

2011

# Final Project Evaluation

0050191 – Second National  
Communication on Climate Change

Assessment on the impact of the Project cycle life Activities, targeting  
Performance and achieved Outcomes; 2007 - 2011

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CN	- National Communication
COP	- Conference of Parties
UNFCCC	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DGA	- Directorate General for Environment
PRSP	- National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
GHG	- Greenhouse Gases
GEF	- Global Environmental Facility
GHG	- Greenhouse Gases
ICN	- Initial National Communication
IGEE	- Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
CC	- Climate Change
NAPA	- National Adaptation Program of Action
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
SCN	- Second National Communication
STP	- Sao Tome and Principe
V & A	- Vulnerability and Adaptation



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## Executive Summary

This document is an evaluation report of the project of Preparation of the Second National Communication (SNC) on climate change, providing elements to allow the parties concerned, namely, the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe and their funding partners (UNDP/GEF), to evaluate the impact of the activities throughout the project and better target their actions and lessons learned for post-project intervention's policy in the area of climate change.

The Project Document for SNC was formulated in accordance with decision 17/CP. 8 of the Conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and aims to ensure the publication and dissemination of a report containing synthesized information on climate change at the national level. The project was initially budgeted at USD \$ 427,675.00 (four hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five US dollars), for a period of three years. As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011, the total expenses incurred against the project were up to UD 380,795, with a budgetary balance of USD 46,880.00 for reprogrammed activities until October 30, 2011.

Globally, 85-90% of the documentation is in compliance with the project requirements (i.e. most of the sectoral reports and the inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG)), but the final work lacks some important elements to help the relevant sectors to achieve the objectives and the sustainability of the process. This is the case of the reports on:

- (1): Assessment of human and financial capacity building;
- (2): Constraints, gaps and technical and country financial needs for carrying out the National communications and to defray to the climate change;
- (3): Actions Plan to support the implementation of the relevant guidelines for issues which couldn't be produced due to constraints faced in the field, such as the lack of data and qualified personnel to perform the duties.

The process of compiling the final report of the SNC should be completed in August 30, 2011.

Despite having disseminated the inventory of Greenhouse Gases to other sectors not covered by the Initial National Communication and having registered improvements in this area, the Second National Communication has not brought great news in terms of the country analysis at national level. It prevails the same shortcomings identified during the preparation of the Initial National Communication, inter alia, the lack of data regarding the evolution of soils, the forest's country resources, the watercourses, the evolution of the coast landscape, the paleontological observations... All of these issues resulted in that much of the analysis has been made on the basis of experts' judgment.

Only two among the four project impact indicators were achieved satisfactorily, which are:

- (a) The new sectors of emission of greenhouse gases were taken into account in the inventory of emissions; and
- (b) The number of the training, awareness and information on climate change carried out toward the target population group.

The deadlines for completion of the project were largely overcome, due to the lack of experience of the consultants, firstly, and the lack of data, secondly. The latter factor has not been considered in the planning stage of the elaboration process of the SNC, despite having already been identified during the first one.

In the short term, it is not sure that the project achievements could have a sustainable impact due to the incomplete and provisional nature of the data obtained, as well as the lack of supported legislation and national budget for mainstreaming climate change approach. These constraints can be only overcome in the medium and long term.

Some success factors have been identified, such as the presence of trainers from speaking Portuguese countries with similar climatic and cultural conditions of STP. This kind of arrangement, at regional and bilateral levels, suggests an asset or a critical success factor in finding closer solutions to the country's conjuncture.

It becomes necessary and urgent to take the appropriated measures to overcome the existing constraints and implement all the recommendations of the Initial and Second National Communications before moving on with the completion of a Third one. Therefore, it urges to create a government agency, which should be responsible for the creation, maintenance, and operation and monitoring of the National Communication process.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

The present *evaluation of the Project 00050191 — preparation of the Second National Communication (SNC) on climate change* aims to enable the national party (the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé e Príncipe) and its funding partner (UNDP/GEF) to assess the impact of the activities throughout the project, focusing especially on performance and on the results achieved. Therefore, it is a project analysis tool, which takes into account its objectives and its opportunity in the current context of the country, allowing the local authorities and the UNDP/GEF to better target their actions post-project and to take the lessons learned for the future policy interventions in the area of climate change adaptation.

## 1.2 The Project 00050191— Preparation of the Second National Communication on the Climate Change in São Tomé e Príncipe

### 1.2.1 Objectives of the Project

The SCN project aims to ensure the publication and dissemination of a report containing synthesized information on climate change at the national level. According to the decision 17/CP. 8 of the Conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC, 2003), this project has the purpose to enable São Tomé e Príncipe to enlarge the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions to other sectors not covered by the Initial National Communication (DGE, 2004). It was formulated in order to enabling the comprehensive vulnerability analysis and finally, developing strategies and measures to strengthen the capacity of São Tomé e Príncipe to support the initiatives related to the climate change adaptation, by identifying strategies and mechanisms. By this way, the country is called to mainstream gradually the climate change approach into the Country Document of Strategy of Reduction of Poverty (DSRP), food safety, sustainable development and other national development strategies and programmes.

Generally, the project aims to allow São Tomé e Príncipe to respect its engagement towards the UNFCCC Convention on the preparation of its SNC in order to know the level of emission of greenhouse gases (UNDP, 2006).

Specifically, the project aims to:

- (i) Identify the degree of vulnerability to climate change and to propose mitigation and adaptation measures in order to be able to reduce the negative impact of this vulnerability in socio-economic sectors of the country; and
- (ii) Reinforce the technical and institutional capacities of São Tomé e Príncipe to integrate issues related to climate change and priorities into the national and sectoral development plans.



### 1.2.2 Indicator Impacts

Following effective impacts have been scheduled in the context of the second National Communication:

- a. Mainstreaming climate change approach into the national development policy;
- b. Reduction of negative impacts of climate change on the socio-economic sectors;
- c. Spreading the SNC to other sectors that have not been taken into account during the Initial National Communication;
- d. Developing knowledge in the areas of vulnerability, adaptation and Climate Mitigation.

At measurably and objectively level, these impact indicators are as follows:

- a. National budget that mainstream a budgetary line aimed at climate change issues;
- b. National sectors concerned by climate change issues provided with sufficient human and material resources;
- c. New sectors considered into the inventory of the emission of greenhouse gases;
- d. Number of training, awareness and information on climate change held, focusing the target population.

### 1.2.3 Expected Outputs

The activities leading to the SNC can be divided into three categories, as follows:

- Project summary report formulated, approved, published and disseminated;
- Greenhouse gas inventory (GHG) finalized and shared with development partners and civil society;
- National Consultation Workshops with technical staff and civil society.

Thus, the final report should mainly contain the following elements:

- A report on the detailed national circumstances;
- A report on GES' inventories for priority sectors identified for the covered year;
- A report of studies on the vulnerability for adaptation programs and strategies to climate change;
- A report of studies on the relief for adaptation programs and strategies to climate change;
- A report of studies (i) on the capacity-building needs and green technologies transfer; (ii) on the endogenous development capacities to fight and adapt to climate change;
- A report on the assessment of capacity development needs of strengthening human and financial capacities supported by an action plan oriented to the implementing measures.
- A report of studies to assess the capacity-building need on the awareness-raising, education and information of the target groups as well as the development of networks to fight against climate change;
- A report of studies and an action plan to assess the possibilities to implementing a framework on climate research and observation;
- A report on the other related international synergy initiatives in relation to climate change.

#### **1.2.4 SNC - Background**

- During the Conference of Rio in 1992, Sao Tome and Principe signed the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and ratified it on May 30, 1998, becoming a full member of the Convention.
- The National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development (PNADD) formulated in 1997;
- The first 1998 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases, prepared in 2001;
- The studies of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, prepared in 2002;
- The report on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), prepared in 2003;
- The Initial National Communication on climate change, prepared in 2004;
- The National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation, formulated in 2004;
- The National Report and Strategy on Biodiversity, prepared in 2004.
- The National Chemicals' Profile, prepared in 2005.
- The National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA), formulated in December 2006, supported by the World Bank and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within the framework of the UNFCCC. NAPA is a response to the decisions of the Conference of the parties to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on climate change), in order to link the actions proposed in the Initial National Communication on Climate Change with the necessary and urgent measures. With this tool, the Country should adapt the adverse impacts of climate change, in accordance with the plans and programmes designed to reduce poverty and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

#### **1.2.5 The Project Partners**

The 00050191 Project — *Preparation of the Second National Communication (SNC) on climate change* is a joint effort between the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

#### **1.2.6. The Budget and deadlines**

In November 2006, Sao Tome and Principe received funding from GEF, through UNDP, to enable the Government to draw-up the project of the SNC. In December 2007, the country has obtained the approval of the GEF to implement the due project, budgeted at USD \$ 427,675.00 (four hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five US dollars). Initially, the expected duration was 36 (thirty six) months. As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011, the total expenses incurred against the project were up to USD 380,795, with a budgetary balance of USD 46,880.00 for reprogrammed activities until October 30, 2011.

2. Actually, for operational reasons and other related to the release of fund, the project just started being executed in February 2008, after completing the process of recruitment and project team establishment.

3. Considering the timelessness of 36 (thirty six) months initially envisaged, the project should conclude its activities in February 2011. However, due to operational difficulties, June 2011 was the new completion date, but this new deadline was also outdated without concluding the project activities.
4. As the decision made at the *Conference of the parties*, held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to December 10, 2005, was to enable the Least Developed Countries (LDC) to conclude the National Communications within a period not exceeding four years from the date of the first release of the financial resources (UNFCCC, 2005), the deadline for implementation of the project was extended for a few more months, allowing São Tomé e Príncipe to finalize its SNC.

## 4.1 Evaluation Scope and issues

This evaluation exercise focused mainly on 18 (eighteen) issues as follows:

- **Performance and Relevance:** Project performance assessment and determination of its suitability for your purposes.
- **Issues to cover:**
  1. Are the activities being implemented as planned?
  2. Is the project reaching the expected objectives?
- **Relevance:** relevant activities, their inputs and outputs; outcomes and project indicators.
  1. The results obtained are them relevant and applicable?
  2. Are the indicators of the project usually checked?
  3. Extent to which the results obtained are in compliance with the stakeholders?
- **Efficiency:** Verifying the extent to which available resources (human, material and financial) were used properly to enabling the accomplishment of the expected goals.
  1. The overall costs of the project have been exceeded?
  2. Recurring costs are within the limits provided for optimal?
  3. The responsiveness of the team was the best one?
  4. All the deadlines are met?
- **Impact:** Review and evaluation of the project activities' impact within the climate change policy development.
  1. The beneficiaries have experienced changes in their skills, knowledge, attitudes or behaviors?
  2. What are the project impacts on the development policies of the country?

3. Has the project met the needs towards its design?

- **Sustainability:** Evaluation of the sustainability of the results achieved, especially in terms of the possession of the authorities.

1. Are the results easy to be understood and adopted?

2. The results are long lasting?

3. Which may be the impacts in the long term of this work?

- **Lessons learned:** Provision of elements (i) national authorities so they can better target their actions post-project, and (ii) the UNDP/GEF, to enable these partners to learn about how will focus their interventions in the future.

1. What could have been done differently to complete the project more effectively?

2. Which key transformational changes should be achieved in order to improve the objectives slated?

3. What results should be considered if an organization is willing to replicate the initiative or to drive a similar project?

## 5. Evaluation Approach

### 5.1 Type of the Evaluation

#### 1.1 Evaluation Framework

The present assessment focuses on the critical remarks and independent evaluation of the SNC project. These tasks were performed after the period for the completion of the project and, therefore, they should be regarded as a summative evaluation duty. Actually, this evaluation framework was chosen to determine the effectiveness of the project and to help the relevant authorities and the sponsors to decide further steps.

The emphasis placed on the aspects related to the processes, as well as the impact and the results to be achieved are expected to focus on the (i) delivery of the project and to determine the extent to which the project is in accordance with the agreed plan and the way it has been implemented, (ii) immediate benefits of the project and how the objectives were achieved, and (iii) long-term benefits of the project and the extent to which the general purposes of the project were carried out.

Besides, the mission enquired the key stakeholders as much as possible on the lessons learned throughout the execution of the project.

## 5.2 Data collection and analysis

The analysis of the data collected was based on the Terms of Reference, the Communications Guidelines for “Non-Annex I Parties” with the elements captured from the Project Document (PRODOC).

In order to answer the questions raised by the terms of reference, the information was collected through documentary research, as a primary sources: Project Document (PRODOC), Draft of the SNC provided by the project team, the records of official communications between the partners, the financial records, the progress reports, event logs, administrative procedures and other similar documents.

In addition, the mission undertook consultations at UNDP and GEF websites and advanced cross-check searches. The mission has also carried-out personal interviews, telephone exchanges with the project team, as well as direct and field observation to enable the most closely approach.

A análise dos dados recolhidos foi feita mediante comparação entre os dados obtidos e os esperados, e mediante a confrontação, passo-a-passo, das directrizes do Manual de Orientações sobre as Comunicações Nacionais das Partes do não-Anexo I com os elementos presentes no documento de especificação do projecto.

Finally, the analysis was developed by comparing the data obtained and those expected, step-by-step confrontation, as well as based on the Communications Guidelines for “Non-Annex I Parties” with the elements present in the Project Document.

## 6. Performance and Pertinence

### **Project performance assessment and its suitability compliance purposes:**

#### 6.1. Findings

##### 6.1.1 Degree of achievement of the objectives

The most planned activities have been carried out globally. So far, 85-90% were satisfied all the requirements, including most of the sectoral reports and the Greenhouse Gases Inventory (GHG).

As stated on the table 2 below, some relevant reports were not produced, due to field constraints, inter alia, due to the lack of data and to qualified personnel for this purpose. Currently, only the analysis report of vulnerability and adaptation strategies to climate change is almost completed and should be delivered during the first week of August 2011. All Other reports have already been completed. The process of compiling the final report of the SNC should be completed in August 30, 2011 (cf. Table 2).

**Table 1: Summary of Milestones and project budgets**

Project	Start Date	Actual Start Date	End Date	Actual Finish Date	Funded Amount (USD)	Approved Budget up to 30 June 2011 (USD)	Budget Balance as of 30 June 2011 (USD)
00050191	December 2006	March 2008	June 2011	30th October 2011	427.675,00	380.795,00	46.880,00

The Table 2 below presents a summary of the status of completion of sectoral SCN reports. As reported in the related table, following reports have not been prepared:

- (i) The report on the needs of human and financial capacity building and a program of actions to support the guidelines and retained;
- (ii) The report on the constraints, gaps and technical and financial needs of the country for carrying out National communications and to cope with climate change.

Also, the international assistance was not called to support the implementation of the project in its weaknesses.

**Table 2: Degree of completion of the SNC components**

SNC REPORTS	STATUS	REMARKS
Detailed National Circumstances	Concluded	
GHG Inventory Report for selected year sectors	Concluded	
Vulnerable & Climate Adaptation Assessment; Adaptation Climate Change Strategies	Concluded	To be released during the first week of August 2011
Mitigation Analysis and Adaptation Climate Change Strategies	Concluded	
Constraints & Gaps (financial, technical, & capacity needs);	Concluded	Including identification of other relevant activities enabling the country to achieve the objectives of the Convention.
other relevant activities enabling the country to achieve the objectives of the Convention	Concluded	
Capacity Needs Assessment on Awareness, IEC and Climate Change Networks	Concluded	
Capacity Needs Assessment on human and financial constraints and Oriented Actions Program	Not prepared	Considered as highly important
Studies and Actions Plan for implementing framework opportunities in the field of Research and Climate Observation	Concluded	
Other related international synergies towards Climate Change Initiatives	Concluded	

SNC REPORTS	STATUS	REMARKS
Constraints & gaps (financial, technical, & capacity needs) enabling the country to produce, as appropriate, the further National Communication, and to mitigate/adapt to climate change.	To be concluded before the end of the project	Considered highly important matter
Technical reports by the external consultants for substantive project contribution	Will be not prepared	Considered highly important matter

The main national consultation workshops were held with technical staff and civil society. Two workshops still remaining to be performed:

- (i) The workshop for the validation of the report on vulnerability and adaptation, and
- (ii) The workshop for the validation of the Second National Communication on Climate Change.

#### 6.1.1 Success histories

The project team has been more engaged to completing the inventory of greenhouse gases than in performing other tasks, especially those related to the study and analysis.

Globally, below are the success factors to be reported:

- The availability/hiring of trainers speaking Portuguese;
- The availability of trainers to mobilized since the training design and paintings until the validation of the products;
- Interest, curiosity and motivation of the participants with regard to the training opportunities; and
- The new professional opportunities offered to the consultants through their participation in the project.

## 7. Relevance

**Determining activities relevance, their inputs and outputs, as well as the results and the project indicators**

### 7.1 Findings

By throwing surround the quality of the individual reports and consulting studies, it is noted that the activities carried out so far are relevant and meet mostly the requirements previously established.

However, only two of the four project's indicators are satisfactorily compliant:

- (a) New sectors of greenhouse gases' emission were taken into account in the inventory GHG; and

- (b) The realization of a number of training, awareness and information on climate change carried out towards the targeted population groups.

Regarding the integration of components, the final work lacks some important elements to help interested parties to achieve effectively the objectives and sustainability. More specifically, the three remaining components of the SNC, as described below, limited to a large extent the overall impacts of the whole project:

1. The lack of a report on the human and financial needs capacities as well as an action program to support the guidelines retained unable interested parties to have all the elements enabling them to delineate appropriate solutions and planning properly in order to provide the country of human, financial and material resources to match the requirements and comply with all the guidelines of the Convention.
2. The Lack of a report on the constraints, gaps and technical and financial needs of the country for carrying out the National communications and for tackling climate change don't allow the country to dispose the data enabling it to take steps to halt the constraints, fill the gaps and meet the needs and the recommendations of the Convention.
3. The non-international support for project implementation represents a serious risk of national performance in further operation and maintenance stages. Presently, there are no human and material resources evidences for the country purposes listed above. Any related attempt of preparation/training of local manpower may take a long time and make impossible the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention.
4. Indeed, it has not yet been possible to evidence practice in two main project indicators, namely:
  - (i) A national budget mainstreaming a budgetary line for climate change issues and
  - (ii) National Sectors involved on climate change provided with sufficient human and material resources;

Besides, due to the limitations stated on points 1 and 2 above, some of the most important impacts are reduced or at least not perceived:

- (a) The integration of related climate change issues into the national development policy;
- (b) The reduction of negative climate change impacts on the socio-economic sectors.

## 8. Efficiency

**Verificação da medida em que os recursos (humanos, materiais e financeiros) disponibilizados foram usados de forma adequada para atingir as metas recomendadas.**



## **Verifying the extent to which the available resources (human, material and financial) were used appropriately to achieve the expected goals.**

### **8.1 Findings**

A incapacidade de os consultores contratados cumprirem os prazos preestabelecidos tem resultado nos atrasos verificados. O projecto estava inicialmente previsto para ser executado em três anos que, efectivamente, contados a partir da data do início da sua execução efectiva em Março de 2008, deveria terminar em Março de 2011. Não tendo sido possível a conclusão das tarefas dentro dos prazos previstos, foi proposto um novo prazo para a conclusão definitiva do projecto, que é 30 de Agosto de 2011.

The inability of the consultants hired to meet the deadlines previously established has resulted in delays. The project was originally planned to be executed in three years, for the period from March 2008 to March 2011. It has not been possible for the completion of tasks within the agreed deadlines. Thus, a new deadline for the definitive conclusion of the project was agreed for August 30, 2011.

The delays were due to the lack of experience of the consultants and to the constraints already faced during the preparation of the Initial National Communication. Actually, most of its recommendations have not been taken into consideration in the planning phase of the SCN project activities. Thus, the constraints already verified previously still replicated during the SCN preparation process.

Globally, these delays are resulted as follows.

- Lack of data in the different sectors responsible for the emission of greenhouse gases due to lack of equipment and qualified human resources;
- Lack of statistical data enabling a retrospective analysis of the emission levels to allow a more reliable projection;
- Insufficient training of the project staff as well as the national experts in the areas of use of projection scenarios.

Both infrastructure and supplies were appropriately used. Actually, the overall project expenditures are lower than the predicted values and recurring costs are within the limits provided for optimal.

## 9. Impact

### Review and Evaluation of Project activities Impact into the Climate Change Development Policies

#### 9.1 Findings

Some of the expected outcomes were successfully achieved, inter alia, (i) the extension of the study to other sectors which emission sources have not been taken into account during the Initial National Communication (ie. new sectors of emission of greenhouse gases included into the emissions inventory, and (ii) the comprehensive knowledge in the areas of vulnerability, adaptation and Mitigation (completion of a significant number of training, awareness and information on climate change, oriented towards the targeted population).

However, two findings have not been achieved:

- a. Mainstreaming Climate Change Approach into the national development policy
- b. Reducing negative impacts of climate change on the socio-economic sectors.

The National Budget remains without a budget line aiming to the issues of climate change, and national sectors involved in climate change are not yet equipped with sufficient human and material resources.

## 10. Sustainability

### Evaluation of the sustainability of the results achieved, especially in terms of the authorities' appropriation

#### 10.1 Findings

In the short term, it is not possible to implement the sustainable project effects due to huge existing constraints. However, these constraints can be overcome in the medium and long term. Following current factors compromise the application and sustainability of the project results:

1. The unawareness of stakeholders on the country needs regarding to the human and financial capacity-building and a related action plan.
2. The ignorance of stakeholders about the constraints, gaps and technical and financial needs of the country for carrying out National communications and to deal with climate change approach.

3. No data in the different sectors responsible for the emission of greenhouse gases, due to lack of equipment and qualified human resources;
4. Lack of statistical data enabling a retrospective analysis of the emission levels as well as a more reliable projection;
5. Lack of involvement of other agencies and entities enabling the implementing appropriated legislation;
6. A limited financial capacity of the State to deal with the required actions;
7. Lack of technical trained personnel for assessment and planning practices;
8. Insufficient mechanisms and strategies enabling the mainstreaming of climate change issues into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), Food Safety, Sustainable Development and other National Development Strategies and Programmes;
9. The incapacity of the institutions to conduct scientific research related to climate change issues, particularly the vulnerability studies and the scientific assessment related to adaptation or mitigation issues, systematic compliance to the sustainable climate parameters (collect and analysis data, environment quality monitoring);
10. Due to the incomplete and provisional nature of the data collected, as well as the described constraints, the resulting project implementation activities will be hardly lasting.

## 11. Conclusions

Generally, the planned activities have been carried out at 85-90%, including the sectoral reports and the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG), but the final outputs requires some important issues enabling the related parties to achieve the sustainable goals. This is the case of the reports (1) on the human and financial building capacity and (2) on the national constraints, gaps, technical and financial self-assessment, necessities to carrying out National communications and to cope with climate change approach, as well as (3) actions plan to support the relevant established guidelines, which were not produced, due to field constraints, particularly, the lack of data and of qualified personnel.

The project team has been more committed to completing the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases than in performing other tasks, such as: study and analysis, which were not relevant during the Initial National Communication's process.

By throwing surround the quality of the reports and studies, we concluded that the activities carried out so far are relevant. However, only two of the four project indicators are satisfactorily accomplished: (a) new sectors of emission of greenhouse gases have been taken into account in the emission inventory and (b) the completion of a number of training, awareness and information on climate change were carried out toward the target population. As the successfully impact results: (i) the extension of the study to other sectors which emission sources have not been taken into account during the Initial National Communication. In fact, new sectors of emission of greenhouse gases have been taken into account into the emissions inventory, and (ii) the comprehensive knowledge in the areas of vulnerability, of adaptation and Relief, with a significant number of training, awareness and information on climate change, held towards the target population.

However, two following indicators were not achieved:

- (i) A national budget mainstreaming a budgetary line for climate change issues and
- (ii) National Sectors concerned by climate change provided with sufficient human and material resources;

And, as a result, following expected impacts were also not achieved:

- a) The integration of climate change issues into national development policy;
- b) The reduction of negative impacts of climate change on the socio-economic sectors.

Both the available infrastructure and supplies were appropriated used, taking into account the overall project delivery. Finally, the expected values and recurring costs are within the limits provided for optimal.

In the short term, it is not possible to prevent the implementing project results with lasting effects, due to huge existing constraints. However, these constraints can be overcome in the medium and long term.

## 12. Lessons learned

Despite the acquired experience in the preparation of the Initial National Communication and the foreknowledge of the constraints, the project team was not efficient with regard to deadlines and to the expected impacts. The main expected indicators have not been recorded.

Apesar de se ter expandido o Inventário de Gases com Efeito de Estufa a outros sectores não contemplados pela Primeira Comunicação Nacional e feito melhorias a esta parte, a SCN não trouxe novidades em termos de análise da situação nacional. Mantêm-se as mesmas insuficiências encontradas durante a elaboração da Primeira Comunicação Nacional, nomeadamente:

Despite having extended the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases to other sectors not covered by the Initial National Communication and made improvements, the SCN didn't bring innovations in terms of analysis of the national background. Remain the same shortcomings identified during the preparation of Initial National Communications, in particular:

1. No data in the different sectors responsible for the emission of greenhouse gases, due to lack of equipment and qualified human resources;
2. Lack of statistical data enabling a retrospective analysis of the emission levels as well as a more reliable projection;
3. Insufficient technical trained staff and national expert for assessment and planning practices;
4. Insufficient technical know-how to deal with climate change issues;
5. Low level of knowledge of the economic operators, as well as at level of the political bodies and the general population in relation to climate change;
6. Financial constraints to carry-out the identified required actions for the preparation of National Communication;
7. Climate change issues are not yet translated into national development strategies and priorities.

The main constraints registered during the Initial National Communication remained for the present exercise, in particular:

- i. Lack of intersectoral coordination of different national sectors concerned by climate change, resulting in difficulty to mainstreaming climate change issues into the investment programmes;
- ii. The low level of awareness of the different actors, in particular the private sector, local communities, decision-makers and others on environmental and climate change issues have made more difficult the preparation of national communication.

Following are the success histories to be highlighted:

- The availability/hiring of trainers who speak Portuguese,
- The availability of trainers since the formation of the paintings until the validation of the products;
- Interest, curiosity and motivation of the participants with regard to capacity-building and training opportunities; and
- The new opportunities presented by the project to the national consultants.

These success factors suggest how much useful is the cooperation among entities, countries or regions that have close cyclical conditions, i.e. climate, language, etc. which solutions represent an asset or a critical success factor.

Keeping the trainers available since the paintings until the validation of the final works reveals the lack of experience, technical capacity and analysis of national consultants and suggests that investment in the field of the national preparation and coordination frameworks.

Similar constraints in the preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications, would resulting in a new Third National Communication without disclosure news in terms of analysis, although it may obviously result in an expansion of the inventory of Greenhouse Gases to other sectors not yet covered by previous National Communications. Actually, maintaining the previous scenarios, both in terms of human and technical capacities as well as in terms of infrastructure legal conditions and non-involvement of other public institutions would not be profitable to the new Third National Communication process.

Since similar exercise should be done every four years, it becomes necessary to act to overcome the existing constraints and implement all the recommendations of the Initial and Second National Communication.

Given the dependence of the country vis-à-vis international partners UNDP/GEF in terms of funding, we recommend to include this obligation as a requirement for funding release. Thus, the forthcoming National communications would be financed upon accomplishment of the recommendations issued from the Initial and Second National communication, as well as the resolution of any shortcomings and pending constraints.

Therefore, it would be necessary to create a government agency, which would be responsible for the creation of related data and field verification on a regular basis for follow-up of operations and maintenance of results already carried out during previous Communications, before moving on with the completion of a third National Communication.

## 13. Reference

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FINAL VERSION