

Environment and Social Assessment Study of the Tourism Sector in Cape Verde



Final Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

With this report, herewith designated **Final Report**, the work on the **Environment and Social Assessment Study of the Tourism Sector in Cape Verde** is finalized, hereinafter abbreviated and referred to as Strategic Assessment.

According to the proposed methodology, as can be seen in the Methodological Roadmap presented in the figure at the end of this chapter, the Strategic Assessment is structured in four (4) phases:

- Phase I - Start-up of the work - already carried out and approved
- Phase II - Diagnosis
- Phase III - Assessment
- Phase IV - Recommendations

Methodologically, the Strategic Assessment began with the edition of the **Inception Report** (Phase I), which aimed to stabilize the assessment preparation methodology, the respective phases of the study, the technical contents and products of each phase, as well as establishing the auscultation model and participation of local entities.

After its approval, and subsequently, Phases II and III of Diagnosis and Assessment were formalized with the edition of the **Intermediate Report**, which included the Diagnostic activities, including the characterization of the reference situation focused on four major dimensions: (i) Tourism itself, (ii) Environment, (iii) Social and (iv) Gender; the analysis of the institutional and legal framework, from a policy perspective, the regulatory framework and the organizational structure supporting tourism; the characterization of Cape Verde's tourism stakeholders and a synthesis of the opportunities, threats and main challenges for Cape Verde's tourism, culminating in the Assessment of the potential positive and negative impacts that the ongoing tourism development in Cape Verde can have on the analysed topics. These activities were the core part of the Strategic Assessment process.

Finally, Phase IV and last of the study was accomplished with the first edition of the Draft Report. This is the closing phase of the carried-out Assessment, in which recommendations were made in order to minimize negative effects and potentiate positive ones, and planning guidelines with the purpose of guiding the preparation of Tourism Planning Plans (POTs) and of the Investment Packages in order to ensure that environmental and social issues are duly taken into account and incorporated into these instruments for sustainable development.

The conclusion of the study is the preparation of the **Final Report**, after the final consultation seminar and dissemination of the results of the Assessment, finalizing the participation process developed in the scope of the study. To this regard, the developed work, having fulfilled the overall methodology defined for the study, was based on an intense study of the assessment topics with the institutional entities and stakeholders of the Cape Verde Tourism sector. A total of 48 entities have been contacted.

It is also worth noting that the process of elaboration of the Strategic Assessment was accompanied by the **Unit of Monitoring and Technical Interlocution (UAIT)**, which integrates the Special Projects Management Unit

(UGPE), the Ministry of Finance, the Directorate for Tourism (DGT) and the National Directorate of Environment (DNA).

This report, which culminates with the final stage of the Strategic Assessment process, is organized in such a way as to establish an immediate relationship between the diagnosis made in the different analysed dimensions, including Tourism and its assessment. Thus, at the end of each specific chapter, we will identify the fragilities and potentialities that currently exist in Cape Verde in relation to tourism activity and its exponential development, so that the Assessment matrix can be subsequently presented.

The results of the diagnosis will be systematized in the form of a SWOT table that shows the strengths and opportunities that help to achieve the national objectives for the tourism sector, and the weaknesses and threats that represent the aspects that could be an adversity to tourism development.

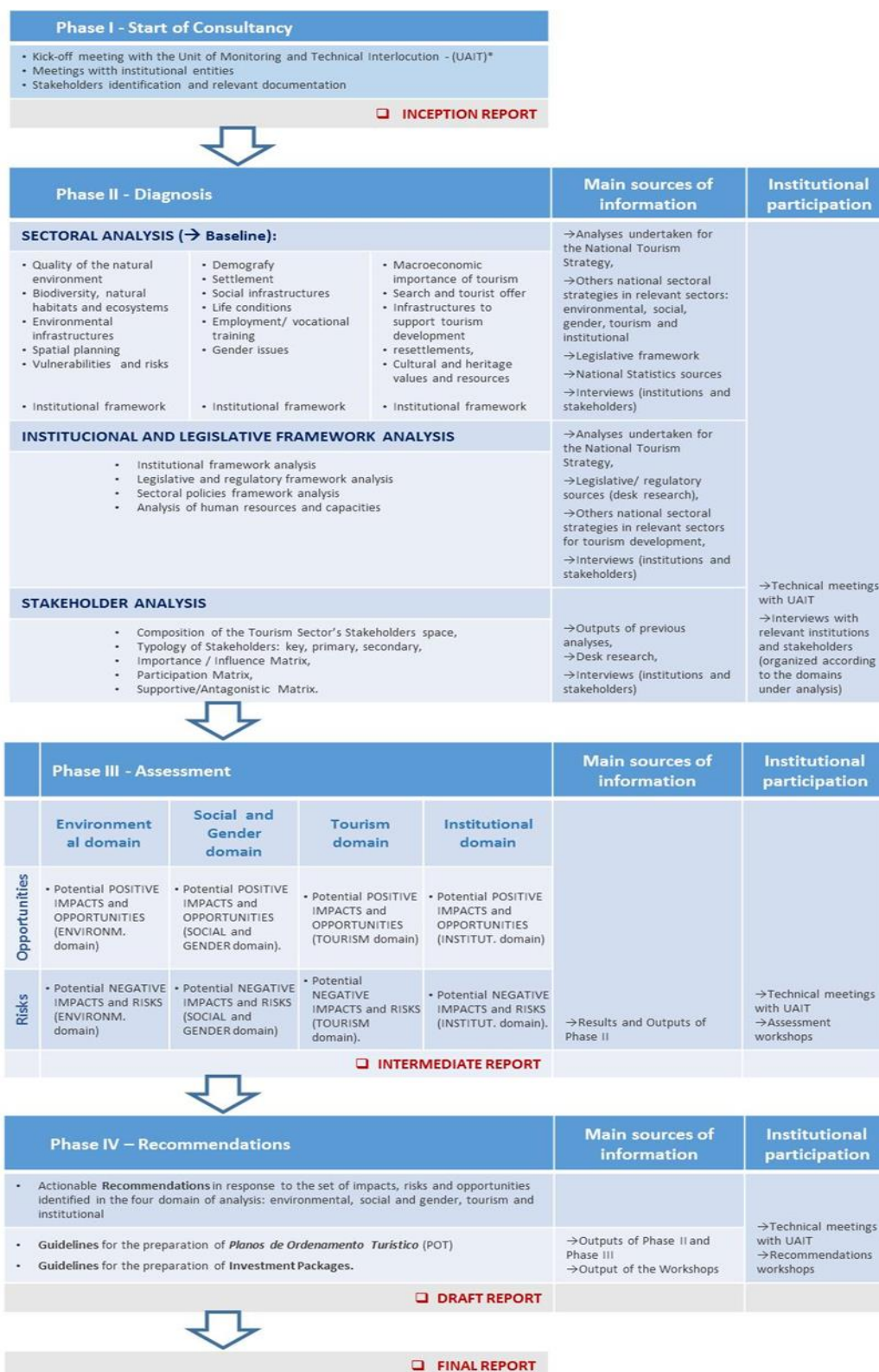
In turn, the assessment matrix resulting directly from the carried-out analysis adds the fundamental aspects identified in the diagnosis by sustainability themes, which should be considered in the design of the tourism development strategy to better meet the sustainability objectives of the activity in Cape Verde. These themes will be operationalized by a set of key environmental, social and political-institutional performance indicators that allow assessing the contribution of the current tourism development model to the sustainability of the territory and, subsequently, provide information to support decision-making.

In this context, the **Final Report** has the following structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction, corresponding to this chapter;
- Chapter 2: Diagnosis, subdivided by each of the dimensions considered relevant in the scope of this Strategic Assessment, including the characterization of the existing situation, analysis of the institutional and legal framework, synthesis of opportunities, threats and main challenges and the assessment matrix. It also includes the characterization of the tourism activity, the results of the auscultation carried out to the stakeholders with regards to the tourism activity in Cape Verde;
- Chapter 3: Assessment, where, in an integrated way, we identify potential impacts of tourism on the analysed topics and look at the trend of effects in an exercise based on two extreme scenarios;
- Chapter 4: Recommendations and Planning Guidelines, identifying the aspects that should be considered in the new tourism development strategy for Cape Verde;
- Chapter 5: Communication Plan, where the strategy of dissemination and socialization of Strategic Assessment is made explicit.

This report is accompanied by an Executive Summary highlighting the main aspects of the carried out Strategic Assessment.

Figure 1.1_Methodological mapping



* UAIT - which integrates the Special Projects Management Unit (UGPE), the Ministry of Finance, the Directorate for Tourism (DGT) and the National Directorate of Environment (DNA)

2 DIAGNOSIS

The main objective of the Strategic Assessment is to identify and define the necessary conditions to ensure that the tourism growth dynamics in Cape Verde continues in an environmental and social sustainability context. In this sense, this Strategic Assessment should be seen within the framework of a strategic sectoral planning process that will have its top point in the preparation and formulation of the new Strategic Development Plan for Tourism Development in Cape Verde.

Thus, in this first diagnostic activity, an attempt will be made to provide a picture of the current situation of the sectors that influence more directly or are influenced by the development of tourism activity in Cape Verde.

According to the proposed methodology, the evaluation focus on **four structuring dimensions** of the territory organized around a set of domains that are systematized in the following table.

Table 2.1_Contents of the reference situation profiling

Tourism	Environment	Social	Gender ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Macroeconomic importance of tourism; ▪ Indicators of Tourism Competitiveness; ▪ Search and tourist offer (its characteristics and territorial organization); ▪ Cultural and heritage values and resources; ▪ Business Efficiency Indicators (Doing Business); ▪ Framework Legislation for Attracting FDI; ▪ Legislation of the tourism sector; ▪ Infrastructures to support tourism development. ▪ Institutional framework, sectoral policies and the chain of actors. ▪ Stakeholders' space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of the natural environment (soil, water, air, ...); ▪ Biodiversity, natural habitats and ecosystems (terrestrial and marine); ▪ Environmental infrastructures (water supply, sanitation, waste, ...); ▪ Spatial planning: state of the art, potentialities, risks, gaps; ▪ Institutional framework and sectoral policies relevant to tourism development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demography, (including dynamics of population mobility); ▪ Social infrastructures (education and health, water, sanitation, living conditions); ▪ Life conditions; ▪ Employment, unemployment and vocational training; ▪ Crime; ▪ Problems of alcoholism and drug trafficking; ▪ Institutional framework and sectoral policies relevant to tourism development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fundamental themes established in the national policy guidelines on gender issues; ▪ Institutional framework of sectoral policies relevant to tourism development.

In order to establish an immediate relationship between the diagnosis made in the different dimensions and their assessment, at the end of each specific chapter the fragilities and potentialities currently existing in Cape Verde are identified with regards to tourism and its exponential development so that, subsequently, the assessment matrix is presented.

¹ Given the characteristics of sectoral transversality of Gender, the development of the Sectorial Analysis will be carried out taking into account this dimension of transversality.

The results of the diagnosis will be systematized in the form of a SWOT table that shows the strengths and opportunities that help to achieve the national objectives for the tourism sector, and the weaknesses and threats that represent the aspects that could be an adversity to tourism development.

In turn, the assessment matrix resulting directly from the carried-out analysis adds the fundamental aspects identified in the diagnosis by sustainability themes, which should be considered in the design of the tourism development strategy to better meet the sustainability objectives of the activity in Cape Verde. These themes will be operationalized by a set of key environmental, social and political-institutional performance indicators that allow assessing the contribution of the current tourism development model to the sustainability of the territory and, subsequently, provide information to support decision-making.

2.1 TOURISM

2.1.1 Current Situation

Macroeconomic Importance

Since the independence, Cape Verde has chosen tourism as one of its main strategic development axes.

Since 1991, this strategy has been driven by measures and policies to strengthen the sustainability of the tourism sector, namely the privatization of some of the state's hotels, regulation of the sector and creation of fiscal and customs incentives for investment.

These measures had a positive impact on the economy, with growth rates around 3% a year, and it is now recognized that tourism is undoubtedly the most dynamic sector of the Cape Verdean economy, because of its high contribution to the country's GDP, a contribution above the 20% since 2011 (21.3% in 2013), as well as the significant importance it has shown in attracting foreign investment flows (reaching 21.3% in 2015).

The following aspects were highlighted from the first survey conducted by the National Statistical Institute (INE) in 2014 on the Tourism Satellite Account in Cape Verde for 2011:

- A. Tourism weight in GDP20,97% ²
- B. Tourism weight in the export of goods and services60,8%
- C. Tourism activities that generate more jobs:
 - Passenger air transportation37%
 - Accommodation services25%
 - Restaurants and the like19%

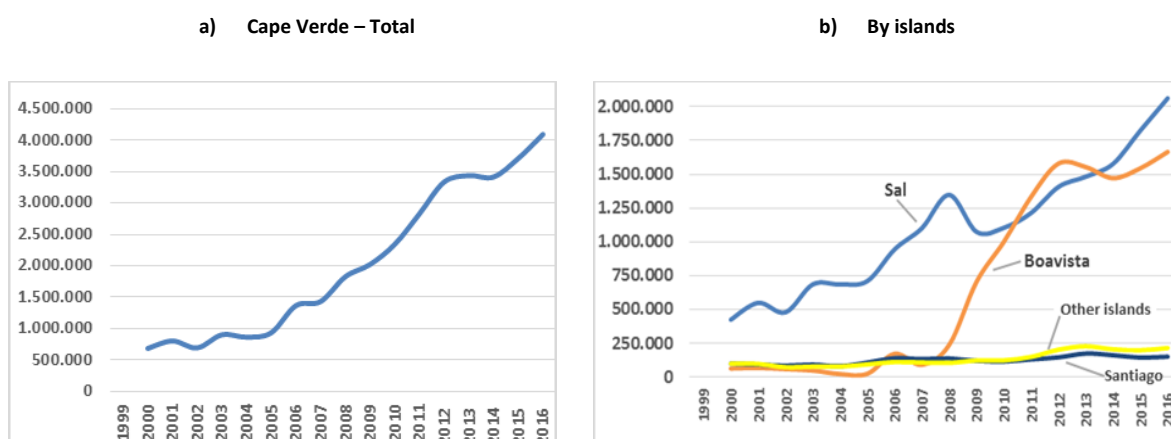
According to the INE, the vitality of the tourist sector and particularly of the hotel sector is expressed through the inflow of tourists, which in 2016 surpassed the 600,000 barriers, representing an increase of 130% compared

² About 26.7 million ECV

to the last 10 years, as well as in the number of overnight stays, which in 2016 reached the peak of 4.1 million, a 200% increase over 2006.

Figure 2.1 clearly shows this growth, namely in overnight stays (point a)), and highlights one of the characteristics of growth which is the strong concentration in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista where, globally, 77% of the tickets and 91% of the national tourist nights were concentrated (2016 data).

Figure 2.1_Evolution of the number of tourist overnight stays (1999-2016)



Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

This growth is, however, when compared to the global scale, still not significant in the potential global market of 1.8 billion tourists (estimated target for 2030).

Despite being constantly referenced by renowned international entities that monitor Tourism, so that Cape Verde is included in the package of the most sought-after countries as a tourist destination, it still needs to work towards improving some weaknesses, namely:

- Health, sanitation, safety and the education / training of the population that is not yet sufficiently prepared to receive and interact with tourists, and which continue to be negative factors and constitute a strong barrier on the desired qualitative leap;
- Regions that reveal tourism potential continue to be subject to strong real estate and land speculation, and to excessive built-up concentrations or occupations in informal and disorderly settlements (often caused by tourism development itself), with irreversible and negative developmental consequences for development of quality tourism;
- Investments in the dissemination and promotion of the country as a tourist destination are still insecure, insignificant.

However, if, on the one hand, tourism as a phenomenon that has been attracting great interest from the public authorities for more than 2 decades, largely due to its potential to promote economic growth and job creation, it is also true that it has also become a concern on the public agenda as an agent of deep environmental and

socio-economic imbalances, especially on the islands that are most welcoming, besides increasing regional asymmetries.

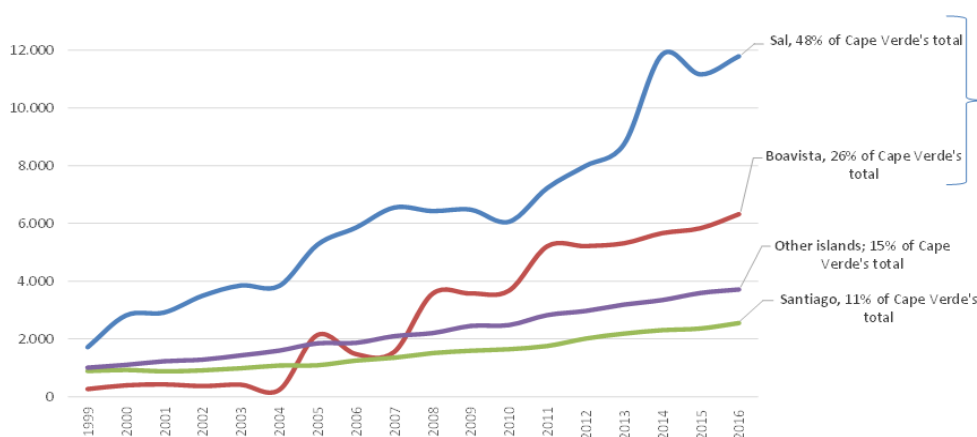
The above mentioned aspects have given rise to a strong performance of the Governments which, along with large investments in co-related areas such as transport (4 international airports and 3 aerodromes, 9 ports, 2 of which are deep water), telecommunications and networks, they strive to create and improve important tourism planning, management and promotion instruments, such as the delimitation of integrated tourism development zones (ZDTIs), the creation of related institutions such as the Boa Vista and Maio Tourism Development Association (SDTBM), the CV Trade Invest, for the promotion of the tourist destination and to attract foreign investments, or the School of Hospitality and Tourism of Cape Verde (EHTCV), for the training of qualified staff, as per discussed in the following chapters.

In this context, the definition of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Tourism in Cape Verde 2010-2013 was a clear manifestation of this assumption by the public authorities. In the current legislation, the tourism sector also has a privileged position in economic policy options. The Program of the current Government, proposing a new model of economic growth, attributes the role of Central Pillar of the Cape Verdean economy to Tourism by defining, for this purpose, ambitious goals for the development of the sector, namely in relation to this Strategic Assessment.

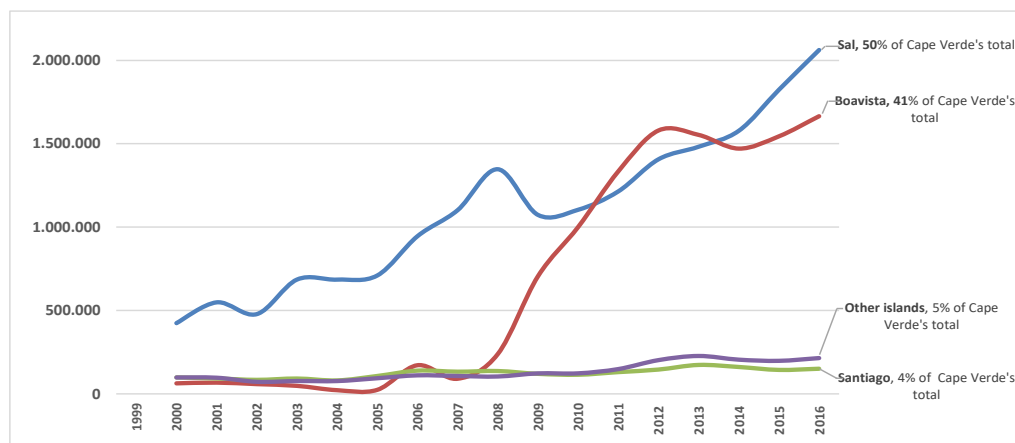
Tourism supply and demand competitiveness

The evolution analysis of accommodation capacity and overnight stays, from 1999 to 2016, shows the strong investment in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, which together represent around 74% of the tourist accommodation capacity installed in the country and 91% of overnight stays in this period.

Figure 2.2_ Accommodation and overnight stays capacity [1999-2016]



Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

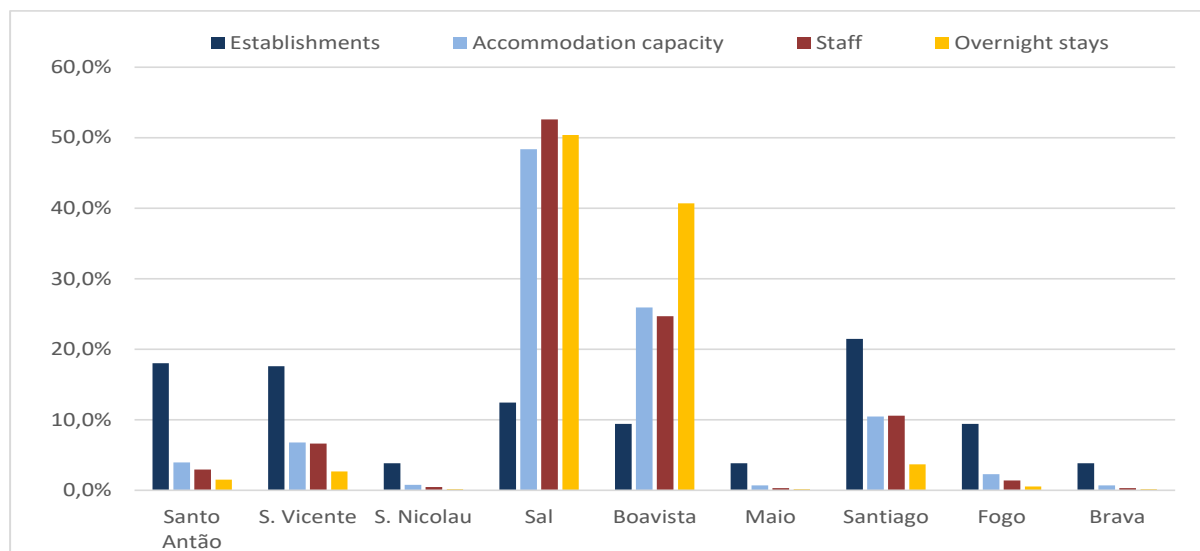


Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

Although the island of Sal has a greater capacity of accommodation compared to Boa Vista, the number of overnight stays in the island of Boa Vista is very significant, which results of the average stay of tourists in this island being higher than the one verified in Sal, see following figures.

According to data from the annual inventory carried out by INE, at the end of 2016, 233 hotel establishments were active, 3.1% more than in the previous year. These hotel establishments offered an accommodation capacity of 11,435 rooms; 18,382 beds and 24,376 rooms, representing an increase of 7.6%, 1.8% and 6.2% respectively over the same period of the previous year.

Figure 2.3_ Summary of tourism statistics [2016]



Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

This is a configuration that tends to concentrate on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, Santiago and S. Vicente, which together contain more than 90% of entrances and overnight stays. Of these 4 islands, Sal and Boa Vista, absorb more than 75% of the entries and 90% of the night stays.

Table 2.2_ Evolution of number of establishments, rooms, beds, capacity and staff, 2010-2016

Description	Year						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of establishments	178	195	207	222	229	226	233
No. of rooms	5.891	7.901	8.522	9.058	10.839	10.626	11.435
No. of beds	11.397	14.076	14.999	15.995	18.188	18.055	18.382
Accommodation capacity	13.862	17.025	18.194	19.428	23.171	22.954	24.376
Staff	4.058	5.178	5.385	5.755	6.282	6.426	7.742

Source: Yearly Inventory of the Hotel Establishments 2016 (INE)

The 2016 data indicates that the **island of Santiago** has 50 accommodation establishments, which corresponds to 21.5% of the existing total. The islands of Santo Antão, S. Vicente and Sal, with 42, 41 and 29 establishments, respectively, represent 18.0%, 17.6% and 12.4%.

The **highest increase** happened in the **islands of Boa Vista and Brava**, with increases of 2 establishments each, compared to the previous year. Then there are the islands of São Vicente, Sal and Santiago, all with an increase of 1 establishment each. In the islands of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Maio and Fogo there were no variations.

In relation to the type of accommodation, there was a greater increase in the residential ones, with 6 more establishments, compared to 2015. Followed by the hotels (+5), inns (+2) and tourist villages (+1). The decreases occurred in the Pensions (-5) and in the hotel apartments with less 2 establishments.

Considering the type of the hotel establishments, the **residential** ones continue to be the establishments with greater weight, representing about 33.0% of the total, with pensions and hotels being second and third places with 27.5% and 25.3% respectively.

In this period, the available rooms continue to have greater expression in the **island of Sal**, 47.2%. Boa Vista maintained in 2nd place, with 24.7%, and Santiago in 3rd with 11.2%. The hotels continue to lead with about 75.6% of the rooms, followed by the residential and the pensions, with 7, 4% and 6.7%, respectively.

The supply of **beds** was mainly concentrated in the island of Sal (46.2%). Following the islands of Boa Vista with 29.3%, Santiago with 10.1% and S. Vicente with 6.5%, while the remaining islands offer about 7.9% of the total available beds.

According to 2017 data, there is an increase in the presented figures, with 294 tourism enterprises in Cape Verde, which offer an accommodation capacity of 11,467 rooms and 23,158 beds, employing a total of 7,463 people, as per the following table.

Table 2.3_ Number of establishments, capacity and employed staff, 2017

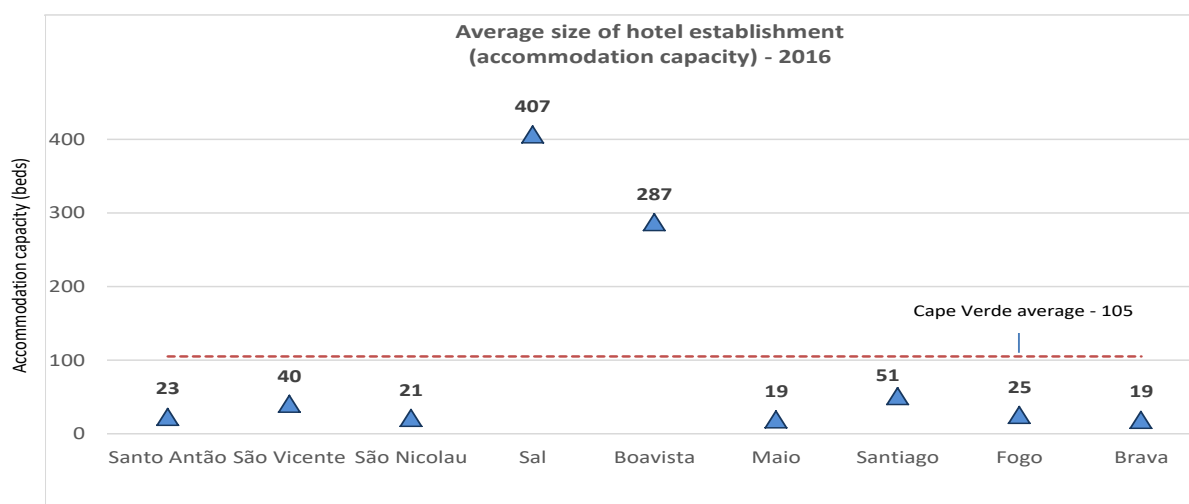
Island	No. of tourist developments	No. of rooms	No. of beds	No. of staff
Santo Antão	71	632	896	256
São Vicente	52	755	1115	489
São Nicolau	10	90	134	26
Sal	28	5 311	12 305	4 011
Boa Vista	27	2 932	6 109	1 778
Maio	10	80	90	24
Santiago	58	1 239	1 904	747
Fogo	29	338	465	110
Brava	9	90	140	22
Total	294	11 467	23 158	7 463

Source: Final Inspection Report. Directorate of Tourism, August 2017

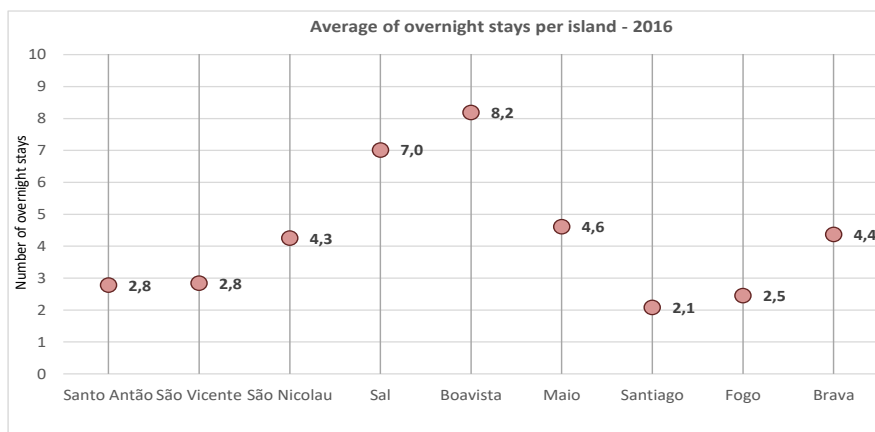
According to INE data from 2016, the distribution by **type of establishment** revealed that hotels represent more than three-quarters of the available bed capacity (76.5%). Then there are the tourist villages (6.4%), the residential ones (5.9%), the pensions and the apartment hotels, both representing 5.5%.

The average size of hotel establishments, defined as accommodation capacity by establishments and by island (see following figure), allows to show different urban planning options, and it is on the islands of Sal and Boa Vista that the largest hotel establishments are concentrated.

Figure 2.4_ The average size of hotel establishments / average accommodation and accommodation per island [2016]



Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

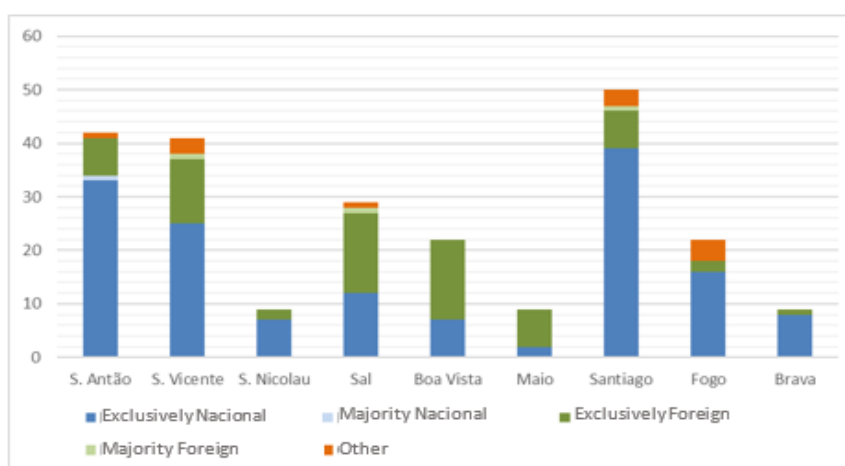


Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

Foreign investment is concentrated mainly in Sal and Boa Vista, with 15 establishments in each island, in the typologies of hotels, residences and apartment hotels. In all the islands there is investment in exclusively foreign hotel establishments. In terms of national investment, the largest number of establishments is concentrated in Santiago (39 units), Santo Antão (22 units) and São Vicente (17 units), although there are exclusively national investment accommodation establishments on all the islands.

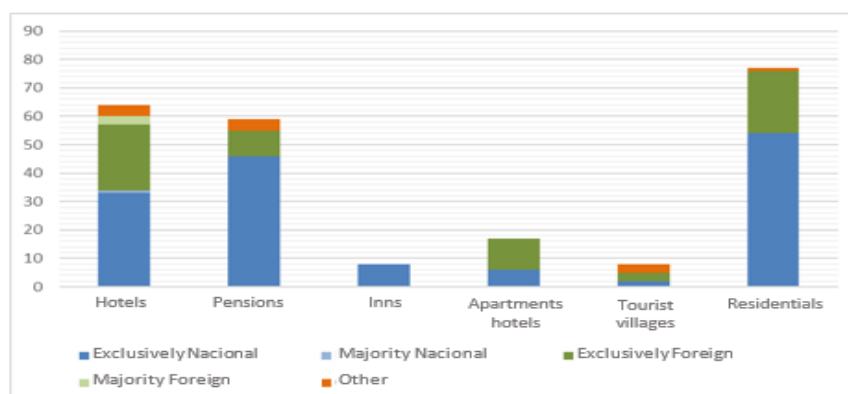
Recent evidence, gathered in the working session with Cape Verde Trade Invest, show new trends in the characteristics of the latest flows of tourism investment in Cape Verde. Among these new features are the following: smaller investments, higher quality investment in terms of the product offered, introduction of new tourism products into the foreign investment package (underlined, for example, the case of health tourism in a new investment in the island of Fogo), as well as new investments in tourism entertaining activities (diving)).

Figure 2.5_ Accommodation establishments according to the origin of the Share Capital, by Island, 2016



Source: Annual Hotel Establishment Inventory 2016 (INE)

Figure 2.6_ Accommodation establishments according to the origin of the Share Capital, by Type, 2016



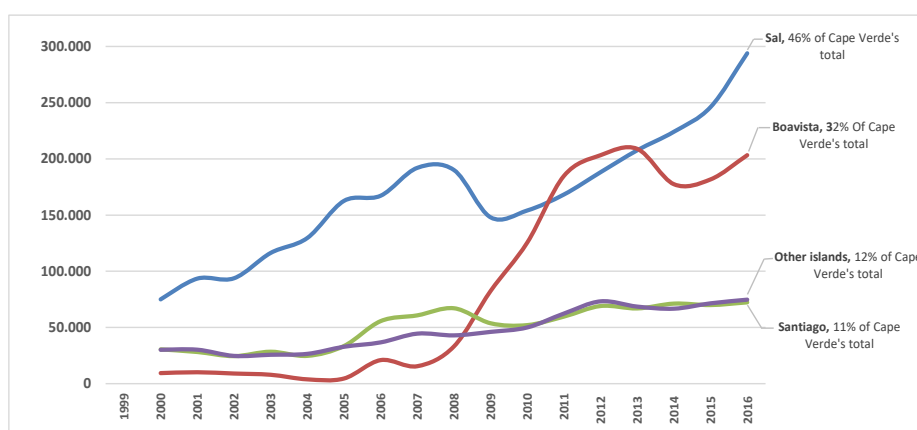
Source: Annual Hotel Establishment Inventory 2016 (INE)

Movement of passengers in airports

According to ASA's source - Airport and Air Safety, the movement of passengers has shown an increasing trend since 2012. The average growth rate from 2011 to 2016 was 4.6%. In 2016, Cape Verde's airports handled more than 2 million passengers, an increase of 11.5% over the previous year, with 1.4 million coming from abroad (66%).

The analysis of tourist arrivals in Cape Verde in recent years follows the evolution of the movement of passengers verified in the national airports, registering that in 2016 about 650,000 tourists entered the country.

Figure 2.7_ Evolution of the number of tourist entries in Cape Verde [1999-2016]



Source: INE – Tourism Statistics

Employment and remuneration

At the end of 2016, hotel establishments that were inventoried **employed** around 7,742 people, an increase of 20.5% over the year 2015. The **hotels** continue to employ the largest number of people, accounting for about 84.2% of all staff. This is followed by pensions and residential pensions, with 4.6% and 4.2%, respectively.

The **island of Sal** remains the island with most staff employed in tourist accommodation establishments. **About 53 out of 100 employees** of these establishments are on this island; followed by the islands of Boa Vista, with 24.7% and Santiago with 10.6%.

The paid staff represents 99.2% of the total staff employed. In addition, most employed staff (91.9%) are nationals. Similarly, 59.7% of the same female population.

From the **paid staff**, 78.4% have a fixed-term contract, 18.6% have a permanent contract and only 3.0% do not have a contract. Of those with a **fixed-term contract**, 41.7% have a 3-month contract, 32.7% have a 6-month contract and 25.6% have a one-year contract.

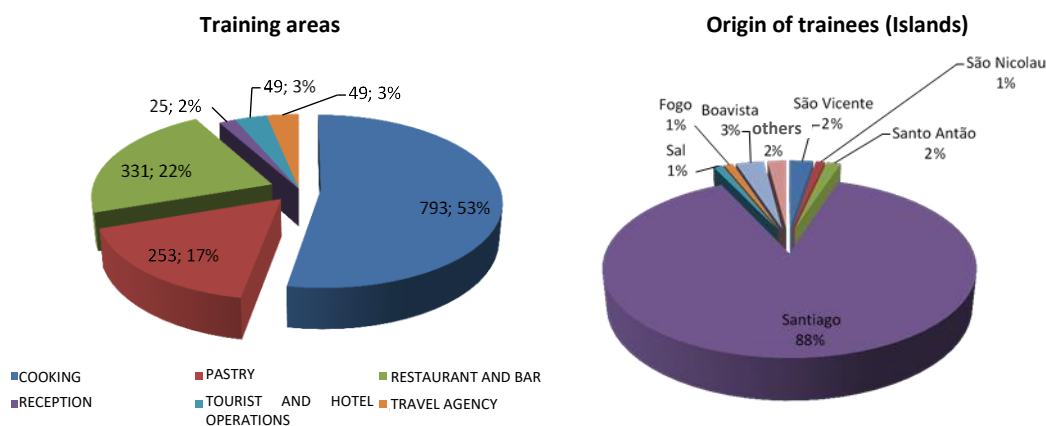
By staff category, catering represents 18.9% of the staff, cooking represents 16.5%, cleaning (13.1%) and floors (11.2%). The least representative categories are control (0.6%), department store with 1.0% and bakers with 1.9%.

In the chapter on **vocational training** aimed at the tourism sector, Cape Verde has the participation of two relevant regional institutions. On the one hand, the IEFP, with its 8 Employment and Vocational Training Centres (CEFP), develops a training offer, namely directed to Tour Guides, Accommodation, Catering and Beverages. The IEFP may see its participation in the qualification of human resources available to the tourism sector strengthened if a protocol of cooperation between the IEFP and Cape Verde Trade Invest is carried out with a view to linking the new flows of foreign investment to training programs for national human resources.

However, the School of Hospitality and Tourism (EHTCV) is the institution that, by its nature, is the main reference in the professional qualification of the tourism sector in Cape Verde. In an evaluation carried out by the institution itself, about the work carried out in the four-year period 2011-2015, there are about 1800 trainees, with an employment rate of 73.5%.

From the point of view of the training areas, the information provided by the EHTCV testifies to its thematic scope, although with a strong focus on catering, namely in cooking courses. The EHTCV, however, shows some fragility in the territorial scope of its offer, which translates into a very strong geographic concentration in the origin of the trainees where the Island of Santiago, where the school is located, appears as the main beneficiary with 88% of the trainees.

Figure 2.8_ EHTCV Evolution – Training Courses – 2011-2015



Source: EHTCV

Demand profile

Since the 90's tourism has benefited from a set of policies to encourage foreign investment and infrastructure to grow. The islands of Sal and Boa Vista (the second, from the mid-2000s) were the ones that received the most attention, resulting from the bet on the product "Sol, Praia e Mar" and, therefore, the ones that more foreign visitors have received.

Cape Verdean tourist demand is concentrated in Western Europe. Until 2001 most of the tourists who visited the country were of Portuguese origin. But the data from the INECV (2013c) show that from then until 2007 this position was assumed by the Italians, who, along with Portugal and Germany, represented on average 38.2%, 20.3% and 11.0% of total overnight stays. However, as from 2007, the main issuing markets were the United Kingdom (25.6%), Italy (14.4%), Germany (14.1%) and Portugal (12.9%).

According to INE data, tourism demand grew by approximately 372% (145,076 to 539,621) in the period 2000 to 2014, growing each year, with the exception of 2002 (-6.2%), 2009 (-0, 9%) and 2014 (-2.3%).

In the period from 2010 to 2016, Cape Verde registered a 76% increase in its **accommodation capacity**, 70% in the number of entrances to accommodation units and 75% in the number of overnight stays.

In 2016, hotel establishments registered more than 644 thousand guests and more than 4.1 million overnight stays. In absolute terms, they represented 75,042 entrances and 382,551 more nights than the figures recorded in 2015.

As previously mentioned, **hotels** remain the most sought-after hotel establishments, accounting for 84.3% of total entrances. Then there are the tourist and residential villages, with about 5.5% and 4.2%, respectively. In relation to overnight stays, hotels represent 91.1%, tourist villages 3.5% and residential hotels 2.1%.

The **island of Sal** continued to be more welcoming, with 45.6% of the total entries, followed by the island of Boa Vista, with 31.6% and Santiago with 11.2%. In relation to overnight stays, the order is the same: Sal with 50.4%, Boa Vista with 40.7% and Santiago with 3.7%.

The **main market for tourists** in 2016 remained the **United Kingdom** with 20.5% of total entries, followed by **Germany** with 11.1%; **Portugal and France** representing 10.1% and the **Netherlands** (Belgium + Netherlands) accounting for 9.7% of tourists.

As for **overnight stays**, the **United Kingdom** also remains in first place with 30.0% of the total, followed by **Germany, the Netherlands, France and Portugal**, with 12.9%; 11.7%; 8.0% and 7.8%, respectively.

Residents in Cape Verde accounted for 7.2% of the entries and 3.1% of overnight stays.

According to the INE, **visitors from the United Kingdom** were the ones with the **longest average stay** in Cape Verde in the year under review (9.1 nights). Next came the Netherlands (7.4 nights), Germany with 7.1 nights and Italy (5.2 nights). Resident Cape Verdeans remained on average 2.6 nights in hotel establishments during the year 2016.

The seasonal distribution of national tourist demand throughout the year shows that seasonality is also a feature of Cape Verde tourism. Based on the analysis of the quarterly data published by the INECV, referring to the movement of the guests of the last three years, it is verified that this imbalance is, first of all, caused by climatic factors and influenced by the movements of the tourists from the north of Europe, who visit the country with the highest incidence in its winter months, coinciding with the first and fourth quarters.

However, despite the growth that many consider atypical and counter current, one must always take into account the various factors that may hinder the growth cycle of Cape Verde's demand as a tourist destination, namely the lack of diversity of complementary tourism, regaining political and social stability on the part of some North African competitive destinations, increasing the tax burden for the sector, which was compounded by the introduction of the Tourist Tax and the increase in VAT.

In general, these aspects reflect the country's weak competitive capacity as a tourist destination, as has been referred to in the annual reports of the World Economic Forum (WEF), entitled Global Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index.

2.1.2 Institutional and Legal Framework

Tourism has been a real driving force behind the country's economic growth. It has been well received by national development policies, with a broad national consensus on its importance and its economy of Cape Verde.

In the current legislation, the tourism sector enjoys a privileged position in economic policy options. In proposing a new model of economic growth, the **Government Program** (IX Legislation) attributes to Tourism the role of Central Pillar of the Cape Verdean economy by defining, for this purpose, ambitious goals for the development of the sector, namely, in aspects of relevant importance in the context of this Strategic Assessment. It is, therefore, a commitment of the present government³, among other aspects:

- "To reach 1 million foreign tourists per year, by 2021",

³ Government Program, IX Legislation, page 39,

- "Promoting positive externalities of tourism through the tourism constellation, covering agriculture, fisheries, culture and sport",
- "Strengthen and consolidate the dominant model of Tourism of *Sol, Praia e Mar*",
- "Eliminate the main weaknesses of Cape Verdean tourism in terms of safety, urban renewal, sanitation, international promotion, training of human resources and unification of the internal market";
- "Strengthen the articulation between Tourism and the Environment aiming at creating sustainability".

On another note, from the touristic development options established under the **Strategic Plan for the Tourism Development in Cape Verde 2010-2013**, although it's validity is outdated and far from being exceeded, the Vision and General Objectives are as follows:

- **Vision:**
 - *We want to have a sustainable tourism with high added value that contributes effectively to improving the quality of life of Cape Verdeans without jeopardizing the resources for the survival of future generations.*
- **General objectives:**
 - *To guide the growth and development of tourism in a sustainable way, increasing the responsibility of the sector related companies;*
 - *Develop an infrastructure capable of increasing the competitiveness of Cape Verde as an international tourist destination.*
 - *Increase the capacity of the tourism sector to generate employment, income and social inclusion;*
 - *Ensure greater internationalization of the tourism production chain and, subsequently, increase the multiplier effects of this sector on the economy;*
 - *Create an institutional structure capable of coordinating and implementing a National Tourism Policy.*

Other important documents, along with those mentioned, have been approved since the 1990s to date, in clear demonstration of the strategic importance that the tourism sector represents for the development of the country, such as the Basic Law of Tourism, Tourism Taxes, Tourism Articles of Association, Tourism Merit Regulations, Foreign Investment Law, Tourist Development Fund, Hotel and Similar Establishments Regulation, Tax Incentives Law, among others.

Furthermore, as part of the institutional strengthening aimed at promoting foreign investment, Cape Verde has signed several international agreements aimed at improving security and legal protection for investors, of which:

- National arbitration law;
- Rules of the Washington Convention of March 15, 1965;
- Rules laid down in the Supplementary Mechanism Regulation, approved on 27 September 1978, by the Council of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes;

- Arbitration Rules of the International Chamber of Commerce, based in Paris;
- Member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
- Member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which is a member of the World Bank Group, and seeks to promote direct investment in developing countries by providing guarantees (insurance against political risks) to investors and funding agents;
- Member of the WTO - World Trade Organization;
- Exchange agreement with the European Union for the Cape Verdean Escudo against the Euro;
- Convention with the Portuguese Republic and Macau Administrative Region to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion.

In fact, the country is still at a crossroads and is permanently confronted with the challenge of building a tourism model that can, on the one hand, ensure the feasibility and lifetime of economic operations and, on the other hand, economic benefits for all parties involved in the value chain, including stable employment, making rational use of environmental resources, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to preserve natural heritage and biodiversity, as well as respect for socio-cultural authenticity of the host islands.

There are also recommendations in the successive international reports, namely the NGO Ethical Traveller, which refers to Cape Verde as one of the ten best ethical tourist destinations in the world, the countries that best associates the work of tourism development with the promotion of human rights, environmental protection and social well-being, but it also has a number of aspects to be improved, in particular the need to do more to protect the fragile natural environment, to combat human trafficking, forced labour and sex tourism, especially cases involving children (Ethical Traveller, 2012, 2013, 2014).

2.1.3 Stakeholders' space

Methodological Approach

As specified in the Technical Proposal and later in the reports that preceded this final phase of the Strategic Assessment, the work that led to the preparation of this report involved the collection and processing of information for the **Stakeholder Analysis**. The approach, in line with the Terms of Reference, considered the Stakeholders Analysis methodology to assess the positioning of tourism stakeholders in Cape Verde in two reference axes:

- the axis of the **level of interest** of Tourism for the stakeholder performance,
- the axis of the **level of influence** that the stakeholder bears to influence the Tourism performance in Cape Verde.

In accordance with the process of participation and institutional involvement established for the elaboration of the diagnostic phase, a set of stakeholders was contacted, in a total of 48 entities, which are identified in the following table. As can be seen, some stakeholders are considered in this analysis in their individual form (for

example, the Maritime-Port Agency, the Cape Verde Chamber of Tourism and the National Health Directorate); others are considered in their collective form (e.g. Regional Islands Partner Councils, Tourism Animation Companies and Environmental NGOs).

Table 2.4_ Stakeholders involved in the Stakeholder Analysis

Nº	Stakeholder designation	Code	Nº	Stakeholder designation	Code
1	Airports and Air Safety	ASA	26	Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents	ICCA
2	Maritime-Port Agency	AgMP	27	Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity	ICIEG
3	National Water and Sanitation Agency	AgNAS	28	Institute of Employment and Vocational Training	IEFP
4	Economic Agents of the Agricultural Sector and Fisheries	Agric_P	29	National Institute of Territorial Management	INGT
5	Cape Verdean Family Protection Association	VERDEFAM	30	National Institute of National Pensions	INPN
6	Association for Support to the Self-Promotion of Women in Development	MORABI	31	Ministry of Home Affairs	M_Adml
7	Tourist Guides Association	Guias	32	Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries	M_CIC
8	Association of Cape Verde Municipalities	ANM_CV	33	Ministry of Justice and Labor	M_JT
9	Taxi Owners Association	Taxis	34	Ministry of Environment	M_Amb
10	Tourist Travel Association	Ag_VTur	35	Municipalities of Sal, Boavista and Maio	Munic_SBM
11	Association of Islands Municipalities	AM_Ilhas	36	Environmental NGOs	ONG_A
12	Cape Verde Trade Invest	CV_TI	37	Social NGOs	ONG_S
13	Cape Verde Tourist Board	CTCV	38	Other airlines	C_Aéreas
14	Chambers of Commerce	C-Com	39	Other Municipalities	Munic_Out
15	Air Transport Company BINTER	BINTER	40	NGO Platform	P_ONG
16	Regional Islands Councils	CR_Ilhas	41	National Policy	Pol_N
17	General Directorate of Social Inclusion	DG_IS	42	Parliamentary Environment Network	RPAmb
18	General Directorate of the Heritage	DG_Pat	43	African Renaissance - Women's Association	RAMAO
19	General Directorate for Tourism and Transport	DGTT	44	Food & Beverages industry	Rest
20	National Directorate of Planning	DN_P	45	Great Tour Operators	GrOpTUR
21	National Directorate of Health	DN_Saúde	46	Other Tour Operators	OuOpTUR
22	Tourist Animation Companies	E_Anim	47	Tourism Development Society of Boa Vista and Maio	SDBVM
23	Cape Verde Hotel and Tourism School	EHTCV	48	Cape Verde Airlines	TACV
24	Environment Fund	F_Amb	49	Turtle Foundation	TF
25	Tourism Fund	F_Tur			

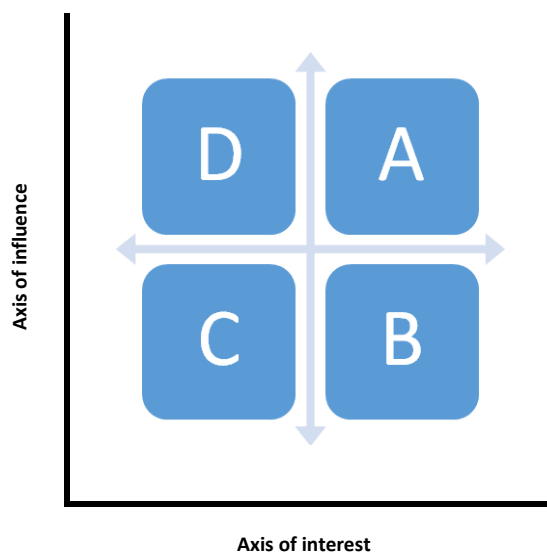
The definition of the Matrix of Interest / Influence resulted from an analysis developed within the team, based on the classification of each stakeholder as per to the two following questions:

- Question regarding the **level of interest**: what is the level of interest that Tourism development in Cape Verde has for the good performance of the Stakeholder activity?
- Question regarding the **level of influence**: what is the level of influence that the Stakeholder in the performance of its activities has on the development path of Tourism in Cape Verde?

The rating used a scale of values from 1 to 10, being 1 for a very weak interest / influence level and 10 for a very strong interest / influence level. The results used in the graphic representation correspond to the simple average of the classifications obtained by each Stakeholder.

An important note lays on the moment in which the classification given in the two axes. Thus, it was considered methodologically appropriate that the classification to be assigned to each stakeholder should respect the level of interest and the level of influence in the present moment. That is, the classification refers to what exists, based on the diagnosis made, not what should exist in an optimal situation.

Figure 2.9_ Stakeholder Analysis (Matrix Interest / Influence)



The Matrix of Interest / Influence resulting from this analysis is a very powerful methodological tool in the development of the Stakeholder Analysis in several domains, namely, in the analysis of business positioning in the sectorial markets, and is represented in the positioning of each stakeholder, and of the set of stakeholders, in a graphic similar to Figure 2.9.

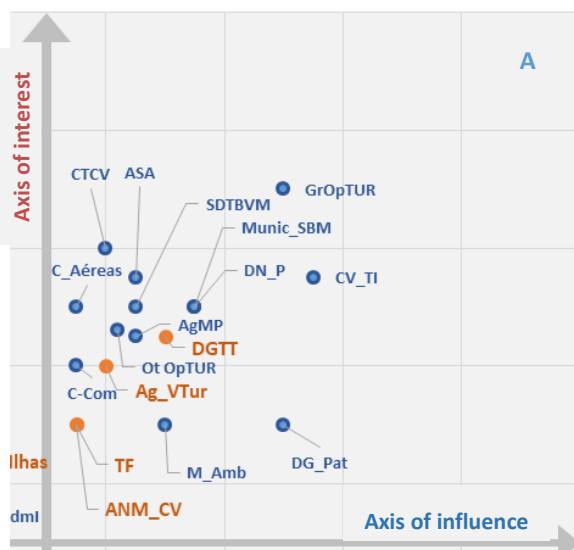
The analysis performed on the space of stakeholders originated an additional question of characterization of the relationship of each stakeholder with the development of tourism in Cape Verde. This question aims to turn the results of the Matrix of Interest / Influence more meaningful.

The additional question was as follows:

relation between influence and interest (that is, in the case of Tourism in Cape Verde, a strong level of Influence by a stakeholder is always associated with a level of relevant interest by the same stakeholder: cases of influence without interest are not recorded). This result may be, on the one hand, good news for tourism governance, since it means that the execution of major influences in the definition / implementation of a tourism development strategy in Cape Verde is done within the tourism sector (strong influence and strong interest) and not by institutions with no interest in tourism (institutions outside the sector).

On the other hand, this result denounces a particularly demanding aspect that is imposed on the sector's governance: on the side of institutions with a strong interest in the tourism sector are institutions with a strong influence in the pursuit of tourism development objectives. This result indicates, therefore, the need for a governance model with strong levels of articulation and strategic coordination among the main actors in the sector.

In **Quadrant A** are the **stakeholders with greater strategic relevance** from the point of view of the performance of the tourism activity in Cape Verde. According to the classification that positions them in this quadrant, these are the stakeholders that simultaneously present a very high level of Interest in the tourist activity and a very high level of Influence on the tourist development path.

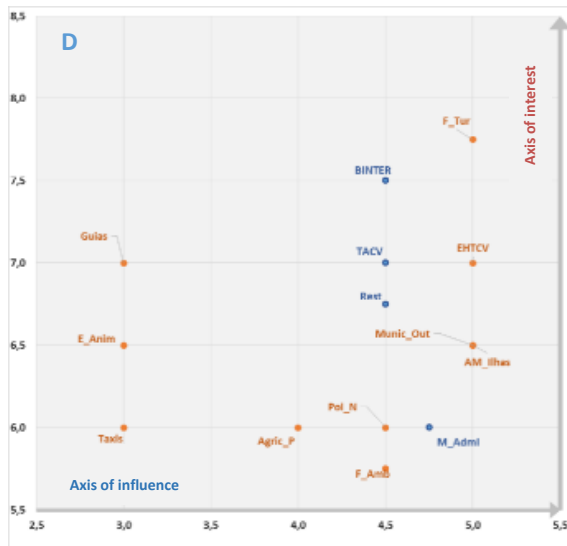


Unsurprisingly, in this quadrant are public entities with high responsibilities for political management of tourism development: Cape Verde-Trade Invest (with a prominent position in this institutional area, combining a strong influence and a strong interest in the development of tourism), the Society Boa Vista and Maio, the Maritime and Port Agency, the municipalities of Sal and Boa Vista, the National Directorate of Planning and the General Directorate of Heritage, the General Directorate of Tourism and Transport, the Ministry of Environment and the National Association of Cape Verde Municipalities. The quadrant is still occupied by relevant private entities, of which the major tour operators deserve special attention because of the

decisive position they have assumed in the configuration of a tourist development model of masses of large units that has marked the recent evolution of tourist activity in the country. The major tour operators belong, in fact, to the group of stakeholders who have a strong level of interest in the sustainable development of tourism with a strong influence on the development path of the sector itself. Thus, in this aspect - at the level of influence - there is a different positioning between large operators and other tour operators (small and medium-sized and emerging development) that should be pointed out and considered in the design of the sector's governance model. In addition to these two types of core operators, Quadrant A also hosts other important stakeholders in the private sector, namely the sectoral associations: the Cape Verde Chamber of Tourism, the Chambers of Commerce and, of course, the hotel business sector. It is also worth mentioning the presence in this quadrant of important influential actors in attracting tourist flows to the country: travel agencies and airlines.

In the **Quadrant D** are the stakeholders who have a strong interest in the development of tourism, although with a weak level of influence on the destinations and the sector development trajectories. Given these global

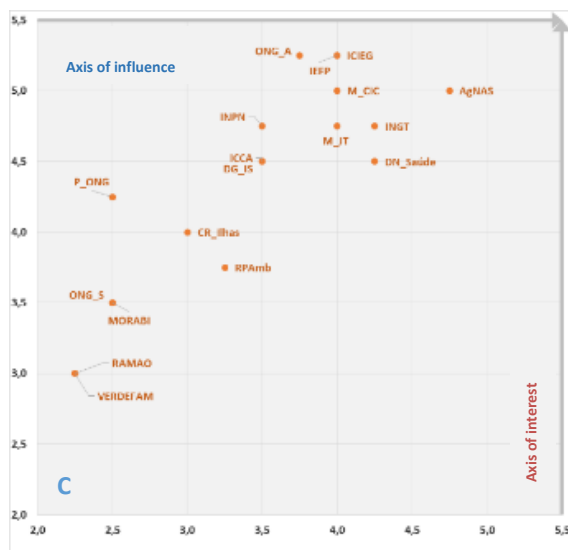
characteristics, it is a set of stakeholders that deserve special attention from the political and strategic management entities of the tourism sector.



There are stakeholders in this quadrant that are positioned with a significant importance in dynamization and support to the development and qualification of tourism activities. We can see the agents of tourism support activities: The School of Hospitality and Tourism, the catering sector, the tourist animation business sector, the agriculture and fishing sector, air transport companies and the taxi sector.

On the other hand, a relevant set of public entities are also part of this quadrant: the municipalities, the National Police and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As can be seen from this description, there is a Quadrant that brings together a set of partners supporting the hotel activity, and tourism in general, fundamental for a

strategy to develop the tourism sector through the articulation established with the sector.



Finally, **Quadrant C** stands out in the Matrix of Interest/Influence analysis. This quadrant emerges with an institutional composition that reveals some specifications. As such, the Quadrant basically groups institutions that deal with the social and environmental dimension of tourism development: NGOs in the social field, both in their individual designation (e.g. VERDEFAM, RAMAO) and in their collective designation (Social NGOs, NGO Platform), and Environmental NGOs. On the other hand, we also have in this quadrant public institutions that supervise social development and the preservation of the environment and biodiversity: the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, the Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents, the Parliamentary Environment Network, the National Water and Sanitation Agency.

Relevant issues to the Tourism governance model

The results from the Stakeholder Analysis have generated some relevant questions for the discussion of the governance model of the Tourism sector in Cape Verde. It is this set of questions that are set out below with reference to each of the Quadrants of Matrix of Influence / Interest.

The content of **Quadrant A** - strong influence and strong interest - highlights an interesting result regarding the governance structure: the coexistence of strong public institutions and business institutions in the institutional space concentrating those stakeholders with strong influence and strong interest in the development of tourism.

This result underscores the need for a governance model that guarantees a transparent and fruitful dialogue between public institutions and private institutions with an interest in the tourism sector.

But the results of this quadrant still raise questions that should merit some reflection. Although Cape Verde Trade Invest stands out slightly from the other institutions with strong classification in the influence and in the interest dimensions, the quadrant does not present stakeholders with particularly high classifications, namely, in the Axis of Influence (the maximum result obtained in this axis is less than 8, by CV Trade Invest, up to a maximum of 10). And in this respect, the DGTT's result with intermediate values (6.5 in the Influence axis and 7.3 in the Interest axis), to be fair, raises questions about the institutional role that this Directorate has over the sector it oversees. A General Directorate responsible for Tourism would be expected to have a higher rating.

Another important result, from the public institutions point of view in this quadrant, is in relation to the location of several entities from several ministries with authority in matters relevant to the development of tourism: the DGTT integrated in the Ministry of Economy, the General Directorate of Heritage belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. This result underlines the need for effective platforms for dialogue and inter-ministry coordination for the definition and implementation of national tourism policies.

In addition to this result we have the position of important municipal institutions in this quadrant: the municipalities of Sal and Boa Vista and the National Association of Municipalities, pointing out the need to establish vertical dialogue channels at the various levels of public administration (central - local).

The **Quadrant D** - strong interest and weak influence - brings together, as previously mentioned, a large and important set of Stakeholders relevant to the support and complementary activities of the hotel activity (namely tourism, catering, training, transport, ...). What this result highlights is the need for a governance model in the sector that values these activities as well as the creation of spaces of institutional articulation along the value tourism chain.

Also in this quadrant is the position of local administration structures: the other municipalities and the associations of islands municipalities are important partners, namely in the islands where there is less tourist concentration and where models of alternative tourism development to the "all inclusive" can play an important role in the local tourism development.

Finally, the position that the School of Hospitality and Tourism of Cape Verde raises questions about the future role of the school in the institutional space of the tourism sector. The strengthening of its position towards its transition to Quadrant A should merit an appropriate reflection.

The **Quadrant C** - weak influence and weak interest - presents, as previously mentioned, a very relevant peculiarity resulting from the fact that the institutions of the social domain and the environmental domain are located here. This is a result that requires careful consideration given the importance that the environmental and social issues addressed in other chapters of this report assume for the development of tourism in Cape Verde.

This result justifies an approach at the governance level of the tourism sector to "pull" some of these entities into Quadrant D or even into Quadrant A. The most obvious example of an entity presently in this quadrant and that deserves a greater prominence in the institutional space of Tourism is the INGT (National Institute of Territorial Management). The functions of this Institute in planning and territory are attributions in fundamental matters for any tourism development model that may be designed at national and local level. In this sense, the

position of the Institute should reflect the relevance of its tasks. It is known, however, that the role of the Institute has been seconded and the position that the Institute holds in the Matrix may reflect it.

In addition to the identified issues, resulting directly from the Stakeholder Analysis methodology, other concerns arose from the contact with the different entities that are still relevant in the context of the overall perception of Cape Verdeans' feelings regarding the development of tourism activity, namely:

- At the beginning of the tourism boom in the country, there was a strategic vision of the State that dictated, and still influences, the lack of governance of the sector, with a true institutional articulation;
- Tourism continues to be the best option for the country's development, because of the benefits and positive impacts on the economy;
- The tourist product should be diversified and not exclusive to sun and beach, as there should be more operators;
- Supportive support structures are deficient (cultural agendas, gastronomic events, mapping and signalling of points of interest, local handicrafts, etc.);
- The development of tourism requires an adequate planning and urban planning;
- The development of tourism should respect the other dimensions of the territory, namely the environment, complying with existing legal and regulatory requirements, with a view to sustainable development;
- Tourism development should be accompanied by the development of environmental, health, education / training and security infrastructure;
- The development of tourism should contravene social imbalances, regional asymmetries and respect the local culture;
- Improving the supply quality requires mechanisms for oversight and control of tourism units and resources.

2.1.4 Summary of Opportunities, Threats and Challenges

In this chapter, a summary of the diagnosis of the reference situation is produced, highlighting the most relevant aspects of the tourism sector scenario, both in terms of the current conditions and the level of its framework in the applicable policies and management instruments, and as a result of the stakeholder analysis.

The results of the diagnosis obtained are systematized in the form of a SWOT table, as shown below.

Table 2.5_ Tourism. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political, economic stability, incentives and regulatory framework of the specific tourism sector, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Great weaknesses in the governance structure of Tourism (national and regional) due to the

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>as determining factors for attracting foreign investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geostrategic location, which provides an advantageous position in the transatlantic space and close to the main emitting countries - Western Europe, notably the United Kingdom ▪ Recognition of tourism as a national strategic pillar in the country's development ▪ Tourism sector with high growth rates and booster of other sectors ▪ High growth in accommodation capacity between 2010 and 2016 ▪ Increase in average stay and propensity for higher tourist expenses ▪ Activity generating employment, in the national majority and remunerated ▪ Boosting activity of public investments in corelated areas (transport, telecommunications, road networks) ▪ Well-structured telecommunication network, supported in modern technology and covering the territory ▪ Good airport, port and road infrastructures ▪ Passenger traffic shows a growing trend since 2012 ▪ Tourist attractiveness based on the excellent natural conditions and its natural heritage ▪ Corporate business structure of the Sector that reveals some strong institutional dynamics, national and regional, and with strong proposals on tourism development ▪ The recent creation of the Tourism Fund is an opportunity to establishing a link between the dynamics of tourism investment and the qualification of the urban centres and the dynamization of the local economies 	<p>dispersion of several important ministerial portfolios for Tourism, or the lack of a strong institutional Agent with responsibilities in the coordination and strategic sectorial orientation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong real estate speculation and excessive build-up in tourist potential areas ▪ High-density urban-tourist model on some islands (Sal and Boa Vista), segregator of territorial and social cohesion and environmental imbalances ▪ Seasonality of tourist demand ▪ Deficient diversity of the tourist supply based on sun and beach products and the "all inclusive" model ▪ Supportive support structures (cultural agendas, gastronomic events, mapping and signage of tourist attractions, local handicrafts, etc.) ▪ The typology of "hotel" establishments represents more than three-quarters of the available bed capacity ▪ National labour force employed in tourism with low qualification and remuneration ▪ Relative inadequacy of training offers to the needs of the labour market ▪ Weaknesses related to health, basic sanitation and safety and education ▪ Increase in the tax burden for the setor
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good positioning in the ranking as one of the best destination countries ▪ Tourism growth globally and Cape Verde's demand is also influenced by the troubled political climate of the countries competing in North Africa ▪ Political recognition of the importance of tourism as the central pillar of the Cape Verdean economy, setting ambitious goals for the development of the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of tourist flows to directly competitive markets currently penalized by political and social instability ▪ Weak competitive capacity of the Country as a tourist destination ▪ Excessive concentration on a single tourist product (sun and beach) ▪ Monopoly of the offer, concentrated in 2 large operators ▪ High prices compared to other competing destinations (travel, stays, catering)

Strenghts	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation and improvement of tourism planning, management and promotion instruments Delimitation of integrated tourism development zones Creation of related institutions (tourism development associations) Resuming the dynamism of the tourism real estate sector in Cape Verde Emergence of new tourist investment dynamics: new typologies, new products and new destinations Identification of several products that allow the widening and diversification of tourism (culture, water sports, sport fishing, ecotourism, health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cape Verde is also associated with the problems that afflict the African continent, namely poverty, health risks and insecurity Importing musical and African handicrafts can lead to the de-characterization of cultural identity Absence of mechanisms to control the carrying capacity of islands Absence of mechanisms for inspection, audit and quality control of tourist units and tourism resources Image of the brand of Cape Verde negatively influenced by the increase of violence and crime Economic and financial crisis in the tourist's countries of origin

The summary allows the identification of several challenges that the tourism sector in Cape Verde is currently facing.

However, focusing on the purpose of this Strategic Assessment to identify and define the necessary conditions to ensure that the tourism growth dynamics that are currently registered in Cape Verde continue in a context of environmental and social sustainability, we can only see the challenges aligned with governance, in the political and institutional dimension, in view of the necessary articulation of the sector with the other dimensions that interact in the territory, in particular with the environmental, social and gender dimensions.

Thus, the carried-out analysis considers two challenges in the political and institutional dimension, namely:

- Definition of a **tourism governance model** that simultaneously and efficiently responds to the need for (centralized) coordination of tourism policy and its articulation with complementary sectoral policies, and the need to respond to the regional dynamics of tourism development without losing the national and global sense of the sector development;
- Develop the tourism sector in an integrated way** with the potentialities and weaknesses of the different territorial dynamics, creating a new transversal, intersectoral and interdisciplinary culture that allows an integrative and prospective vision of the tourism sector (systemic approach).

2.1.5 Evaluation Matrix

Based on the carried-out analysis, we aggregate the fundamental aspects identified by **sustainability themes**, which are operationalized by a set of **key performance indicators** that allow us to evaluate the contribution of the current tourism development model to the sustainability of the territory and, provide information to support decision-making. The evaluation matrix is shown in the following table.

Table 2.6_Tourism. Evaluation Matrix

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
Political / Institutional Dimension	
Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strength of the specific legal framework ▪ Integration with other sectoral policies, in terms of compatibility and compliance of legal provisions
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilization and coordination of actors and strategies ▪ Access to decision-making mechanisms by citizens ▪ Transparency on the decisions of the various Government levels ▪ Articulation of competences between public and private entities
Participation/Socialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing of information and awareness of issues related to the activity ▪ Opportunities for participation of citizens, employers' and trade union organizations, NGOs and CSOs ▪ Promoting women's empowerment

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

2.2.1 Current Situation

The Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde advocates the Environmental Law as a fundamental right. The bases of environmental policy were approved by Law 88 / IV / 93, of June 26, and provides that "*everyone has the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and the duty to defend and value it.*".

Environmental policy in Cape Verde has as its paradigm three key areas: the fight against desertification and the effects of drought, combating climate change and the defence of biological diversity. This policy has been defined to ensure the proper development of their animal and plant communities, in view of the need for species conservation and increased production of ecosystem productivity. Its specific characteristics led to environmental policy considering two families of principles: Commitment and Accountability.

Although it has been a concern of the successive governments of Cape Verde, expressed through programs and projects directly linked to desertification, only since 1992, with the approval of a new Constitution of the Republic and within the framework of the commitments assumed with the Rio Conventions, the environmental management instruments began to be elaborated, reflecting the country's environmental policy, including legislation, programs, and strategic development plans.

In this context, one of the main actions undertaken was the elaboration by the Government of the National Action Plan for the Environment (PANA I), 1994-2004, and the elaboration of PANA II (2004-2014). Despite its overdue period, PANA II continues to be implemented, with decentralized participation, with the main objectives

of protecting the sea, coastal zones and its resources, ensuring the sustainable exploitation, protecting terrestrial natural resources, especially soils, water and biodiversity, ensure a sustainable exploitation and protect the Cape Verdean culture by promoting its development.

In addition to the concerns of PANA II, Cape Verde chose Tourism as one of the development pillars, and INE data point tourism as one of the sectors with the greatest dynamics in the country's economic growth. This contributes considerably to the inflow of foreign exchange employment and represents one of the main axes of sustained economic development with important macroeconomic effects, above all in the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and it is therefore extremely important to realize its potential environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts to promote the alignment of the entire process of territorialisation of tourism in the Country with the sustainable development principles.

The current state of the environment in Cape Verde is characterized by the prevalence of strong pressure on the exploitation and use of natural resources in different domains, jeopardizing the ability of environmental systems to make environmental functions and services available to society and for the maintenance of ecosystems, thus requiring specific response measures and strategies, including civil society (PEDS, 2017).

Between 2004 and 2008 there was an increase of the area for tourist occupation from 7,632 ha to 22,160 ha, in other words, the area tripled, (REQA, 2009). This option has caused several pressures on natural resources, namely terrestrial and marine biodiversity and inert extraction, especially in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, where there are still no facilities installed, the capacity to respond to all issues related to tourism mass production, particularly drinking water supply, treatment of solid and liquid waste and energy (REQA, 2009).

The current scenario of the state of the environment in Cape Verde, in the components that most directly influence and are influenced by Tourism, is hereinafter provided.

Resources and Environmental Quality

Cape Verde has natural structural limitations that are related to its volcanic origin, its insular and archipelagic nature and its location in the Sahel region.

It is a country of weak natural resources and weak ecological conditions. In addition to lacking mineral resources that can enhance the development of industrial activities, Cape Verde is limited to the practice of large-scale agriculture, due to its mountainous relief, steep slopes, cliffs, ravines and rocky outcrops and, above all, of arable soils, currently estimated at less than 10% of its surface area. The climate picture is characterized by the randomness of annual precipitations, a rainfall regime poorly distributed over time and space and with cyclical periods of drought.

The vulnerability of the country to natural phenomena, particularly droughts and desertification, as well as torrential rains, has been more prominent in recent years. In fact, abnormal rainfall levels, which in some years exceeded 2000mm/day, overlap the islands' resilience, being the main causes of economic losses, environmental degradation and socio-economic problems.

Inserted in the Sahel's oceanic extension and the trade zone, the archipelago presents an arid **climate**, with reduced precipitation during the year and cycles of droughts, which can last for several years. The aridity of the climate covers the whole waist of the Sahel and results from the weather chart of this transition zone between

the savannah area of the Sudan and the Sahara Desert. Cape Verde, despite its oceanic location, is covered by the arid zone that stretches from the archipelago to the Red Sea.

Its location in the trade wind circulation zone on the eastern flank of the Azores High and under the influence of the cold Canary current is marked by a thermal inversion in altitude that inhibits the vertical development of the clouds and consequently the rainfalls, the aridity of the atmosphere and the prevailing heat in similar latitudes.

As far as air temperature is concerned, any increase, however minimal, would further affect the already fragile environment, contributing to increasing or prolonging drought episodes, causing heat waves and wind-blown dust with consequences for increased soil erosion and degradation and a possible rise in sea level, which could severely affect coastal areas and cause negative impacts on tourism and the economy. Exposed to the sea currents, the coastal zone is permanently exposed and highly vulnerable to aggressive waves, more specifically the austral waves, which can be intensified by the abnormal disturbance winds.

As mentioned above, the topography associated with recent volcanism is a limiting factor in soil formation. Indeed, most of the islands are dominated by rocky outcrops, stone fields, pyroclastic cones, lava flows and dune corridors. The most abundant soils are littoral soils, regosol, and incipient soils of low depth.

From the country's 4033 km², about 41000 ha is of arable land, currently being cultivated only 36000 ha (V General Census of Agriculture 2015), indicating a reduction of the cultivated area of 1.9% compared to 2004 (MAA, 2017). Therefore, soil resources are extremely limited. Of the arable surface, more than 90% is devoted to rainfed agriculture, or dry farming, while a little more than 5% is used for irrigated agriculture. About 23% of the country's surface is reforested. It should be noted that the highest proportion of arable soils is in semi-arid and arid areas (MDR, 2013). The soils are mostly of volcanic origin, developed on a basaltic substratum, of medium to coarse texture, sloping, rich in mineral elements, but poor in organic matter (<2%) and shallow, exhibiting marked degradation symptoms. Despite being naturally fertile due to its volcanic origin, soil fertility has been decreasing over time due to water erosion, poor vegetation cover and continuous use of the soil with no adequate replacement of the nutrients extracted by the crops.

To combat degradation and ensure agricultural production, successive governments have implemented a vast program of soil and water conservation with the construction of mechanical and biological soil conservation and water harvesting measures. Some examples include the basements, sidewalks, boilers or half-moon, vegetable hedges, large dams of water retention of surface water, dams of capture, terraces, among others. Despite the positive impacts resulting from the efforts made by the country in the fight against desertification and land degradation, land degradation and loss of soil quality prevail throughout the country, occurring in different forms and proportions.

Poor plant cover, low organic matter, steep slopes and heavy rains make soil prone to water erosion and susceptible to degradation.

Soil plays a double role from the sustainability point of view, a habitat of living organisms and a supplier of food and raw materials. But it has been the target of damages and threats caused by erosion, loss of organic matter, desertification, salinization, local pollution, among others. The growth of artificial surfaces (urban settlements, transport infrastructures, mining and extractive industries) are some of the most important threats to sustainable land management.

Soils in coastal areas are poor, sparse, unsuitable for agriculture or pasture, and marginally suitable for any type of exploitation. The soils are few deep and the soil and climate conditions do not allow any type of cultivation.

Contamination of the soil, along with other types of degradation, such as erosion and the continuous increase in urbanization, poses many threats to the sustainability of the resource. In Cape Verde, soils have been subject to contamination due to inadequate agricultural practices, the disposal of garbage and the urban and industrial use of soils.

Associated with the climatic and geomorphological characteristics of the islands, the **water resources** in Cape Verde are scarce, especially in terms of quality water, with low salts content, suitable for human consumption and agriculture.

In recent years, there have been some changes in the country's climate, which has taken place at an accelerating pace, with increasing social, environmental, economic and political vulnerability. Uncertainty and risk continue to persist as preponderant systemic variables that condition decision making processes, turning the sustainable management of water resources the focus of the entities.

In terms of groundwater resources, it is noted that Fogo Island has the largest surplus volume followed by Santo Antão and Santiago. In dry years, the island of Santiago has a negative water balance. In some islands, namely Boa Vista, Sal and São Vicente, there are no subterranean resources in quantity and quality, enough to cover the needs, being the desalination of sea water the basic source of production.

Groundwater exploration is carried out in accordance with the following systems: (1) catchment of springs - galleries dug horizontally into basalts; (2) capture of alluvial aquifers by means of wells and transverse drains and (3) deep holes that exploit discontinuous basalt aquifers.

In some counties of the country, the balance is positive, but for others the balance is negative, clearly indicating a water deficit that has been filled with the desalination of sea water by the process of reverse osmosis for domestic consumption. Currently in Cape Verde there are seven operators that provide public services in the sector of the production of desalinated water for supply to the population and industry: Electra SA, Water of Santiago, Águas de Ponta Preta, Lda, Águas do Porto Novo, Águas e Energia de Boa Vista, Serviço Autónomo de Água e Saneamento do Maio, Serviço Autónomo de Água e Saneamento de Santa Cruz. The production units are distributed over the islands of Sal, S. Vicente, Boa Vista, Maio, Santo Antão (Porto Novo), Santiago and Maio. In addition to these producers, there are dozens of touristic resorts that have their own desalination units, mainly in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista.

The country has installed and regularly maintains about 20 water desalination units. They are very expensive and big energy consumers. The daily water needs of population, tourism and agriculture centres are projected to increase fourfold (from about 50,000m³ to 200,000m³ by 2030), so the potential of various water supply and sustainable mobilization solutions needs to be better exploited as soon as possible.

The hydrologic network includes quantification of flows and levels in watercourses. The final utility of these quantifications is the evaluation of surface resources and their distribution in space and time. The network operates with fourteen stations, 10 in Santiago, 2 in São Nicolau and 2 in Santo Antão.

The volume of surface water is, in general, considerably higher than the volume of groundwater resources. However, in Cape Verde, the exploitation of surface water is seriously conditioned by its type of flow, usually

torrential. The country has built dams to ensure the retention of this water for the recharge of the water tables and for the use of agriculture, in addition to family and community cisterns in some islands for domestic uses and cattle breeding.

There is no national network for monitoring the quality of ground and surface water. Much of the information is acquired in the framework of studies and projects, of temporary nature and of limited geographical extension.

Water quality examinations are carried out regularly on the island of Santiago, three times a year, covering the water of the wells and some superficial points (springs), which may be considered satisfactory. In relation to the other islands, the situation is undefined since the examinations are carried out sporadically, although there is a specific legislation - Decree-Law no. 29/2015, of 18 May, which establishes the legal regime for the identification, management, monitoring and classification of bathing sea areas and bathing water quality.

The monitoring of bathing water began to take place from 2014 onwards, covering only 6 beaches in the country: Laginha Beach (São Vicente), Santa Maria Beach (Sal), Diante Beach (Boa Vista), Tarrafal Bay (Santiago), Quebra Canela (Santiago), and S. Francisco Beach (Santiago). The examinations have shown that in all these monitored beaches the values of *Escherichia coli* and *faecal Enterococci* are below the acceptable maximum values.

Along with water quality, **air quality** in Cape Verde is not very worrying because it is essentially influenced by the pressure of the country's automobile fleet. However, the habit of burning the garbage dumps in the middle of the urban belt, especially in the city of Praia, is a worrying activity that negatively influences the air quality of the zone through the release of gases to atmosphere, namely CO₂, NO_x, SO_x, dioxins and furans.

Although it is not a developed country, where the emission rate of pollutants is normally high, in Cape Verde fossil fuel vehicles are the main cause of air pollution on some islands.

It is estimated that 245.10 Gg are released annually into the atmosphere through emissions from vehicles, power plants and small industries.

The industries installed in Cape Verde, except for producers of soft drinks and beers, manufacture of paints and ship repair, contribute insignificantly to the emission of gases.

One of the sources of contamination of the atmosphere is the emission of dust during the execution of works, especially in quarrying. The gases released by the machines and vehicles used in the construction are also a source of atmospheric contamination, basically by carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and lead (Pb).

As mentioned, automobiles are considered the main agents of air pollution. The burning of diesel and the evaporation of gasoline can release dangerous chemicals into the atmosphere. These may be carbon monoxide (which can cause death from respiratory failure); nitrogen oxides (possibly associated with asthma); suspended particles (associated with respiratory and cardiac diseases); benzene (associated with leukaemia); and hydrocarbons. However, the absence of CO₂ monitoring and control systems does not allow the real contribution of road traffic to the degradation of air quality, especially in the largest urban centre of the country.

As one of the measures to mitigate the pressure of motor vehicles in the air and in the atmosphere, there is a positive evolution in terms of the number of inspected vehicles. However, according to the General Directorate of Road Transport (DGTR), the conditions for the assessment of the level of gases (smoke) released into the

environment have not yet been met to allow the imposition of fines on vehicles with gas release above of the limit allowed by Law.

It can be said that with regards to atmosphere pollution in Cape Verde, the action of man is still not worrying. However, this is due, to a certain extent, to the low level of industrialization in the country. However, trends observed in recent years show that industrial activities, number of vehicles and fuel consumption tend to increase which, to some extent, covers a population with a high growth rate (2.5%).

In terms of **environmental infrastructure**, according to the IMC-2016 data, **water supply** in Cape Verde still has several origins, namely: 64.1% of the population is served through the public water supply system, 8.1% have access to water through neighbours, 13.2% through fountain, 5.5% through auto tanks and 9% still from other sources. The urban environment is the one with the best coverage in terms of public water supply network, with coverage of 69.2%.

In terms of institutional management, the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS) is the entity responsible for controlling the exploitation of abstractions and aquifers. Hydraulic infrastructures for abstraction and distribution are operated by individuals or associations of producers / farmers, in general, without any kind of payment to the State, the legal owner of the infrastructures.

Access to adequate water services is an extremely important determinant for improving the living conditions of the population. Goal 6.1 (ODS 06) proposes to increase universal and equitable access to safe drinking water at an affordable price for all.

Also, the **wastewater treatment system** in the country continues to be deficient, despite the improvement over the previous years. There are currently 6 Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) on 4 islands (Santiago, São Vicente, Sal and Boa Vista), in addition to the WWTPs associated with hotels, which reuse water for irrigation of green spaces. The companies, Electra SA (city of Praia), Águas de Ponta Preta through the company's WWTP and the public WWTP of Santa Maria, São Vicente City Council, and the Autonomous Service of Santa Cruz and the Tarrafal City Council of Santiago, make the treatment of waste water that is reused in agriculture, irrigation of public gardens and green spaces of tourist infrastructures. In São Vicente, in Ribeira de Vinha, there is an area of 70 ha irrigated with treated water in the WWTP of Ribeira de Vinha. According to PAGIRE (2010), the total amount is around 621,000 m³/year, which corresponds, however, to less than 30% of the potential.

Regarding **solid urban waste** (MSW), according to the current legislation, its management is the responsibility of the municipalities. Municipal Waste Management involves, in addition to the definition and organization of the areas covered by the collection circuits, the referral of MSW to the final infrastructures, these being almost exclusively Municipal Waste Dumps.

In addition to the island of Sal that has a Controlled Landfill, the other islands also use, as mentioned, the municipal dumps and others in slopes and riverbeds created by the population, mainly in the rural environment. In total, nationally, there are 17 municipal dumps managed by the Autonomous Water and Sanitation Services, serving the 22 municipalities of the Country. The island of Santiago already has an Intermunicipal Sanitary Landfill, but not operational yet.

From the total population of the country, about 85.5% of the population has collection services, meaning that approximately 14.5% of the population is not covered. Considering that these 14.5% of the population produce waste at a rate similar to 85.5% of the population served, the amount of MSW at the national level is estimated

at 170,636 tons/year. This amount is equivalent to a waste production of 874 grams/inhabitant/day, corresponding to the national average.

In hotel establishments, the production of tourist waste per capita is generally considered to be triple that of a resident. There is no study in Cape Verde about the production of waste in hotels, but as an example, according to the City Hall of Boa Vista, only the RIU hotel chain produces more waste than the city of Sal Rei.

Tourism, on the one hand, it puts pressure on the environment contributing to the degradation of natural resources by producing large quantities of waste, through water and energy needs, and by pressure on biodiversity, on the other hand, requires a healthy environment and so it is imperative to have an integrated waste management in the country, especially in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, which produce additional quantities of garbage due to tourism development.

The municipalities are confronted with the lack of adequate infrastructures for the treatment, recovery or disposal of waste, which is aggravated by a still incipient knowledge of the production of waste generated. The available data is based on estimates, due to the lack of monitoring means, in relation to the amount of solid waste that each municipality produces. The absence of a database or even concrete and updated information does not give an accurate idea of the production of the waste, its composition and types existing in each municipality.

The separation and recycling of Urban Solid Waste (RSU) in Cape Verde is still practically non-existent. There is a lot of work to be done in relation to the creation of infrastructures and collection lines, as well as awareness raising of the population, in order to improve waste management in the various islands of the archipelago.

In most municipalities, waste is dumped in the soil, in water lines, on public roads, in open areas, in the middle of arboreal and shrub areas, or even in the sea, creating critical pollution situations and serious risks to public health, as a result of an unadjusted surveillance coupled with an environmental irresponsibility of civil society. Operational municipal inspection services have encountered difficulties in dealing with these infractions, which has allowed the proliferation of wild dumps, as well as abandonment of carcasses, tires, building debris, among other wastes, in disorderly places.

Thus, solid waste management is deficient in all municipalities in the country, since they are faced with problems related to the scarcity of resources and equipment, the lack of a management program, and poor inspection. Municipalities continue to have difficulties in collecting, transporting and depositing solid wastes, organizing the collection system, creating efficient collection conditions and adequate spaces for waste disposal, except for island of Sal where collection, transportation and disposal is subcontracted.

In general, each municipality has a public dump, although most are wild dumps. Often these are not covered by a fence and the waste is deposited without any cover. Often there are open flames with known negative environmental impacts by releasing gases into the atmosphere, namely CO₂, NO_x, SO_x, dioxins and furans. On the other hand, associated with the dumps, many other environmental impacts are not only present in landscape, but also visual, olfactory and at a public health level due to the increase of disease vectors, rats, flies, mosquitoes, among others.

The situation on Santiago Island, in relation to MSW, is increasingly worrying, since more than half the Cape Verdean population lives on this island, in other words, 273,919 inhabitants (2010 census), representing about 55.7% of the population. The responsible entities have tried to provide the best service to their citizens, placing

more and more containers on the streets and doing door-to-door collection in certain areas of the capital, but sometimes non-compliance with schedules or delays in the collection of waste, caused by breakages in the trucks, have contributed to a certain dysfunction of the system, creating a certain discomfort in the communities, with negative repercussions from the social and environmental point of view.

Hotel waste, although it is the responsibility of hotel chains (the polluter pays principle), are collected by the municipal councils, under service contracts, for which they have the same destination as domestic waste. In the two most tourist islands - Sal and Boa Vista - waste management is also still in deficit.

The island of Sal is managed by the company Salimpa, even though it has a large quantity of waste with a huge potential for recovery, management is limited to the collection, transportation and disposal in a controlled landfill, which has turned into a trash can in the open.

On the island of Boa Vista, the situation of waste is even more worrying. In addition to the poor conditions of the waste dump with waste pickers living in the dump, they make uncontrolled burning of the waste, causing the emission of dioxins and furans that are highly harmful to the environment and public health.

In terms of **energy**, Cape Verde, an island country with scarce natural and financial resources, is heavily dependent on the outside world, both for energy production and transport, since it needs to import the most used fuels, namely petroleum products and their derivatives. It does not have primary fossil resources and, on the other hand, it does not present secondary energy exports.

The energy sector in Cape Verde is characterized by the consumption of fossil fuel (derived from petroleum), biomass (firewood) and the use of renewable energy, namely wind energy. Fossil fuel consumption consists of petroleum derivatives, namely: gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, Jet A1, butane gas and lubricants.

By 2010, the use of solar energy was practically insignificant, limited to water pumping. Cape Verde re-exports a portion of imported fossil fuels (Jet A1 for aviation and diesel for maritime transport), but a large part is for domestic consumption, mainly for transport and production of electricity and desalinated water.

The biomass consumption is basically focused on the use of firewood in rural areas and peripheries of cities for food preparation. Renewable energy, namely wind and solar energy, which is essentially the production of electricity, given that solar thermal energy has no expression in the Cape Verde energy matrix, representing in 2016, according to the National Directorate of Energy, Industry and Trade, about 20% of the energy injected into the national grid. Regarding electricity, the majority is produced from thermal power plants using diesel and fuel oil (fuel 180 and 380).

From the energy point of view, the islands of Cape Verde are linked by independent systems, characterized by their small size and the distance from the supply centres. Moreover, the lack of conventional energy resources leads to a very strong external energy dependence. Electricity (domestic consumption) and fuel (aircraft, water desalination) are energy products that are increasingly important for the socio-economic development of the country.

The regular supply of electricity in the islands has improved significantly since 2012, with the start-up of solar and wind farms in the islands of greater economic power (Santiago, Boa Vista, Sal and São Vicente). The electro-producing park of Cape Verde is essentially characterized by the great thermal power installed.

Cape Verde has a great potential for Renewable Energy (RE), which in 2010 began to focus heavily on the production of electricity using renewable sources, namely solar and wind energy, currently (2017) with a contribution of around 20% penetration of RE in the electricity network.

The proposed mitigation strategies are intended to contribute to the efforts of the international community to combat climate change in a context of sustainable development.

Natural values - Biodiversity, natural habitats and ecosystems

Cape Verde has a relatively rich biodiversity, with more than 5000 species identified in both the terrestrial and marine environments (Arechavaleta, et al, 2005), typical of tropical regions, usually characterized by very diverse populations but of relatively low abundance. The natural characteristics of the archipelago make its biodiversity important in all its aspects - genetic, specific, taxonomic, ecological and functional. In addition to the ecological importance, biodiversity represents the support of all economic activities, with emphasis on (i) agriculture, forestry and livestock; (ii) fishing; (iii) sun and beach tourism; (iv) water sports, recreation and leisure, and (v) ecotourism/nature tourism (MAHOT, 2014).

Despite its small size and insularity, its biodiversity and terrestrial and marine endemism:

- Cape Verde is an integral part of the 23 most important marine ecoregions of the planet (Spalding et al, 2008, WWF)
- Cape Verde is the second largest nesting area of the North Atlantic Turtle - *Caretta caretta*
- Cape Verde is considered an important bird nesting area (BirdLife International).
- It ranks 11th among the main centres of coral endemism.
- Cape Verde includes 9% of the endemism of Macaronesia insects.

According to the National Environment Directorate (2017), in relation to endemism, the country has an endemic Flora - 93 species with 53% endangered; Endemic reptiles - 21 species, with 52% endangered, and Endemic birds - 5 species with 61% endangered.

Regarding the Turtles (*Caretta caretta*), there are 166.8 km of guarded beaches in Cape Verde, 6 in Santo Antão, 16 in São Vicente, 2 in Santa Luzia, 17 in S. Nicolau, 11 in Sal, 30 in Boa Vista, 12 in Maio, 9 in Santiago, 6 in Fogo and 21 in Brava.

The greatest risks to biodiversity in Cape Verde are caused by anthropic factors, such as: (1) uncontrolled harvesting of various species, plants and animals; (2) the practice of agriculture, most often in areas of marked slope; (3) the use of firewood as a domestic energy source; (4) free grazing in areas of natural vegetation; (5) the introduction of exotic species, which has contributed to gradual degradation of vegetation and their habitat; (5) destruction of habitat of the species; (6) the fragmentation of the territory occupied by arid and semi-arid zones.

As to the pressure on marine biodiversity, the main concerns of the institutions are:

- Illegal fishing of the whelk and the coastal lobsters with the use of diving bottles, allowing excessive pressure on these resources considered sensitive, for example, capturing whelks in greater depths;

- Capture of Turtles;
- Illegal fishing of various juvenile species, especially pelagic species;
- Excessive pressure on demersal, by concentrating fishing activity in the same traditional fishing zones, evidenced by the progressive decrease in the average sizes of the demersal fisheries, namely, Groupers, at ports of landing.

In the vegetable and faunal communities in the coastal areas of the islands with the highest tourist concentration (Sal and Boa Vista), tourism activity has been causing some negative impacts, namely:

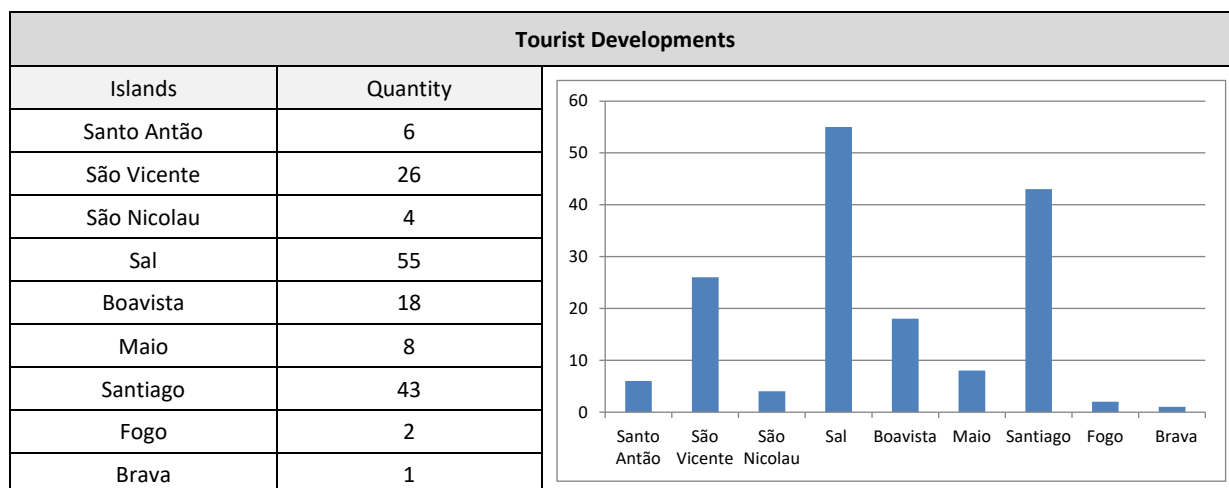
- Increased levels of gas emissions and noise / pollution with potential disturbance of local fauna;
- Increased number of motorized vehicles in urban areas, on tourist tours, especially in coastal areas (high rental / tourist car rates, as a means of traveling to various tourist sites), with potential trampling of small local fauna;
- Increase in the number of flights and ships (for freight and passenger transport as well as materials for construction activities), causing an increase in the level of gas emissions, noise and destruction of dune ecosystems, affecting the terrestrial environment, the air quality and the emblematic fauna species on the islands;
- Increase of light and noise emissions on the coast, negatively affecting turtles because they are sensitive to these types of disturbances;
- Loss of naturalness in the coastal zones, resulting from the increase in construction works, causing some disfigurement of the landscapes that can be aggravated with the construction of more touristic units.

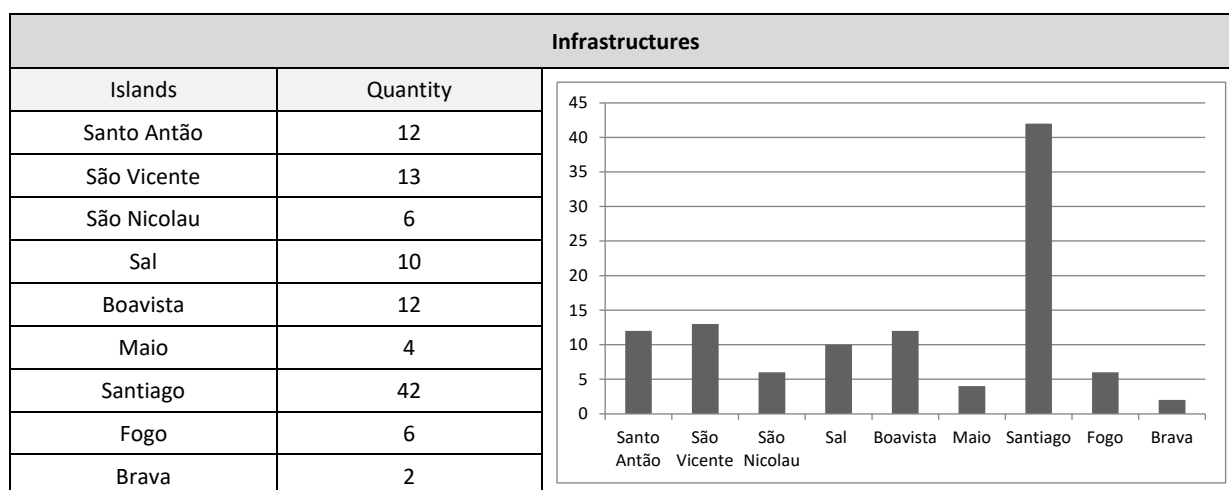
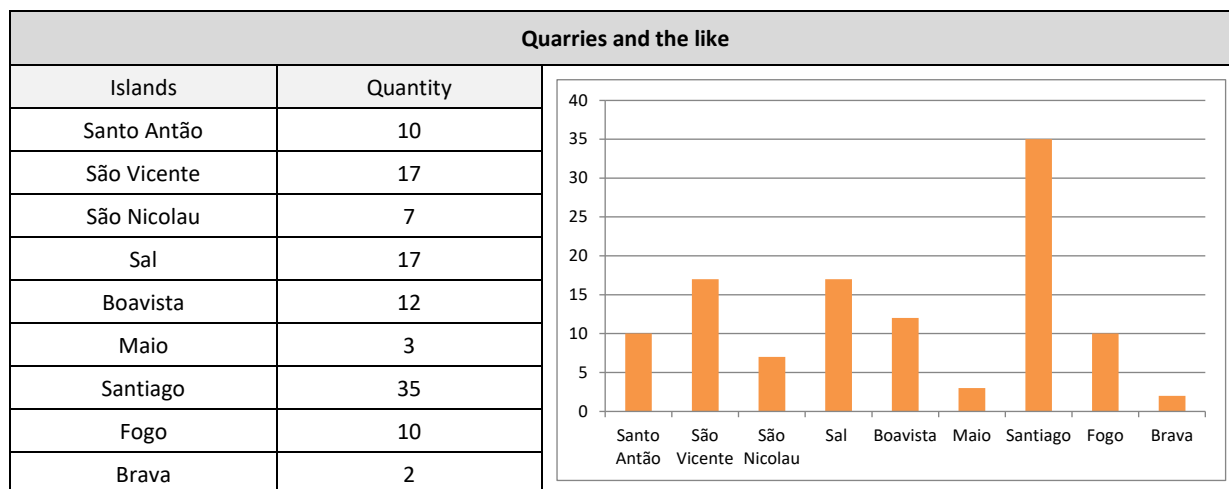
Coastal areas are highly sensitive areas, considering its dynamism, economic and ecological importance, so there are always conflicts between the use and the natural balance. It is necessary to ensure a compatible management strategy between natural resources and economic and social balance. The urbanization of these zones will lead to an increase in human pressure on the dune system, with two components: construction and direct human presence. According to the National Spatial Planning Directive, the detailed planning of urbanizations around the coastline should preserve the coastline of urban occupation and the implementation of infrastructures that are not strictly necessary or related to the sea, extending, except for national interest reasons, the protection zone of 80 meters - provided for in national legislation - for 150 meters, in order to guarantee respect for the public domain of the coast and free access to the beaches, avoiding overly aggressive implementations that prevent the public use of the coast. Whenever it is morphologically possible, sufficient space should be reserved for the adoption of pedestrian solutions that separate the beaches from the private buildings through avenues, walks, public gardens and the like.

Law no. 44 / VI / 2004, of July 12 (Official Gazette no. 20, dated July 12, 2004), defines and establishes the legal regime of public maritime assets of the State. Plans and projects for such zones should ensure, in general, the necessary information to address environmental issues, with no prejudice to the projects for those zones to submit their Environmental Impact Studies to the environmental authority for evaluation and approval, in accordance with the Decree-Law 29/2006 of March 6.

According to DNA data (2018), from 2004 to 2017, 383 projects were approved / endorsed by the Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (AIA), of which 163 were touristic projects, 113 quarries and the like and 107 infrastructures distributed by the different islands, as shown in the following table.

Table 2.7_Tourist, Quarries and Infrastructures Developments, approved by the AIA authority until 2017



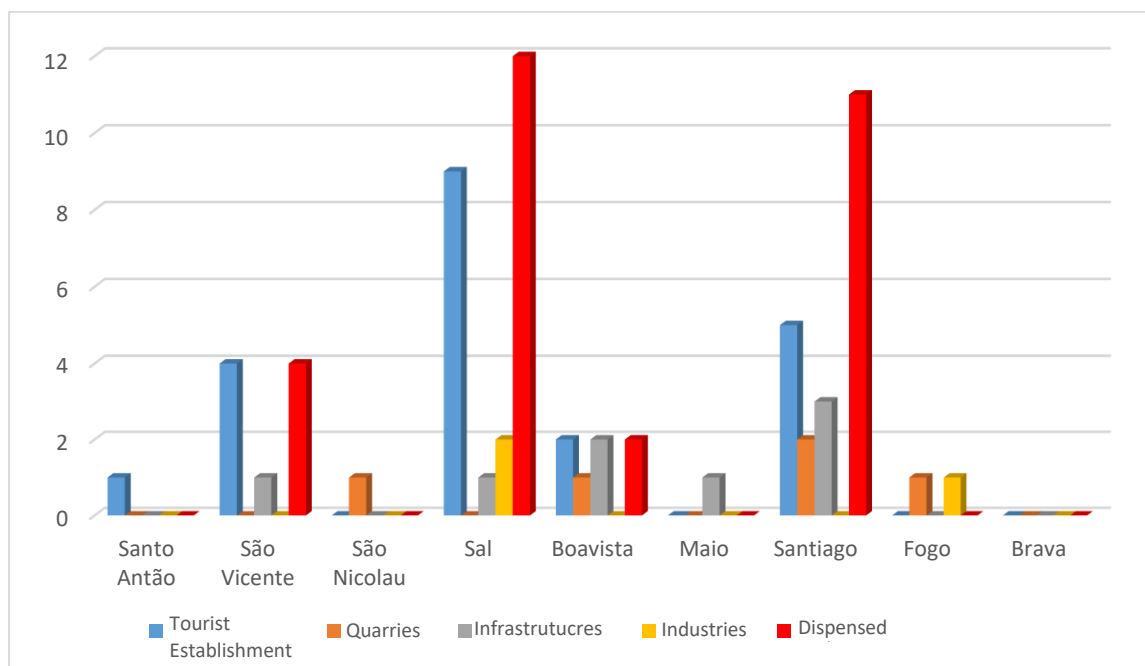


Source: DSPAIA, DNA 2018

According to DNA, in 2017, 21 tourism projects were approved, 1 in Santo Antão, 4 in S. Vicente, 9 in Sal, 2 in Boavista and 5 in Santiago.

The summary of the approvals by the AIA authority and the exemptions issued in 2017, per island and type of project, are shown in the following figure.

Figura 2.11_Resumo AIA, 2017



Source: DSPAIA, DNA 2018

The recognition of Cape Verde's richness and biodiversity is also reflected in the national legislation, with the publication of a series of diplomas and plans for the management and conservation of species and habitats and natural spaces integrated in the National Network of Protected Areas Decree-Law no. 3/2003, of February 24, amended by Decree-Law no. 44/2006, of August 28. The said network consists of 47 protected areas, which encompass areas of the land surface and the territorial sea, classified in 6 categories, distributed by islands and islets, as shown in the following table.

Table 2.8_ National Protected Areas Network

Island/Islet	Category	Protected area	Land area (ha)	Sea area (ha)
Santo Antão	Natural Park	Morroços	818,10	
		Topo da Coroa	8 491,60	
		Cova/Paúl/RªTorre	2 091,50	
	Natural Reserve	Cruzinha	1 117,80	4 433,48
	Protected Landscape	Pombas	311,90	
São Vicente	Natural Park	Monte Verde	311,90	
Santa Luzia Ilhéus Branco Ilhéu Raso	Whole Natural Reserve	Santa Luzia	3 420,00	46 940,00
		Ilhéus Branco	278,00	
		Ilhéu Raso	576,00	
São Nicolau	Natural Reserve	Monte do Alto das Cabaças	1 325,00	
	Natural Park	Monte Gordo	952,00	
Sal	Natural Reserve	Costa da Fragata	346,00	2 347,00

Island/Islet	Category	Protected area	Land area (ha)	Sea area (ha)
		Ponta do Sino	96,00	5 651,00
		Rabo de Junco	154,00	
		Serra Negra	331,00	2 296,00
		Baía da Murdeira	182,00	5 925,00
	Protected Landscape	Salinas Pedra Lume e Cagaral	802,00	
		Monte Grande	1 309,00	
		Salinas de Santa Maria	69,00	
		Buracona-Ragona	545,00	
	Natural Monument	Morrinho do Açúcar	5,00	
		Morrinho do Filho	12,00	
Boa Vista	Natural Park	Ponta do Sol	465,00	283,00
		Boa Esperança	3 631,00	379,00
		Morro de Areia	2 131,00	436,00
		Tartaruga	1 439,00	13 436,00
	Whole Natural Reserve	Ilhéu de Baluarte	7,65	87,00
		Ilhéu dos Pássaros	0,82	38,00
		Ilhéu de Curral Velho	0,77	41,00
	Natural Park	PN do Norte	8 910,00	13 137,00
	Protected Landscape	Monte Caçador e Pico Forcado	3 357,00	
		Curral Velho	1 635,00	
	Natural Monument	Ilhéu de Sal-Rei	89,00	
		Monte Santo António	459,00	
		Monte Estancia	739,00	
		Rocha Estancia	253,00	
Maio	Natural Reserve	Casas Velhas	128,84	6 494,97
		Terras Salgadas	2 022,60	3 822,80
		Lagoa Cimidor	51,10	338,24
		Praia do Morro	101,15	564,83
	Natural Park	Barreiro e Figueira	1 078,19	
	Protected Landscape	Salinas de Porto Inglês	400,56	134,10
		Monte Penoso e Monte Branco	1 117,22	
		Monte Santo António	891,20	
Santiago	Natural Park	Serra Malagueta	774,00	
		Serra do Pico de Antónia	ND	
Fogo	Natural Park	Fogo	8 468,50	
Ilhéu do Rombo	Whole Natural Reserve	Ilhéu do Rombo		
TOTAL			61 695,40	102 350,94

Source: Resolution no. 36/2016, of March 17

The management of protected areas is the responsibility of the government department accountable for the environment and its specialized agencies. It is the responsibility of the National Environmental Council to monitor the evolution and management of the National Network of Protected Areas (paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 19 of Decree-Law no. 3/2003, of February 24).

The consolidation of the National Network of Protected Areas is one of the main challenges for the management of the protected natural areas of Cape Verde, which involves the elaboration and implementation of the management and / or normative instruments of all protected areas.

A good part of the protected areas (land 38.2%, and marine 37%) already has approved management instruments, namely, Management Plans, Ecotourism Plans, Regulations, Business Plans and Monitoring Plans. In the process of elaborating the protected area management instruments, a participatory approach was adopted as a strategic option to ensure not only the quality of the documents produced, but also to ensure their appropriation by the population and subsequent sustainability of the management of protected areas.

Potentialities in protected areas as a tourism product and destination are opportunities that can be exploited by organized local communities from the perspective of local economic development. Tourist operators should be encouraged to use community-based tourism practices in view of the internationalization of localities, bearing in mind the tourist-carrying capacity.

Territorial management

The National Regulation of Land Use and Urban Planning (RNOTPU), published by Decree-Law no. 43/2010, of February 13, regulates the antecedent Law of Bases of Land Use and Urban Planning, approved by Decree-Law 2/2006, of February 13, with the changes introduced by Decree-Law no. 6/2010, of June 21, and defines the different typologies of territorial management instruments according to different objectives, namely:

- **Territorial planning and development instruments**, which are part of the National Spatial Planning Directive and the Regional Spatial Planning Scheme, are strategic instruments that translate the great options that are relevant to the organization of the territory, establishing generic guidelines as to the way of using it, consolidating the reference frame to consider in the elaboration of the instruments of territorial planning. These are instruments of the government's responsibility;
- **Territorial planning instruments**, which integrate the Municipal Master Plan, the Urban Development Plan, the Detailed Plan and the inter-municipal plans, are also designated urban plans, have a regulatory nature and establish the land use regime, defining evolution models of human occupation and the organization of networks and urban systems and, at the appropriate scale, parameters of land use. These are instruments of the responsibility of the municipalities;
- **Sectoral policy instruments**, which program or implement economic and social development policies with a spatial impact, determining the respective environmental impact. They are the responsibility of the central administration;
- **Instruments of a special nature**, which integrate the Plans for the Protected Areas or other Natural Spaces of cultural, historical or scientific value, the Plans for the Special Tourist Zones or Industrial Zones, the Coastal Plans and the Plans of Hydrographic Basin Management, are regulatory instruments

that establish the spatial framework of a coherent set of actions with an impact on the organization of the territory.

In this context, tourist areas are the subject of a special instrument, whose legal regime for declaration and functioning was established in Law no. 75 / VII / 2010, of August 23, which defines special tourist areas as the areas that have special aptitude for tourism in face of their endogenous potentialities.

According to this law, the special tourist areas to be created, as a rule, within the framework of territorial management instruments are classified as:

- Areas of Integral Tourism Development [ZDTI], which correspond to areas that have special aptitude for tourism;
- Reservation and Tourism Protection Zones [ZRPT], which correspond to reserved areas for tourism uses and activities.

Therefore, ZDTIs are the subject of tourism planning, taking into account the most important tourist motivations - determining typologies and tourist motivations - being an essential element for the subsequent rapid approval of the respective tourism projects.

The ZDTI are proposed by the Government and declared by decree-law, after the auscultation of the respective municipality or municipalities involved. The planning, management and administration of tourist areas is the responsibility of the State, through the constitution of a managing body, known as a tourism development association, defined for this purpose. It is the responsibility of these companies, among other competences, to elaborate and execute, in close articulation with the central administration, the Tourist Land Use Plans.

The legislation establishes two types of tourist land use plans for the ZDTI, of a regulatory nature and binding for the administration and for the private ones, namely:

- The **Tourist Land Use Plan (POT)**, which covers the entire territory of a ZDTI;
- And the **Detailed Planning Project (POD)**, which covers part of the POT and its approval depends on the approval of the POT:

The POTs translate a reciprocal commitment to compatibility with the national directive and regional schemes and prevail over municipal plans.

The POTs define a long-term planning and development strategy and define (Article 16 of Law no. 75 / VII / 2010, of August 23):

- The road layout;
- Landscaping, environmental protection and tourist deployment areas;
- The areas of afforestation and the species of trees to be planted;
- The schemes of networks of services and spaces;
- Social and leisure facilities;
- The overall program of the ZDTI and the general development criteria;

- General rules for the implementation and development of ZDTIs.

The POTs are approved by the managing bodies of the ZDTI, preceding the opinion of the Central Bureau of Spatial Planning. The POTs are ratified by Resolution of the Council of Ministers.

On the other hand, the PODs detail the areas of tourist use and the land occupied by social and leisure facilities, namely by arranging building volumes, readjusting and detailing the road system, areas to be planted and free spaces and service networks (article 17 of Law no. 75 / VII / 2010, of August 23).

The PODs are drawn up by the promoters and approved, following an opinion from the Central Planning Office by the managing body. PODs may also be developed by the managing body, where appropriate. PODs are subject to ratification by members of the Government responsible for tourism and land use planning.

Under Decree No. 7/94, of May 23, 14 Areas of Integral Tourism Development [ZDTI] and 6 Areas of Reservation and Tourism Protection [ZRPT] were declared, which were modified by successive decrees that delineate the target areas to some of the initial ZDTIs and create new areas, totalling 25 ZDTIs, as identified in the following table. Of these areas, the POTs of the Integral Tourist Development Area of Vila do Maio, Order no. 20/2009, of June 8, and the POT of the Integral Tourism Development Area of Santa Mónica, Order no. 21/2009, dated June 8, prepared by the respective Tourism Development Association of the Boa Vista and Maio Islands, established by Decree-Law no. 36/2005 of July 6.

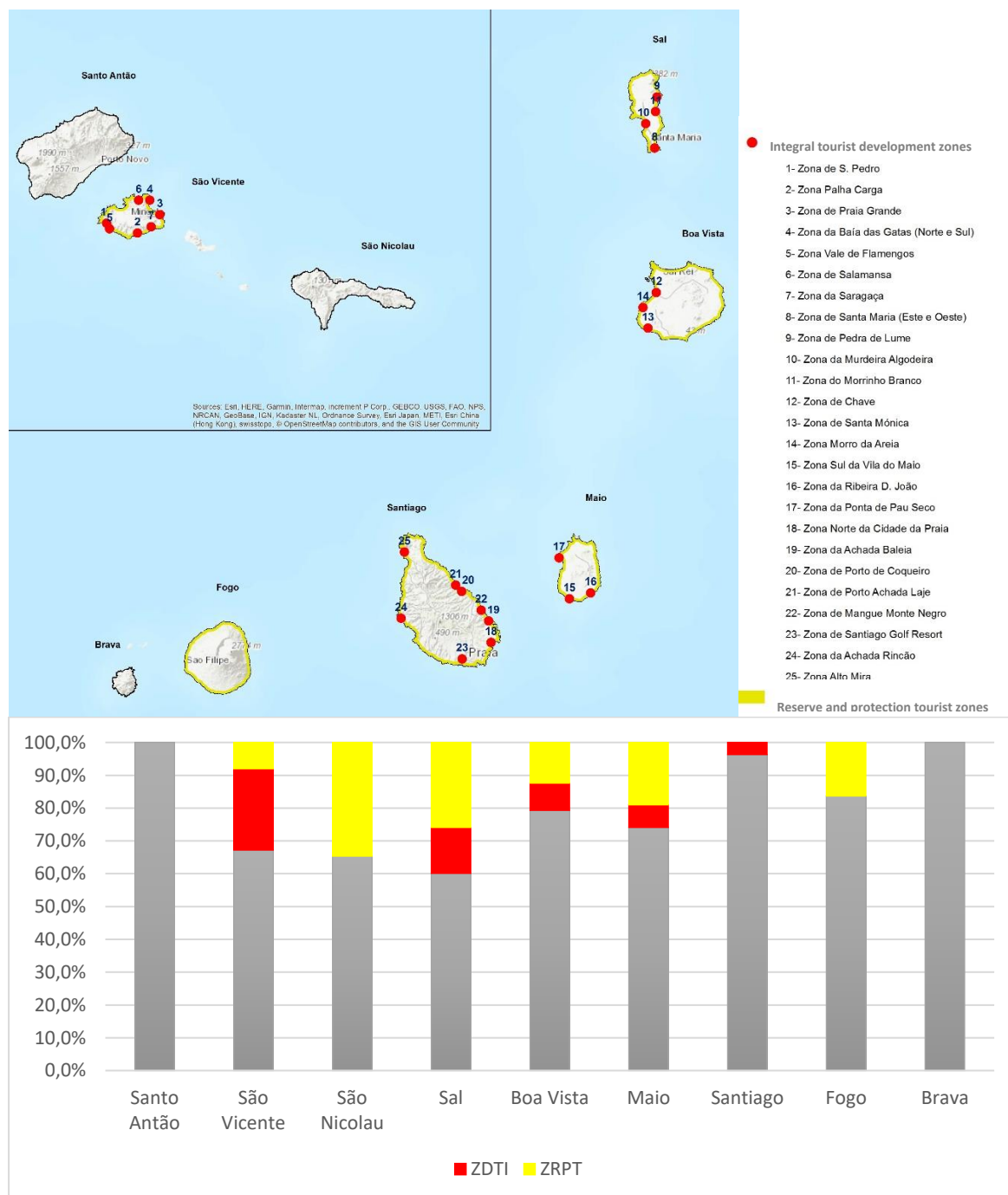
Table 2.9_Special tourist areas: ZDTI and ZRPT

Location	Typology	Designation
São Vicente	Integral Tourist Development Areas	S. Pedro (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Palha Carga (DR no. 5/06, of September 18)
		Praia Grande (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Baía das Gatas (DR no. 5/11, of January 24)
		Vale de Flamengos (DR no. 12/07, de 3 de dezembro)
		Salamansa (DR no. 5/08, of August 25)
		Saragaça (DR no. 6/08, of August 25)
	Tourist Reserve and Protection Areas	Area of the costal crown of S. Vicente Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
São Nicolau	Zonas de Reserva e Proteção Turística	Area of the costal crown of de S. Nicolau Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
Sal	Integral Tourist Development Areas	Santa Maria (DR no. 14/09, of August 10)
		Pedra de Lume (DR no. 11/05, of December 12)
		Murdeira Algodeira (DR no. 12/06, of March 13)
		Morrinho Branco (DR no. 14/07, of December 3)
	Tourist Reserve and Protection Areas	Area of the costal crown of Sal Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
Boa Vista	Integral Tourist Development Areas	Chave (DR no. 7/07, of March 19)
		Santa Mónica (DR no. 7/07, of March 19)
		Morro da Areia (DR no. 7/07, of March 19)
	Tourist Reserve and Protection Areas	Area of the costal crown of Boa Vista Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
Maio	Integral Tourist Development Areas	South Area of Vila do Maio (DR no. 4/08, of June 23)
		Ribeira D. João (DR no. 4/08, of June 23)
		Point area of Pau Seco (DR no. 4/08, of June 23)
	Tourist Reserve and Protection Areas	Area of the costal crown of Maio Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
Santiago	Integral Tourist Development Areas	North area of Praia city (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Achada Baleia (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Porto de Coqueiro (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Porto Achada Laje (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Mangue Monte Negro (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)
		Santiago Golf Resort (DR no. 9/98, of December 3)
		Achada Rincão (DR no. 13/07, of December 3)
		Alto Mira (DR no. 14/07, of December 3)
Fogo	Tourist Reserve and Protection Areas	Area of the costal crown of Fogo Island (DR no. 7/94, of May 23)

Source: Cabo Verde TradeInvest (2018)

The distribution of these special tourist areas is very heterogeneous in the country, both in terms of incidence and in terms of spatial expression, as can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 2.12_Special tourist areas: ZDTI and ZRPT



Source: Decree Law no. 7/94, of May 23 and subsequent decrees (see Table 2.9)

The following aspects stand out from the analysis of this figure:

- The island of São Vicente is the one where the ZDTIs have a greater territorial expression, both in absolute terms - ZDTI totals about 6,164.8 ha -, and in relative terms - ZDTIs correspond to about 24.8% of the island territory. However, the territorial expression of the special tourist areas (ZDTI and ZRPT) corresponds to about 33% of the island, a value lower than that of Sal, with 40% of its territory affected by these areas or St. Nicolau, which corresponds to 35% or, Boa Vista, with 21% of its territory affected by these areas;
- The island of Boa Vista is the one where the ZDTI has the second largest territorial expression in absolute terms - the ZDTI total about 5,710 ha, corresponding to about 8.3% of the island territory. However, the territorial expression of special tourist areas (ZDTI and ZRPT) corresponds to about 21% of the island, a figure significantly lower than that of Sal, with 40% of its territory affecting these areas or St. Nicolau, which corresponds to 35% or, still, to São Vicente, with 33% of its territory affecting these areas;
- The island of Sal is the one where the ZDTI has a very important area in absolute terms, corresponding to about 3,384.59 ha, corresponding to about 14% of the island, and where the ZRPT also has a very significant territorial expression, corresponding to about 25.9% of the total area of the island. In total, the special tourist areas occupy about 40% of the territory of the island of Sal, which means that this is the island where the tourist potential has higher incidence;
- The island of Santiago has the highest number of ZDTI, 8 areas totalling around 4,005 ha, which corresponds in absolute terms to the third island with greater territorial expression, only being exceeded in terms of ZDTI by Boa Vista and São Vicente.
- The island of Maio has several ZDTIs, which together occupy around 2,054 ha that corresponds to about 6.9% of its territory, plus ZRPT, which together with ZDTI represent 26% of the total island area.

2.2.2 Institutional and Legal Framework

Cape Verde currently has a set of legislative measures aimed at protecting the land resource. The Country has participated in several international conferences, has signed several Agreements, ratified others, specific or relevant to the protection of the archipelago's environment, namely the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as it enshrined the principles of the Stockholm Declaration and the Agenda 21 in the Constitution and in the Basic Law of the Environment Policy.

The Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde, in its article 73, states that all Cape Verdeans have the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and the duty to value and defend it.

The legislative framework is essentially based on diplomas related to environmental protection, as well as on standards in other areas such as health, safety, spatial planning and protected areas. On a legal level, the environment in Cape Verde is protected by several laws and legislation that, over the last 30 years, have confirmed the priority given by the various governments to this area. The following table lists the documents considered most relevant under this Strategic Assessment.

Table 2.10_Environment. Relevant legal diplomas

Diploma	Date	Matter
Environment Policy Basis		
Law no. 86/IV/93	July 26	Establishes the Environment Policy Basis
Decree-law no. 14/97	July 1	Develops the Environment Policy Basis
Environmental Quality		
Decree-law no. 3/2015	October 19	Creates the new Water and Sanitation Code (CAS)
Decree-law no. 29/2015	May 18	Establishes the legal regime for the identification, management, monitoring and classification of bathing sea areas and bathing water quality
Decree-law no. 8/2004	February 23	It establishes water quality criteria and standards and their classification, as well as control systems, sanitary regulations and safeguard measures, with the aim of protecting the aquatic environment and improving the quality of water for human consumption
Law no. 41/II/84	June 18	Establishes the general basis of the legal regime for the ownership, protection, conservation, development, administration and use of water resources
Resolution no. 4/2000	January 31	Approves the National Program of Action to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought
Decree-law no. 5/2003	March 31	Defines the National System of Protection of the Air
Law no. 34/VIII/13	July 24	Establishes the system for the prevention and control of noise pollution, with a view to safeguarding rest, tranquillity and well-being of populations
Decree-law no.56/2015	October 17	Establishes the general waste regime applicable to the prevention, production and management of waste and approves the legal regime for the licensing and concession of waste management operations
Decree-law no. 29/2006, that amends the decree-law no. 14/97, of July 1	March 6	It lays down the legal framework for the assessment of the environmental impact of public or private projects likely to influence the environment
Decree-law no.75/99	December 30	Defines the legal regime of authorization or concession for the use of natural resources
Decree-law no. 03/2015	January 6	It defines the legal regime for the use of mineral masses, including its exploitation.
Decree-law no. 18/2016	March 18	It defines the legal regime for inert extraction.
Decree-law nº 81/2005	December 5	Establishes the Environmental Information System and its Legal Regime
Biodiversity		
Resolution no. 3/2000		Approves the National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan
Decree-law no. 44/2006	August 28	Changes some articles of Decree-Law no. 3/2003, of February 24 that establishes the Legal Regime of Protected Areas

Diploma	Date	Matter
Decree-law no. 3/2003 of February 24	February 24	It establishes the legal regime of natural spaces, landscapes, monuments and places which, by their relevance to biodiversity, natural resources, ecological function, socio-economic, cultural, tourist or strategic interest, deserve special protection and to be integrated into the National Network of Protected Areas
Decree-law no. 40/2003	September 27	Establishes the legal regime of the Santa Luzia Nature Reserve
Decree-law no. 7/2002	December 30	Establishes measures for the conservation and protection of endangered plant and animal species
Law no. 48/V/98	April 6	Regulates the forest activity, aiming at the protection of the tree and the forest
Law no. 17/II/87	August 3	Ratifies the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
Land Use Planning		
Law no. 28/VIII/2013	April 10	Approves the National Spatial Planning Directive
Decree-law no. 43/2010	September 27	Approves the National Regulation of Land Use Planning and Urban Planning (RNOTPU) that establishes the legal regime of territorial management instruments
Resolution no. 24/2012	April 25	Approves the National Urban Development and Capacity Building Program (PNDUCC)
Law no. 85/VII/2011	January 10	Establishes the basis of tourism public policies
Law no. 75/VII/2010	August 23	Establishes the legal regime for declaration and operation of Special Tourist Zones
Decree-law no. 6/2010, amends the decree-law no. 1/2006, of February 13	June 21	Establishes the Bases of Spatial Planning and Urban Planning
Decree-law no. 2/2007	July 19	Establishes principles and standards for land use
Law no. 44/VI/2004	July 12	It establishes the legal regime of the public maritime domain of the State assets, which has established that the seafront, comprising the beaches and the lands of the coasts, coves, bays contiguous to the line of maximum high water in a band of eighty meters wide belong to the maritime public domain

Parallel to this effort, the country ratified the Conventions related to the RIO Conventions - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CCC), and Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought Effects (CCD), namely:

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, National Assembly: Law No. 17 / II / 87, 3 August;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Article XXI adopted in Gabon, 1983, through Decree No. 1/2005 of 10 March and ratified on 10 August 2005;
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Protection of the Transfer, Handling and Safe Use of Genetically Modified Organisms (Decree 9/2005, of 26 September);

- RAMSAR Convention - Wetlands of International Importance, especially as aquatic bird habitats (Decree 4/2004, of November 18, ratified on November 18, 2005);
- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Decree No. 6/97 of 31 March and adopted on 6 July 2001);
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Decree No. 5/97 of 31 March and ratified on 6 July 2001);
- Kyoto Protocol - 2005;
- International Convention on Cooperation, Preparation and Response to Oil Pollution - 2001;
- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes - Water and Health Protocol;
- Convention Concerning the International Hydrological Organization;
- High Seas Convention.

From the legal context analysis, Cape Verde has a broad and wide-ranging normative framework in the Environment sector, being evident the concern of the legislator to protect nature and maintain the ecological balance.

Despite the approved legislation in the last three decades, the laws are still little publicized and known. The knowledge that the ordinary citizen or even the manager, official and agents of the Public Administration have on the environmental laws is frankly limited. Access to the sources of law in public departments is conditional and most citizens do not have an interest or the habit of informing themselves about this subject. It is therefore not surprising that there is no case law on the application of environmental law in Cape Verde.

Laws and regulations are remarkably complex, with a high technical level, which makes it difficult to understand for much of the community that has access to one or another legal instrument protecting the environment and nature.

Despite the publication of a Law on Legislative Authorization in 1993 (Basic Law on Environmental Policy), which allowed the Government to draw up a Law on criminal types, criminalization of environmental standards, the main sectoral diplomas were only created in the decade of 2000, still lacking its dissemination and the knowledge by the population.

Strengthening the technical and financial capacity of municipalities to locally deal with environmental problems is a strategy to be followed. The elaboration and dissemination of environmental laws, support for the creation and monitoring of the functioning of the Specialized Commissions in Environmental Law, the elaboration and application of the Codes of Municipal Postures, are fundamental for the defence and preservation of the environment, since the shortage of human and financial resources to increase the enforcement of sanctions is notorious.

There is no detailed legal statute that, based on the premises in the Basic Law of the Environment Policy, defines and regulates the framework of action for Associations or Non-Governmental Organizations with environmentally oriented.

Environmental Management is a transversal area that requires a joint effort of articulation and consultation between the various institutions, and an efficient and effective intervention by them.

The State agencies that deal with the environment in Cape Verde are: the National Assembly, through the Specialized Commission for Agriculture, Environment, Energy and Water; the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, and also involving the National Directorate of Environment - as environmental authority, the National Commission for the Environment and the National Water and Sanitation Commission; the Municipalities through the Environmental Boundaries and the Municipal Environmental Technical Teams; and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Currently in Cape Verde, actions directly linked to the Environment are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA), which includes two General Directorates, one National Directorate and two Institutes and Delegations, namely:

- National Directorate of Environment (DNA)
- General Directorate for Planning, Budget and Management (DGPOG);
- General Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (DGASP)
- National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANAS)
- National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INMG)
- National Institute of Agrarian Research (INIDA)
- National Association of Rural Engineering and Forestry (SONERF)
- MAA delegations on the various islands
- Minister's Office

DNA has the role of designing, executing and coordinating the environment and natural resources. It integrates four service directorates, namely: (i) Directorate of the Information Services and Environmental Quality Monitoring; (ii) Directorate of Environmental Impact Prevention and Evaluation Services; (iii) Directorate of the Nature Protection Services; (iv) Directorate of the Environmental Sanitation Services. It also highlights the preponderant role of the National Directorate of the Environment (DNA) with the attributions and competences to contribute to the definition of the environment national policy, participate in the elaboration of plans, programs and projects related to environmental activities and natural resources, define measures for assessing the quality of water, air and the acoustic environment.

The DGASP is responsible for the design, implementation and coordination of agriculture, forestry, livestock, engineering and rural extension. It integrates three service directorates, namely: (i) Agriculture and Livestock; (ii) Forestry; (iii) Rural Engineering.

INIDA (powers of sub-authority) focuses on research, experimentation and development in the fields of agricultural sciences and technologies and natural resources; in the dissemination of scientific innovations and technologies for agricultural, forestry, animal and environmental sectors.

SONERF (MAA has oversight powers) is an institution specialized in Rural Engineering and Forestry, which performs soil and water conservation works, drilling holes and other specific infrastructures for water capture and storage.

The mission of INMG (MAA with oversight powers) is to promote, coordinate and execute government policy and measures in meteorology and geophysics, with a view to meteorological and climatic surveillance and seismic monitoring based on national and international information.

The MAA Delegations are hierarchically dependent on the Minister and functionally of the MAA Central Services.

At the municipal level, there are specialized commissions for the environment and there is a sector for the Environment area, which is undoubtedly one of the fundamental areas of municipalities with all water and sanitation problems.

At the local level, several community development associations work with environment, both nationally and locally, and are partners in this common cause: environmental protection and the implementation of actions and measures for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

2.2.3 Summary of Opportunities, Threats and Challenges

This chapter presents a summary of the situation diagnosis, highlighting the most relevant aspects of the environmental dimension both in terms of the current conditions and the level of its framing in the applicable policies and management instruments.

The results of the diagnosis are systematized in the form of a SWOT table, as shown below.

Tabela 2.11_Dimensão Ambiental. Análise SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the importance of biodiversity reflected in national legislation, namely through the creation of the National Network of Protected Areas Existence of 47 Protected Areas, classified in 6 categories and distributed by the islands and islets Growing involvement of local Associations in protected area planning processes. Soil and water conservation program Water deficiency filled with the desalination of sea water, namely in tourism ventures The coverage of the public water supply network in urban areas is 69.2% The national coverage of the RSU collection is 85.5% with controlled landfill on the island of Sal Intermunicipal Sanitary Landfill on the island of Santiago awaiting the start of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POT elaboration process with little articulation with other territorial management instruments, with municipal plans Declaration of the decontextualized ZDTIs of an integrated strategic reference of the territory, potentiating situations of conflicts of uses and resources Growth of the artificial surface (urban settlements, transport infrastructures, etc.) Biodiversity risks are caused by anthropogenic factors Existence of conflicts between the use of coastal areas and the natural balance Existing legislation related to the environment and regulation of existing laws are not yet appropriate to the needs. Absence of planning visits and Cargo Capacity Plans in protected areas

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular supply of electricity since the end of 2012 ▪ Existence of solar and wind farms in the islands with the greatest economic dynamics (Santiago, Boa Vista, Sal and São Vicente) ▪ Good air quality except for occasional situations ▪ Existence of a complete legal and regulatory framework for environment, which creates the basic conditions favourable to sustainable development ▪ Existence of a set of sectoral policy guidance documents (PEDS, ENPAB, PANA, PAIS II, WFP, etc.) that enable coordinated, integrated and synergistic DNA planning with other relevant institutions and entities ▪ Adherence of Cape Verde to international conventions related to the environment (biodiversity, desertification and climate change, among others), as well as regional agreements and programs, which allow us to return to the legal issues inherent to the environment in a more comprehensive and appropriate way to the current context. ▪ The legislative framework of Spatial Planning establishes the Areas of Integral Tourism Development and the Areas of Reservation and Tourism Protection ▪ Institutional willingness to promote communication, education and environmental awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of integration of environmental concerns, such as biodiversity conservation, tourism law and other specific diplomas. ▪ Strong pressure on the exploitation and use of natural resources, namely soil and water ▪ Limited natural resources and weak ecological conditions due to the volcanic origin of the archipelago ▪ Vulnerability to extreme weather events, with consequent environmental degradation, economic losses and socio-economic problems ▪ High susceptibility to erosion (water and soil), contributing to desertification and soil degradation ▪ Tiny cultivated area ▪ Contamination of soil due to inappropriate agricultural practices and dumps (burning of garbage in the open) ▪ Scarce water resources, especially in terms of quality for human consumption and agriculture ▪ Lack of water resources in quantity and quality in the Boa Vista and Sal islands ▪ Absence of a national network for the monitoring of the quality of groundwater and surface waters, as well as bathing water (only 6 beaches are monitored) ▪ Wastewater and wastewater treatment systems in the handicapped country (6 WWTP on 4 islands and 17 municipal dumps) ▪ Significant increase of RSU production with tourism ▪ High foreign dependence with regards to energy ▪ Lack of environmental oversight
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergence of policies and strategies for the integrated management of coastal areas, which reconciles natural resources and economic and social balance ▪ Consolidation of the National Network of Protected Areas, requiring the elaboration and implementation of management tools and regulatory standards ▪ Potentialities in protected areas as a tourism product and destination are opportunities that can be exploited by organized local communities in the perspective of local economic development ▪ Great potential for renewable energies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced capacity of environmental systems to make ecosystem functions and services available ▪ Pressure on water resources, especially in urban centres, tourism and agriculture expected to increase 4 times by 2030 ▪ Poor management of RSU with critical pollution situations and serious risks to public health

The synthesis enables us to identify the main challenges associated with this dimension in order to ensure the sustainable development of the tourism sector in Cape Verde, namely:

- To develop the tourism sector within the framework of a solid territorial planning strategy, at national and regional level, attributing, in this perspective, an absolute centrality to the instruments of territorial management in the definition of strategic reference points for tourism development and the integration of politics of tourism in local, regional and national development policies respecting the **carrying capacity of the territory**;
- Develop the tourism sector with the **best environmental management practices**.

2.2.4 Evaluation Matrix

Based on the carried-out analysis, we aggregate the fundamental aspects identified by **sustainability themes**, which are operationalized by a set of **key performance indicators** that allow us to evaluate the contribution of the current tourism development model to the sustainability of the territory and, to support decision-making. The evaluation matrix is shown in the following table.

Table 2.12_Environmental Dimension. Evaluation Matrix

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
Environmental Dimension	
Environment Resources and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rational exploitation of natural resources, with emphasis on soil and water ▪ Increased resilience and reduced natural hazards ▪ Promotion of environmental quality, through the implementation of environmental infrastructures, namely waste water treatment systems and RSU ▪ Reduction of environmental dysfunctions, derived from environmental degradation and contamination (soil, water and air) ▪ Improving the urban environment
Natural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of biodiversity and natural spaces integrated in RNAP ▪ Promotion of the connectivity of relevant areas from the ecological functions point of view ▪ Identification and valuation of landscape and identity values of territorial specificity
Territorial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of the articulation between the different dimensions of the territory, on an integrated management basis, particularly in the safeguarding of urban models compatible with the identity and the character of the sites ▪ Promotion of specificities between islands, particularly with respect to the carrying capacity ▪ Reduction of areas subject to desertification processes and land asymmetries

2.3 SOCIAL AND GENDER DIMENSION

2.3.1 Current Situation

Social dimension

As mentioned above, tourism has been the main driver of the Cape Verdean economy in the last decades, and its share of GDP is expected to have reached 20.97% by 2014, a share that has continued in subsequent years. In addition, in the policy strategies for the present legislature (2016-2021), as well as in the year 2030, despite its emphasis on the diversification of economic activities, tourism continues to have a great centrality in the definition of economic policies alongside blue economy and the services sector, particularly on the basis of new technologies.

The articulation between the National Plan for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Development Goals 2030 - Agenda 2030 inscribes development policies in the short, medium and long term with the prospect that economic growth is continued but inclusive and bypassing regional asymmetries and local levels, deepening the gains achieved in previous years and which have been translated in particular into the positive economic and social indicators indicated by the reports assessing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategies.

However, by focusing on the social sector (demography, employment, health, education, social protection, etc.), the challenges remain extremely large, as it is removed from the vision of the future that the Government has inscribed in its Program for the current legislature, which is also enrolled in the PEDS:

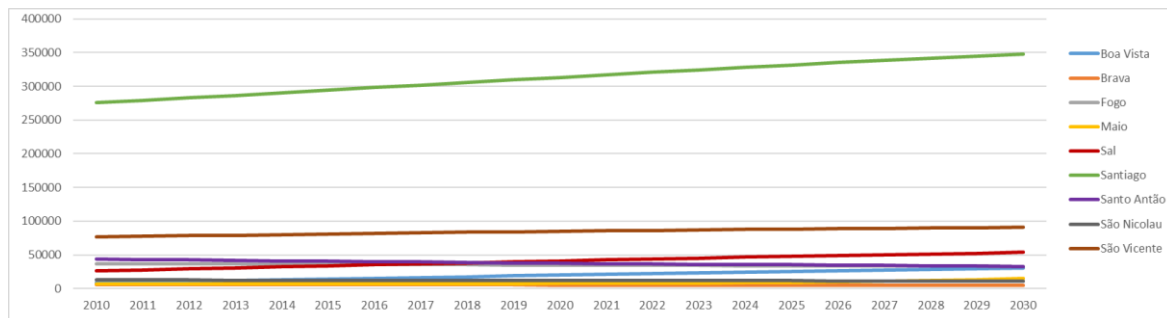
We have a clear vision to build a developed, inclusive, democratic Cape Verde, open to the world, modern, safe, where full employment and full freedom reigns. We have a vision and an action plan to build a better country, connected to itself and to the world. To ensure a more inclusive society and an ever stronger, more global and more sustainable nation. To guarantee everyone the right to freedom, democracy and citizenship. We want to make Cape Verde a happy, prosperous country of progress. We want to make Cape Verdeans citizens of the world and in the world. Although we have strength, faith and focus on the objectives we need the support of all social and political partners. Together we will undertake the changes that the country needs and desires. Together, we will fulfil the will of the People. Our party is Cape Verde. (Source: GCV - Government Program, 2016-2021)

Considering the objectives in this study, the present analysis will focus on the relations and correlations between the tourism sector and the social sector, seeking to emerge the influences and determinations, possibly mutual, between them. In this first stage, the focus of the reflection is on the diagnosis of the situation of reference and not on the potentialities of the tourism development sector and its future impact on the social field, which will be done in the chapter on the evaluation of potential impacts (chapter 3).

As per **demography**, data provided by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) have shown that while the population is still in the process of demographic transition, the Cape Verdean population continues to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% of natural growth due to the increase in immigration flows.

According to the same source, data on demographic projections of the population from 2010 to 2030, the population of Cape Verde, in the period 2012-2016, grew at a rate of 1.23%. By 2016, 531,239 people are estimated to be residents, with an increase of 6,406 inhabitants compared to 2015.

Figure 2.13_Demographic Projections 2010-2030



Source: INE

The analysis by municipality indicates that the municipalities of Praia and São Vicente are the ones that present the highest concentration of population, representing, in 2016, respectively, 29.2% and 15.4% of the total population of the Country. Population concentration is in Tarrafal de São Nicolau and Santa Catarina do Fogo, with the same percentage (1.0%).⁴

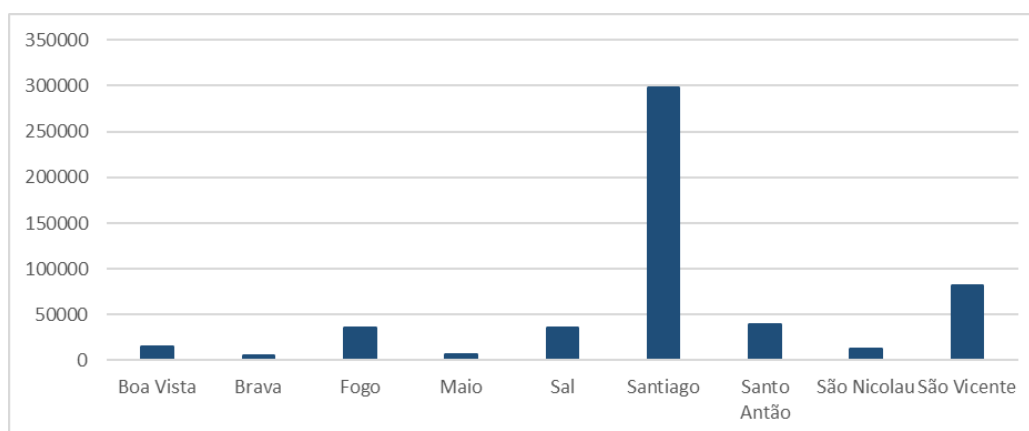
However, from a diagnostic point of view, what is important to highlight is the unequal population dynamics at national level. In fact, population growth has mainly occurred in the islands of Boa Vista, Sal and Santiago (in the latest, mostly in the city of Praia) and S. Vicente. The less densely populated island of Boa Vista in recent years has seen rapid population growth and, consequently, a significant increase in population density, from 18.16 hab./km² in 2012 to 25.05 hab./km² in 2016 (an increase of 37.9% between 2012 and 2016), while remaining the island with the lowest population density in the country.

On the other hand, some islands tend to present a dynamic of population loss, especially the islands of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo and Brava, which presented a reduction of the resident population and, consequently, of the population density, essentially a result of the process (internally and internationally) that is recorded on these islands⁵.

⁴ INE, *Statistic Yearbook 2016. Praia*, INE, 2017, p.46

⁵ INE, *Statistic Yearbook 2016. Praia*, INE, 2017, p.40

Figure 2.14_Population Distribution

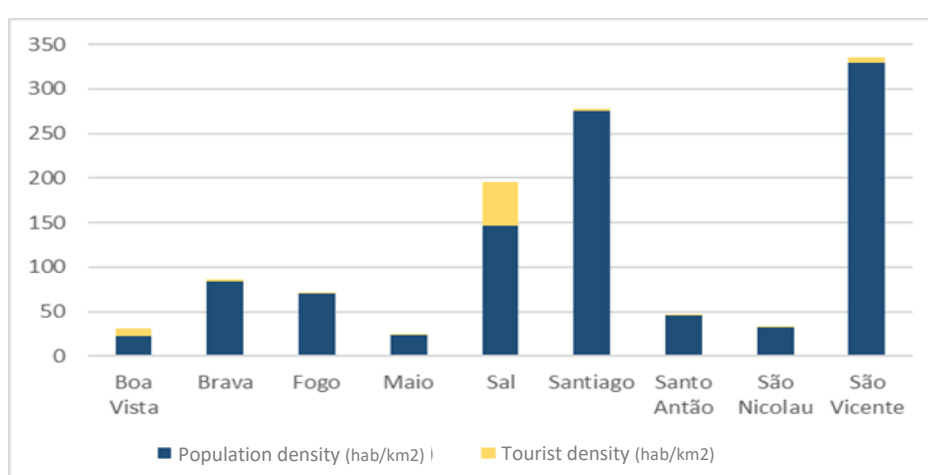


Source: INE, Statistic Yearbook 2016

Clearly, the concentration of private, external and domestic investments, as well as public investment on a preferential basis in some islands, particularly those that have been favoured by FDI for investment in tourism and real estate, have become major sources of attraction of populations of other islands, reconfiguring their population landscape, both from the quantitative point of view as well as the sociocultural profile.

The age structure of the Cape Verdean population shows that the population is, despite the demographic transition, mostly young. According to the 2010 Census, 44.2% of the population was then less than 25 years old and 65.8% under 40 years old. According to the INE's demographic projections, in 2017, about 47.3% were under 25 years of age and 73.6% under 40 years. These are age groups with a significant weight in the economically active population, and the pressure of this young population on the labour and employment market is also important, not counting basic social services such as education, housing, sports, culture and recreation.

Figure 2.15_Maximum population and tourist density in 2016



Source: INE, Statistic Yearbook 2016

The analysis of the population distribution and the maximum tourist load, defined as the maximum installed capacity, shows that it is on the island of Sal that the pressure is higher, leading to total loads of less than 200

persons/km², considerably lower to that verified in the island of Santiago or of São Vicente. The population / tourist ratio is higher than 3 inhabitants for 1 tourist.

With regards to employment, the dynamics of economic activity, heavily influenced by tourism, have not accompanied demand from the labour force, particularly young people and women, which translates into a relatively high unemployment rate in global average terms, and very high among the young population.

However, regional variations are important. Indeed, in the islands and municipalities with the highest demand for labour, mainly the municipalities and islands with the largest investments in the tourism sector, have lower unemployment rates, namely:

- The island of Boa Vista had an unemployment rate of 5.7% in 2010, rising to 15.9% in 2015 and falling back to 7.9% in 2016;
- The island of Sal had a rate of 10.8% in 2010, fell to 7.8% in 2015 and reached 8.3% in 2016.

Meanwhile, the national average unemployment rate was 15% in 2010, fell to 12.4% in 2015 and worsened in 2016, again to 15%.

Still according to the INE, the incidence of unemployment has been more significant among young people and women. For young people aged 20-24, the unemployment rate was 38.1% in 2016, compared to 28.2% in 2015, while for young people aged 25-29 the same rate reached 19.3% in 2016 and 17.5% in 2015.

Once again, unemployment is particularly pronounced among women, rising from 11.2% in 2015 to 17.4% in 2016, with urban increase from 14.2% to 16.9% in 2016. The city of Praia has the highest unemployment rate by localities with 22.1% of unemployed people in 2016, and 15.7% in 2015.

Another relevant data to analyse is the profile in terms of level of education of the unemployed people, particularly the young ones. When the level of education is examined, it is the highest level of unemployment among graduates and post-secondary workers, from 11.2% in 2015 to 20.7% in 2016. If, on the one hand, the type of market-based employment seems to be inconsistent with the technical and vocational profile of young people, in a context in which the provision of employment by public services has experienced a downturn (in recent years, in a systematic way, the laws of the state's general budget have imposed a freeze on hiring in the public service, except for very specific sectors such as education, health and public safety). On the other hand, young Cape Verdeans have been legitimately more demanding in the jobs they seek. This applies even to those who do not have the most advanced technical and vocational training. It is this phenomenon that influences the weight of immigrant labour for certain areas of activity, particularly those coming from some ECOWAS countries (Economic Community of West African States).

One cannot deny that the tourism sector, as well as the activities it has induced, has been the great generator of jobs, particularly in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, as already mentioned and analysed in the diagnosis of the tourism sector, to Santiago, particularly in the city of Praia, and S. Vicente. On the one hand, the municipalities of Sal and Boa Vista are the ones with the highest GDP per capita in the country and where the incidence of unemployment is less relevant.

We can also see that the cities of Praia and Mindelo (S. Vicente) present significant unemployment rates, particularly young people. The question, therefore, seems to be not only that there is a lower supply of employment than demand, but also because the existing supply is in professional activities that do not constitute

the life project of many Cape Verdeans. This is a paradox. On the one hand, entrepreneurs, echoing public discourse, support the inadequacy of training offerings to the needs of the labour market, on the other, unemployed youth are reluctant / refuse the offers for low-skilled, social, professional from the remuneration point of view or low valuation.

In fact, the jobs created have been mostly in civil construction, hotel and restaurant services that are not attractive to a significant number of young Cape Verdeans. Therefore, these works have been, for example, in certain islands, such as Boa Vista and Sal, occupied by other islands (Santiago, Fogo, S. Nicolau and Santo Antão) and by immigrants.

The concentration of investment in the tourism sector for some islands, without being prepared for, for example, an exponential flow of people and a rapid increase in tourism ventures without strategic planning, brings major problems. In touristic islands, there has been a marked spatial segregation, with the establishment of a barrier between migrants, workers in the tourism sector and related activities, on the one hand, and residents and tourists on the other. The former are in informal urban settlements, without public water, sanitation and energy infrastructures and without basic social services, and in many contexts housing is extremely precarious, especially since many of the new residents are considered to be "migrants". These situations of great precariousness lead, to some extent, to an exclusion not only spatial but social and cultural. The Boa Vista and Sal islands are very evident examples (see MIOth, Urban Profile of Boavista and Urban Profile of Espargos).

Data from the INE Statistical Yearbook on housing conditions show a marked asymmetry between municipalities. The municipalities of the interior of the island of Santiago and those of the island of Santo Antão are in a particularly precarious situation compared to other municipalities and islands. Clearly, in most of the indicators, the municipalities with the greatest participation in the production of national wealth and with the highest per capita income are those that present the best indicators, namely: - Sal, Praia, S. Vicente and Boa Vista.

Regional asymmetries are important, as are the internal asymmetries relative to municipalities with the best indicators. Indeed, the precarious situation of informal settlements is particularly relevant and, possibly, more serious in the urban centres of these municipalities.

Table 2.13_Social Indicators / housing conditions

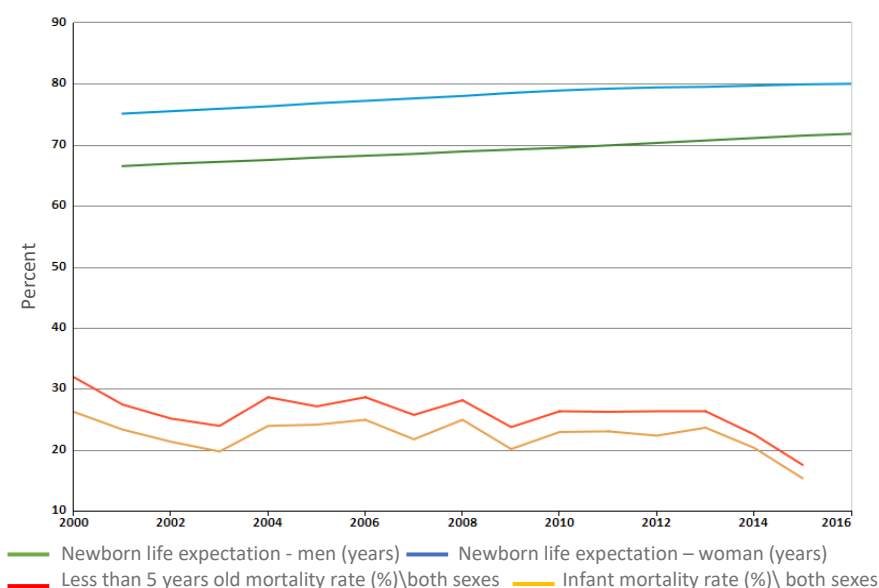
	Percentage of household with access to:		
	Water public network	Sanitation facilities	Residual waters evacuation system
Cabo Verde	64,6%	80,1%	79,9%
Sal	70,1%	92,2%	92,2%
Boa Vista	35,3%	71,2%	71,2%
São Vicente	65,4%	87,4%	92,2%
Praia	63,7%	86,5%	86,3%

Source: INE. Statistic Yearbook, 2016. Praia, 2017

In addition, informal settlements with substandard housing, with the excessive and disorderly built concentrations (often caused by tourism development itself), are a reflection of the lack of urban quality with irreversible urban consequences.

The strong population mobility, resulting in internal migration and immigration, allowed by the development of tourism in some islands and municipalities, has also had an impact in the health, education and public safety sectors. In fact, poor sanitation tends to increase water-related diseases, particularly for children. Although health indicators have achieved significant improvements, enabling Cape Verde to meet most of the MDG targets, the health situation in Cape Verde is particularly complex and demanding, since it is in an epidemiological transition phase, at the same time in chronic diseases, poverty-related diseases persist. The epidemic of malaria, particularly in the city of Praia in 2017, plus previous cases of chikunkunya dengue epidemic, in addition to diarrheal diseases, tuberculosis, etc., are examples.

Figure 2.16 _Main health indicators, 2000-2015



Still in the health field are the sustained reduction in maternal mortality (which has a certain oscillation in health indicators, with 9.4 per 100,000 live births in 2014 and 47 per thousand live births in 2015), and (15.3 per 1000 live births in 2015, with under-five mortality rate at 17.5 per 1,000 live births). The main causes of infant mortality have been perinatal affections which, despite their decline, remain a challenge. Likewise, the systemic fight against infectious diseases and the fight against the conditions that lead to water diseases also remain important challenges, along with prevention, early diagnosis and monitoring of chronic diseases. The strengthening of prevention campaigns along with the improvement of basic social infrastructures (sanitation, drinking water, hospitals and health centres) and differentiated health care are essential for the coming decades.

With regards to **education**, indicators show that Cape Verde has been experiencing significant and sustained improvements over time. According to the Statistical Yearbook of 2016, only 7.2% of the population said they had never attended school. The literacy rate is 87.6%, higher among men (92.5%) than in women (82.8%). In pre-school education, and contrary to basic and secondary education, the actual number has been increasing. Data from the 2015/2016 school year show that at the national level in basic education the net enrolment rate was 92.7% and in secondary education 71.2%. With regards to gender parity (based on the gross enrolment rate), for the same school year the EBI ratio is 0.92 and the ES ratio is 1.10. Noting the gender distribution, it is verified that in basic education for every 100 boys enrolled, only 92 girls are enrolled. On the other hand, in secondary

education for every 100 boys enrolled, there are 110 girls in school, with a clear inversion in the two subsystems. The higher rate of failures and dropouts among boys in high school seems to be the reason for this imbalance. In fact, the dropout rate for the 2015/2016 school year was 8.4% for boys and 5.5% for girls. The reprobation rate was 27.4% for boys and 19.7% for girls

In the field of higher education, data points to an average annual growth of 1.6% of students between the academic years 2010/2011 and 2014/2015, rising from 11,769 students to 12,538. In the academic year 2014/2015 the students represented 58.85% of the total students with higher education in the Country.

In the field of **vocational training** and, above all, in order to meet the needs of the labour market in terms of non-highly skilled workforce, there has been an increase in the number of vocational training centres and schools, as well as training offers. In the field of tourism, as mentioned above, in addition to the specific tourism courses offered by some higher education institutions, it is important to highlight the importance of the Hotel and Tourism School. It is estimated that in 2016, 145 courses were held for a total of 2847 trainees, with a greater presence of girls in these training actions (1515). Training for the strengthening of small businesses, which has been mainly carried out by NGOs, has contributed to the empowerment of women in the economic, social and political spheres, enabling them to be included on the network of associated tourism and also of formal tourism, also has the consequence of allowing access to economic incentives, social security and participation in the Trade and Service Associations as well as Tourism Development Associations.

The major problems currently facing education and training are essentially related to the following aspects:

- Retention of children in schools, both in primary and secondary education, particularly the children of the poorest families, reducing dropout and repetition rates;
- Improving the quality of teaching by strengthening fundamental skills in languages and mathematics;
- Strengthening and broadening the teaching of foreign languages, crucial for improving the quality of tourism services and improving competitiveness in the labour market;
- Extension of the offer of technical and vocational training courses, professional internships and articulation with services and jobs.

As per **labour**, it is necessary to improve inspection and inspection services not only in relation to compliance with individual employment contracts or collective bargaining agreements, but also in terms of occupational health and safety and social protection coverage. Mechanisms should be put in place to provide more qualified and better paid employment in the hotel and tourism sector.

As tourism creates jobs in the structured sector, this is also reflected in the increase of registrations in the National Institute of Social Protection (INPS). According to information from the institution, in 2016, the coverage rate was 39.8% of the employed population. The island with the highest coverage was Salt Island with 63.5% of enrolments, followed by Boa Vista with 56.2%, São Vicente with 52.0%, and Santiago with 18.3%. The current average is 40 enrolees per 100 formal and informal workers. However, Sal and Boa Vista have more than 50% enrolled in social protection.

The institution's perspective is, by 2021, to extend coverage to the primary sectors that are driven by tourism, such as agriculture and fishery.

Violence and crime have been identified as growing problems for Cape Verdean society, particularly affecting urban centres. Associated with the increase in violence and crime has been increasing the feeling of insecurity. In fact, data reported by the Ministry of Home Affairs indicates that the occurrence of crimes has increased from 22,152 in 2011 to 25,826 in 2015, representing an increase of 10.4%. Crimes against persons and against property are important, and in recent years there has been an evolution in terms of severity and complexity, involving abductions of both nationals and tourists. This situation has an impact both on the security of nationals and on potential tourists, which may negatively influence the brand image of Cape Verde. In this sense, the challenge of internal security, without neglecting the international, seems to be crucial to turn tourism in the driver of the national economy.

Cape Verde's geo-strategic situation in the Middle Atlantic and in Carrefour between the African, American and European continents makes the country and its maritime and air borders extremely vulnerable, particularly to international drug trafficking and, eventually, to human trafficking. It is not by chance that the country has strengthened the control mechanisms of these borders, reinforcing the operational capacity of the Coast Guard in expanding military cooperation with other countries.

Although there are no specific studies on the impact of tourism on drug trafficking and consumption, on prostitution, particularly on juveniles and human trafficking, the civil society organizations and organizations heard in this study are particularly concerned and attentive to a possible correlation among these phenomena.

Gender

The Government has gender equality as one of the central issues for inclusive development and is one of the preconditions for achieving sustainable development. The country continues to face significant challenges in achieving full gender equality, with emphasis on women's economic empowerment, their participation in politics and decision-making, and the elimination of gender-based violence. In terms of policies, programs and institutional practices, despite progress, weaknesses remain in the mainstreaming of the gender approach at both the sectoral and municipal levels.

In terms of women's economic empowerment, we have the following obstacles:

- The lower participation of women in key economic sectors (areas related to tourism, such as agribusiness, blue economy, green economy, creative industries, etc.);
- Women's specific constraints on entrepreneurship, which need to be considered in approaches to promoting entrepreneurship, with a focus on capacity building, better access to markets and credit, among others;
- Gender stereotypes that limit women's options in terms of areas of study and training, making it necessary to promote their greater presence in technological areas, non-traditional and high-tech areas that can promote employability;
- The strong presence of women in the informal sector, advising their inclusion in the definition of policies and programs for transition to the formal, so that they economically benefit from the transition;
- The persistence of gender discrimination of various orders in the labour market, requiring measures to promote equal access to work, as well as in terms of salary, and environments free from moral and sexual harassment in the workplace, both in the public sector as in the private;

- The overload of women with unpaid work, particularly domestic work, in a context of the restructuring of the traditional support care network, since only a small part of the Cape Verdean families is able to use the care service for support to dependents (children, the disabled, the elderly);
- Difficulties in reconciling work and family life⁶.

In 1994 the United Nations published the "Program for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" in which tourism is assessed as an activity that can stimulate the development of other economic sectors.

As a reflection of what has been happening in other countries, the services sector has been, in recent years, the main driver of sustainable economic development in Cape Verde.

Tourism has a particular relevance, given its role in development, both economic, as well as generating direct, indirect and associated / related as well as social income and jobs. The tourism activity is responsible for important macroeconomic effects, especially in the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as referred to in chapter 2.1.1. In addition, it can be a promoter of the balance of the environment and human rights, including the gender approach.

Some documents that provide information about equality / inequality between men and women in the Country and the relations that support them are the Cape Verde Report "Beijing + 20" of 2014, the National Plan for Gender Equality (PNIG-2015- 2018) and the II National Plan to Combat Gender Violence (PNBVG 2015-2018). We can find in the reports that there are still deep inequalities between women and men, both with regards to work and income, and in the exercise of power.

In this context, it should be noted that the Government, in its Program of the current legislature, undertakes to guarantee:

1. One-digit poverty reduction and eradication of hunger and extreme poverty in the framework of the promotion of inclusive economic growth.

2. Full employment and decent work for all, by promoting real, sustained, inclusive and sustainable average real growth of 7% per annum and increasing the average per capita income generated by employment (the current gross domestic product per capita at current prices is 3450 USD).

(...)

6. The placement of care for dependents - children, the elderly and the disabled, traditionally considered as a social mandate exclusive to families at the centre of the public policy agenda for social inclusion and support to families, to promote gender equality and the reconciliation of work and family life.

(...)

10. A world-wide example of gender equality and social inclusion, together with NGOs, churches, the media and the international community, in particular the United Nations system

⁶ Government, Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) 2017-2021, p.109: 4.3.7

11. A country without health waiting lists and ensuring a child mortality rate of less than 13 per thousand by improving access to health and maternal and child health⁷.

According to data released by the UN Women in the Country representation, presented in November 2017, within the framework of a workshop on the gender approach in the tourism sector, promoted by the ICIEG (Cape Verde Institute for Gender Equality and Equity) in partnership with Directorate-General for Tourism and the UN Women in Cape Verde, it is verified that, in 2015, 74% of the tourists who visited Cape Verde were women, representing more than two thirds of the tourists who visit Cape Verde.

The same workshop also revealed that the workforce of the tourism sector is mostly female, in other words 57.9% of the workforce in the sector is female, even though they are in professional activities less specialized and therefore less paid and less socially valued.

At the occasion, the ICIEG President defended that "Given that tourism has a feminine face, our idea is that national institutions can influence the tourism practiced in the archipelago through an action plan that will meet the true promotion of gender equality".

Looking only at these numbers, one can believe that there is already gender equality in this area. However, even though the salary bands are superficially analysed, women are found in the lowest income brackets.

Also, with regards to employment in general, unemployment is particularly pronounced among women, from 11.2% in 2015 to 17.4% in 2016, and is even more significant in urban areas, from 14.2% to 16.9% (Statistical Yearbook 2016. INE, 2017).

One of the areas considered critical is the participation and representation of women in decision-making processes - women represent 23.6% in the National Parliament (Legislative elections, March 2016). According to INE (2015), "most of the Cape Verde Islands are below the national average (35%) in terms of gender equity in the leadership of companies, especially in the islands of Brava and Fogo, where only 28% and 29% of active companies are led by women".

As a result of some of the interviews conducted it can be said that one of the main impacts of tourism in Cape Verde is the rural exodus. This phenomenon, despite having some shortcomings, has led to the improvement of the social level, appearing as an obvious alternative for those who need to leave the countryside in search of a better living. Young people who are in the 12 grade, being unemployed, and immigrating to Boa Vista or Sal, already create other life projects - they no longer want to have 3-4 children before the age of 30 and to stay in the sand with the diseases caused by immersion in water.

It is observed that 50.1% of the population, estimated at 531,239 resident people, are men and 49.9% are women⁸.

According to the Cape Verde Report "Beijing + 20" in 2014, there is a substantial lack of economic autonomy, since work is the main way of life for more than half of the male population (51%) and only for a short time more than 1/3 of the female population (35%), placing women in a situation of economic dependence. This

⁷ Source: GCV – Government Program, 2016/2021

⁸ INE, Population Distribution by Gender. Cape Verde, 2016

dependence may potentially extend into the future, since if the current situation is maintained, women will hardly have access to the coverage guaranteed by the social security contribution scheme.

Among the factors underlying the high rate of inactivity of women - 43.5% in 2010, the most important is family responsibility (23%). If this factor is added to pregnancy as a cause of inactivity (4%), it is found that 1/4 of inactive women are not available to the labour market because of the specific responsibilities of women.

According to the Survey on the Use of Time, unpaid domestic and care work accounts for 69.6% of the total workload of the country's population, with 60.8% of women being employed. It is also seen that while men dedicate almost 38 hours a week to unpaid work, women spend almost twice as much (62h: 52')⁹.

Despite the large increase in female labour in the tourist area, 4 out of 10 women employed are self-employed or have unpaid jobs (41%). In addition to this situation, there is also underemployment in which there is a gap of around 12 percentage points between genders (44.2% for women and 32.4% for men). In 2014 the main employment niches for women were agriculture (22%), commerce (21%), education (9%) and domestic employment (9%).

With a focus on mainstreaming the gender approach in the tourism population, one must identify the causes that limit access to the opportunities of greater economic reach and access to the benefits generated by tourism, that is, employment and quality of employment, infrastructure, services initiatives to build small and medium-sized enterprises.

In this regard, according to the Action Plan for The Transversal Gender Approach In Tourism, gender mainstreaming is the strategy chosen to promote, from the institutional level, gender equality, which for the tourism sector implies the adoption of procedures to adapt the work environment and the provision of services to the needs, aspirations and desires of women and men, by introducing a "double look" perspective in all aspects of management: (i) diagnosis (ii) drawings of the strategic measures and actions to be developed, (iii) administrative and human resource management and training practices, and (iv) monitoring and evaluation of results.

The mainstreaming of the gender approach in tourism enriches the management model because: (i) by considering the characteristics and needs of the tourism recipient population, it improves the working environment and the surrounding environment; (ii) the in-depth knowledge of customers enables a better adjustment between demand and supply in the tourist market and the consequent increase in the quality of the products made available to customers¹⁰.

Another benefit of mainstreaming the gender approach in the tourism sector is the improvement of the sustainable tourism and environment management model by: (i) promoting the transformation of power relations that persist and contribute to the existence of gender inequalities in the use, access and control of natural and cultural resources, especially those that are transformed into tourist attractions. (ii) the generation of jobs that protect the environment (green jobs); (iii) the integration of a management and land use perspective that mitigates social and gender inequalities.

⁹ INE (2014). *Continuous Multiobjective Survey -2012. Relatório do Modulo Uso do Tempo e Trabalho não Remunerado em Cabo Verde -2012*.

¹⁰ ICIEG, *Action plan for the transversal gender approach in tourism (2016-2018)*. Praia, 2016, p.8.

It is also necessary to verify what are the priorities established when investing, the benefits generated by tourism and the benefits of tourism development. Are these priorities already addressing the needs of women and men involved in tourism activities, but do they respect the social role they play?

Currently, the housing sites of those who work not only in tourism but also in the construction of tourist infrastructures, are still completely different from the infrastructure of their accommodation and residence areas. There is, therefore, a great gap between where they live and where they work. These people do not want to live and raise their children in places with no infrastructures, but due to the lack of options, they are led to that.

The lack of access to basic infrastructure services and decent housing is often quite different in terms of the access to the goods of information and communication technology equipment.

Table 2.14_Accommodation conditions, at national level, 2016

Type of housing	quantification
Most families in classical housing	98,6%
Mainly independent dwelling types	78,6%
Painted or coated exterior walls with coating material	70,3%
Roof-topped rooms	84,4%
Tiled roof-type dwellings with tile flooring	11,5%
Average use of divisions by households	2,3 divisions

	Percentage of households with access to electricity
Cabo Verde	89,6%
Urban area	93,0%
Rural area	82,1%
Sal	94,2%
Boa Vista	89,9%
São Vicente	94,2%
Praia	93,8%

	Gender of the representative of the household with access to electricity
Male	89,8%
Female	89,4%

Source: INE. Statistic of the families and living conditions – Continuous Multiobjective Survey, CV, 2016

The INE data shows that about 78.2% of the households have television. Access to cable, subscription TV or digital television services (ZAP, XCTV, Boom TV, ZON, MEO) has been growing over the years with a 19.6% access level in 2016, while in 2015 the access to this service was 11.6%.

According to the same institution, it is also verified that the possession of at least one computer in the household in 2016 was 31.2%, and 17.1% reported having a desktop or laptop, in relation to the Internet access (excluding access from digital squares and neighbours' Wi-Fi), it rose from 58.4% in 2015 to 48.8% in 2016.

However, it points out that indicators of ownership of equipment and access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) services reveal significant disparities between places of residence and municipalities, in particular with regards to access to television services by subscription, internet and ownership of computers, tablets or Ipad, whose percentages in rural areas are low, compared to the urban environment, namely:

- While 22.8% of urban households have access to subscription TV, in rural areas the level of access to this service is 10.8%;
- While in urban areas 37.7% and 20.8% have computers and tablets / Ipad, in rural areas only 16.6% and 8.9% of households have this type of equipment at home;
- While 51.2% of Cape Verdean families living in urban areas have access to the Internet, only 43.5% of rural families have access to it.

These disparities are essentially visible in the municipalities of Praia, São Vicente, Sal and Boa Vista because they have higher levels of access to ICT in the household.

Table 2.15_Households ICTs ownership

	2006	2007	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Evolution of access by households to subscription TV or digital or cable television (ZAP, XCTV, ZON, MEO). Cape Verde, 2010-2016 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	6,9%	7,3%	7,4%	9,4%	11,6%	19,6%
Evolution of computer ownership in households. Cape Verde, 2006-2016 ⁽²⁾	9,1%	10,8%	20,4%	29,3%	30,2%	43,1%	31,0%	32,1%
Evolution of ownership of Internet access in households. Cape Verde, 2006-2016 ⁽³⁾	-	-	7,1%	20,3%	22,8%	32,2%	58,4%	48,8%

⁽¹⁾ Source: INE, CENSO 2010, IMC 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 e 2016

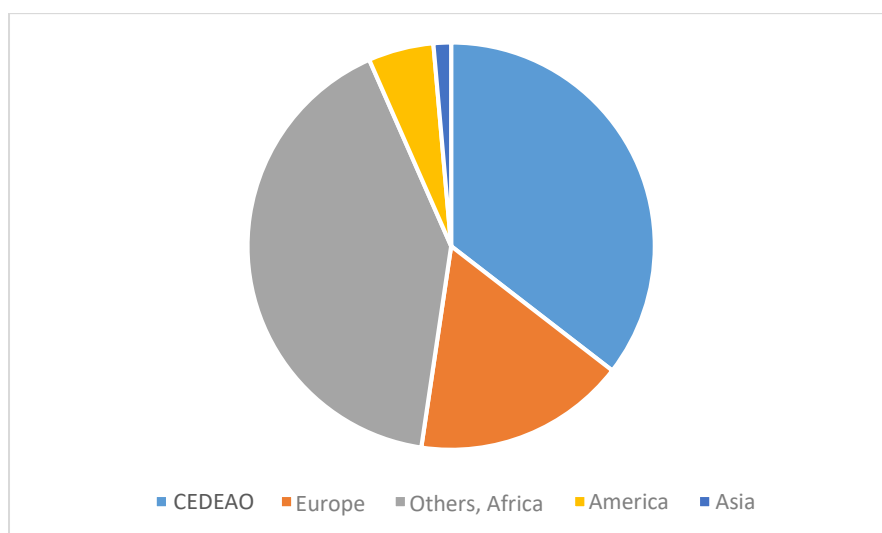
^{(2) e (3)} Source: INE, QUIBB 2006 e 2007, CENSO 2010, IMC 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 e 2016

Strong population mobility (translating into internal migration and immigration) affects not only the country's economy but also the sectors of health, education and public safety.

According to the weighted data of IMC 2014, the immigrant population is estimated at 16,491, corresponding to 3.2% of the total resident population in Cape Verde. This population is unequally distributed throughout the country, with the majority residing in the municipalities of Praia (38.8%), Boa Vista (13.6%), S. Vicente (13.2%), Santa Catarina (12.4%) and Sal (9.3%). It is also verified that most of this population is male, representing 58.7% against 41.3% female.

The figure below shows the distribution of immigrants according to the place of birth. It is observed that the majority was born in Africa (about 77%), with 35.5% originating in ECOWAS countries and 41.1% in other African countries. Europe has a share of 16.9%, while America and Asia have residual values of 5.2% and 1.4%, respectively.

Figure 2.17_Distribution of immigrants according to the place of birth (%)



Source: INE, IMC 2014_Migrations2014.

Regarding nationality, the data indicates that about 43% of immigrants are foreign nationals, almost 23% are Cape Verdean nationals and 34.2% are dual nationality citizens (Table 2.16). The percentage of foreigners is relatively higher for men, representing about 50% against 32.5% for women, while the percentage of dual citizenship is higher in women (about 42%) than in men (28.5%).

Tabela 2.16_Distribution of immigrants by gender, per nationality

	Foreign	Dual	Cape Verdean
Total	42,8%	34,2%	23,0%
Men	50,0%	28,5%	21,5%
Women	32,5%	42,3%	25,2%

Source: INE, IMC 2014_Migrations2014

The Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) recognize that the greatest challenge in the world today is the eradication of poverty and that if it exists there can be no sustainable development. Their directions for action appear explicitly in the goals of Objectives 8 and 12.

Table 2.17_ Sustainable Development Goals

Objective	Goal
8. Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	8.9: By 2030, design and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that generates jobs, promotes local culture and products

Objective	Goal
12. Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns	12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of development on sustainable tourism, which generates jobs, promotes local culture and products

Source: ICIEG, Action plan for the transversal gender approach in tourism (2016-2018). Praia, 2016. p.10.

The impact of the actions that will be undertaken in the tourism sector will also have an impact on Objective 5 of these ODS, that is to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".

As mentioned earlier, the promotion of strengthening and consolidation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), planned in the ODS, as well as being a self-employment strategy, is a means to empower women in the economic, social and political spheres by including them in the formal tourism network and by ensuring that they have access to economic incentives, social security and that they have visibility and space to participate in the design of the sector's policies. There are already good experiences in Africa and Latin America to support women entrepreneurship in the tourism sector, specifically in the hotel sector.

Also in Cape Verde there are already some good examples of promotion success, through NGOs / community associations, rural tourism, which is usually ensured mainly by female heads of households and young people. There are two examples that can be followed: in Santo Antão (NGO: Atelier Mar) and in São Nicolau (NGO: ADAD).

It is added that the creation of decent jobs is an effective means of eliminating sexist stereotypes in the labour market, as is the case when management practices are committed to promoting the equal participation of women and men at all levels or professional activity.

Reinforcing what has been said above, training for the strengthening of small businesses, which has been carried out mainly by NGOs and which has contributed to the empowerment of women in the economic, social and political spheres, over time should include them, as well as in the form of tourism, as well as formal tourism, resulting in the access to economic incentives, social security and participation in the Trade and Services Associations as well as in Tourism Development Associations. This will increase their visibility and space to participate in the design of tourism sector policies.

It is recalled that the adoption of measures in the health and safety sector, with the objective of attracting and retaining the tourist clientele, can directly benefit the access to the health services of the local population, as well as to increase the levels of security of the same, with positive impacts on the autonomy of women, both in terms of the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights and personal mobility.

In addition, the provision of quality public transport services to strengthen the country's good image is fundamental to attracting tourism, and can have a positive impact on the mobility of the general population, especially women, who are the ones who use public transport the most.

2.3.2 Institutional and Legal Framework

In addition to the commitments of the current legislature devoted to poverty reduction, full employment, gender equality and social inclusion, as mentioned above, it can be assumed that, from a legal point of view and about

the interface between the development and tourism, Cape Verde has a globally satisfactory legislative framework, although specific aspects can be improved.

The big question, however, lies in the effective (non) implementation of the existing legal framework, particularly with regards to inspection / enforcement. The analysis that follows essentially focuses on the shortcomings of the current legislative framework and shortcomings in terms of enforcement.

Legal certainty is considered fundamental for foreign investors to be interested in channelling their investments to a particular country. This explains the dynamism, but also the volatility of financial flows in a globalized world. Coming out of the strict field of financial transactions, one of the legal areas considered important for FDI in general and tourism investment is labour / labour relations. More specifically, the so-called labour flexibility is considered a key issue for the establishment of private enterprises, using foreign private capital. Cape Verde has successively reviewed the Labour Code, making it more flexible for hiring, subcontracting and dismissal mechanisms. Likewise, it allows more dynamic and fluid mechanisms of individual and collective negotiation between the employer and the worker. In this process, the Labour Code (approved by Legislative Decree no. 5/2007, of October 16, later amended by Decree-law no. 5/2010, of June 16, and again amended by Decree-law no.1 / 2016 of 3 February), the State has an important role in regulating and inspecting compliance with legal provisions. However, according to several stakeholders, the institutional capacity of the General Inspection of Labour and the General Directorate of Labour has been extremely limited, allowing clear situations of non-compliance with the labour legislation, particularly in terms of working hours, overtime pay and, in some cases, coverage (enrolment and / or payment) in terms of social protection (contributory scheme). In addition, but in this case, without necessarily violating labour contracts, complaints have been heard concerning the turnover of the labour force, with surgical redundancies when the period of turning the employment contract to an indefinite term is approaching. The less central ones (in relation to the seat of the regulatory and inspection institutions) have been the problems, extending not only to the tourism sector but also to other sectors of activity, such as civil construction. Some particularly sensitive issue concerns migrant workers who are extremely vulnerable in terms of labour relations and coverage of the social protection system.

No longer from the legal point of view, but from public policies and their effectiveness, there are problems related to prostitution and the trafficking, exploitation and sexual abuse of minors associated with tourism. Although there are no specific and in-depth studies on the issue, it has recurrently been reported by stakeholders that these phenomena have increased, particularly in the more touristy regions. Mechanisms of prevention and combat of this type of phenomena, particularly those involving children and adolescents, are inefficient and ineffective.

From the institutional point of view, the tourism sector is articulated, in the central public domain, with government departments responsible for planning and state heritage, land use planning, infrastructure and housing, transport, labour, education, training and employment, security and social protection. At the regional and local public level, it articulates with the various associations of municipalities, municipalities and Development Associations; with the private sector, liaises with the Chamber of Tourism, Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Services, Business Associations; with Civil Society, is linked to the Platform of Non-Governmental Organizations and various NGOs.

This multiplicity of stakeholders requires a strong capacity of the central structure, in which case the Ministry responsible for the sector is the General Directorate of Tourism, and must, both politically and technically,

manage the entire process. Likewise, formal institutional spaces for articulating policies, programs and projects are necessary. At the level of the government macro-structure, while it is true that the Council of Ministers is the privileged place for policy definition and coordination, it does not seem, however, considering its multiple responsibilities, that it is the most appropriate institutional space to supervise the interfaces and intersectoral joints. In this respect, the restructuring proposed with a Deputy Prime Minister responsible for economic coordination could mitigate the mentioned above problems. It would lack, however, at an intermediate level, with the DGT as pivot, a structure of articulation.

The diagnosis of the social sector associated with the dynamics that tourism has had in recent years points to the fact that there is a deficit in terms of strategic development planning and often translates into the definition of sectoral policies, strategies, programs and projects, therefore, non-integrated, systemic and multi-sectoral. Moreover, such approaches continue at the time of implementation of actions. It is true that the new national planning system seeks to remedy this situation, but the challenges remain important. Indeed, it is necessary to have an effective integrated system of planning (and that is systemic, it has a holistic and inclusive perspective from diagnosis, through definitions of strategies, policy measures, programs and projects, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). Two issues, however, are systematically posed and pose weaknesses and challenges: on the one hand, the institutional capacity of public, private and civil society services for effective integrated planning work; on the other hand, the existence of human resources capable of working in a holistic, multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary way.

Likewise, it is pointed out the permanence of essentially sectoral approaches, lacking effective mechanisms of inter- and intra-sectoral coordination, which compromises the good execution of public policies. Moreover, it points to a strong centralization in central public services, making it difficult to articulate with municipalities, companies and civil society organizations, namely the NGOs. Communication is poor and inefficient.

2.3.3 Summary of Opportunities, Threats and Challenges

In this chapter, a summary of the diagnosis of the reference situation is produced, highlighting the most relevant aspects of the portrait given to the social dimension and gender both in terms of the current conditions and the level of its framework in the applicable policies and management instruments.

The results of the diagnosis are systematized in the form of a SWOT table, as shown below.

Table 2.18_Social and Gender Dimension. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population with a high growth rate, mainly in the islands of Boa Vista, Sal and Santiago (in the latest, mainly in the city of Praia) and S. Vicente Population with a predominantly young, economically active age structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The islands of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo and Brava present a tendency to reduce the resident population, due to the migratory process (internal and external) The dynamics of economic activity, strongly influenced by tourism, has not accompanied the search for employment by the labour force, and there is a high

Strenghts	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct and indirect increase of jobs ▪ The municipalities and islands with the largest investments in the tourism sector, present lower unemployment rates ▪ High and growing schooling levels with indicators demonstrating significant and sustained improvements over time ▪ Teaching and training network expanding at national and regional level ▪ Growing provision of technical and professional training ▪ Positive health indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ unemployment rate, which is quite pronounced in the young population (national average of 15% in 2016) ▪ Unemployment is particularly pronounced among women and among graduates and persons with post-secondary education ▪ Significant spatial, social and cultural segregation in the most touristic islands among migrants, residents and tourists ▪ Poor housing and sanitation conditions for low-income populations, particularly in urban centres ▪ Significant asymmetry between municipalities in relation to housing conditions ▪ Strong impact on health, education and public safety, due to population mobility ▪ Insufficient inspection and inspection services on labour ▪ Increased violence and crime in urban centres, with corresponding increase in insecurity ▪ Full gender equality has not yet been achieved
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusive development as a precondition for achieving sustainable development ▪ Tourism as a promoter of the environmental and human rights balance, including the gender approach ▪ Achieve gender equality and empower all women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immigration of labour for specific activities associated with tourism development ▪ A particularly complex and demanding health situation in Cape Verde, with an increase in chronic diseases, and the persistence of diseases associated with poverty ▪ Risks of stigmatization / xenophobia ▪ Increased prostitution, sexual abuse and exploitation of minors and adolescents ▪ Risks for the Emergence of Human Trafficking

The synthesis identifies the main challenge associated with this dimension in order to ensure a sustainable development of the tourism sector in Cape Verde, namely:

- To develop the **inclusive, equitable and responsible tourism sector for the maintenance of the Cape Verdean cultural identity**, which ensures social and territorial balance, respect for the identity matrix and a balanced distribution of resources and opportunities among the various social groups, generational classes and territories.

2.3.4 Evaluation Matrix

Based on the analysis, we aggregate the fundamental aspects identified by **sustainability themes**, which are operationalized by a set of **key performance indicators** that allow us to evaluate the contribution of the current tourism development model to the sustainability of the territory and, in its information to support decision-making. The evaluation matrix is shown in the following table.

Table 2.19_Social and Gender Dimension. Evaluation Matrix

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
Social and Gender Dimension	
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job promotion ▪ Promotion of qualified employment ▪ Increased female participation in the labour market ▪ Promotion of entrepreneurship in general (business, social) ▪ Promotion of competitiveness and economic development, through the development of related activities ▪ Reducing precarious situations, particularly at the level of unpaid work
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of the health situation ▪ Increased availability and access to basic health care, including its quality
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in professional qualification ▪ Promotion of the diversification of the training offer due to the specialized job offer ▪ Increased cross-sectional skills of the population (e.g. general knowledge, languages)
Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection and classification of heritage and cultural values ▪ Promotion of cultural identity, particularly at the level of expression of the local language, handicrafts, music and other forms of tradition ▪ Harnessing and increasing demand for local products
Cohesion and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social stability and value system ▪ Promoting inclusion and social equity ▪ Promotion of the quality of life of the population ▪ Promotion of security of persons and property ▪ Spatial, social and cultural integration of migrant and immigrant population ▪ Improvement of the global infrastructure of the territory (accessibilities, energy networks, telecommunications)

3 EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The Terms of Reference were particularly clear and precise on the Goals of this Strategic Assessment, stating that:

[This] Strategic Assessment seeks to ensure that environmental and social issues are considered during the development and implementation of sectoral policies and programs, as well as in the implementation of the activities of the Competitiveness for Tourism Development project.

Regarding the material results of this Strategic Assessment, the Terms of Reference establish the following specific objectives:

- i. Identify the positive and negative social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the evolution of the tourism sector in Cape Verde;
- ii. Assess the political, legal and institutional structure and [installed] management capacity of these issues;
- iii. Propose a set of (achievable) recommendations by which these issues can be addressed to increase environmental sustainability and social equity in the development of the sector;
- iv. Formulate a set of detailed environmental and social guidelines specifically for use in the preparation of **tourism planning activities in the ZDTI** (Tourism Land Use Plans - POT) and in the preparation of **Investment Packages**.

In this chapter, the first two objectives related to the evaluation of the potential impacts generated by the tourist activity are fulfilled, referring to the last two points of recommendations and planning guidelines for the next chapter.

For the evaluation of potential impacts, the tasks developed and presented in Chapter 2 of Diagnosis, which provide the basic elements for understanding the reference situation in the dimensions considered relevant in the scope of this Strategic Assessment, also allowing the definition of the evaluation matrix translated into sustainability themes and their key performance indicators, as presented.

The evaluation matrix corresponds, therefore, to the central body of the evaluation to be carried out, and the following table, now together, presents the sustainability themes and the key performance indicators of the dimensions of this study.

Table 3.1_Evaluation Matrix

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
Environmental Dimension	
Resources and Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rational exploitation of natural resources, with emphasis on soil and water ▪ Increased resilience and reduced natural hazards ▪ Promotion of environmental quality, through the implementation of environmental infrastructures, namely waste water treatment systems and RSU

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of environmental dysfunctions, derived from environmental degradation and contamination (soil, water and air) Improving the urban environment
Natural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of biodiversity and natural spaces integrated in RNAP Promotion of the connectivity of relevant areas from the ecological functions point of view Identification and valuation of landscape and identity values of territorial specificity
Territorial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the articulation between the different dimensions of the territory, on an integrated management basis, particularly in the safeguarding of urban models compatible with the identity and the character of the sites Promotion of specificities between islands, particularly with respect to the carrying capacity Reduction of areas subject to desertification processes and land asymmetries
Social and Gender Dimension	
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job promotion Promotion of qualified employment Increased female participation in the labour market Promotion of entrepreneurship in general (business, social) Promotion of competitiveness and economic development, through the development of related activities Reducing precarious situations, particularly at the level of unpaid work
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the health situation Increased availability and access to basic health care, including its quality
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in professional qualification Promotion of the diversification of the training offer due to the specialized job offer Increased cross-sectional skills of the population (e.g. general knowledge, languages)
Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and classification of heritage and cultural values Promotion of cultural identity, particularly at the level of expression of the local language, handicrafts, music and other forms of tradition Harnessing and increasing demand for local products
Cohesion and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social stability and value system Promoting inclusion and social equity Promotion of the quality of life of the population Promotion of security of persons and property Spatial, social and cultural integration of migrant and immigrant population

Sustainability themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the global infrastructure of the territory (accessibilities, energy networks, telecommunications)
Political / Institutional Dimension	
Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strength of the specific legal framework Integration with other sectoral policies, in terms of compatibility and compliance of legal provisions
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization and coordination of actors and strategies Access to decision-making mechanisms by citizens Transparency on the decisions of the various Government levels Articulation of competences between public and private entities
Participation/Socialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of information and awareness of issues related to the activity Opportunities for participation of citizens, employers' and trade union organizations, NGOs and CSOs Promoting women's empowerment

The evaluation of the potential impacts generated by the current tourist activity, which is presented below, is carried out by island or group of islands according to the importance that tourism has in that territory, and uses a classification of the expected effect regarding:

- Type - direct (D) or indirect (I);
- Direction - positive (+) or negative (-);
- Importance - significant (+/-) or very significant (++ / --).

To facilitate the reading of the evaluation table, it was coloured according to a simple scale of four classes with direct correspondence to the meaning and importance of the impact produced by the tourist activity, namely:

Positive Impact		Negative Impact	
Very significant	Significant	Significant	Very significant

Table 3.2_Evaluation of the potential tourism development impacts

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)	Sal e Boa Vista	Santiago	S. Vicente	Remaining Islands
Environmental Dimension					
Resources and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rational exploitation of natural resources, with emphasis on soil and water 	D - -	D - -	D -	D -

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)	Sal e Boa Vista	Santiago	S. Vicente	Remaining Islands
	▪ Increased resilience and reduced natural hazards	D - -	D -	D -	D -
	▪ Promotion of environmental quality, through the implementation of environmental infrastructures, namely waste water treatment systems and RSU	D +	D +	D -	D -
	▪ Reduction of environmental dysfunctions, derived from environmental degradation and contamination (soil, water and air)	I -	I -	I - -	I -
	▪ Improving the urban environment	D - -	D -	D -	I -
Natural Values	▪ Protection of biodiversity and natural spaces integrated in RNAP	I - -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Promotion of the connectivity of relevant areas from the ecological functions point of view	I -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Identification and valuation of landscape and identity values of territorial specificity	D +	D +	D ++	D -
Territorial Management	▪ Promotion of the articulation between the different dimensions of the territory, on an integrated management basis, particularly in the safeguarding of urban models compatible with the identity and the character of the sites	D - -	D -	D -	D -
	▪ Promotion of specificities between islands, particularly with respect to the carrying capacity	D - -	D - -	D -	D -
	▪ Reduction of areas subject to desertification processes and land asymmetries	I - -	I -	I -	I -
Social and Gender Dimension					
Employment	▪ Job promotion	D ++	D ++	D ++	D +
	▪ Promotion of qualified employment	D +	D +	D +	D -
	▪ Increased female participation in the labour market	D ++	D ++	D +	D -
	▪ Promotion of entrepreneurship in general (business, social)	I +	I +	I +	I -
	▪ Promotion of competitiveness and economic development, through the development of related activities	D +	D +	D +	D -
	▪ Reducing precarious situations, particularly at the level of unpaid work	D +	D +	D +	D +
Health	▪ Improvement of the health situation	I ++	I ++	I +	I +
	▪ Increased availability and access to basic health care, including its quality	I +	I +	I +	I +
Education	▪ Increase in professional qualification	D +	D +	D +	D +

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)	Sal e Boa Vista	Santiago	S. Vicente	Remaining Islands
	▪ Promotion of the diversification of the training offer due to the specialized job offer	I +	I ++	I +	I +
	▪ Increased cross-sectional skills of the population (e.g. general knowledge, languages)	I +	I +	I +	I +
Identity	▪ Protection and classification of heritage and cultural values	I -	I +	I +	I +
	▪ Promotion of cultural identity, particularly at the level of expression of the local language, handicrafts, music and other forms of tradition	D +	D +	D ++	D +
	▪ Harnessing and increasing demand for local products	I -	I -	I -	I -
Cohesion and Equity	▪ Social stability and value system	I -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Promoting inclusion and social equity	I -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Promotion of the quality of life of the population	D -	D -	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of security of persons and property	I -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Spatial, social and cultural integration of migrant and immigrant population	D - -	D - -	D -	D -
	▪ Improvement of the global infrastructure of the territory (accessibilities, energy networks, telecommunications)	I -	I -	I -	I -
Political / Institutional Dimension					
Legal Framework	▪ Strength of the specific legal framework	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Integration with other sectoral policies, in terms of compatibility and compliance of legal provisions	D -	D -	D -	D -
Governance	▪ Mobilization and coordination of actors and strategies	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Access to decision-making mechanisms by citizens	D -	D -	D -	D -
	▪ Transparency on the decisions of the various Government levels	D -	D -	D -	D -
	▪ Articulation of competences between public and private entities	I -	I -	I -	I -
Participation/ Socialization	▪ Sharing of information and awareness of issues related to the activity	I -	I -	I -	I -
	▪ Opportunities for participation of citizens, employers' and trade union organizations, NGOs and CSOs	I -	I -	I -	I -

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to... ?)	Sal e Boa Vista	Santiago	S. Vicente	Remaining Islands
	▪ Promoting women's empowerment	I +	I +	I +	I +

In general terms, the analysis of the previous table highlights the perception that the positive effects of the current tourism model clearly appear in the economic dimension included here in the social dimension, preferably through the reduction of unemployment rates and consequent increase in the wealth of families.

Indeed, tourism has had very positive effects on the promotion of employment in general and on skilled employment, with clear improvements in the precariousness of the workforce, also inducing an increase in female participation in the labour market while being a motor development of other correlated activities, boosting the Cape Verdean economy.

This effect also induces the aspiration for better living conditions by the Cape Verdean population, both in terms of education and in terms of quality and access to health care, contributing, indirectly, to social development.

However, the same cannot be said for the environmental dimension, where only positive effects are related to some exploitation of the landscape and identity values of the territorial specificity, namely the sun and beach, and the promotion of the environmental quality associated with the fact that establishments to build their own infrastructure and to construct new ones, such as landfills for treatment of waste on the island of Sal and Santiago.

On the contrary, the negative impact of natural resource exploitation, resilience and natural hazards, the protection of biodiversity and natural areas, respect for the carrying capacity of the territory and the lack of territorial cohesion, resulting from the density and tourist concentration in some islands, inducing relevant asymmetries between islands.

Also in the social dimension we have negative impacts, mainly related to the imbalances and asymmetries that tourism development causes, especially between municipalities, but also in terms of spatial, social and cultural segregation among migrants, residents and tourists.

At a more transversal level, in the political and institutional dimension, the effort that has been developed in the legal sphere, regulating and integrating sectoral policies and, in terms of governance, articulation between entities and concerted interests is clear, and the population involvement in decision-making, to which tourism has contributed, but it is clear that the effects, both positive and negative, are not of significant importance, which clearly shows the need to continue to move towards improvement.

This aspect is also noted in the other two dimensions. Indeed, in the carried-out evaluation, the impact classifications dominate as "significant", as a reflection of the path to sustainability that is being developed, but which must be continued in order to minimize the negative effects and enhance the positive ones.

It is considered, therefore, that these strategic dimensions should be integrated as critical decision-making factors of the strategic environmental assessment that will be carried out when the new strategic plan of the tourism sector is elaborated. Without prejudice to adjustments and the integration of other indicators hereunder, the benchmarks used should be the starting point for this evaluation.

In order to strengthen the evaluation and in order to obtain a trend view of the evolution of the identified effects, there is an exercise of aeration based on two extreme scenarios, namely:

- A scenario with an **intensification of the current tourist model**, based on the development concentrated in some islands, generating environmental, socioeconomic and territorial imbalances and based on a single product.
- A scenario looking at the **evolution towards a more sustainable tourism model**, respecting territorial specificities, identity, able to take advantage of the values and natural resources and regional complementarities.

Table 3.3_Scenario. Evaluation of the potential tourism development impacts

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to...?)	Current tourist model				Intensification of the current tourist model				Evolution towards a more sustainable tourism model			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Environmental Dimension													
Resources and Environmental Quality	▪ Rational exploitation of natural resources, with emphasis on soil and water	D - -	D - -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D -	D -	D -	D +	D +
	▪ Increased resilience and reduced natural hazards	D - -	D -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D -	D -	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of environmental quality, through the implementation of environmental infrastructures, namely waste water treatment systems and RSU	D +	D +	D -	D -	D + +	D + +	D +	D -	D + +	D + +	D + +	D +
	▪ Reduction of environmental dysfunctions, derived from environmental degradation and contamination (soil, water and air)	I -	I -	I - -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I -	I +	I +	I -	I +
	▪ Improving the urban environment	D - -	D -	D -	I -	D - -	D - -	D - -	I -	D -	D +	D +	D +
Natural Values	▪ Protection of biodiversity and natural spaces integrated in RNAP	I - -	I -	I -	I -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D -	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Promotion of the connectivity of relevant areas from the ecological functions point of view	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I -	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Identification and valuation of landscape and identity values of territorial specificity	D +	D +	D + +	D -	D +	D +	D + +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
Territorial Management	▪ Promotion of the articulation between the different dimensions of the territory, on an integrated management basis, particularly in the safeguarding of urban models compatible with the identity and the character of the sites	D - -	D -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D +	D +	D +	D +

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to...?)	Current tourist model				Intensification of the current tourist model				Evolution towards a more sustainable tourism model			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	▪ Promotion of specificities between islands, particularly with respect to the carrying capacity	D - -	D - -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Reduction of areas subject to desertification processes and land asymmetries	I - -	I -	I -	I -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	I +	I +	I +	I +
Social Dimension													
Employment	▪ Job promotion	D + +	D + +	D + +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Promotion of qualified employment	D +	D +	D +	D -	D +	D +	D +	D -	D + +	D + +	D + +	D +
	▪ Increased female participation in the labour market	D + +	D + +	D +	D -	D + +	D + +	D +	D -	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Promotion of entrepreneurship in general (business, social)	I +	I +	I +	I -	D +	D +	D +	I -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of competitiveness and economic development, through the development of related activities	D +	D +	D +	D -	D +	D +	D +	D -	D + +	D + +	D + +	D +
	▪ Reducing precarious situations, particularly at the level of unpaid work	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
Health	▪ Improvement of the health situation	I + +	I + +	I +	I +	I + +	I + +	I + +	I +	I + +	I + +	I + +	I + +
	▪ Increased availability and access to basic health care, including its quality	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +
Education	▪ Increase in professional qualification	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of the diversification of the training offer due to the specialized job offer	I +	I + +	I +	I +	I +	I + +	I +	I +	I +	I + +	I +	I +
	▪ Increased cross-sectional skills of the population (e.g. general knowledge, languages)	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +
Identity	▪ Protection and classification of heritage and cultural values	I -	I +	I +	I +	I -	I -	I -	I +	I + +	I + +	I + +	I + +
	▪ Promotion of cultural identity, particularly at the level of expression of the local language, handicrafts, music and other forms of tradition	D +	D +	D + +	D +	D -	D -	D +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Harnessing and increasing demand for local products	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I -	I -	D +	D +	D +	D +

Sust. Themes	Key performance indicators (the tourist activity contributes to...?)	Current tourist model				Intensification of the current tourist model				Evolution towards a more sustainable tourism model			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Cohesion and Equity	▪ Social stability and value system	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promoting inclusion and social equity	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of the quality of life of the population	D -	D -	D +	D +	D -	D -	D -	D -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Promotion of security of persons and property	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I -	I +	I +	I +	I +
	▪ Spatial, social and cultural integration of migrant and immigrant population	D - -	D - -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Improvement of the global infrastructure of the territory (accessibilities, energy networks, telecommunications)	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	D +	D +	D +	D +
Political / Institutional Dimension													
Legal Framework	▪ Strength of the specific legal framework	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D +	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Integration with other sectoral policies, in terms of compatibility and compliance of legal provisions	D -	D -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D +	D +	D +	D +
Governance	▪ Mobilization and coordination of actors and strategies	D +	D +	D +	D +	D -	D -	D -	D -	D + +	D + +	D + +	D + +
	▪ Access to decision-making mechanisms by citizens	D -	D -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Transparency on the decisions of the various Government levels	D -	D -	D -	D -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D - -	D +	D +	D +	D +
	▪ Articulation of competences between public and private entities	I -	I -	I -	I -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I - -	I +	I +	I +	I +
Participation/ Socialization	▪ Sharing of information and awareness of issues related to the activity	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I +	I +	I +	I +
	▪ Opportunities for participation of citizens, employers' and trade union organizations, NGOs and CSOs	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I -	I +	I +	I +	I +
	▪ Promoting women's empowerment	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +	I +

Caption: 1 – Sal and Boa Vista; 2 – Santiago; 3 – S. Vicente; 4 – Remaining Islands

This exercise allows us to verify that as the current tourist model, based on the concentration of tourism activity in four islands and exploring almost exclusively the sun and beach product, the negative effects essentially

related to the indicators of the environmental dimension and to the Aspects of identity, cohesion and governance are clearly aggravated, and some asymmetry between islands is maintained. There is also a transfer of the type of influence from "indirect" to "direct", in the evaluation of aspects related to biodiversity protection and territorial asymmetries.

On the other hand, in a more sustainable scenario, based on the development of tourism in respect for the territory, its values and specificities, in a differentiating model and identity, globally designed to take advantage of regional complementarities, there is a clear reversal of the majority negative effects and greater territorial cohesion / equality between islands. It also emerges that tourism can no longer have an indirect contribution and be a real driving force, taking a direct role in terms of enhancing the effects of promoting entrepreneurship, increasing demand for local products, stability, inclusion and social equity, as well as the improvement of the infrastructure of the territory.

The methodology used in the evaluation makes it possible to clearly identify the tourism model that Cape Verde should carry on, reinforcing the need to continue investing in the effort that has been made towards sustainable development.

In this sense, the stage of Recommendations is on the next chapter.

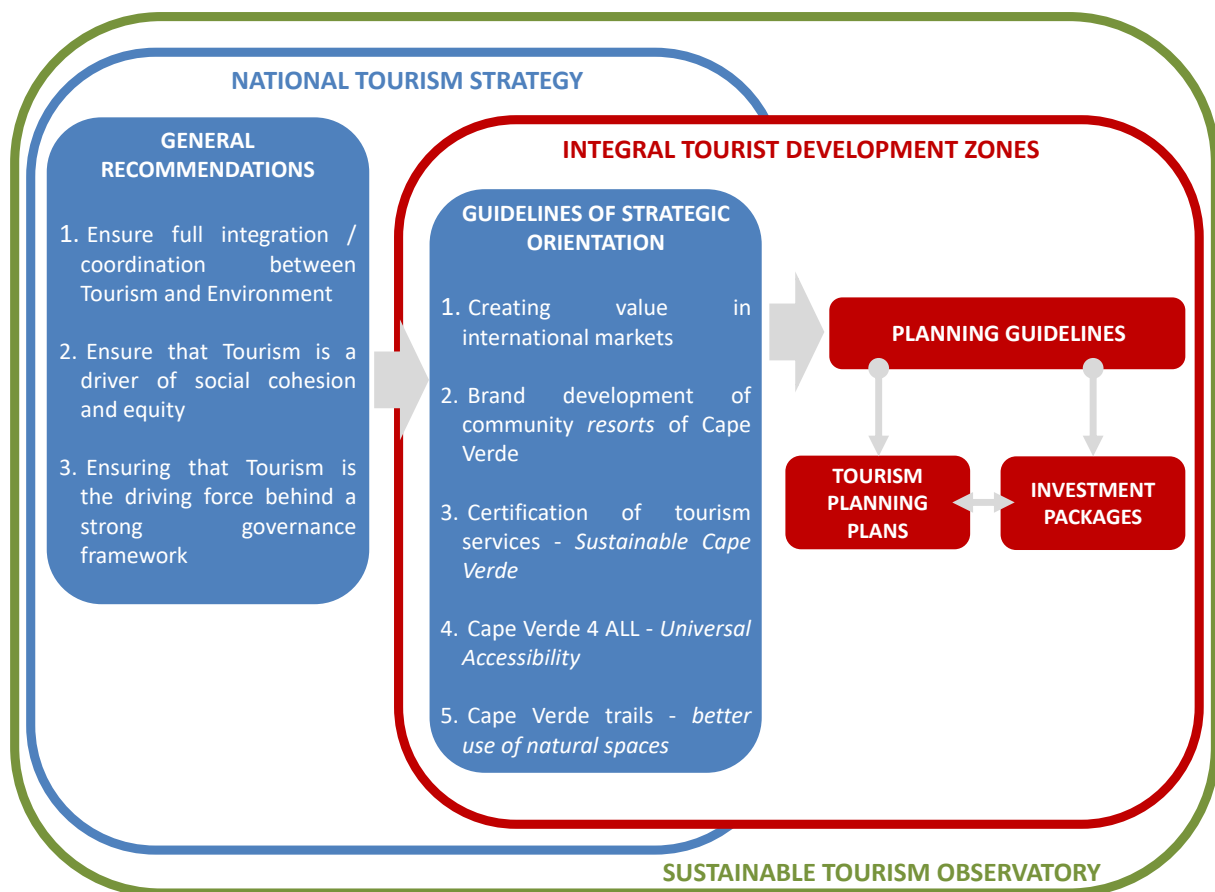
4 PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This Strategic Assessment aims to establish, in the results to be achieved, two levels of response to the evaluation - one aimed at defining transversal recommendations applicable to the Tourism sector, in order to promote its environmental sustainability and social equity, and another, focusing on the ZDTI and the instruments that implement them, both defining strategic guidelines and operational guidelines for the POTs and the respective investors / promoters of the new projects.

In complementarity and aiming to monitor the effects of the development of tourism in Cape Verde and the implementation of the recommendations set forth herein, the proposal to create the Sustainable Tourism Observatory is added.

This is the framework of this chapter, which the referred organization follows, illustrating in the following figure the interconnection between the proposals.

Figure 4.18_Planning recommendations and guidelines



4.1 TRANSVERSAL RECOMMENDATIONS [RT]

In the light of the evaluation, the cross-cutting recommendations, which aim to overcome the constraints and take advantage of the identified opportunities, are aligned with the aspects that show a tendency to increase the significance of the negative effect if there is no change in attitude and an inflection in some tourism policies and in related others. It is assumed, therefore, that by betting on the inversion of the negative effect it is simultaneously contributing to a more sustainable and inclusive model of tourism activity and, in its line of force, to enhance the previously identified opportunities.

The following cross-cutting recommendations should be addressed in the framework of the new Tourism Strategic Plan (TSP), with the aim of integrating environmental and social aspects into the definition of its strategy, with a view to achieving sustainable development.

Below are cross-cutting recommendations to be considered in the scope of the new TSP:

1. Ensure full integration / coordination between **Tourism and Environment**, defining strategic options for tourism development taking into account the following factors:
 - a. **Knowledge of the endogenous resources, essentially soil and water** - the scarcity of arable soils and the availability of water requires a deepening of the knowledge of the real conditions of each island on this theme (basic data and cartography), recognizing the need to align the development of economic activities, and tourism in particular, to the management of natural resources essential to the production of food and to the survival of the population. The allocation of spaces for tourism activity should take into account the existence of sufficient resources to be exploited by all;
 - b. **Monitoring of climate trends** - a region vulnerable to risks such as Cape Verde requires a serious monitoring of the consequences of climate change on biodiversity, erosion and water scarcity, desertification and degradation of the coastal zone, among other phenomena, anticipate and allow the preventive action of management. An evaluation of the implementation of the National Action Program for Adaptation to Climate Change is considered essential both from the point of view of efficiency (degree of implementation of the plan) and effectiveness (degree of response to the objective / purpose) of the measures envisaged therein. The allocation of spaces for tourism should exclude the most vulnerable areas;
 - c. **Control of environmental dysfunctions** - in addition to the recommendation to reinforce knowledge of endogenous resources, it is considered essential to deepen the knowledge of the current situation of environmental degradation and contamination (soil, water and air) in each island in order to counteract the developments. The allocation of spaces for tourism activity should consider the existence of degraded areas;
 - d. **Qualification of the urban environment** - the current tourism model is responsible for high density built-up concentrations and the emergence of informal settlements, mainly in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, which are not accompanied by the proper construction of environmental infrastructures. They also appear as unconnected elements in the traditional

building. The allocation of spaces for the tourist activity should take into account the capacity of the installed infrastructures and the urban setting;

- e. **Preservation of natural values** - along with in situ conservation of the values present and recognized in the RNAP, it is considered essential to elaborate and implement management and / or normative instruments of protected areas that do not yet it. The evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of existing plans is also considered essential. In addition, enforcement actions should be reinforced. The allocation of spaces for tourism activity should be conditioned by the presence of recognized natural values;
- f. **Implementation of ecological connectivity corridors** - the unique and biological diversity of Cape Verde requires that efforts are made to identify territory bands to preserve, in a network, to ensure ecological connectivity and linkage to the AP, contributing to the maintenance of existing natural values. The allocation of spaces for the tourist activity should consider this delimitation, in complementarity with the previous recommendation;
- g. **Promotion of integrated territorial management** - recognition of the territory as a partner for economic development requires a true articulation between the different dimensions of the territory, and integrated planning is essential for the elimination of conflicts between conservation and development. The allocation of spaces for the tourist activity must meet the environmental, cultural, social and economic conditions;
- h. **Identification of specificities between islands** - in synergy with previous recommendations, knowledge of each island's carrying capacity is essential for sustainable economic development. This recognition should cover the environmental but also social and economic variables of each territory in order to promote planning that contemplates complementarity between islands. The allocation of spaces for tourism activity should take into account the carrying capacity of each island and its differentiation and identity;
- i. **Mitigation of territorial asymmetries** - the current tourist development model is responsible for creating asymmetries between islands, and it is recommended, taking advantage of the results of previous recommendations, that it is modified to become a model of differentiated destinations and identities in line with the specifics of each island. The allocation of spaces for tourism activity should compel the rethinking of the territory that values regional complementarities.

2. Ensure that Tourism is a driver of social cohesion and equity through:

- a. **Promotion of the use of local products** - the use of local products, whether food, handicrafts and even heritage and culture by tourism, is considered as favourable to the preservation of Cape Verde's identity and should therefore be the subject of a specific recommendation at the level of strategic guidelines;
- b. **Social stability and value system** - the lack of recognition of culture and traditions, ambitions and deprivations of the population by the tourism sector is considered a factor of instability

and social segregation, and should therefore be contradicted, which may be achieved through mechanisms for dialogue and transparency of the tourism sector;

- c. **Mitigation of social asymmetries** - inclusion and social equity along with promoting the quality of life of the population should be a constant concern in the development of tourism. It is considered essential that Tourism really bet on the population, not only through employment and promotion of the development of complementary activities, but also in terms of integration in the space and in the daily experience with foreigners, so that information / awareness actions, training of the local population are considered essential;
- d. **Reinforcement of security of people and goods** - safety being one of the most important indicators in the choice of a tourist destination, it is recommended that it be promoted in order to counteract situations currently occurring mainly in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista. To this end, it is suggested, along with greater policing, that information / awareness and training actions are developed for the local population, as previously mentioned;
- e. **Integration of the migrant and immigrant population** - the current tourist model is responsible for triggering a population movement, both internal and external, looking for work and better living conditions that need to be integrated into the local space, economy and socio-cultural. In this sense, it is recommended to develop a housing policy to counteract the emergence of informal settlements, as well as the development of information / awareness and training activities especially aimed at this population group.

3. Ensure that Tourism is the driving force behind a true **governance framework** through:

- a. **Promoting integration and policy articulation** - integrating tourism policy into other sectoral policies is a key task for sustainable land management. As the number of strategies, plans or programs that cross with the tourist development is high, it is considered essential that the compatibilization between all is ensured, being promoted the coordination of the public policies;
- b. **Mobilization and coordination of actors and strategies** - in the same line as before, we are aware that, in view of the large number of agents and actors directly or indirectly related to the tourism sector, whether they are entities and institutions of the central government or operators, require a genuine cooperation effort aimed at linking different interests and focusing on sustainable development. In this context, dialogue, information dissemination and the promotion of environmental citizenship are essential, through the promotion of awareness-raising campaigns on sustainable development;
- c. **Promoting openness of institutions** - a participatory process, involving citizens together with stakeholders, emerges as an important tool for the good acceptance of territorial changes, while requiring greater transparency of the decision-making of the various decision-makers, which is considered beneficial to a more sustainable development model. Public consultation periods should be taken as the means of excellence to promote this involvement;

- d. **Reinforcement of institutional capacity** - The necessary articulation and interinstitutional coordination in the field of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of tourism policies and their interface with environmental, social and gender issues, require a work of institutional capacity building that involves the clear definition of the attributions and competences of intervening institutions, definition of spaces and coordination mechanisms, quantitative and qualitative increase of human resources. In this respect, the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the DGT, the central government agency in this area, is fundamental. Likewise, a greater presence and participation of INGT in matters of tourism policies with an impact on regional planning is crucial;
- e. **Promotion of an endogenous economic and productive base, including in the field of cultural industry**, supporting the development of sustainable and inclusive tourism - The definition and implementation of policies to encourage the national private sector in order to increase the national production of goods and services demanded by the tourist sector tends to increase the value chain of the sector, strengthen the business sector, increase employment and income, as well as contribute to a better integration of the national market, mitigating regional asymmetries.

4.2 PLANNING GUIDELINES

The planning guidelines are, as mentioned, addressed to the ZDTI, areas that have special aptitude and tourist vocation, proposed by the Government and declared by decree-law.

The ZDTIs are the subject of tourism planning, considering the most important tourist motivations, being considered and integrated into the conceptual framework for the preparation or revision of territorial management instruments.

In this context, it is understood that the ZDTI, areas of excellence for the development of tourism activity in Cape Verde, should be framed by TSP, so the planning guidelines presented herein are structured in two dimensions, namely:

- The strategic dimension, aligning here, the **main strategic guidelines of the ZDTI** to be considered in the scope of the TSP;
- The operational dimension, which focuses on the process of realizing the ZDTI, defining **guidelines for the POT and the respective investors / promoters of new projects**.

4.2.1 Large Strategic Guidance Lines [GLOE]

In order to integrate, articulate and complement policies and strategies for sustainable development, it is proposed that the following strategic guidelines for the ZDTI are considered within the scope of the new Strategic Tourism Plan:

1. Create value for international markets through:

- a. **Subordination of the overall design of the ZDTI development model to sustainable forms of tourism**, within a broader framework of integrated and sustained development of the islands where they belong - in environmental, social and economic terms - and in perfect communion with the territorial development options at the municipal level, in line with the cross-cutting recommendations addressed to the governance framework (RT3).
- b. **Establishment of design typologies of low tourist density** (guaranteeing shorter project implementation times in a scenario of lower bed capacity installed, with more amenities and increased value of services offered) associated with new concepts of hospitality, more exclusive and sophisticated, capable of enriching and diversifying the traditional product of bathing tourism and the integrated resort model that supports it, in accordance with the guidelines in paragraphs 3 to 6 below.
- c. **To focus on the thematic aspects of the ZDTI supply**¹¹, capturing the specific features of the environmental, landscape and cultural resources of each island with greater value for the product, in line with the transversal recommendation aimed at promoting the use of local products (RT2a).
- d. **Promote global certification of existing services** (accommodation, catering, animation, routes) as expressed in the previous guideline.
- e. **Diversify the offer of products and facilities inside each ZDTI**, betting on the greater development of the areas of commerce, services, catering and animation, also to attract the local community to the tourist resorts.
- f. **Establish load limits to be defined for each ZDTI and subarea**, to be considered in the POT. Ideally, in the medium term (1 to 3 years), the setting of these limits should be based on the results of the monitoring and measurement activity that results from the implementation of the Observatory of Sustainable Tourism, meeting the transversal recommendation directed to the identification of specificities between islands (RT1h).
- g. **To establish more rigorous criteria from the environmental point of view** that frame the construction and operation of the basic infrastructure to support the development

¹¹ This process should be in line with the general guidelines and tourism product development marketing policy that will be defined in Cape Verde's new tourism strategy..

of ZDTIs (accessibility, water supply, energy networks, basic sanitation, solid waste) to the qualification of the urban environment (RT1d).

- h. **To improve the mobility of tourists**, workers in the tourism sector and the general population, within each ZDTI, through the establishment of a cycle route and a transport system composed of light hybrid or fully electric vehicles, the respective management entities, directly or through concession. Like Madeira recently with Renault for a similar initiative, efforts should be made to formalize an agreement with an automobile brand that would sponsor the implementation of the project.
- i. **Establish the natural heritage management plans in each ZDTI**, in line with the transversal recommendation aimed at the preservation of natural values (RT1e).
 - a. **Establish a system of information signs and environmental interpretation** in each ZDTI, to be developed by the management entity of the tourist development area.

2. Development of the brand *community resorts* of Cape Verde

Through awareness raising to the promoters of the new projects, **it is intended to gradually promote in the ZDTI the adoption of the brand *Community Resorts***, namely applying them to the new investments in integrated tourist packages.

The objective is to invest in a concept of hospitality, innovative in services and personalized in the positioning, with links to the identity, values and local culture of each of the Islands.

This change in the tourist development profile will allow differentiation from standard resorts, integrating the values and traits of the local identity into the structures, equipment, services and "atmosphere" offered by the resort or by each hotel establishment.

One of the lines of action linked to the affirmation of this brand may be the recovery of legends, stories and other narratives, incorporating this storytelling in the theme of product and promotional discourse of housing units and animation equipment and services.

This dimension will favour the need to contract local artistic and cultural services, cooks for gastronomic workshops (with support in local products and revenues), but also the development of micro-businesses related to interior decoration, handicrafts, furniture, etc.

In these community resorts, the promoters must also take responsibility for the creation of rails of nature that support walking and cycling, and maintenance.

Especially in the seaside resorts, this concept will help to reposition those tourist complexes and their destination, by capturing more demanding market segments.

The development of a more sustainable Golf and Nautical Tourism concept is also part of these community resorts.

3. Certification of tourism services - *Sustainable Cape Verde*

Promote a certification line for resorts, hotels and tourist services of each ZTDI using one of the 13 frameworks recognized by the Global Sustainable Council.

The recommendation is based on the adoption of a framework that combines the dimensions of economic, social and environmental sustainability and which recognizes the market's potential and credibility with the international tour operator and individual travellers.

All commercial establishments included in a ZTDI should start this process and complete it within a maximum of 2 years, and for the new projects it will be a basic requirement of integration and commercial opening.

In some cases, the adoption of specific certifications for specific markets and business areas (e.g. Nature Tourism Routes) should be considered.

Both the general characteristics of the Cape Verde destination and the current tourism and territorial development model that supports it, suggest and recommend the adoption of the Biosphere Responsible Tourism Management System, which already has some applications in Madeira and the Canaries.

4. Cape Verde 4 ALL - Universal Accessibility

Resorts, including the various services located therein, and accommodation establishments in particular, should **ensure basic accessibility and non-discrimination conditions against persons with disabilities or limitations on the use of facilities**: accessible paths to all areas, rooms with adapted furniture, etc.

The accommodation or the equipment of animation must guarantee basic conditions of accessibility and non-discrimination against the people with motor, visual and hearing limitations.

These accessibility conditions should be gradually extended to all existing developments in the various ZTDIs of the country.

In a second, more ambitious phase, each ZTDI should define a program to adapt all structures and services to the principles and requirements of universal accessibility.

This area of development should be a priority in the definition and implementation of the State's incentive policy and be extended to the actions of Municipalities and other government sectors for interventions with the same objectives in monuments, museums and public buildings of interest.

5. Cape Verde trails - better tourist use of natural spaces

To explore the ZTDI's natural spaces and their enormous biodiversity, especially in the protected areas, in order to receive tourist activities, namely those related to beach use, walking and cycling, nature observation and activities and sports compatible with the environment.

This work of organizing the offer could be supported by a specific brand associated with nature tourism in the Cape Verde Protected Areas (e.g. Cape Verde Trails), from which promotional work and marketing support in international markets would be supported.

4.2.2 Operational Guidelines

Operational guidelines are addressed to the Tourism Land Use Plans (POT) and to the Investors, as explained below.

Tourist Land Use Plans (POT)

The Tourist Land Use Plans (POT) are, as previously mentioned, planning figures addressed to the ZDTIs, of a regulatory nature and binding for the administration and private sector, translating the reciprocal commitment of compatibilization with the national directive and the regional planning schemes of the territory, prevailing over municipal plans. The POTs define a long-term planning and development strategy and define (Article 16 of Law 75 / VII / 2010, of August 23):

- The road layout;
- Landscaping, environmental protection and tourist deployment areas;
- The areas of afforestation and the species of trees to be planted;
- The schemes of networks of services and spaces;
- Social and leisure facilities;
- The overall program of the ZDTI and the general development criteria;
- General rules for the implementation and development of ZDTIs.

The diagnosis clearly identifies the lack of success of the territorial management of the POTs - only 2 out of 25 are published - and points out as fragility the lack of articulation with the other territorial management instruments, in particular with municipal plans.

In this context, it is suggested as a preliminary orientation for the development of the plans that the **evaluation of its strategic reference framework (ERM)** is carried out, analysing the policies, strategies, plans and programs that, directly or indirectly, influence or can be influenced by the POT, in order to identify management or program orientations that fall on the subject area of the POT.

In addition, the creation of an **information platform** that allows easy access to legislation, studies and projects and ensures the updating of relevant information.

It is also considered as desirable the creation of an interdisciplinary monitoring committee, representative of the main territorial dimensions (environment, economy and society), which should be presided over by the Regional Planning Authority and which would be assigned the function of overseeing the compatibility of the POT with its ERM and the function of obtaining consensus of interests in order to guarantee sustainable development.

At a more specific level, the set of environmental and social guidelines that follows is directly linked to the mandatory elements of the POT, as defined in article 16 of Law no. 75 / VII / 2010 of August 23, namely:

- **The road layout** - should be defined in an articulated and hierarchical way according to the importance of the different ZDTI spaces and the natural conditions, in particular of areas to be preserved; its profile should ensure the level of service required to meet the planned development program; the project should be developed in order to reduce land movements and optimize the use of natural relief;
- **The landscape, environmental protection and tourist deployment areas** - the negative plan of the tourist establishment should be carried out, identifying and delimiting administrative easements and restrictions of public utility, namely those belonging to the maritime domain, protected areas, productive soils, water domain, areas of landscape and cultural value and other environmental constraints; the tourist establishment to be located in the remaining spaces should also take into account the carrying capacity of the territory in question;
- **The areas of afforestation and the species of trees to be planted** - the delimitation of the areas to be forested should take into account the identification and delimitation of areas to be recovered, areas to be protected, areas of ZDTI equipment and services and areas recreational and leisure activities associated with tourism; in consonance the species to be used should be selected within the range of endogenous species and the function of the area to be planted;
- **Schemes of services and free spaces networks** - the programming of free spaces and services should result from an equation between the tourist deployment area and the total area of the ZDTI, in order to guarantee the reservation of spaces for possible future needs not currently prospected;
- **Social and leisure facilities** - the programming of social and leisure facilities, sports, environmental interpretation should take into account the public target and the specificity of the ZDTI site, and the typology and number should be defined in complementarity with the existing ones and also to respect the carrying capacity of the territory in question. The definition of equipment creation priorities should take into account the enhancement of integration between residents and tourists in order to promote greater retention of value to the community as a result of tourism activity;
- **The general program of the ZDTI and the general development criteria** - should be aligned with the national development strategy and based on a product and differentiation view of the region in which it is implemented, as a bet on complementarity; should be developed in line with the program and management guidelines set out in its ERM.

Investement Packages [IP]

Investing packages are understood as a set of actions to which the investors interested in the ZDTI should be associated with and integrated in the investment packages, some environmental and social responsibility guidelines to take into consideration are listed below.

1. Requalification / modernization of the provision of tourist accommodation

To encourage in the current ZDTI the support to projects of requalification / modernization of existing infrastructures / equipment / buildings.

The projects for the conversion of hotel and resort establishments should be guided by the focus on the offer, creation of value-added services, implementation of differentiating animation skills and universal accessibility solutions.

2. Cape Verde - green resorts and hotels

In the material interventions related to new hotel and resort projects, as well as to the requalification / modernization investments of the existing offer (see previous guidance), interventions that assume and incorporate practices of sustainable construction and environmental management shall be favoured.

Only innovation projects that seek and demonstrate the efficient use of resources and the adoption of the best available techniques should be accepted, with a view to reducing the impacts in the commercial exploitation phase.

This recommendation implies the development of a concept of integration of renewable energies and efficient technologies with low environmental impact, aiming at self-sufficiency in energy and water, contributing to making ZDTIs in the medium / long term sustainable tourism communities.

The strategic competitiveness of the Cape Verdean economy is very dependent on the variation in operating costs associated with excessive consumption of water and energy, so this topic is of strategic importance for the country.

3. Restaurants km 0

Support for the establishment in the ZDTI of catering establishments associated to the KM 0 concept, which will bet and favour the use of local products in their menus.

The menu KM 0 is based on local products, showing the specific quality of the island's products that differentiates from other regions or more industrialized and global products.

It is intended that the Km 0 menu will be a factor of attraction for the local gastronomy and for the catering operators that carry out their activity in the ZDTI.

These new restaurants will be in the renovated areas of services that the POTs should advocate, as previously proposed.

4. Cape Verde Brand - stores and crafts

In the renewed areas of services to be set up, as mentioned above, the promotion of the acquisition and consumption of specific local products (e.g. handicrafts) by tourists should be encouraged by supporting the creation of specific stores and proposing to do so with the adoption the Cape Verde Brand.

5. Responsible Cape Verde

In a socially responsible perspective, Cape Verde tourist authorities, in liaison with the ZDTI management entities and local hotel operators, should promote the establishment of protocols with national and international NGOs for the creation and development of voluntary tourism and tourism programs support in Cape Verde to be developed in the most deprived areas of the islands.

These programs could be sold as optional in a package of community resorts or made available to tourists at the destination.

6. Cape Verde - community development

Promotion of the improvement of the quality of life of the local population, considering in the communities of residence the support to design typologies related to the rehabilitation of community spaces and equipment, through the recovery of small sports infrastructures, playgrounds, support gardens and streets, as well as the construction and / or rehabilitation of social housing for the residents of the tourist investment projects, mitigating the risks of social exclusion and spatial segregation.

These investments would be executed by ZTDI managing entities, in coordination with the municipalities and financed mainly by the latest. However, international tour operators scheduling destination and local promoter groups would be required to financially share these investments on a voluntary basis.

7. Promoting sustainable mobility

Promotion of sustainable mobility by supporting the implementation of the referred guidelines.

8. Creation and recovery of equipment and infrastructures of collective and tourist interest

Promotion of the construction or functionalization of collective equipment and infrastructures without use and / or degradation for new tourism and leisure purposes, in ZTDI.

Types of investment projects to consider:

- creation of welcome centres and tourist office
- Showrooms.
- community theatres
- craft workshops
- environmental interpretation centre

9. Program to undertake tourism in Cape Verde

The measure consists in the launch of a program to **stimulate young and female entrepreneurship**, aimed at supporting micro-businesses in the areas of tourist accommodation, activities and services of animation, catering, craft shops and other commerce, as long as the latter has interest for tourism.

At the level of the typologies of the project for the tourist animation the following are considered:

- Elaboration and support to the commercialization of programs of tourist visitation to the rural areas of the islands;
- Organization of tours and cultural experiences based on material and immaterial heritage (inside and outside the ZDTI);
- Nautical and Sports Activities;
- Nature and Adventure Sports;

- Development of solutions / apps to support the execution of tours and enjoyment of experiences;
- Design and support the commercialization of voluntary tourism programs (outside the ZDTI), according to guidelines; and
- Organization of events with tourist content and attractiveness in the ZDTI and outside, considering Music, Theatre, Dance and various performances.

10. Training for the sustainability of ZDTI tourism professionals and staff

Within the scope of the training offered by the School of Hospitality and Tourism of Cape Verde (hereinafter EHTCB), the implementation in the ZDTI of training plans directed to all the universe of employees of the tourist-hotel complexes (resorts), whose contents are structured, predominantly, around the themes of sustainability, environmental, social and cultural is recommended.

Considering the difficulties of penetration of the training offer in all the islands, the EHTCB should propose partnerships to the administrations of the resorts so that the courses are taught in the respective facilities and with the support of its managing entities.

In cases where the EHTCB is unresponsive, the management development associations of the ZDTI should encourage the resort administrations to take the initiative to organize and develop the courses.

These training courses, through adaptation plans, may be open to the Cape Verdean population, in a logic of initial training and awareness of the opportunities and challenges of the tourism sector in the country.

Along the same lines, but at the specific level of executive training and hotel and tourism staff training, it is recommended to develop specific top management courses for those in charge of hotel and tourism complexes (management and operational staff), with a strong level of integration of sustainability issues, ideally with international certification.

In this plan, it is recommended that tourism authorities in Cape Verde think of the possibility of Turismo de Portugal, IP - the highest authority for the sector in this country - to act as the certifying entity of some of the courses to be launched.

The following is a preview of possible formative contents to consider:

- **Instruments for a responsible tourism policy** (studies of global sustainability, role of public policies, concertation of business strategies);
- **Conservation and improvement of cultural heritage** (valorisation, conservation, empowerment of populations);
- **Economic and social development of the Cape Verde destination** (communication, local products purchasing policy, social actions, employee involvement, anti-corruption measures);

- **Environmental conservation** (landscape protection, energy, water, waste management, soils, biodiversity);
- **Customer satisfaction** (tourism safety, universal accessibility, non-discrimination, community involvement).

This measure has a strong link with the Strategic Guidance Lines "Development of the brand community resorts of Cape Verde" and "Certification of tourism services - sustainable Cape Verde", proposed in this same report.

4.3 OBSERVATORY OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

The creation of the **Observatory of Sustainable Tourism** with the objective of monitoring and measuring the tourism phenomenon in the Country, through the definition and operationalization of a set of indicators inspired by the best international practices, is a structuring proposal that the new Strategic Tourism Plan must consider.

The measure will have to be recognized by the Government and deserve a strong financial and institutional support, given the need for scientific knowledge in this area, while seeking to launch the initiative from the University of Cape Verde, even if it is necessary an additional technical support to organize and start the project and to have international comparative data to calibrate the monitoring.

The Government should frame these efforts within the framework of the program of accreditation of the World Tourism Organization's Sustainable Tourism Observatories and to work with the European Commission to ensure some appropriate technical assistance through the test application of the European Tourism Indicators System for Sustainable Destination.

Through this Observatory it would be possible to evaluate and measure impacts, among others, in the following areas:

- Residents' satisfaction with Tourism;
- Economic benefits;
- Employment;
- Seasonality pattern;
- Environmental Management;
- Climate Change, highlighting coastal erosion;
- General governance of the destination.

In addition to this structural measure for the knowledge of the Tourism sector, it is recommended that the new Strategic Tourism Development Plan is accompanied by a sustainability assessment using, for this purpose, the grid of indicators proposed in this Strategic Assessment. The articulation between the two strands - plan and evaluation - is fundamental to guarantee the integration of environmental and social considerations in the plan, with a view to promoting sustainable development.

5 COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Communication Plan for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the tourism sector aims to:

- Disseminate the document among public and private actors with intervention and / or involvement in the areas of tourism, environment, social and gender;
- Provide an adequate appropriation of the Strategic Evaluation document by the decision-makers and the main stakeholders;
- Disseminate the document to the target population.

In this sense, it is equally important to ensure that the Communication Plan is geared to informing, streamlining and mobilizing the target group and actors around the common goal of making the Cape Verde tourism sector more sustainable.

The Plan must then be based on five fundamental guidelines:

- **Clarity:** clear explanation of the scope and nature of the evaluation, its results and recommendations;
- **Consistency of means / actions:** the technical support of dissemination should be consistent, in order to guarantee the perfect understanding of the intended message;
- **Correct focus:** the communication should consider the target audience for which it is intended, and must adapt to the goal to be achieved;
- **Awareness:** the message should be formulated in order to convey the importance of sustainable development and the need for involvement and participation of all in the change process;
- **Transparency:** broad dissemination of the contents and results of the Strategic Evaluation and the participation process itself.

Given that the addressees of the document constitute a differentiated public, the **communication strategy** must also be differentiated, both in terms of message and means of delivery.

Thus, the dissemination of the document should be done using the following **means/actions**:

1. Production of a summary document (Executive Summary) for distribution and extended dissemination;
2. National seminar on the presentation and dissemination of SESA with the main stakeholders and open to the media;
3. Dissemination through websites (UGPE, DGT, DNA, Government);
4. Dissemination through institutional social networks (Facebook ...).