planned.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some programs are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
The communication, education and public awareness building strategy has been gradually developed through the promotion of in depth discussions and, in respect of education, through the introduction of environmental thematic in the school curricula.	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programs for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programs for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programs of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and	

thematic programs of work adopted under the Convention.
The outcomes of thematic workshops and seminars are disclosed through the media.

99. ◆ Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programs as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programs as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.
- Introduction of the thematic environment in school curricula - Transmission of radio programs on the environment through the publicly (Ministry of Education and Tertiary Education) owned radio station “Radio Educativa”. - Financial support to Civil Society Organizations to execute soil and water conservation works (mechanical and biological structures).

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programs and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	
c) Yes, some programs developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programs developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

BOX LII

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
The subject biodiversity conservation and environmental protection at large have become commonplace and the main theme of day-to-day conversation. People are well aware of their importance. Furthermore, said issue has been widely debated at the national and global level and today is part of school curricula, at all levels of education, radio and television broadcast programs, newspaper articles. Building on the public education and awareness level thus attained, it becomes easier to achieve the national and international goals set for this issue.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ◆ On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.
Nowadays, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) takes for granted a set of instruments of support. The Cabinet has recently approved the Decree-law number 29/2006 that sets the rules that govern Environmental Impact Assessment of public or private sector projects prone to impact on the environment. This is a very important environmental policy tool in view of the nature and scope of the undertakings it covers, the benefits to the society that accrues from the environmental classification of projects and the participation of citizens in the process of assessment. Environmental impact “should always be assessed with a view on safeguarding the diversity of species and conservation of the characteristics of the ecosystems while irreplaceable natural legacy and as a means of protecting public health and promoting better livelihoods for the local communities”.

102. ◈ On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programs and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programs and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Technical capacity building in matters of environmental impact assessment, audit and the building of institutional ties with the supervisory entities and with other sectors. The Environmental Information System foresees public scrutiny of projects and disclosure of results or of papers as a monitoring mechanism. Various other mechanisms have been established with the end objective of mitigating the effects on the environment. In addition to the 1993 framework law on Environmental Policy other legislation have been promulgated, such as:

c) **Decree-law number 3/2003** dated February 24, which sets the rules that govern the National System of Protected Areas.
d) **Decree-law number 2/2002**, dated 21 January, prohibits the extraction and exploration of sand from dunes, seashores and inland water, as well as along the coast and territorial waters
e) **Regulatory-*Decree* number 7/2002** dated December 30 sets threatened plant and animal species conservation measures.
f) ***Legislative-Decree* number 9/97** reviews the system of penalties under the regime of protection of plant species – published on May 8, 1997 in the first Supplement to the Official Gazette, Series I, number 17.
g) **Law number 48/V/98** – Sets the rules governing afforestation activities. Published on April 6, 1998 in the Official Gazette, Series I, number 13.

103. ◈ On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Since Cape Verde is a small island state deprived of natural resources, aid and treaties signed with international organizations are of utmost importance. The ultimate goal of those treaties and agreements is the conservation of the ecosystems and better knowledge of the environment. Thus, those agreements are helpful in many ways. The cooperation agreements signed with such entities as WWF, PRCM, RAMSAR (marine and coastal resources and wetland conservation) are striking examples.

104. ◈ On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. ◈ On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.	
The NCSA (National Capacity Self-Assessment for Management of the Global Environment) project incorporates Biodiversity-related activities as well as Climate Change and associated challenges and Desertification control activities.	

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	
In this regard, it is worthwhile referring that as concerns the EIA, and prior to the adoption of the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation, Cape Verde had already incorporated impact assessment criteria to guide the process of Environmental Impact Assessment of project or activities into EIA legislation (Decree-law number 29/06). Concurrent with the Guidelines recall that the EIA process adopts a list of projects or activities susceptible of impacting on the environment, on biodiversity, that also incorporates the criteria set from different international Conventions (such as BDC, RAMSAR, CITES, Washington, etc.).	

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.
In addition to environment-related wrongdoings such as stipulated in the country's set of legislation, there are other legislative measures that foresee sanctions such as the Decree-law number 3/2003 dated February 24 that sets the juridical regime governing protected areas. The *Legislative Decree* number 14/97 dated July 1, sets the groundwork for Environmental Policy and foresees sanctions for potential damage to biological diversity at large.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.
Yes, through the following: ▪ Environmental Impact Assessment System; ▪ National Plans for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna; ▪ Forest Management Plans; ▪ Management Plans for protected marine and coastal areas, decrees that establish APMC; ▪ Fisheries Law.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programs are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken	

(please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.
Several biodiversity conservation projects such as the protected terrestrial, marine and coastal areas projects deal directly with measures regarding prevention of damage to biodiversity and work on the strengthening of capacity at the national level which includes the exchange of information and provision of international consulting services.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Within the framework of environmental impact assessment and in order to minimize adverse outcomes and impacts of actions taken on the environment Decree-law numbered 29/06 is in effect.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ◈ Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

111. ◈ Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

112. ◈ Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

113. ◈ In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	X
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?	
a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	X

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
On account of insufficient incentives as well as financial and human resources available, few accomplishments have been registered in this field.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ◈ On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

118. ◈ On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide

genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ◈ On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Program of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the Program of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some programs being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programs being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the Program of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details	

below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some programs are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programs are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the Program of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

b) No	
c) No, but a few measures being considered	
d) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
e) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	X

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programs, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	

b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programs, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programs, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ◇ On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Some measures have been taken in this field. Some of them have already been implemented and others undergo formulation. They are targeted at better conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

- The Directorate General of i) Fisheries, ii) Environment; iii) Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production work closely together and with other sector ministries to achieve sustainable management of the environment;
- Cooperation ties is maintained with the CPLP (Portuguese speaking countries) in environmental issues;
- Cooperation ties is maintained with Mozambique in matters of desertification control and mitigation of the effects of drought;
- Interchange of information and experience has occurred between Brazil and Cape Verde

in the domains of ecotourism as well as management of marine coastal areas;

- In order to upgrade knowledge of the marine environment and local biodiversity research is being conducted in these fields. In respect of the preservation of marine turtles an exchange program is being executed with the University of Canary Islands (Spain/EU);
- Within the scope of drought control the country cooperates with other Sahel-region countries, which are country Parties to the Inter-States Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel-region (CILSS);
- In respect of fisheries resources, Cape Verde participates at several international gathering on the conservation of fisheries resources at large;
- The major guideline of the National Biodiversity Strategy calls for Conservation and reclamation of ecosystems; and

The execution of the Conservation Strategy and Sustainable Use of Wetland shall enhance the fulfillment of the 1971 RAMSAR Convention, which Cape Verde ratified and adhered to in 2005.

129. ◈ On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	x

130. ◈ On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programs and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programs and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Cape Verde has been designing various programs of work in order to better achieve the goals of the Convention on Biodiversity, namely:

- The programs for the protection of marine turtles and mammals;
- The conservation of Marine and Coastal areas;
- Research targeted at better knowledge of the marine environment and identification of existing marine species;
- In respect of terrestrial ecosystems, a lot has been done to protect the environment. We highlight the control of threatened and endemic species and inclusion in sustainability-oriented activities in order to prevent damages to the environment through its prior assessment.
- Furthermore, the creation of protected terrestrial areas has led to research in several fields, which shall boost knowledge over those areas and thus better preserve fragile areas.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Cape Verde Environmental Information System (EIS) pursues the following main goals: *Develop into a national mechanism capable of assuring harmonization and swift flow of information among those that feed the system. EIS should be of service of PANA'S execution and monitoring; *Encourage the development of a means of exchange of information among PANA	

stakeholders: planners and decisions makers of different ministries, technical institutions and local authority, researchers and engineers at science and technology institutions, members of the civil society (ONGS, associations) etc.; and

*Command a system that improves the flow of information, classify metadata, paper-based databases, such as: national cartography, geographic information system (GIS) and or geodesic information system, studies, projects… and render it accessible to everyone through a shared Internet EIS portal.

Within the framework of sustainable development, the EIS will also be a factor of betterment of environmental management in Cape Verde. The EIS points towards the following main goals:

a. Value and render interactive the huge volume of environment-related information;
b. Facilitate access to the decentralized sources of information in order to interactively disclose them;
c. Allow for regular updating of information; and
d. Encourage the holding of meetings and exchange of information on specific themes that emerge following particular events.

The System of Monitoring Environmental Quality (SMEQ) is a very important environmental management tool and of allocation of human activities over time and space, as well as of prior assessment of their impacts and of regulation of the use of resources in such a way as to optimize the economic and social benefits that may derive from them.

The main goal of this study is to come up with a tool to periodically and systematically assess the level and rhythm of the domestic and municipal socio-economic development measured against natural limits and human tolerance.

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
Yes (please specify services and tools below)	The mechanisms that were developed to enhance and generate opportunities for the development and implementation of a facility mechanism are mainly: • The Framework Law on Environmental Policy number 89/IV/93; • The Governmental Agenda on the Environment; • Protocol agreements signed with various national, regional and international institutions; • The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; • • Environment-minded Agreement signed with Portugal, Brazil, Canary Islands (Spain), Hol-

	land, and France • PANA II (Second National Environmental Action Plan for 2004-2014).

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Since Cape Verde has limited conditions for the development of scientific knowledge, the development of international cooperation ties in the field of environment have been very important and have impacted positively in the fields of science and technology. The country has gained increased knowledge over its environment, which has strengthened sustainable management as well as conservation of the environment. Said cooperation is allowing the country to better achieve the 2010 overall targets. One of the important measures taken to boost the achievement of said goals is the creation of terrestrial and marine protected areas. There have been various constraints related to cooperation undertakings and to the financing of project execution backed by donor countries.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ◈ On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ◈ On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.	
a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	The Government of Cape Verde has allocated the amount of 13.937.564 American dollars in 2006, for the Protection and Conservation of the Environment Program.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	Through the Integrated Participatory Ecosystems Management Program, In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I, Global Environment Facility (GEF) participates financially with the amount of 3.585.600 American dollars, for the period of 4 years for implementation of the project.
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	The Netherlands has financed about 449.966 Euros for Marine and Coastal Conservation project, in the horizon 2004-2014.
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Through the Integrated Participatory Ecosystems Management Program, In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I, Cape Verde has contributed financially with the amount of 2.152.100 American dollars, for the period of 4 years for implementation of the project.

f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	In this Project , Global Environment Facility (GEF) has participated financially with the amount of 3.585.600 American dollars, for the period of 4 years of implementation of the project.

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programs, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programs that have been established in your country.
The country has recently drafted a major program, PANA II, which covers the 2004-2014 period. This program shall be the basis for work activities. It encourages the sectors directly or indirectly involved in environmental issues to harmonize their development policies thus ensuring a healthy environment. This Second Environmental Action Plan is financed by the government of the Netherlands. It has encouraged the setting of priorities of environment issues at all spheres of activities.

137. ◈ On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	
In order to implement the Biological Diversity Convention, Cape Verde has not been saving efforts, not only for resources mobilization near the countries and international organizations and others partners, as well as mobilizes its own resources.	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ◈ On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ◈ On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

140. ◈ Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ◈ Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.
In this respect it is worthy mentioning that: ▪ The goal of the national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is to present a set of actions pointed towards correction of imbalances and respond positively and efficiently to the problems identified at different regional and national workshops. ▪ Within the framework of tourism industry development biodiversity concerns are incorporated in the environmental impact assessment system. Thus, a strong linkage is built between Tourism and Environment (at the level of planning and institutional links). ▪ The marine sector has created protected marine and coastal areas that are representative of the marine and coastal ecosystems as well as of insular ecosystem.

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programs? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programs (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programs (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programs
There are several sectoral development programs that integrate biodiversity concerns. Thus, it should be understood that it is not a generalized integration but that said concerns have been incorporated into the measures of the Action Plan targeted at the execution of the National Biodiversity Strategy. Direct participation or participation in cooperation schemes with sector ministry departments, agricultural and livestock production development programs with the objective of

providing potential users with information on prior uses, handling and mitigation measures, potential environmental impacts on the biodiversity of an area.

In respect of the marine environment, biodiversity concerns have been integrated in all the actions taken and targeted at the conservation of aquatic environment.

In respect of fisheries sector, some sustainable management-oriented development programs have been drafted; restriction on the establishment of undertakings; mapping of fisheries sites of specific locations.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "**X**" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	**Support provided**
e) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
f) *In-situ* conservation (decision V/16)	
g) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
h) *Ex-situ* conservation (decision V/26)	
i) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
j) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
k) Implementation of Program of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
l) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
m) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
n) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the Program of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
o) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
p) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
q) Support to the implementation of the Program of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
r) Support to the implementation of the Program of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
s) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	

t) Others (please specify)	

Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "**X**" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)		x	
d) *In-situ* conservation (decision V/16)	x	x	x
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) *Ex-situ* conservation, establishment and maintenance of *Ex-situ* conservation facilities (decision V/26)		x	
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		x	
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		x
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	x	x	x
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		x	
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			

n) Others (please specify)			

Further information on application for financial support.

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programs of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Program of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	N/A	1	1

(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	3	3	2	N/A	2	3
(c) Lack of main-streaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	N/A	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	1	2	N/A	2	1
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	N/A	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	N/A	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	**2**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**1**
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	**2**	**2**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**1**
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	**2**	**2**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	**2**	**2**		**N/A**	**3**	**2**
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**3**	**2**
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N/A**	**3**	**1**
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	**1**	**1**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**1**
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	**2**	**2**		**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	**2**	**2**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	**2**	**2**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	**1**	**1**	**1**	**N/A**	**2**	**1**
(u) Poverty	**2**	**2**	**3**	**N/A**	**3**	**2**
(v) Population pressure	**3**	**3**	**3**	**N/A**	**3**	**3**
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	**2**	**2**		**N/A**	**3**	**2**
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**

(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the Program of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)

Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans				X
b) Wetland policies and strategies				X
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development				X
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity				X

Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the Program of work

Cape Verde is a small island state. No inland water ecosystems activities taking place.

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the Program of work,

including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	X
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this Program of work and related activities under the RAMSAR Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-RAMSAR) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to RAMSAR Convention)	
b) No	X
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the Program of work and related activities under the RAMSAR Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-RAMSAR) at the national level.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?		X	
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		X	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining		X	

ecosystem function?			
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		X	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?		X	

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "**YES**" above.

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.
No activities in inland water ecosystems taking place.

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "**X**" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programs and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

In order to strengthen capacity within the country for the management of marine and coastal resources, Cape Verde has encouraged training in those fields including research programs (within ministries or outside the ministries) that offer master and doctorate degree courses. Priorities are set to educational programs and targeted research undertakings.

Several joint venture activities have been carried out at the community level, which enhanced the integration of traditional and local knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

The Marine and Coastal areas project execution started in 2004. This is a 10-year project.

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	X
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	X
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "**X**" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programs and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "**X**" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	X
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

The following 12 marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (Decree-law number 3/2003 dated February 24):

- Santa Luzia Island – Natural Reserve
- Brancos and Raso Islets – Integrated Reserve
- Pedra Lume and Cagarra Salt-marsh – Protected Landscape
- Murdeira Bay – Natural Reserve
- Santa Maria Salt-marsh – Protected Landscape
- Praia do Morro – Natural Reserve
- Porto Inglês Salt-marsh – Protected Landscape
- Baluarte Islet– Natural Integrated Reserve
- Pássaros Islet – Natural Integrated Reserve
- Curral Velho Islet – Natural Integrated Reserve
- Sal-Rei Islet –Natural Monument
- Rombo Islets – Integrated Reserve

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polyploids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	X
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ◈ Has your country developed national strategies, programs and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	

b) No, but strategies, programs and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programs and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programs and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programs and plans.

National strategies, programs and plans to assure development and efficient execution of policies and measures targeted at sustainable use of the components of agricultural biodiversity have been conceived. The Directorate General of Agriculture, Forest and Livestock Production (DGASP) and the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA) are the executing agencies. Some official strategies and plans are undergoing execution. For instance:

- **The Agricultural Strategic Development Plan –** drafted to cover the 2005-2015 period and accompanying Action Plan ($AP_{2005-2008}$).
- **Irrigation Master Plan –** Its ultimate goal is to improve irrigation practices through more rational use of resources such as soils and water as well as existing human capital in order to boost the livelihood of the population through increased labor productivity and diversification of cultivated crops;
- **Vegetable Production Master Plan** – The objective of this master plan is to conduct a thorough diagnostic study of the sector, disclose present (techniques, socio-economic and institutional) constraints and potentials, design medium term sustainable development strategies following the identification of the overall objectives, analyze with development partners and afterwards approve the strategic options and proposals and advance with the definition of short term priority actions.
- **National Desertification Control Action Plan** – The objective of this Plan is to assure participation of all stakeholders in conservation and management of natural resources (soil, water and vegetation) activities, promote research and exchange of scientific information on desertification and strengthen the system of environment-based information.
- **II National Environmental Action Plan (PANA II)** – The overall objective of PANA II is to define strategic guidelines to address natural resources use and sustainable management of economic activities. More specifically, the objectives of PANA II are as follows: (i) define the main environmental and natural resources management policy guidelines; (ii) identify development prospects and priorities; (iii) identify the most efficient and efficacious means of using natural resources; (iv) define the institutional design and the cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms; (v) encourage the incorporation of environmental concerns in planning economic and social development; (vi) promote better livelihood for the populations.
- **Poverty Reduction Program –** It is tailored to fight unemployment, social exclusion, and eradication of extreme poverty, inequalities between rural and urban areas, encourage the development of income generating activities through the creation of micro size family-owned enterprises.

162. ◆ Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

In respect of food security, the domestic agricultural production has been providing a significant portion of the domestic demand for food in areas such as fruit tree production, vegetable production and rainfed agriculture production, particularly maize, beans, root and tuber crops, even though rainfed production is erratic and fully dependent on rainfall. In recent years the agricultural sector has experienced some noticeable technological advances namely in the fields of plant selection and breeding and widespread implementation of localized irrigation particularly drip-irrigation systems. It is worthy noting that drip irrigation is having a major positive impact on agricultural production at large but more specifically on vegetable production, expressed as drastic reduction of irrigation water losses and, consequently, expansion of the area under irrigation.

Annex to decision V/5 - Program of work on agricultural biodiversity

Program element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on observations.	
Cape Verde ratified the Convention on Biodiversity on March 29, 1995. That event triggered off various positive changes to the conservation of our biodiversity. Prior to the ratification of said convention the country developed and promulgated its Framework law on Environmental Policy (law number 86/IV/93) thus showing commitment towards environmental protection. Likewise, the agricultural sector has formulated several action plans such as enumerated under question 161, which shows increasing concern for environmental issues and the major importance the sector devotes to the environment as well as other issues.	

Program element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
Since Cape Verde is deprived of natural resources, the introduction of new technologies is important and even indispensable for increasing productivity and strengthening the capacity to secure food security. Noticeable rises in income and food production at large have been registered thanks to the execution of a vegetable production-friendly policy. A notorious improvement has been registered in respect of quality produce and its availability all year long. The new technologies that have been introduced such as improved seeds, efficient irrigation systems (drip irrigation), proper fertilizers and pesticides have contributed a lot for a sustainable management of agriculture and have prompted positive effects in local agricultural production.	

Program element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
The development of terrestrial protected areas project aims at the integration of indigenous and local communities in the management of resources and *in situ* conservation of resources with the end objective of achieving sustainable management of agricultural biological biodiversity.	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the Program of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	

a) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place	x

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

Program element 4 – Mainstreaming	
171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programs?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
b) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
c) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programs (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programs (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programs.	
National plans and strategies have been integrated into key sectoral plans and programs, namely into the Second National Environmental Action Plan, National Development Plan and the Strategic Agricultural Plan, which incorporate specific measures in the field of conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

The Protected Areas represent a very important tool for *in situ* conservation of biological diversity. Likewise, it is very important for the sustainable management of natural resources at the local, regional, national and international levels. The protected areas are defined as being part of the national territory, thus they fall under the jurisdiction of the State, and include areas where the environment has not suffered any significant alteration or have not been degraded by man. They supply a vital contribution for the conservation of natural and cultural resources of the world. They represent opportunities for the social and economic development of rural areas as they allow for the rational use of marginal lands and cause a subsequent generation of employment in areas such as research and monitoring, environmental education, leisure and recreational activities including tourism. These are the main reasons behind the creation of a system of protected areas in any country. In Cape Verde this measure undergoes execution.

As a means of guaranteeing the safeguarding of our biological diversity heritage, the country is committed to *ex situ* conservation as a means of preservation, which allows regeneration and offers facilities for conducting studies and boosting scientific knowledge. At the national level, various species are represented at the Grandvaux Barbosa Botanical Garden, INIDA, located in São Jorge dos Órgãos, Santiago Island as either plants or seeds. São Domingos – Santiago Island – houses germplasm banks of fruit tree species that include citrus species and varieties.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work Program into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programs?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the Program of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work Program into your NBSAP and forest programs
Cape Verde possesses few forests. Nevertheless, its legal and judicial regime governing nature and said areas, regards biodiversity as of utmost importance. The country is committed to protect said areas and thus preserve existing biological diversity through implementation of the projects “Integrated and Participatory Management of the Ecosystems in protected areas and vicinity” and “Protection of Forest Resources” (Fogo Island).

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the

Program of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.
The creation of Protected Areas (Decree-law number 3/2003) illustrates the country's commitment towards preservation of nature and interrelated areas as well as local biodiversity. Indeed, phase I of the project "Integrated and Participatory Management of the Ecosystems in protected areas and vicinity" and "Protection of Forest Resources" (Fogo Island) incorporate a set of activities targeted at, in essence, the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity, whose management plans are being formulated.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the Program of work.
The abovementioned project (Box LXVII) phase has granted the indigenous and local communities in protected areas and vicinity an opportunity to get deeply involved in the program of work of the project namely the ongoing planning process.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the Program of work.
Capacity building in human resources with the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture (in country and abroad) targets technical staff of the intermediate and high echelon.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the Program of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.
Within the framework of the Terrestrial Protected Areas project the country has collaborated and cooperated with other countries, namely Brazil, Canary Islands (Spain), and Portugal as a means of exchanging experiences.

Expanded Program of work on forest biological diversity

Program element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	

c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).
The objective of “Conservation of Terrestrial Protected Areas” project execution activities is to reduce loss of forest biodiversity and mitigate issuing impacts.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The terrestrial protected areas project targets recovery and restoration of forest biological diversity.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and Vicinity project the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

There are no specific measures targeted at the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. However, the Government supports a set of initiatives targeted at the participation of the civil society in the management of plant genetic resources. Among such initiatives, highlight goes to economic incentives and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the prospective commercialization of forest genetic resources.

Program element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	**X**	**Details**
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
The Decree-law number 3/2003 establishes the judicial and legal regime governing natural features and areas by means of development of the Framework Law on Environmental Policy, said decree-law stipulates measures regarding socio-economic failures and distortions that result in loss of biological diversity and anticipate related sanctions.		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	**X**	**Details**
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Through social works within the boundaries of protected areas project.		

Program element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	**X**	**Details**
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Through activities executed under the Protected Areas project.		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	**X**	**Details**
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Through activities executed under the Protected Areas project.		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Through activities executed under the Protected Areas project.		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Through activities executed under the Protected Areas project.		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
The "Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and Vicinity" project execution phase I has taken various actions regarding protection and conservation of forest biodiversity, thus contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the Program of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the Program of work.

Cape Verde was the first African country and the second at the global level to ratify the United Nations Convention on Desertification Control, which occurred in March 1995.

The support of the international community of donors continues to be central to the execution of Desertification control activities and mitigation of the effects of drought as well as to the execution of environmental protection and development programs and plans. In this respect, France spearheads the process of mobilization of development partners. The financial support thus gathered was channeled toward technical capacity building of staffs at national and regional levels.

Thus, the prompt allocation of financial resources to those actions should satisfy the urgent drive to build the capacity of the country's technical staff in the field of research and management of natural resources particularly of the dry and semi-dry bioclimatic zones. This capacity building is extensive to scientific research in order to boost knowledge of the region's natural development prospective. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable management of environmental resources.

The NGOS and the Civil Society Organizations benefit from Government's technical and financial support to execute rural development programs and projects, which target enhancing local edaphic-cum-climatic conditions and prompt the conservation/reclamation of degraded ecosystems. The activities include mechanical (dykes, moon-shaped ditches, banquettes, etc.) and vegetative (planting of trees and shrubs) infrastructures. Those organizations equally benefit from training in accounting, soil and water conservation techniques, environmental impact assessment of soil and water conservation projects execution, etc.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the Program of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Program (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions under the Program of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Program (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
In the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and in the National Desertification Control Action Program (PAN-LCD)	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the Program of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the Program of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
Yes. Certain degree of dialogue and coordination of activities targeted at biodiversity conservation and at desertification control and mitigation of the effects of drought take place. This is encouraged by the adoption of watershed-unit planning strategy approach adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture.	

Program Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	X
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
The National Desertification Control Action Program has identified the constraints linked to the management of dry and semi-dry land and has proposed viable alternative solutions to the use of the areas in accordance with sustainable development practices. A soil and water conservation techniques paper has been drafted, which incorporates traditional	

knowledge.

Program Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

In respect of awareness building campaigns, 2006 has been elected the “International Year of Deserts and Desertification”. Cape Verde has executed several activities related to the issue to honor its commitment. The purpose is to draw people’s attention towards the importance of increased conservation of dry, semi-dry ad sub-humid lands.

The creation of a National System of Protected Areas is a very important measure. It shall prompt rational management of the dry, semi-dry and dry sub-humid lands and their economic valorization by local rural communities.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the Program of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the Program of work.

Training of ONG’S and Civil Society Organization’s associate members in soil and water conservation techniques, accounting, environmental impact assessment, management and good governance, trickle irrigation, etc.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain Biodiversity

Program Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use ad benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
The terrestrial protected areas project incorporates Cape Verde's mountain biodiversity conservation. Most terrestrial biodiversity of Cape Verde are encountered in the high altitude areas, which is to say in the mountains. For that reason, mountain biodiversity conservation is incorporated in the terrestrial protected areas project.	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
The terrestrial protected areas project incorporates Cape Verde's mountain biodiversity conservation. Most terrestrial biodiversity of Cape Verde are encountered in the high altitude areas, which is to say in the mountains. For that reason, mountain biodiversity conservation is incorporated in the terrestrial protected areas project.	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
The terrestrial protected areas project incorporates Cape Verde's mountain biodiversity conservation. Most terrestrial biodiversity of Cape Verde are encountered in the high altitude areas, which is to say in the mountains. For that reason, mountain biodiversity conservation is incorporated in the terrestrial protected areas project.	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

Program Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this Program of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	X
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and	

sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the Program of work on mountain biodiversity.

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	

Program Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
The country's forest biodiversity is the same as its mountain biological diversity since forests are also present in the mountains and, for that reason, the Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and Vicinity project monitors and assesses both forest and mountain biological diversity.	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details	

below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity
The Integrated and Participatory Management of Ecosystems in Protected Areas and Vicinity project has put in place the measures such as established for the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity.

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programs are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this Program of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

Cape Verde has actively participated in the preparation of the Conference of the Parties at the regional and subregional levels and has taken appropriate measures to implement the Convention in its territory. It does so based on its own human and financial might as well as on aid provided by its development partners.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

The country maintains bilateral and multilateral cooperation ties with relevant countries and international organizations in order to develop the institutional enabling environment for the efficient implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programs are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes	X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.
This reporting format allows the country Parties to the Convention to furnish a picture of the real situation on the status of implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity, namely as regards biological diversity. However, some of the information requested at different chapters lead, often times, to duplication of information thus rendering the report somewhat monotonous to read. To that exception, the format of the report renders comparative assessment of the status of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the different developing country Parties feasible, in terms of obstacles in the mobilization of financial resources as well as the transfer of technologies. Thus, the Secretariat of the Convention is furnished with enough material to make well-informed decision.

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