

**The Rufford Small Grants Foundation**

**Final Report**

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to [jane@rufford.org](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

<b>Grant Recipient Details</b>	
<b>Your name</b>	Ana Madalena Varela da Veiga
<b>Project title</b>	Evaluation of the State of the Baía do Inferno's Biodiversity, Santiago Island, with a special focus on four Key Bird Species
<b>RSG reference</b>	Application ID: 15950-1
<b>Reporting period</b>	January 2015 – December 2015
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£ 5.000
<b>Your email address</b>	veiga.anav@gmail.com
<b>Date of this report</b>	08/01/2015

**1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.**

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Compilation of the published scientific bibliography and other sources that are relevant to present an integrated overview of the Baía do Inferno site.			✓	This information will be included on the scientific report.
Characterization of the Baía do Inferno site (abiotic values, biotic values, human use of the site, research).			✓	Regarding the bird overall checklist species, we suspect that may be more species than those identified since the site monitoring was difficult due to its geological conditions and often we had to postpone the trips due to the weather conditions.
International relationships		✓		<p>Contacts were made with Birdlife International for the IBA-CV003 factsheet update. The collected data will be included on the factsheet and submitted to Birdlife International.</p> <p>More data is needed in order to contact the IUCN Bird Red List Authority for the inclusion of the Cape Verde storm petrel (<i>Oceanodroma jabejabe</i>) on the List of Threatened Species.</p>
Awareness and involvement of local communities and other fishermen who frequent the site, to establish bonds of trust that will enable future information and awareness.		✓		We were able to involve some fishermen but more awareness campaign is needed.
Preliminary proposal with recommendations for the sustainable management of the Baía do Inferno.			✓	This will be included on the scientific report.

**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

Sometimes the project team had to postpone the trips to Baía do Inferno due to weather conditions (the site is inaccessible by land). This has caused some changes on the schedule.

The project duration was not enough for a greater involvement of the fishermen. The project team was able to involve some fishermen but more awareness campaigns are needed.

Another difficulty was in counting the birds since most of them returned to the site by the end of the day, and the estimation could be done as far as the light allowed. There were cases that the birds would arrive at night or at dawn and it was only possible to identify them through their vocalisations. In the specific case of the *Oceanodroma jabejabe*, the Cape Verde shearwater (*Calonectris edwardsii*), and Cape Verde little shearwater (*Puffinus boydi*), it was found a skeleton and their vocalisation was heard during the night, thus the project team could confirm that Baía do Inferno is a nesting site for these species.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

- Scientific report presenting updated and accurate information about the state of the Baía do Inferno's biodiversity, including the current threats that are menacing key bird species and their habitats, and preliminary recommendations for the conservation priorities of the site.

Regarding that the last trip to collect the data was at the end of December 2015 it was not yet possible to finalise the scientific report, but it will be soon finalised and the project team intend to publish it in Zoological Society of Cabo Verde (<http://www.scvz.org/>).

- Local fishermen communities understanding the goals and importance of the natural values of the Baía do Inferno site, and some people of the local communities cooperating actively with the project team.

The project team was able to involve some fishermen and they have provided useful information. In every trip to the site, at least two fishermen were part of the team. The awareness campaigns with fishermen and local communities had a positive effect, however more activities needs to be done.

- Contacts with BirdLife International to provide the required information for the update of the IBA-CV003 factsheet.

This international entity has congratulated the project team for this initiative and has expressed its desire to provide the necessary technical support in order to update the factsheet. The IBA factsheet will be soon submitted to the Birdlife International for evaluation. The project team also made contacts with the University of Algarve (Portugal) and other NGOs working in Cabo Verde and paying attention to bird ecology, biology and conservation, such as BIOS.CV and Projecto Vitó-Fogo.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).**

In every trip to the Baía do Inferno site, at least two fishermen accompanied the project team. They were involved on the activities the team has developed. The fishermen and the local communities became more aware about the biodiversity conservation.

The fishermen have also financially benefited from the project since they were paid to transport the project team to the Baía do Inferno.

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

Yes. Baía do Inferno is a biodiversity hotspot in Cabo Verde and little research has been done at the site. Thus there is a need to collect more data.

More data about *Oceanodroma jabejabe* is needed. We have found a skeleton and have heard vocalisations but we could not see the bird. Monitoring the birds at the project site was difficult. Several times the birds would arrive at night and we could not see them. We had lack of night vision and sound recording equipment.

We think that there are probably more species than the ones we could identify. We had a sighting of a single individual of the masked booby (*Sula dactylatra*) and it is possible that there may be more individuals. It is not a common species in Cabo Verde and the previous sighting was in 2005, in Curral Velho islet near to Boa Vista Island.

Sustainable activities for fishermen need to be created, thus we would like to help them to develop such activities.

**6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?**

We plan to publish our results in Zoological Society of Cabo Verde (<http://www.scvz.org/>). The scientific report will also be available upon request. A video that shows our work and the biodiversity of Baía do Inferno will be soon launched at a national TV channel and on social media.

The video can also be available at The Rufford Foundation website.

**7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?**

The RSG was used for 12 months (from January to December 2015). This was the expected length of the project (the grant was received in November 2014 but the expected date to start the activities was on January 2015).

**8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
boat rental	1.200	1.200	0	
internal transportation (car rental+ fuel)	700	700	0	
binoculars	150	150	0	
tents	220	0	+ 220	Regarding that is not possible to put the tents on the bay, we have decided to not buy them.
sleeping bags	120	120	0	Although there was no need for tents, sleeping bags were used to sleep on the rocks or in the caves.
lifejackets	140	185	- 45	Additional lifejacket was needed
insurance	196	196	0	
meals	1044	1.020	+ 24	
communication	200	200	0	
awareness materials	1.030	1.229	- 199	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.000</b>	<b>5.000</b>		

*1 British Pound (GBP) = 138,967 ECV*

**9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?**

- Monitoring.
- Collect data of the marine species that occurs at the site.
- Awareness campaigns with fishermen.
- Create conditions for sustainable development activities.
- Propose to the National Environment Authority to declare the Baía do Inferno as a protected area.
- Management Plan for Baía do Inferno.

**10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

The RSGF logo was used on the video that shows the project team work and the biodiversity of Baía do Inferno (we are waiting to receive the edited video, the recordings was done on our last trip). The logo was also used on the t-shirts we have produced.

We have mentioned the RSGF on social media ([www.facebook.com/lantuna.cv](http://www.facebook.com/lantuna.cv)). RSGF will also be mentioned on Zoological Society of Cabo Verde when the scientific report of the project site is published on this journal.