

Analyse des Acteurs de la zone côtière du Cap Vert

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INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE BIOLOGICAL MARINE
DIVERSITY IN CAPE VERDE

EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPACITIES

2008 July, Cabo Verde

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Final Report

The original document is in Portuguese

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Acronymis List

AMP (MPA)	Area Marinha Protegida (<i>Marine Protected Area</i>)
ADAD	Associação para a Defesa do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento (<i>Association for the Defense of the Environment and Development</i>)
DGPescas	Direcção Geral das Pescas (<i>General Fishery Management</i>)
DGA	Direcção Geral do Ambiente <i>General Environmental Management</i>
ETMA	Equipa Técnica Municipal Ambiental (<i>Technical, Municipal and Environmental Team</i>)
FDP	Fundo de Desenvolvimento das Pescas <i>Fund for the Development of Fishery</i>
FMI (IMF)	Fundo Monetário Internacional <i>International Monetary Fund</i>
INDP	Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Pescas <i>National Institute for the Development of Fishery</i>
INIDA	Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário <i>National Institute of Investigation and Agrarian Development</i>
ISECMAR	Instituto Superior de Engenharia e Ciências do Mar <i>Institute of Engineering and Sea Science</i>
IMP	Instituto Marítimo e Portuário <i>Maritime and Port Institute</i>
ISE	Instituto Superior de Educação <i>Institute of High Education</i>
ONG (NGO)	Organização não Governamental <i>Non Governmental Organization</i>

ONGD	Organização não Governamental para o Desenvolvimento <i>Non Governmental Organization for the Development</i>
PANA II	Plano Ambiental Nacional II <i>Second Plan of National Action</i>
PAM	Plano Ambiental Municipal <i>Municipal Environmental Plan</i>
PAIS	Plano Ambiental Intersectoriais <i>Intersectorial Environmental Plan</i>
PONG	Plataforma de ONG's <i>Platform of NGO's</i>
PRCM	Projecto de Conservação Costeira e Marinha da Africa do Oeste <i>Regional Programme for the Coastal and Marine Conservation of West Africa</i>
PIB	Produto Interno Bruto <i>Gross amount Produced Internally</i>
RTC	Radio Televisão de Cabo Verde <i>Radio and Television of Cape Verde</i>
ZEE (EEZ)	Zona Económica Exclusiva <i>Zone Economic Exclusive</i>
Uni-CV	Universidade de Cabo Verde <i>Cape Verde University</i>
TENATSO	<i>Tropical Easter North Atlantic Time Series Observatory</i>
FIBA	Foundation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin <i>International Foundation of the Bank of Arguin</i>

Executive Summary

Cape Verde is located on the west coast of Africa, 450 km from Senegal (Figure 1). Cape Verde is formed by ten islands (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Sal, Boavista, Maio, Santiago, Fogo and Brava) and thirteen islets.

The islands are quite small and disperse and they are from volcanic origin. They belong to a zone with a high meteorological dryness. Three of the islands (Sal, Boavista and Maio) are quite flat and the others are mountainous. The climate is subtropical dry and is characterized by a short period of rain (from July to October), sometimes with torrential precipitations and not properly distributed in place and in seasons. This constitutes the main factor which accelerates the soil erosion. The precipitations are normally weak all over the territory. Cape Verde is fragile, ecologically and in natural resources.

There are no mineral resources which may contribute to the development of the industrial activities. The agro-ecological conditions regulate the agriculture which renders it impossible to attend the population's demand for food.

The biological resources of the country include a variety of living organisms, such as vegetation (angiospermae, pteridophyta, bryophyte and lichens), animals, seaweed and fungus.

The most well known group of animals is the vertebrates and they are represented by fish, birds and reptiles. Among the invertebrates, there are coral reefs, molluscs and marine crustaceans (lobster, barnacle, crabs and shrimps). The arthropods are represented by the insects, arachnids, fresh water crustaceans (all extinct) and molluscs from fresh water and humid areas. The archipelago has a high biological diversity with a medium degree of endemism, that is, it is characterized as a Hotspot.

According to PANAI, the loss of biological resources is considered one of the most important issues in Cape Verde nowadays, in spite of all the efforts of the Ministry of the Environment, the DGA, the Institutes (INDP, INIDA, and ISECMAR) and non-governmental organizations. So, it is necessary to value or revalue the strategies of conservation that have been developed up to now.

People from different strata of society and age are fairly aware of the environmental degradation in our country, but there is no real applicability of laws and management measures, due to the weak intervention of the supervisors, the lack of specialized technicians, especially in communication and sensitization areas. Besides the dispersion of efforts, lack of or weak cooperation between the institutions, NGO's and associations, there is a weak capitulation and/or use of the available funds for the conservation (possibly because of the non divulgation in more accessible means to the NGO's).

So, in a group of 80 NGO's in the area of conservation of the environment, it is to distinguish the activities developed by the associations of fishermen (in Santo –Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau and Maio),

Associação Amigos do Calhau , Natura 2000, Atelier-Mar, Biosfera I, Liga de Jovens de Cabo Verde, Associação Graça Vermelha, Associação Amigos da Natureza, Associação para a Defesa do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento, S.O.S Tartarugas, and the most recent Project Turtles Foundation.

Besides the favourable legislative context for the conservation and sustainability of the resources, the strongest point in Cape Verde is the availability and good will of the citizens, especially the young, the support of the media, the support of the investigation and supervising institutions, in spite of the lack of technical and financial available resources.



Figure 1: Map of the Archipelago of Cape Verde (*in: www.supertravelnet.com/maps*)

Methodology

This project was carried on in two different and sequent stages:

➤ **First stage – Collecting information**

- i. Institutional analysis of the Management of the marine biodiversity in Cape Verde and the characterization of the situation of the coastal environment in Cape Verde.
- ii. Inventorying of the NGO's which have specific concentration on the dominion of actions, partnerships and stakeholders.
- iii. Interview the NGO's with most activities at present, in order to identify their weak and strong points.

➤ **Second stage – Office work**

This stage was summed up in the elaboration of the final draft, with information collected from different simulators and the identification of needs that can reinforce their capacities, with the final purpose of reducing the threats of the degradation of the marine and coastal environment of the country, by involving the civil society and local communities.

Introduction

The biological diversity is defined as “the variability of the living organisms of all surroundings, including aerial, terrestrial, marine and other marine ecosystems...” Biodiversity includes the variability in a genetic, specific and ecosystem level. Due to its geographical location in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 km from the west coast of Africa and under the influence of the Sahara desert, the archipelago of Cape Verde has some common resources with the other archipelagos, such as Azores, Madeira, Canarian Islands and the nearest continental African countries like Mauritania and Senegal. As any other small insular state, its basic situation, both from the particularities and fragility of the biological diversity, derives from the isolation and decolonisation processes.

The archipelago presents a quite vulnerable biotic abundance with a medium degree of endemism, that's why there is a diminution of the effectiveness of the population, especially due to the destruction of their habitats. In this way, Cape Verde is defined as a Hotspot, regardless of the various efforts of conservation that can be noticed in the last few years.

All the efforts directed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Substructure, Transport and sea, their institutions(DGA, DGPescas, INDP, INIDA) and NGO's, have turned out to be not enough for the conservation of the biological diversity and for the weak involvement of various users of the biological resources and the deficient coordination between the state institutions.

Since 2002, FIBA has extended its sphere of action to the west coast of Africa in order to promote a healthy and productive environment for the benefit of human societies. FIBA has focused its strategy in the Management of Protected Marine Areas(AMP) in west Africa, in order to contribute to the sustainable development of the countries, that allow the elaboration of tools and mechanisms which may lead to the reduction of poverty and the degradation of the coastal environment.

To reach its goals, the foundation intends to set up a programme whose objective is to consolidate the involvement of the civil society and increase the contribution of stakeholders in the management of the coastal zones.

The objectives of this project work are:

- 🚧 An institutional background of the national biodiversity conservation policies for coastal and marine zones;

- ✚ An appraisal of the different issues and opportunities in order to develop a capacity building programme in the west-African coastal zones;
- ✚ Identification of the potential partnerships which would be relevant regarding the biodiversity conservation in the west-African coastal zones;
- ✚ A list of relevant stakeholders who could be associated to FIBA's activities;
- ✚ Make some proposals to help FIBA develop a partnership strategy .

I. Global Context

1.1 Political context, social and institutional background of environmental management in the country

The environmental management is inserted in the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the department which is in charge of it, the DGA - Direcção Geral do Ambiente, is a central service of the Ministry of the Environment and Agriculture, which has to concept, execute and coordinate in terms of environment and natural resources.

The administration of Fishery is now inserted in the Ministry of Substructure, Transport and Sea. The department which is responsible for the administration of the Fishery is the DGPescas- Direcção Geral das Pescas (General Fishery Management) and its tasks is to concept, coordinate and execute the fishery and marine resources policies.

The Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Pescas (INDP) is in the Ministry of Substructure, Transport and Sea and it has specific competence in the areas of fishery investigation, promotion of the development of the Fishery, in the study and projects and in aquaculture. Also, it supports the FDP- Fundo de desenvolvimento das Pescas (Fund for the Development of Fishery) through the conception of incentives to the execution of projects and enterprises whose aim is to develop the fishery.

The IMP- Instituto Maritimo e Portuario is the institution that is in charge of the inspection for preventing measures against the depredation of aquatic and sub aquatic patrimony and through the Port Authorities it supervises the marine inscription, does the policing and inspection of the beaches and coastal zones; the National Coast Guard regularly takes part in patrolling actions with the DGPescas and in fiscalization with the ZEE, The successive governments of Cape

Verde have demonstrated great concern towards the preservation of the ecosystems and the fitting of the institutions which are bent to environmental management.

Those concerns are expressed in several instruments, such as the Constitution of the Republic, which consecrates to every citizen the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment.

The present legislature defines the Sea as “a strategic resource, a source of richness and progress for Cape Verde.” In this context, the protection of the marine environment is a very important challenge as it constitutes a restriction to the future of the oceans. The government policy is led to the creation of an economic environment which stimulates an economic growth and reduction of poverty. Also, it encourages a respectful and fair growth of the environment.

It is in this context that the Government has elaborated the Segundo Plano de Acção Nacional para o ambiente – PANA II (Second Plan of National Action) (Annexe 1) until 2014. Its general goal is to provide a strategic orientation to guide a rational use of the natural resources and sustainable management of economic activities. Based on a transversal, participant and decentralized management, the PANA II has involved public and private sectors, the city councils and the non-governmental organizations of the civil society.

Four areas have been identified as priorities:

- Sustainable Management of Hydric Resources
- Basic Sanitation
- Biodiversity
- Distribution of Territory

Several other implementation instruments have been indicated, such as environmental education, institutional reinforcement, including a system of environmental information, legislation, regulation and environmental fiscalization.

There is a reasonable awareness of environmental issues and comes from the knowledge diffused in Conventions, but still there is a weak involvement of citizens and local communities.

Since the 90's, the Cape Verdean society shows great dynamism, especially motivated by the need of promoting and having a better life for all. The associationism has developed a lot since the 90's and nowadays, the country has more than 200 NGO's, such as communitarian associations, leagues, foundations, co-operative societies, mutuality and others. In Cape Verde there is a notable platform of NGO's constituted in 1996, that has the purpose to promote a space of communication and accordance between the different non-governmental organizations of the

country. More than half of the organizations have their headquarters in Santiago and a third in São Vicente. Other organizations are situated in Santo Antão, Fogo, São Nicolau, Maio, Boa vista, Sal and Brava and there is a direct relationship between this distribution and the intervention level of the NGO's.

There aren't many NGO's in the environmental area and very few of them have had any notability in the last few years, so, it is to point out the work done by: Atelier-Mar, Natura 2000, BiosferaI, Associação dos amigos do Calhau, Associação dos Amigos da Natureza, Associação Garça Vermelha, Associação para a Defesa do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento (ADAD) and some associations of fishermen in the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau and Maio.

A favourable context for the conservation of biodiversity is the support of the Media whenever it is demanded, in spite of the few available resources. It is necessary to increase educational programmes on the environment in a continuous and more attractive way. At present time, RTC-Radio e Televisão de Cabo Verde (Radio and Television of Cape Verde) has been presenting two television programmes on environmental issues and there are several programmes on the local radios in cooperation with the NGO's, institutions and local projects.

1.2 Economic issues of the coastal zone

The economy of Cape Verde has had a significant development since the end of the last decade and the country can be referred among those with a medium human development.

Since 1992 the development has been inserted in an economy market based on the insertion of Cape Verde in the process of Globalization. However, due to its location in the sahelien zone and the cyclic period of drought that provokes a deficit in the agricultural production, about 40% of the food imported comes from external aid. This situation strongly contributes to the existence of a deficient commercial balance in which the amount of exportation is only 4% of the importation.

The country still faces structural weaknesses inherent to an economy which depends on external aid and the emigrants' economic participation.

Department of Tourism

The department of tourism in Cape Verde has been distinguished in recent years as a department of an accelerated dynamic and as a unique way of national rent which is separated from the other departments. In 2006 this department produced 175 millions euros which is now, equivalent to 18.3% of the PIB (gross amount produced internally).

According to IMF's report (Third Review Under the Policy Support Instrument, IMF, November 2007), tourism was responsible for 53.75% and 60% of the generated credit in these services. It is projected that the amount will grow by 64% in 2008. Furthermore, according to the same report, tourism contributed by 82% in the exportation of goods and services in the year of 2006 from a value of 17.8% in 2005, despite the decrease of 37% in 2007.

The islands which attract more tourism are: Sal, Santiago, São Vicente, and Boavista. 95% of the total distribution of tourist arrivals in the country is concentrated in these islands.

Currently the most popular hobby practiced by tourists in Cape Verde is a combination of sun and beach (mainly practiced by 63.3% of tourists in Sal, Boavista and Maio), including nautic sports (windsurf, diving, basically they are all concentrated in Sal, Boavista and Maio). The other islands are used for exploratory and/or cultural tourism. It varies from outdoor activities and direct contact with nature (hacking, hiking, etc) to cultural events and demonstrations. The majority are musicals (concerts, festivals, traditional dances, etc)

Department of Fishery

Fishing activities have been providing a modest contribution in the formation of the PIB (gross amount produced internally): about 1.5% (since there are no official publications, some say the contribution is about 3%) Nevertheless, its social and economic role in the country has been more important than what is shown by the percentage.

It has been contributing for jobs, payments and a secure source of food. Jobs related to fishery represent about 5.2% of the potentially active population and 2.1% of the total population.

Despite the vast ZEE of Cape Verde's 734.265 km and 1.020 km of the coast line, the annual potential of Cape Verde's fishery resources is estimated to be only 36.000 to 44.000 tons. The fishery resources are exploited by a group of rudimental boats which are decreasing. On the other hand the number of motorized boats is surely increasing. The actual captures do not exceed from 9.000 to 10.000 per year. About 64% are from rudimental fishing and 36% from industrial fishing. The main species captured by rudimental fishing are the big pelagians (41%), small

pelagians (40%), oceanic (13%) and lobsters (0.5%). From the information released in 1999, rudimental fishing employed 4.283 fishermen from which 3.899 were dedicated exclusively to fishery. The money resulting from fishing is shared by the fishermen. Each fisherman receives about 20 to 40 euros per week.

Industrial fishery is composed by a heterogeneous group of embarkations. Their length varies from 6 to 25 meters, however, their profit have been decreasing in the last years. The production of conserves and their derivates which are the main activity in the industry of transformation were maintained relatively stable during the 90's. It varied from 217 and 390 tons. The commercialization of the fishing products resulted from rudimental fishing is done almost exclusively by the internal business while the industrial captures are more concentrated in transformation and/or exportation (63%). Despite the fact that the fishing exportation was continually increasing until 1997, its contribution in amount and value of the country's total exportation have been decreasing because of a large increasing in new industries. In the last 4 years fishing exportation has been decreasing due to the loss of trade of mackerel as bait and the EU embargo in 2000. It represents only 8% of the total exportation of the country.

1.3 Priorities and Environmental issues of the coastal zone

The most populated islands are Santiago and São Vicente. The population tends to be more concentrated in the costal zones, where the urban sewerage system of the main cities is located. This often causes eutrophy of vegetation in the costal zones. Nationally, there are no projects for collecting and treating the garbage. There are some punctual recycling projects but they haven't been fully executed. Nationally there are the some important environmental problems:

- Lack of a national project for the distribution of territory
- Soil degradation in the rural zones
- Loss of biodiversity
- Degradation and pollution of costal zones
- Uncontrolled exploration of inert
- Difficulties in providing fresh water in some locations
- Lack of organizational plans for some locations
- Illicit fishing and uncontrolled fishing by foreign ships
- Financial and human resources in fiscalization

1.4 National Policies for implementation of the sustainable development of the coastal zones

For a democratic state like Cape Verde, the juridical protection of the environment constitutes the condition *sine qua non* for observation and implementation of policies and strategies defined for the environmental department.

The Cape Verdian juridical system holds a collection of legal mechanisms (Annexe 2) that regulates various environmental issues, pointing out:

- Law # 86/IV/93 July 26 which defines the basics of environmental policies
- Decree-Law #3/2003 February 24 which establishes the juridical regimen of the protected areas
- Decree-Law# 40/2003 September 27 which establishes the juridical regimen of the natural reservoir of Santa Luzia
- Decree-Law #53/2005 August 8, which defines the general principles of sustainable profit of the fishery resources
- Resolution #3/2005 February 21 which approves the Management Plan of the Fishery Resources

Cape Verde has ratified or signed several multilateral environmental agreements. Among them some agreements in the area of conservation and biodiversity can be pointed out: the ratification of the Convention of Biological Diversity; Ramsar Convention; Wet Areas of International Importance, especially The Aquatic Birds Habitat which was ratified in November 2005; Convention of International Trade of the Fauna and Flora wild Species in danger of extinction, ratified on 10 August 2005; The convention of conservation of the Migratory Species which belong to wild fauna, ratified on 1 March 2006.

Among the national goals defined by the current government, which has various plans, strategies and programmes, especially the Strategy and Plan about Biodiversity, there is a creation of a Network of Protected Marine Areas in Cape Verde – in the ambit of the PRCM - Programa Regional de Conservação Costeira e Marinha da Africa do Oeste (Regional Programme for the Coastal and Marine Conservation of West Africa). The objective is to preserve the marine ecosystems and a rational development of the fishery. In this context, some areas and projects have been identified as priorities:

- The Creation of a Marine reservoir: Santa Luzia, Raso and Branco Islets;

- The Creation of a Marine reservoir: Boavista, Sal and Maio;
- The Elaboration and Implementation of the project of protection and conservation of marine species in danger of extinction in Cape Verde.

II. Analysis of the actors involved in the environmental management

2.1 Strengths and Weaknesses of main actors of the coastal environmental

In the last years, there has been a bigger participation of the various actors, especially of the fishing communities, in taking decisions. As a result, there is a bigger consciousness of the necessity to guarantee a sustainable use of the resources and the importance of biodiversity in ecological, social and economic contexts. However, it is necessary to foment the use of Local Ecological Knowledge, in order to guarantee more participation of the local communities.

In a national level, INDP has to promote the fishery investigation, by providing the fishery statistics, the appraisalment of the fishery resources and the results of the investigation of Aquaculture and Marine Biodiversity. Among the attributions, the institute has technical, financial and logistical capacities to produce compensating results. Many of the institute's functions are executed in cooperation with the Institutes of Higher Education and Investigation, the PAM and the ETMA of the different islands.

The Uni-CV (Cape Verde University), and the Institutes of Higher Education and Investigation, such as ISE, ISECMAR, INIDA and JEAN PIAGET, carry out geological, geographical, bio-geographical, biological and climatological studies; they grant technical assessorship and have an active participation in the working up of reports and in the investigation.

The NGO's in Cape Verde have several difficulties, especially in terms of institutional conditions and internal capacities to fulfil a good management of the resources which they get from the national and international partners of development.

2.2 State of the situation

Strengths

- There is a general Institutional and Legislative context favourable to the conservation of biological diversity and a responsible use of the resources;
- There is more participation of the local communities (especially in the fishing areas), with more incidence in the islands of Santiago, São Vicente, Santo Antão and Maio;
- There is more associationism which leads to the development of actions in the local communities and to the sensitization in the perspective of the sustainability of resources;
- Most of the NGO's are registered in the platforms of the NGO's which increases the reinforcement of their capacities and cooperation;
- Many of the actions developed in the area of the conservation of the coastal environment have been executed with the participation of individuals (volunteers), especially young people.

Weaknesses

- The insularity increases the human, material and financial efforts and there is a dispersion of efforts as well as the non-proportionality between the islands.
- The inspection and control of the accomplishment of the measures are very limited, but it is being difficult because of the limitations of human and financial resources to its implementation in the ZEE of the country (at present there is a process of enlargement of the ZEE from 200 miles to 350 miles, which will make more difficult to supervise);
- The number of specialized technicians is reduced and there are some needs in specific areas, especially in communication and sensitization, in the implementation and execution of management measures (for example in the management of protected areas);
- The participation of citizens and local communities is still much reduced when taking decisions;
- The mechanisms of pursuance and evaluation of the state of intervention are not fairly defined and also not continuous; there is also a lack of basic study to the characterization of the biological diversity in the different islands. The project for Marine and Coastal Conservation has recently developed a data of the studies carried out in the area of marine environment;

- There is no profit of opportunities and capitation of available funds, so, it is necessary to reinforce the national capacities in the identification and profit of the cooperation opportunities;
- There is a dispersion of the developed projects, such as the project of conservation of the marine turtles (at least there are six independent actions in different islands and there is no communication among them). So it is necessary to reinforce the capacities of integrated work and construction of synergies and promote the organization, cooperation and integration among the institutions;
- The actions in the area of environmental education have been punctual, so it is necessary to increment them continuously and increase the involvement of the media.

Opportunities

- PANA II and PAIS establish orientation plans so that the preoccupations and opportunities in Cape Verde may be accomplished coherently:
- The Project of Marine and Coastal conservation (PCMC – Projecto de Conservação Marinha e Costeira), execute by WWF and DGA,
- Elaboration of a National Plan of fishery Inspection,
- Elaboration of a national plan for the conservation of marine turtles,
- Management plan of Fishery, that has already been done,
- Centre of investigation of biodiversity in Boavista, financed by the government of the Canary Islands.
- The external financing for the environment which is normally done through the budgetary aid to the Government. The main European stakeholders are: Holland, Austria, Spain and France.
- The development of the project for protection of natural resources and the natural park in Fogo, financed by the German cooperation.
- The project TENATSO (Tropical Eastern North Atlantic Times Series Observatory), which consists in the creation of an oceanic-atmospherical observatory in Cape Verde. The project comes from a partnership between the institutions of investigation and high education in Germany, England and Cape Verde (INDP). Its main goal is to establish a system of continuous monitoring of atmospherical and oceanographical parameters, with reference to the central east Atlantic. Also, the aim is to contribute for the establishment of a long term programme of climatic monitoring and carbonic

cycle. The project has two components in which one is directed to the aspects related to atmospherical science and the other to oceanography. The first one is being developed by the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of the University of York (England) and Max Plank Institute of Gena and the Leipzig Tropospheric Investigation of Germany. This one is constituted by an atmospherical station in São Vicente. The second component which is the oceanographic is in charge of INDP and the Geomar Institute of Germany, where it is predicted the creation of oceanographic laboratories in INDP and oceanographic cruises using the investigation ships “Islândia” from Cape Verde and “Meteor” from Germany.

III. Analysis of the weaknesses in the involvement of actors in the environment management of the country. Pre-identification of the needs for reinforcing their capacities

In a total of eighty NGO's (Annexe 4) which have been working on environmental issues, very few have developed projects in the area of conservation of coastal environment. Among them, it is to point out: Atelier-Mar, Biosfera I, Associação Amigos do Calhau, Associações de Pescadores, Liga de Associação de Jovens, Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor, Plataforma de ONG's, ADAD, Associação Garça Vermelha. The NGO's mentioned above are the ones which have all the possibilities to be active partners with FIBA, so that it is possible to achieve the plan. Considering all the projects that they have been developing, especially in the sensitization area, they are the most prominent actors that are able to reinforce the involvement of the civil society. Together with the NGO's, the Town Halls support is essential, as they have been carrying out projects of sensitization through the ETMA (Equipa Técnica Municipal Ambiental) and with the support of PAM.

Beside the Town Halls which are local authorities with attributions and responsibilities, in collaboration with the state decentralized services connected to the environment, health, agriculture, forests, sea, meteorology, civil protection, energy, water, distribution of territory and habitat, it is essential the support of INDP, DGA, DGP and IMP, which are represented by their delegates in the islands or further places.

3.1 Weaknesses, needs and constraints of each group of actors-NGO's

➤ Platform of NGO's

The platform of the NGO's in Cape Verde was created in 1996, to contribute for the reinforcement and improvement of the intervention level of the NGO's members, through the promotion of their participation in the socio-economic development of the country. The platform's main partners are: European Union, Solidarité Socialiste, Platform of NGO's in Portugal, Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor- Portugal, Africa, InfoMarket, Embassy of the United States of America, CCS- AIDS- Comité de Coodenação de Combate a Sida.

The Platform has organized several activities to reinforce the capacities of the NGO's such as: formation in entertainment and communication, atelier on Plaidoyer techniques, meetings with the purpose of promoting local initiatives to the development of communities and struggle against AIDS and social exclusion. The working plan of the platform is to achieve the following objectives until 2012: reinforcement of technical and institutional capacities of members and local partners in the dominium connected to the conception and implementation of projects, improvement of performance of the platform and the quality level and appraisal of actions supported by the plan; definition of a strategy to a better financial stability of the platform and for the reinforcement sustainability of its interventions, systematization and divulgation of the experience of the PONG's members through adequate communication.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The platforms' mission and objectives are clear: - Own office and physical infra-structures - Elevated number of members - Platform as a space for all the NGO's and associations without exception - Support given to members as capacitation, formation and financial help - Existence of information support (monthly report, trimester magazines) which can provide information to most members - Juridical Personality - Confidence and credibility of the members, national and international partners - Social and human funds constituted by members, for their competence and experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricted capacity to respond all the members' solicitations - Reduced staff capacity, regarding the needs of the programmes; consequently there is an inadequate appraisal of the projects and formation, especially out of the city of Praia - Concentration of the structures, responsibilities and communication in Praia-Santiago. There has been an unsuccessful attempt to decentralize it in the city of Mindelo-S.Vicente - Little diversification of partners - Weak capacity of members in the institutional areas of organization, associationism, management and formulation of projects. - Restricted access of the associations to getting information about the available opportunities, mechanisms and support procedure. - Platform's role not properly recognised due to inadequate communication around its activities and associations. - Insufficient valorisation of social and human funds, constituted by its members, competences and experiences in the different areas.

➤ Atelier-Mar

Atelier-Mar works essentially with the local development, it executes environmental formation, together the rudimental fishermen and small farmers in the sustainability of resources.

Nowadays they are developing the following projects:

- ✚ Project Integrado de Desenvolvimento Socio-Comunitario de São Pedro e Salamansa (Integrated Project of Socio-Communitarian Development of Sao Pedro and Salamansa) – Sao Vicente; this project is directed to the fishing communities of Sao Pedro and Salamansa (about 3000 people), in order to improve the working conditions of fishermen and fisherwomen and to promote an active citizenship for all the population, to improve the infra-structures of communities, to support the development of profitable activities, to improve secure conditions for the fishing activities.
- ✚ Centro de Formação Profissional em Artes e Ofícios Contemporâneos (Professional formation in Arts and Crafts Contemporaries) - São Vicente: the centre has been functioning for 28 years, giving free education for the young craftsmen in different areas (contemporary ceramics, serigraphy, paper fabrication and recycling, creative carpentry, equipment design, photography, stone design and technology.
- ✚ Escola Internacional de Arte do Mindelo - São Vicente (International School of Arts of Mindelo). The creation of the school sustains the principle that culture and development regulate each other. In this sense the project's point is to reinforce personal and social values as well as to develop a qualified tourism.
- ✚ Projecto de Desenvolvimento Comunitario de Lajedos- Santo Antão (Project of Communitarian Development of Lajedos) - In the ambit of this Project a basic school was created 12 years ago to work uninterruptedly. In the same project they have also developed a programme of agriculture, local tourism and food safety- Babilonia. The final objective of this programme is to create an experimental and educational centre to develop contemporary techniques of land working, rationalization of hydric resources, of the environmental protection, in the affirmation of the human resources as a local proposal of human development.

- ✚ Sensibilização e Metodologias de Acção Social (Sensitization and Methodologies of Social Share) – Associação Pozolânica (Santo Antão): the Associação Pozolanica is still in the creation process, and it is being dynamized by Atelier-Mar. The objective of the association is to sensitize the population of Porto Novo to defend and valorise the potential resources of the region.
- ✚ Projecto de desenvolvimento Rural de Porto Novo- Santo Antão: this Project is set in the area of agriculture, cattle breeding and food transformation.

The Atelier-Mar main national partners are: Ministry of Labour, Family and Soliradity, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture And Environment, INDP, Town Hall of Porto Novo and Platform of NGO's.

The international partners are: Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity of Portugal, Solidarité Socialiste - Brussels, FUNDESCAN – Canary Islands, GESTO – Cultural Cooperative of Portugal- Porto; Marquês de Valle Flor Institute, ESSOR- France, AECI- Spain, Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto, Department of Architecture of the University of Coimbra, Graduate School of Arts and Design of Matosinhos.

According to the President of the Association, the most important areas for the reinforcement of capacities are: reinforcement of the technical team with social animators, acquisitions of bibliography specialized in local development, environmental protection. Capacitation in the area of captation of financial resources for the projects and interchanges with more experienced NGO's.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 years' experience -Good knowledge of the Cape Verdean Culture - Appropriate social insertion in the country -Well experienced methodologies of intervention -Administrative experience and capacity the projects' management - Good institutional relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient human resources -Financial difficulties to consolidate the projects autonomy outside the island of Santo Antão -Difficulties to mobilize financial resources for medium and long terms projects -Dependence on the availability of the members that collaborate voluntarily in the management of the projects, due to their

	professional commitments and lack of financial resources to pay the managers.
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➤ **League of Youth Associations (Liga de Associação de Jovens de São Vicente)**

The league has been currently working in cooperation with INDP in the protection of marine turtle’s campaign. The league promotes essentially actions of sensitization with the young people. It executes the projects in association with: Platform of NGO’s, Associação Amigos da Natureza, Federação Caboverdeana da Juventude, Centro de protagonismo Juvenil da Ribeira de Craquinha (São Vicente), Escuteiros de Cabo Verde, Corpo de Escutismo Católico, Animadores Comunitários de São Vicente, Sector de Juventude da Cruz Vermelha, Movimento de Acção Jovem, Fundação Ashby. The Youth Associations are active in the islands of São Vicente, Sal, Santiago e Santo Antão. The league has as priorities of intervention, the reinforcement of institutional capacity of the league and its members and the establishment of partnerships with international NGO’s.

Strengths	Weaknesses
-Juridical Personality -Young members willing to work for the development of the country - Confidence and credibility of the partners	- Lack of a headquarter -Limited capacity to respond all the solicitations of the members, such as formation and organizational reinforcement - Dependence on external financing - Little diversity of partners -Restricted access of information about available opportunities mechanisms of support procedures

➤ **Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor (Marquês de Valle Flor Institute)**

The Institute is a non governmental organization for the development – ONGD, founded in 1951, and its mission is to promote the socio-economic and cultural development of the Portuguese speaking countries, now in progress in all these countries. The Institute has the following projects:

- ✚ project of support of agriculture production, cattle breeding and self-employment.
- ✚ project of support of capacitation of journalists as actors of local development

- ✚ project of promoting profitable activities in São Domingo - Santiago
- ✚ project of socio-economic development of Ribeira Grande in Santiago
- ✚ project of development of rudimental fishing in Maio
- ✚ Project of formation and support of the mutual health system
- ✚ project of solidary tourism and development
- ✚ project of improvement of life conditions in the community of Rebelo Baixo.
- ✚ project of water supply and eco-sanitation in Maio
- ✚ project of (in)forming to reinforce the associonism and participation of the youth.
- ✚ project of reinforcement of the institutional capacities of the platform of NGO's.
- ✚ project of integrated development of Santa Catarina, project of reinforcement of the civil society and creation of a community radio in Maio.

The Institute has partners throughout the country, such as Associations Comunitarias de desenvolvimento de Beatriz Pereira, de Pico Leão e do Morrinho, Associação de jornalistas de Cabo Verde, Associação para o desenvolvimento integrado de Rui Vaz, Associação dos Pescadores do Maio, Atelier-Mar, Caixa de Credito Mutuo Maiense, Camera Municipal da Ilha do Maio, Centro de Emprego e Formação Profissional da região do Fogo e Brava, Centro de Formação profissional do Maio, Citi-Habitat – Centro de Investigação e Tecnologia Intermediaria para o Habitat, Comissão Instaladora do Município de Santa Catarina- Fogo, Delegação do Ministério da Agricultura e do Ambiente na Ilha do Maio, Delegacia de Saúde da ilha do Maio, Escola Secundaria da Ilha do Maio, Federação Cabo-verdiana, Fórum Cooperativo ONG de apoio ao movimento cooperativo e mutualista, Plataforma das ONG's de Cabo Verde.

International Partners:

Comissão Europeia, IPAD, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Banco Mundial, Programa Alimentar Mundial (PAM), UNICEF, Organização mundial de Saúde (OMS), Camera Municipal de Loures as homologous entity of Town Hall of Maio.

➤ **Pesca Maio (Maio Fishery)**

Its sphere of action of the island of Maio and at the moment it is executing a Project of marine reserve of Ponta Preta and the main partner is FUNDESCAN. Pesca Maio is also supported by the Town Hall, and the Fishermen Association. Pesca Maio also executes the projects of protection of marine turtles. In general, in all the projects in progress in the island, in the area of conservation of marine environment, there is a lack of technical staff.

➤ **Projecto de Conservação Marinha e Costeira (Project of Marine and Coastal Conservation): PCMC**

The project has its head office in the city of Praia (Santiago), with a representative in the island of São Vicente and another one in the island of Sal. The international partners are: FIBA, WWF Senegal, WWF Germany, PRCM and Wetlands International. The national partners are: INDP, DGA, IMP, DGPescas, INIDA, ETMAs (in the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, São Nicolau, and Santiago), the Town Halls in Maio, São Vicente, Tarrafal of São Nicolau, Sal, Managing Direction of the Territorial Organization, Delagation of the Ministry of the Environment (São Vicente, São Nicolau and Santiago), Fishermen Associations, Youth League, Biosphere, Amigos do Calhau, Atelier Mar and Coastal Guard.

The project is divided into two stages. In the first stage the stakeholders of the PCMC were the Dutch Government, FIBA and WWF Germany.

The coordination of the PCMC in the city of Praia executes primarily activities in the implementation of legislation and international legislations. In Sal and São Vicente the project operates primarily in the process of creation of AMP (Santa Luzia, Maio and Boa Vista), developing activities in São Nicolau, Santo Antão and São Vicente. Little activities were developed in Maio and Boa Vista.

Conclusion

The following projects are considered by the government as priorities: the creation of the AMP (MPA), in the islands of Santa Luzia, Boavista, Sal, Maio and the islets Raso and Branco, and the elaboration and implementation of the Project of protection and conservation of marine species in danger of extinction in Cape Verde. There is a bigger dinamization of the processes in the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão and São Nicolau. So, an urgent support is needed in the islands of Maio and Sal islands. In Boavista, there is a possibility to develop the processes with the recent creation of the Biodiversity Centre and with the dynamics of the Natura 2000, which have been financed especially by the Canarian Government.

In Sal and Maio, the main intervenients have been their respective Town Halls, the project Pesca Maio and the Instituto Marques de Valle Flor in Maio. However, there are some difficulties in their execution, especially due to the lack of financial resources and specialised technicians in the area of investigation as well as in environmental education.

Considering the dynamics of the NGO's in S.Vicente and Santiago, it is necessary to invest in the qualification and to promote activities which involve the local partners, especially the youth association (Youth League in S.Vicente) and the Fishermen Associations. It is necessary to qualify people in specific areas of environmental management, internal organization, elaboration of proposals for projects, identification and attendance of strategical partners and learning foreign languages.

Also, it is necessary to promote actions of diffusion of the environmental legislation in use in this country and the national and local environmental strategies.

Concerning the elaboration and implementation of projects of protection and conservation of endangered species, there is a major emphasis and dynamization in the conservation of marine turtles (specially projects of protection of the nesting population of *Caretta caretta*). It is to remark that little has been done in order to protect endemic marine birds (and other species) that have been diminishing their effective population. In general it is necessary to develop studies which may characterize the marine biodiversity in Cape Verde.

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Annexes

Annexe 1. Summary of the Strategic Orientations of the Environmental Policy – PANAH, 2004

Environmental vision

For a society that is aware of the role and challenges of the environment for a sustainable, economic and social development, and aware of the responsibilities concerning the future generations and determined to use the natural resources in a durable way.

Global Strategic Orientation

The priorities should concentrate in the improvement of knowledge about biodiversity, in all aspects.

Priority Areas

- **Conservation in situ** of biodiversity

- **Sustainable development** of agriculture, cattle breeding, fishery, sylviculture, pastoral and ecotourism.

Orientation Guide

- Reinforce the interventions in the areas of conservation of the natural resources, biodiversity, coastal zones and climatic vulnerability;

- Ensure a space and temporary boarding of the environmental issues;

- Overcome the basic needs of infra-structures; collecting, systematization and divulgation of information; basic knowledge of territory; dynamization of planning instruments (territorial, environmental, economic and social); convergence of cooperation against poverty; dimension of kind;

- Organize and reinforce the capacity of the intervention of the central administration, autarchies and organizations;

- Ensure the coordination between the environmental policies in all levels;

- Information, sensitization and participation; education and environmental formation;

- Reinforce partnerships and clarify the role of the private sector; clarify the responsibilities and the role of the actors, conciliate benefits;

- Dynamize scientific investigation and technological development;

Strategies

- Environment and management of hydric resources;
- Environment and health:
- Environment and sustainable management of Biodiversity:
- Environment and distribution of territory and infra-structures, civil construction, marine and Ports:
- Environment, education, formation, information and sensitization;
- Environment and development of tourism;
- Environment, agriculture, sylviculture and fishery;
- Environment and fishery;
- Environment, industry, energy and trading;

Annexe2. List of the National Legislation in the Environmental Area

Legislation regarding the Environment

- Law #86/IV/93, July 26 which defines the bases of the Environmental Policy
- Decree-Legislative #14/97, July 1 which develops the Bases of Environmental Policy
- Decree-Law #29/2006 establishes the juridical regimen of the evaluation of the environmental impact of the public and private projects, susceptible of taking effects on the environment.
- Law #102/III/90, December 29, which establishes the Bases of the cultural and natural patrimony.
- Decree-Law #3/2003 February 24, which establishes the juridical regime of protected areas.
- Decree-Law #40/2003, September 27, which establishes the juridical regime of the natural reserve of S. Luzia.
- Decree #31/2003, September 1, which establishes the essential requirements to face into consideration when removing the urban and industrial solid residue and others and the respective fiscalization, in order to protect the environment and the health of humanity.
- Decree-Law #2/2002, January 21 that forbids the extraction and exploration of sand from the dunes, beaches and inner waters, on the coastal zones and in the sea.
- Decree-Law #81/2005, 5 of December which establishes the System of Environmental Information and its juridical regime.

Legislation Regarding Fishery

- Decree-Law #53/2005, 8 of August that defines the general principles of the policy of sustainable profil of fishery resources.
- Decree-Law #53/2003, August 8, which defines the general principles of the sustainable profit policy of the fishery resources.
- Decree-Law #54/2005, August 22, which regulates the activities of Amateur Fishing in waters under national jurisdiction
- Decree-Constitutional #7/2002, December 30, 2003 which establishes the measures of conservation and protection of vegetation and animals in danger of extinction
- Decree-Constitutional #10/2005, October 31, which defines the regiment of the National for Fishery
- Decree #56/2005, October 3, which approves a new table of emolument and taxes for charging in the emission of fishing licences to industrial and rudimentary fishing boats.
- Decree #67/2005, December 12, which approves the license model of Sportive and Entertaining Fishing
- Resolution #5/2003, February 24, which nominates February 5, as the National Day of the Fisherman
- Resolution #29/IV/93, July 16, which approves the Treaty on the delimitation of marine boarder between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal
- Resolution #3/2005, February 2005 which approves the Management of Fishery Resources

Legislation regarding Tourism and the Definition of Developing and Integral Touristic Zones (ZDTI)

- Law #21/IV791, establishes the objectives and policies of Touristic Development – Official Report I S #52, December 1991 (ratification OR #7/92)
- Decree-Constitutional #2/93, Declares as special touristic zones, the areas which have special aptitude for tourism – Official Report I S #2, February 1, 1993
- Decree-Constitutional #7/94 – Declaration of the Developing and Integral Touristic Zones- Official Report I S #20, May 23, 1994
- Decree-Constitutional #18/97 declares the spots of Ponta de Pau Seco and Ponta Preta in the island of Maio as Developing and Integral Tourisric Zones – Official Report I S #50 supplement, December 30, 1997
- Decree-Constitutional #8/98 declares the spot of Baia das Gatas as a Developing and Integral Touristic Zone – Official report I S #48, 3rd supplement, December 31, 1998

- Decree-Constitutional “9/98 declares the southwest coastal zone in the council of Praia as a developing and integral touristic zone – Official Report I S #48, 3rd supplement, December 31, 1998 (ratification OR # 9/99)

Annexe 3. List of People meet/contact

Name	ONG / Institution	Contact	Observation
1. Manuel Claudino Monteiro – Capitão dos Portos de Barlavento	Capitania dos Portos de Barlavento – São Vicente	00238 232 42 71	
2. Óscar Melicio – Presidente	INDP – São Vicente	00238 232 13 73	
3. Mami Estrela	Atelier – Mar – São Vicente	00238 232 82 71	
4. Ricardo Monteiro – Coordenador do Projecto	Projecto de Conservação Marinha e Costeira – WWF – São Vicente	00238 231 08 51	
5. Tommy Melo	Biosfera I – São Vicente	Biomelo@hotmail.com	Did not answer
6. Jorge Melo	Associação Amigos do Calhau – São Vicente	238 991 58 73	Did not answer
7. Luísa Borges	Ministério do Ambiente - Santiago	Luísa.borges@hotmail .com	
8. Baptista – Economista de Pesca	INDP - Santiago	00238 982 89 09	
9. João Almeida	Associação Cagarra – S. Nicolau	00238 995 38 73	
10. Manuel Lima	Associação sócio-comunitário de Sinagoga Santo Antão	00238 994 07 94	
11. Alain – Coordenador do projecto	Pesca Maio - Maio	Bibize2001@yahoo.com.fr	Did not answer
12. Dra. Leticia	Ministério do Ambiente - Santiago		
13. -----	Associação Garça Vermelha – São Vicente	00238 231 64 90	Did not answer

14 -----	Associação Amigos da Natureza – São Vicente	00238 232 36 69	Did not answer
15. -----	Plataforma de ONG's – São Vicente/ Santiago	Site: www.Platong.org	Did not answer
16. Chanda Faustino	Gabinete de Desenvolvimento do Maio – Câmara Municipal do Maio – Maio	Chandafau03@yahoo.com.br	
17. -----	Instituto Marques de Valle Flor - Maio	Imvf.maio@gmail.com	
18. Mr. Helmer	Liga de Associação de Jovens – São Vicente	00238 993 17 54	
19. Mr. Januário	ADAD - Santiago	00238 991 85 55	Did not answer
20. Elena Abella	Natura 2000 - Boavista	00238 255 10 54	
21. -----	Câmara Municipal de Sal		Did not answer

Annexe 4. NGO's Directory (information from PLATONG)

BVRS (Brigada Vermelha da Região de Santiago)	Praia - C.P. 64-C (Fazenda)		
			No Information Available
O.Á.S.I.S (Organização não Governamental de Associações de Agricultores, Pecuários e Avicultores da ilha de Santiago)	Vila de Calheta - S. Miguel C.P. nº 2	2731038	
Liga das Associações Juvenis da Freguesia de S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	2711236	No Information Available
Associação para o Desenvolvimento de Vale da Costa	Vale da Costa - S. Domingos	2618086	No Information Available
Associação AGRO – Cristóvão	S. Cristóvão - Stª Cruz	9942590	No Information Available
Associação Caminhar	S. Nicolau	2351774	No Information Available
Associação Unidos para Desenvolvimento Integral de Moia-Móia (AUDI)	Moia - Moia - S. Domingos	2928341	No Information Available
“Fundação Nós Tchada”	Praia	2623769	No Information Available
			No Information Available
Associação “Centro de Estudos e Promoção do Desenvolvimento Participativo” (CONCÓRDIA)	Ribeira Grande - Stº Antão - C.P. 12	2211827	

Associação dos Geógrafos cabo-verdianos	Praia-C.P. 601	2628706		No Information Available
Associação Comunitária para Desenvolvimento de Calabaceira	Praia	2641626 2641627		No Information Available
Associação AGRO-Ricabom	Assomada - Ribeirão Carriço- Engenhos	2654397		No Information Available
Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento Integrado de João Garrido	João Garrido	9976016 2681338		No Information Available
BIOSFERA I	Mindelo	9844447		
Associação Amigos da Natureza	Cidade do Mindelo - CP 4	2 32 36 93		No Information Available
Associação Chã de Matias	Chã de Matias - CP 48	2 41 22 26	CCS-AIDS, Embassies, Public Institutions, Ministries and Plataform of NGO's	Plataform of NGO's (30/09/1999)
Associação Crianças Desfavorecidas	Fazenda, Cidade da Praia	2 61 14 54	Town Hall , Iternal Cooperation, Ministry of Labour, Family and Solidarity, Plataform of NGO's, PNLP, etc.	Plataform of NGO's (March 1998)
Associação Cabo Verde Esperança e Desenvolvimento	Cidade da Assomada,	991 83 79	"Cap Vert Espoir &	Plataform of NGO's

	Conselho de Santa Catarina			(23/03/2006)
			Development" Association in Luxemburg	
Associação para a defesa do ambiente e desenvolvimento	Fazenda, Cidade da Praia - CP20-A	2 61 26 50	Town Hall, CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, embassies, Government, Plataform of NGO's e PNLP	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996)
Associação para o desenvolvimento Integrado de Rui Vaz	Rui Vaz, Concelho de São Domingos - CP29	2 68 18 46	CCS-AIDS, PNLP e KFW-II	Plataform of NGO's (20/03/1998)
Associação dos Escoteiros de Cabo Verde	Fazenda, Cidade da Praia - CP817	2 614417 9 939243	Town Hall, CSS-AIDS, Multilateral Cooperation and Plataform of NGO's	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996) World Wide Scout Moviment (15/()7/20()2)
Africa 70	Cidade de Monza, Italia	2 42 12 81 9 87 14 35	Fundo próprio, Ministry of Forgein Affairs of Italy, European Union and Private	Plataform of NGO's (January 2000)

			Contributions	
Associação das Mulheres Empresárias Profissionais de Cabo Verde	Cidade do Mindelo - Ilha de São Vicente - CP 791	2 31 08 27	Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation, IMBA - Canaries, Turim e OIT	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996) Federation of Women's Community of Portuguese speaking Countries (FAME)
Liga dos Amigos do Paul	Vila das Pombas, Concelho do Paul - Ilha de Santo Antão	2 23 10 50	Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation, Private entities , State institutions , NGO's from the North and Platform of NGO's	Plataform of NGO's
Associação de Solidariedade e Acção Social	Vila do Tarrafal, Concelho do Tarrafal -Ilha de Santiago	2 66 11 38	Town Hall, Government, Ministries, NGO's from the North, PNLP, National Assembly, DGAE and ICCA	Plataform of NGO's (03/01/2005)
Associação das Associações de Solidariedade para o Desenvolvimento da Ilha de Santiago	Vila da Calheta, Concelho de São Miguel - Delegação em Santa Cruz - Ilha de Santiago -	2 73 16 30	Plataform of NGO's and PNLP	Plataform of NGO's and PNLP

CP 40				
Atelier Mar	Cidade do Mindelo - Ilha de São Vicente - CP 190	2 32 82 71	Ministries, PNLP, ACEP, Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor, Solidarité Socialiste and Fundescan	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996)
Clube Ambiental da Boa Vista	Vila de Sal-Rei - Ilha da Boa Vista	982 22 51 9 94 01 79	Town Hall and Natura 2000	
Caritas Cabo-verdiana	Plateau, Cidade da Praia- CP 46	2 61 17 07 2 61 55 25	CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, Private institutions, NGO's from the North, João Paulo II Foundation, Caritas Internationals and French Cooperation	Federation Caritas Internationalis 90)
Corpo do Escutismo Católico Cabo-verdiano	Avenida Amílcar Cabral, Cidade da Praia-CP 46	2 61 79 84	Catholic Church, Country of the Scouts and Partners Fares	
Centro de Investigação e Tecnologia Intermediária para a Habitação	Ponta d' Água, Cidade da Praia-CP	2 64 40 08	Town Hall, CCS-AIDS,	Plataform of NGO's

	132		Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation, PNLP e Austrian Cooperations	(16/06/1996)
Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde	Plateau, Cidade da Praia-CP 119	2 61 17 01	Bilateral Cooperation	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996) and Federation of Internacional Societies of the Red Cross and of Crescente Vermelho.
Associação DIA	Vila de Pedra Badejo, Concelho de Santa Cruz - Ilha de Santiago- CP 14	2 69 44 02	Ministry of Negócios Forgein Affairs of France; Dia; Granada University, Spain Agencies of United Nations in Cape Verde: FAO, O MPNUD and UNFPA; and Luxemburguese Cooperation	Plataform of NGO's (16/05/2005)
Serve para Servir	Achada Santo António, Cidade da Praia	2 73 11 25	Town Hall, Embassies, Private Institutions, PNLP, etc.	Plataform of NGO's(04/06/2004)

Fundação Padre Moniz	Vila da Calheta, Concelho de São Miguel - Ilha de Santiago			Plataforma das ONG's (13/02/2007)
Liga das Associações Juvenis de Santa cruz	Vila de Pedra Badejo, Concelho de Santa Cruz- Ilha de Santiago	2 69 40 03	Town Hall, CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, Embassies, Government, MCA and Ministries	DIA Association
Liga das Associações Juvenis do Maio	Vila do Maio - Ilha do Maio	2 55 13 80	Town Hall, CCS-AIDS, Government, private Institutions, Ministries and Plataform of NGO's	
Liga das Associações Juvenis do Tarrafal	Vila do Tarrafal, Concelho do Tarrafal - Ilha de Santiago	2 66 22 32	Town Hall, CCS-AIDS, Government, private institutions, National NGO's and PNL	Plataform of NGO's (November 1999)

Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento	Achada Santo António, Cidade da Praia - CP 568	2 62 17 75/3	CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, MCA, Ministries, NGO's from the North, Plataform of NGO's, etc.	Plataform of NGO's (September 2000)
Organização das Associações de Desenvolvimento Integrado de Santo Antão	Vila da Ribeira Grande, Concelho da Ribeira Grande - Ilha de Santo Antão- CP 39	2 21 22 34 2 21 26 44	Government, Ministries, ONG's from the North and Plataform of NGO's	Plataform of NGO's (22/05/2003) and CRP
Organização das Associações da Ilha do Fogo	Cidade de São Filipe, Concelho de São Filipe - Ilha do Fogo- CP 69	2 81 26 42	Ministries, ACIDI/VOCA, Plataform of NGO's, etc.	
Organização das Associações da Ilha de Santiago	Vila da Calheta, Concelho de São Miguel – Ilha de Santiago		Town Hall, CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation, Public Institutions, Ministries, NGO's from the North, National NGO's and Plataform of NGO's.	

Organização das Associações das Zonas Altas do Fogo	Cidade de São Filipe, Concelho de São Filipe - Ilha do Fogo	9 92 39 75	Camara Municipal, Cooperação Bilateral, Cooperação Multilateral, Embaixadas, Governo, Ministérios, FIDA, ACDI/VOCA, Plataforma das ONG's e PNLP.	Plataformas das ONG's (25/11/1997), Soldifogo e CRP
Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde	Plateau, Cidade da Praia- CP 213	2 61 24 55	CCS-AIDS, Bilateral Cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation, Government, Public and Private Institutions, MCA, Ministries and Plataform of NGO's	Plataform of NGO's (16/06/1996)
Plataforma das ONG's de Cabo Verde	Achada de São Filipe, Cidade da Praia- CP 76 - C - Fazenda	2 6178 43/5	European Union, ACEP, Institim Marques de Valle Flor, IEPALA, Portuguese Cooperation, French, Swiss Cooperation, Solidarité Socilist, World Wide Bank through CCS-AIDS,	<i>Netwokk of the Plataforms of ONG's dos PALOP's and of the Plataform of NGO's and Ocidental Africa</i>

			Embassies (Japan, Canadian Founds, Portuguese Ministry of Solidamdade, Africainfomarket and Embassy of USA	
Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Praia	Plateau, Cidade da Praia	2 61 51 81	Partners' Fare	Plataform of NGO's (September 2002)
Rede de Parlamentares para o Ambiente e Luta Contra a Desertificação e a Pobreza	Assembleia Nacional, Cidade da Praia- CP 20-A	2 60 80 00		
Associação "Nós Dever"	Calheta - Ilha do Maio-CP 60	2 56 11 39	Town Hall, Embassies and Plataform dof ONG's	Plataform of NGO's (Agost 2001)
Cabo Verde Natura 2000 - Organização Não Governamental para a Preservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Vila de Sal Rei - Boa Vista	2 5110 54	European Union and Governoment of Canaries	Plataform of NGO's (01/12/2003)

Associação de Pescadores e Peixeiras de Tarrafal	Santiago	2 66 12 96	No Information Available
Associação Amigos do Ambiente de Lombo Santa	Santo Antão	2 24 20 94	No Information Available
Associação de Pescadores do Tarrafal	São Nicolau	2 36 12 87	No Information Available
Associação Juvenil para Desenvolvimento de Salamansa	São Vicente	2 32 17 20 9 84 31 21	No Information Available
Associação dos Amigos do Calhau	São Vicente	9 91 58 73	No Information Available
Associação de Pescadores de Salamansa	São Vicente	2 31 34 21	No Information Available
Associação de Pescadores do Mindelo	São Vicente	2 31 79 29	No Information Available
Associação Nova Geração de Pescadores	São Vicente	2 32 80 09 9 96 04 84 9 96 65 63	No Information Available
Centro de Energia e Ambiente	São Vicente	2 30 30 30 2 32 44 09	No Information Available
Grupo de Pescadores	São Vicente	9 93 40 61	No Information Available
Associação de Pescadores de São Pedro	São Vicente	2 30 08 57 2 31 09 62 2 31 10 27	No Information Available

Annexe 5. List of Tourist boats (Information from: IMP)

Name of partnership / owner:	Boats	Nationality of the boats:	Observation
Morabeza Cape verde, Sarl	Cecilia	Cape-Verdean	Sportive Fishing – Sal Island
Morabeza Cape verde, Sarl	Charles-Henry	Cape-Verdean	Sportive Fishing – Sal Island
Cape verde Act. Naut., and services Ltd	Diving Manta	Cape-Verdean	Divers Transport.- Sal Islands
Trop-Scan-Sail.- Chart. Consult	Sodade	Dutch	Act. Marine tourism
Pagida- tourism and immovables,	Narvik III	French	Act. Marine tourism. Sal
Scuba Team Cape Verde- market and importation Ltd	Daniele	Cape-Verdean	Act. Marine tourism. Sal
Scuba Team Cape Verde- market and importation Ltd	Anne Charlotte	Cape-Verdean	Act. Marine tourism. Sal
Gerad Geneste- Act Mauticas	Odysee Cuarto	Spanish	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Moranga Nav. Cabotagem, Ltd	Morgana	Cape-Verdean	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal

Gautier travelling- single society, Ltd	Orion X	German	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Nauta- Nautical fishing club, Ltd	Marco Polo	Cape-Verdean	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Hotel Morabeza	Ilan Voyager	Cape-Verdean	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Ceu Aberto tourism. Inv. Soc. Unip	Soxisx	Italian	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Piersan- Market and Industry, Ltd	Lovely Bimba	Italian	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Tropical Routs, Ltd	Kaos	German	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Itoma- Nautical sports Ltd	Itoma	Austrian	Windsurfers Transport
	Iceni Queen	Gibraltar	Sal
Gerard Geneste Activities Naut.	Midway	Cape-Verdean	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Cruise-field trips, Ltd	Guuardian-A	Spanish	Not authorized
F.M.G of Cape Verde, Ltd	Pinido	Italian	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal

Nova Vida- field trips and nautical sports, Ltd	Nova Vida II	Dutch	Not authorized
Piersan – commerce and industry, Ltd	Narval	Cape-Verdean	Not authorized. It is currently under maintenance
	Captain Carlos		Not authorized. Sal
Cape Verde diving, ltd	Mimar	Cape-Verdean	Transport Tourists to the coastal regions- Sal
Stingray	Stingray I	Cape-Verdean	Not authorized. Sal
Hotel Resort DUNAS	Sara III		Not authorized. Boa Vista
Guido Resca	Lady Joker	Cape-Verdean	Not authorized. Sal
Uwe Thom	Spinkbok II	Cape-Verdean	Not authorized Sal
Carlos chaves	Majunga	Cape-Verdean	Sal
SAT-Soc. Turi e Pés. Desp. Ltd	Destel-FISHING DREAM		Sal
	Maria	Cape-Verdean	Not authorized. Sal
	Happy Hooker	German	S.Vicente
	Bibis	Cape-Verdean	S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	Adriana		S.Vicente

Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	Mayra		S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	I FEEL FINE		S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	SEA STAR		S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	RANGIROA		S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	SEA HORSE		S.Vicente
Boat CV / Kai Brossmann	Holland	German	S.Vicente
Gujon- T.C Pesca Desp. Ltd	Androneda		
Elvira Aracil. Recreio c.b.a vela	Mamita		Act. Marine Tourism. Sal
Nefeli- Act. Mart e Recreio	Nefeli	Greek	Act. Marine Tourism. Sal
Bela Ventura, Viag.a Vela S.U Ltd	Vertige		Act. Marine Tourism. Sal

Rio Dourado S.U	Madja bu lingua	Cape-Verdean	Act. Marine Tourism. Sal
Touristic Club Ltd	Hakuna Matana	Cape-Verdean	Act. Marine Tourism. Sal
Touristic Club LDA	Durty Harry		Act. Marine Tourism. Sal
Boa Vista Water Sport System	Sarra III	Cabo-Verdean	Act. Marine Tourism. Boa Vista