

Concept Note Format

Date of submission	31/08/2015
Beneficiary country and location	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE-
Title of the project	« Human security approach in São Tomé and Príncipe : Contribution to the challenge of the right to food through the reduction of food insecurity in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change »
Duration of Project	From 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2018
Lead UN organisation	WFP AND UNDP
Implementing UN organization(s) Give name, title and email address of the focal persons	UNDP: Jose Xavier Salema (RR) Jose.salema@undp.org WFP: Soraya Franco OIC, Soraya.franco@wfp.org
Non-UN implementing partners	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Total project budget including indirect support costs in US\$	9.000.000 USD
Amount requested from the UNTFHS in US\$	3.000.000 USD
Amount to be sourced from other donors in US\$ (please list each donor and the amount to be contributed)	6.000.000 USD

1. Introduction

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is an insular island located on the equator about 350 km from the Gabonese coast, covering a total area of 1 001 km² spread over two main islands (São Tomé Island and Príncipe Island) and several islets. According to the last census undertaken in 2012, its Population is 178.739 habitants, consisting of males (49.7%) and women (50.3%).

The country has a small economy with GDP around 5.497.897 million of Dobras in 2013 (i.e. less than 275 million U.S. dollars). In 2014, the country has recorded the annual economic growth rate over than 4% and the population rate increase of 2.45% according to the same sources.

Unemployment rate is estimated in 2012 at 13.6% overall, however women increased to 19.7% while that of the men is only 9.3%. Unemployment affects more young people than the youngest: almost an unemployed person on three (32.7%) was less than 24 years and more than half of the unemployed (59.6%) were less than 34 years.

In S. Tomé and Príncipe (STP) poverty is quite disturbing. According to the study (household surveys) on the poverty profile¹¹ of 2010, the incidence of poverty has estimated that more than 68% of the population lives under the poverty line (with less than 2 USD per day) and 12% of the population is in a situation of extreme poverty. This implies a very limited access to basic social services: water, energy, decent food, clothing, having a roof, and the right to education of children, care of health, drinking water and to basic social services.

The economy of São Tomé and Príncipe is based on the agriculture which represents less than 12% of the GDP in 2012, despite all its potential. However, the large fringe of the productive sector suffers of a drop squeaky yields which does not allow the country to hope for a better tomorrow in the right to food as fixed by the Government.

Despite of numerous advantages (fertile earths, permanent rivers, fisheries, etc.), STP remains confronted with food insecurity and poverty. In rural areas, two-thirds of the total of population are affected by poverty (71% for women) and more than a fifth is food insecurity.

The agricultural and fisheries sectors are faced with the lack of modern infrastructure, the inadequate exploitation of products, the lack of capacity and lack of organization of the actors. The agriculture remains the main core of development policies, and will remain, in the medium term the main source of jobs. Given the limited land resources, it is essential to maximize the use of cultivated land to increase productivity, bring added value production, and allow poor households to dispose of sufficient monetary income to be able to acquire imported foods and also to access to basic social services.

The country is also pre-disposed to natural disasters, such as floods, strong winds that destroy crops, seasonal fruit plants and trees of commercial value, in addition to erosion, especially the rains does affect crops and access roads, as well as destroying the most assets of families (their houses).

The country is largely dependent on international aid which contributes to the revenue of the state budget at the tune of 80%.

In the health sector, according to the demographic and health survey (2008-2009) the chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years rate of 29%, and the "global acute malnutrition (GAM)" is 10%, both considered 'series' of malnutrition rates by who (World Health Organization). Unfortunately the preliminary report of the survey of multiple indicators (survey MICS/2014) carried out by the Government with the technical and financial support from UNICEF strengthens this situation of malnutrition detected previously.

Which concerns to education, in 2013, according to the World Bank ^[2], in basic education, the registration rate of children school age reached 96.4%. The gender parity (girl/boy) was 0.99. However, the rate of loss is quite high and the retention out of the teaching of basic (after the 6th class) was 86,5% in 2010/11. In others words, 1 from each 7 students left the school before finishing the obligatory education basic teaching. The findings explain in one side, the high level of repetition and on the other side, the high number of young people that leave classic seeking employment or professional training that still very embryo to STP.

The entire world still remember the world food crisis of the year 2007 and 2008 with the « hunger riots "which had rocked Egypt, Morocco, Indonesia, the Philippines, Argentine and Haiti. These riots had fatalities and led to the fall of some Government. South of the Sahara, several African countries: Nigeria, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso paid stronger due to the increase of hunger riots and the scarcity of agricultural commodities in the market. If Africa is particularly vulnerable, it is due to « *its food agriculture systematic destruction* », denounced by Jean Ziegler, special reporter of the commission on the human rights of the United Nations for the right to food, published in an article posted in March on the site:" refugees from hunger. ».

This is the context that this project is entitled : "**Human security approach in São Tomé and Príncipe : Contribution to the challenge of the right to food through the reduction of food insecurity in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change** » The project is presented jointly with World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP) to make a modest contribution to the right to food by reducing food insecurity and to ensure human security (avoid riots) through agricultural production (horticultural and food) in order to meet the needs of subsistence food and fight against especially child malnutrition through school canteens of the country.

The intervention of the two UN institutions through the security approach of human to fight food insecurity is justified in the mandates of the both respective agencies within the country. The support and the aid brings to the policy of the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe is justified by their past experience and the current interventions and even the future of these agencies in the country. Their experiences of several years already ensure the success of the project and the results achievement with a modality of the results-based management.

The World Food Program (WFP) currently has underway a project's development "school canteens" for the transitional period 2012-2016. This project is mainly focus in the organization of school canteens and the capacity building of the staff and the institutions as well as the process of mechanism implementation for the sustainability of WFP interventions in collaboration with the Government.

Approximately 18 months to the end of the project, the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe wishes to reduce dependence on imports of food stuffs through the remaining project activities, undertake actions with a view of increasing food and horticultural productions at the national level, put in place conditions for conservation and packaging of food products and create mechanisms for food processing of domestic agricultural products. Concerning this issue, WFP will can support the country in the modalities of more developed innovations of integration of the local food production in the school feeding programme (SFP) through HGSH (" Home Grown School Feeding "). It is different modalities of local food production to SFP and turn her more sustainable with a dual advantage. On one side, for not depending of external food imports; and, on the other hand, as a form to assure the participation of the small local farmers as suppliers of food commodities to SFP contributing to a larger dynamism of the local economy for the increase its monetary revenues. Some experienced available modalities exist with success in other Africans countries like « Cash

and Voucher »¹ le « P4P »², le « PAA »³. It will be the opportunity to set up experience-pilot and to adopt in the medium term (2017/18) those that better adjust to S. Tome and Principe food market. This will allow the Government to support agricultural economy at the national level and to implement a model that ensure the right of nourishment of the populations and preserve the social peace and human security.

In the context of the UNDP, some interventions may be cited to support the work of WFP such as:

- The African Adaptation (PAA) 2009-2012 project. This project financed by the Japanese Government and UNDP with a budget of USD 2,750,000. Its objective was to implement an integrated and comprehensive fitness approach to climate change through leadership, capacity-building and demonstrations.
- The Project Early Warning (2014-2017) with a budget of 4 million USD will focus support in the implementation of this project. This project aims to give quality climate weather information to farmers to reduce production losses and increase their productivity.
- The project of Adaptation to climate change (2015-2019) with a budget of 4 million USD focus its intervention for farmers and fishermen in the 30 most vulnerable rural communities of São Tomé and Príncipe with the view to implement mechanisms of adaptation to climate change that will improve the livelihood in rural areas through the establishment of infrastructure and packaging structures of conservation and transformation of agricultural and fish products.
- The project of renewable energy, earth management and sustainable management of forests, with a budget of 5.2 million USD. This project will be run from 2015 to 2020 and will work with the communities of farmers to improve the quality of the earth with a view of increasing productivity and assist the communities in the management of watersheds and the realization of alternative income-generating activities, as well as the launch of horticulture and food activities in the most affected communities.

2. Rationale for Funding from the UNTFHS

The human security approach is stated at the General Assembly of the United Nations of 2012 on the adoption of the approach of human security as a tool for the preservation of human dignity. This approach encourages the integration of the human security dimension in the activities of UN agencies operating on the ground but above all make the approach in transversal variable.

The rationality concept of human security rests on the fact that the isolated island of Sao Tome and Principe faces several challenges on climatic – meteorological and socio - economic that claim to adapt to the environmental conditions of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. The following conditions are already pinned by the previous publications at national level such as those responsible for the overall weakening of the system of the country and makes it more vulnerable. These conditions threaten of severe way the human security of São Tomé and Príncipe habitants, the social peace and the preservation of the lives of the people...

These rampant and persistent poverty has multiple facets, landslides, the violent wind gusts, the rise of the sea level, floods, longer than the normal rainy seasons and the most calamitous and longer dry seasons, causing drought and declines in productivity and agricultural production, thereby

¹ Cash transfers provide money to people who are struggling to provide food for their families; vouchers can be redeemed for food items or “spent” in selected shops. They are used to tackle hunger in places where there is plenty of food in the marketplace but where poor people cannot afford to buy it.

² Purchase For Progress (P4P) programme rests on 3 pillars: i) *Demand* where WFP promote marketing opportunities to smallholder farmers; ii) *Supply* where P4P links WFP’s demand with partners who support farmers to achieve better yield, and improve crop quality; iii) *Learning and Sharing* where P4P gather and share lesson on effective approaches to connect smallholder farmers to markets in a sustainable way.

³ Purchase for Africa to Africans - The PAA Programme links smallholder agriculture with school feeding through local procurement.

threatening the survival of the population by creating conditions of food insecurity in an island where the economy is based on agricultural activities.

These conditions defined by the first and second national communications (2005-2011) show how all these conditions threaten the security of the country, its population and habitants including the most vulnerable one which in the most cases also represent the most disadvantaged group suffering from several deficits in terms of adaptation measures to respond to the crucial problems of multifaceted human insecurity.

This is why the human security approach proposed to adopt an approach of understanding centered on the human person in order to reduce conditions of stress, trauma and danger that can expose to a greater fragility periods of vulnerability.

Project: "**Human security approach in São Tomé and Príncipe: Contribution to the challenge of the right to food through the reduction of food insecurity in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**" which São Tomé and Príncipe proposes addresses a very deep human security approach and this in a quadruple size that meets the basic criteria of human security, the most significant in the case of Sao Tomé and Príncipe approach;

- The dimension of integrated approach to human security in UN agencies
- The right of nourishment for all habitants of São Tomé and Príncipe in accordance with the fundamental principles of human rights.
- The dimension of fight against food insecurity
- The dimension of resilience through the reduction of vulnerability to the adverse effects of the climate change.

Project will be perfectly integrated into the activities of the both United Nations agencies, WFP and UNDP, which in the current context, proposes to do a joint implementation of the project activities according to a human security approach.

The human security dimension is undeniable with the Human rights UN front Programme- between the both UN agencies.

This meets the first criteria (a) proposed by the human security unit in its mission which is to advance the integration and pooling human security approach in the work of United Nations agencies.

The second dimension that the project proposes is to develop the resilience of populations and vulnerable communities facing the adverse effects and threaten the climate, responds to the fourth criteria (d) which is to adopt and give concrete and sustainable measures that benefit vulnerable populations for their survival and the preservation of their dignity. The project preparation and conservation of fisheries products activities will be in communities throughout the coastal area of additional activities of processing of products from fishing to obtain additional income for the survival of the families in coastal areas. Activities with the protection of coastal areas to reduce inputs of water during the rise of the sea level and coastal species planting will accompany this project as measures of reduction and prevention of the risks of natural disasters will be adopted and implemented.

The third dimension of reduction of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change will be through the point (e) which consists in the implementation and a framework of comprehensive protection and capacity-building through a backward (from top to bottom) and backward (from bottom to top) approach.

However, in the rural community of the Interior of the country with a population suffering from decline in productivity, the following measures will be taken through the strengthening of technical capacity of farmers to improve the quality of cultivated species, measures to fight child chronic malnutrition through the adoption of new species of grown rich in vegetable proteins. Also activities will include training agricultural cooperatives, the rehabilitation of rural tracks, and the acquisition of equipment and community-based construction of local infrastructure to support the structuring of

small producers in the primary sector to allow each child to be well-nourished and study under the conditions of human dignity.

The creation and supply of school canteens as well as its continued professionalization in a dynamics of integration to commodity markets dried and stored for future use.

The dimension of right to nourishment for all will be done through the point (f) of "guidelines" which encourages the Promotion of partnerships with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, public and private institutions together with the local authorities to encourage common ownership of the implementation of the project activities for the reduction of human insecurity in São Tomé and Príncipe.

The activities in this dimension will include aspects of awareness, increase of productivity activities, national campaigns to fight hunger, the creation of conservation centers with sales of agricultural products.

This project therefore proposes to focus aspects of human security in the specific context of São Tomé and Príncipe through the human security approach to respond to the food insecurity question, malnutrition, risks of natural disasters, threats of the adverse conditions of climate and the right of nourishment in the most vulnerable communities in S. Tome and Principe.

3. Project Details

(a) Results framework

(I) Human security goals

The concept of human security covers different types of threats, from poverty, hunger, health and education, etc. The nature of the threats are almost consensually political, economic, military, social and environmental. Among these natures, the most diverse threats are posed: poverty, disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, refugees, social conflicts, political repression, urban violence and violations of human rights, ethnic and religious conflicts, environmental disasters among other things that afflict human dignity. It is remarkable the relationship of many of these threats to development issues.

The project of São Tomé and Príncipe entitled; "**Human security approach in São Tomé and Príncipe : Contribution to the challenge of the right to food through the reduction of food insecurity in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change** ", its main purpose is to improve food security at STP with the view to preserve human integrity in the uncertain context of the adverse effects of climate change.

(II) The objectives of the project, which are short or medium-term effects of the project that contribute to the human security goal(s)

In STP The current level of crop production does not cover the food needs of the population. Actually, 26% of STP imports are food products. This in turn makes the country liable, vulnerable and dependent to external shock.

Therefore this projects objectives are as follows:

The objectives to be pursued are as follows:

- To contribute to improve food security through national production
- To enhance availability of dry foods and vegetables and its use in school meals by schoolchildren enrolled in the education basic school teaching
- To rehabilitate rural infrastructure for food conservation and processing
- To enhance access to arable land for all.
- To improve livelihoods of farmers, herders, fishermen's, women and youth through

- adaptation measures
- To build capacity of relevant key institutions, and beneficiaries.
- Resilience development through promoting investment to improve the livelihoods of communities against Climate change.

(III) The expected *outputs*, which are products and services needed to achieve an objective and which result from the completion of project activities;

This project will also support the country to achieve development goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 1, 3, 6 and 7 in Sao Tome and Principe.

• Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, to Promote gender equality and empower women • Ensure environmental sustainability. The followings outputs are expected to be achieved in the context of this project:

- **OUTPUT 1: Policy development for food security through human security approach mainstreaming.**

Activities will involve: Capacity development to improvement of agricultural productivity in order to increasing the availability of food in the country, schools, reduce the food import needs and the reinforcement of the capacity building to the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE)⁴.

OUTPUT 2: Enhancing rural livelihood for resilient and green development. The activities will be around:

- Create centers of packaging and storage of agricultural and fish products
- Create food deposits.
- Develop and implement rural development structures
- Proceed to the agro-food transformation of domestic products

OUTPUT 3: Implement the adaptation measures and vulnerability reduction.

THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE DEVELOPED:

- Development of fish farming,
- Development of food crops
- Creation of a gardener center/ horticultural school
- Establishment of centers for breeding schools

(IV) The *activities* that the proposed project is expected to implement to obtain the stated outputs.

- Development of livestock in the region
- Technical assistance to farmer in the vulnerable area
- Technical assistance on sustainable management of natural resources (water, forest, soil, land, etc.)
- Introduction to natural land fertilization and conservation
- Reforestation and rehabilitation of pastures
- Evaluation of soil quality in the region

⁴ It is the operational unit created by the Ministry of Education integrating national humans resources responsible to assure the transfer of the school feeding management from WFP towards the Government.

- Training of farmers and animal breeder
- Study of species of animals and plant most suitable to the region
- Adopting integrated agricultural resilient technics to climate change including soil conservation / transformation / processing

Necessary Infrastructures:

(i) -The acquisition and installation of 100 shelters (greenhouses) air-conditioned farming "umbrella effect" with the size of 8 meters wide and 30 meters long and install them in BOM SUCESSO, ROÇA SAUDADE and QUINTA DAS FLORES for growing vegetables and cereals throughout the year.

(ii) -Shelters should be accompanied with the respective irrigation system that promote water saving irrigation (drip system).

(iii) -Construction of large capacity water tank that will connect the irrigation systems directed to shelters (greenhouses) in order to ensure the water inside the greenhouses without interruption.

(iv) -Rehabilitation and strengthening of the existing water system in order to make it more operational with the increased volume of water and the consequent extension of the irrigation perimeter.

(v) -Construction of 10 composting centers to produce organic compounds intended to incorporate in the shelters/greenhouses to enrich the earth and avoid the use of chemical fertilizers, promoting organic production of vegetables of good quality ("organic farming").

(vi) - Rehabilitation of the access roads that connect the main production zones to facilitate the disposal of products.

(vii) -Acquisition of trays for seedling production of several varieties of vegetables.

(viii) -Acquisition of transport equipment to support various project activities.

(b) Beneficiaries

Describe the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the proposed project, their location and their approximate numbers.

- Directorate of Agriculture (CIAT, CADR, CATAP)
 - Directorate of Livestock
 - General Directorate of Environment
 - PNASE Unit of the Ministry of Education, Sciences and Culture
 - Local Authorities of Lobata, Cantagalo, Mé Zóchi and Lemba
 - Local communities of Praia das Conchas, Plancas I, Plancas II, Canavial and Roça S. João (in S. Catarina)
- Children's of the gardens, nurseries and primary schools:
 - Hospitals and Health Centers
 - Homes for the elderly
 - Association of Small Farmers
 - The most disadvantaged communities in Lobata, Cantagalo, Mé Zóchi and Lembá districts
- NGO - MARAPA - Sea, Environment and Artisanal Fisheries

- FENAPA - STP - Small Farmers Federation
- SATOCAO - Cocoa Production Company
- FONG -STP - Federation of NGO's

(V) Project development

Describe how the proposed project was developed and who was consulted during preparation.

For the elaboration of this conceptual note, a participatory approach was adopted. An initial list of potential partners at the national level was made at the level are focal points of WFP and UNDP. The following Institutions were contacted and consulted.

(See list) Bibliographic consultation was made for the compilation of the various reference documents. The contributions of the institutions were collected as well as each sector strategic policy. Two working meetings were made for the elaboration of the final concept note. On the side of the health the following document has been visited: Action plan for the reduction of CHRONIC MALNUTRITION in Sao Tome and Principe (see annex) In the context of agricultural and fish hatchery, the farm policy documents has served as reference database to the elaboration of such documents (see attached documents)

4. Dissemination, Public Information and Communications

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

1. The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.
2. **Project start:** A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure.
3. **The Inception Workshop:**
 - Based on the project results framework and the UNHTFS set out in the Project Results Framework in Section III of this project document, and finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
4. **Quarterly and annually** report will be made available.
5. **Periodic Monitoring** through continue site visits.
6. **Mid-term of project cycle:** The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Review at the mid-point of project implementation.
7. **End of Project:** An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the project end.

(VI) Partnership strategy

Briefly describe partnership strategies that will be implemented to achieve the human security goal (s).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for implementing the project. The Ministry of Education, Sciences and Culture is co-responsible through PNASE Unit.
 -The CIAT (Center for Research in Agronomy and Technology): it provides experimental support for farmers and agri-business.

-The CATAP (Technical Training Centre for Agriculture and Livestock): has weak capacity to provide support for specific training for staff and farmers.
 - FENAPA is active in representing the rural population, the negotiation and professionalization of

producers in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, natural resource management, processing and marketing.

- The CADR (Centre for Supporting Rural Development) is also key partner, since they are the delegation in the field.

There are 6 "Chambers" (municipalities) and autonomous region in STP. These local authorities are mainly responsible for social aspects, but also for reasons of environmental and natural resources at local level.

There are some NGOs in the field of agriculture and can therefore provide additional support for the project, especially as they are often directly involved at Community level and can make an important contribution in raising awareness.

The following NGOs may be involved in the implementation of project activities: ADAPA, Nature Conservation League in Sao Tome and Principe, ZATONA, ALISEI, AGRISUD International, etc.

- The private sector consists of companies or economic interest groups that are more or less well established and involved in the production, processing and marketing.

The food crop development project, supported by Taiwan's cooperation, is a strategic partner, given its important contribution to the establishment of producer associations in some areas, which create a local dynamic for rural development.

PAPAFPA is another strategic partner because they are working with communities in the buffer zones of the Obo National Park. An MOU for cooperation should be signed in order to seek synergies in the sustainable management of forestry and land.

6. Budget

Detailed budget per objective, product and activity for the year

Objectives and products	Budget (dollars US.)				Topic	The delivery organizations
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
Objective 1 : Policy development for food security through human security approach mainstreaming						WFP
Product 1.1	225 00,00	280 000,00	255 000,00	760 000,00		
Activity 1.1.1	130 00,00	150 000,00	135 000,00	415 000,00		
Activity 1.1.2	95 00,00	130 000,00	120 000,00	345 000,00		
Product 1.2	175 00,00	220 000,00	165 000,00	560 000,00		
Activity 1.2.1	85 00,00	120 000,00	95 000,00	300 000,00		
Activity 1.2.2	90 00,00	100 000,00	70 000,00	260 000,00		
Total subtotal – objective 1	400 00,00	500 000,00	420 000,00	1 320 000,00		
Objective 2 : Enhancing rural livelihood for resilient and green development						UNDP
Product 2.1	130 00,00	90 000,00	115 000,00	335 000,00		
Activity 2.1.1	70 00,00	50 000,00	60 000,00	180 000,00		
Activity 2.1.2	60 00,00	40 000,00	55 000,00	155 000,00		
Product 2.2	135 00,00	115 000,00	135 000,00	385 000,00		
Activity 2.2.1	60 00,00	60 000,00	75 000,00	195 000,00		
Activity 2.2.2	75 00,00	55 000,00	60 000,00	190 000,00		
Total subtotal – objective 2	265 00,00	205 000,00	250 000,00	720 000,00		
Objective 3: Implement the adaptation to the cc and vulnerability reduction measures.						UNDP
Product 3.1	165 00,00	150 000,00	180 000,00	495 000,00		
Activity 3.1.1	90 00,00	80 000,00	95 000,00	265 000,00		
Activity 3.1.2	75 00,00	70 000,00	85 000,00	230 000,00		
Product 3.2	170 00,00	145 000,00	150 000,00	465 000,00		
Activity 3.2.1	80 00,00	80 000,00	80 000,00	240 000,00		
Activity 3.2.2	90 00,00	65 000,00	70 000,00	225 000,00		
Total subtotal – objective 3	335 00,00	295 000,00	330 000,00	960 000,00		
Amount not covered above (Co-financed)	2 000 00,00	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	6 000 000,00		
Total subtotal	1 000 00,00	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	3 000 000,00		
Total amount of project expenditures	3 000 000,0	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	9 000 000,00		
Estimated expenditures for program support (x % of total project expenditures)	210 00,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	630 000,00		
Total budget of the project (project costs) + the program support costs	3 210 00,00	3 210 000,00	3 210 000,00	9 630 000,00		

Budget by objective and by year

Specifieds Objectives		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Objective 1 : Policy development for food security through human security approach mainstreaming					
Organization A	WFP	400 000,00	500 000,00	420 000,00	1 320 000,00
Objective 2 : Enhancing rural livelihood for resilient and green development					
Organization B	UNDP	265 000,00	205 000,00	250 000,00	720 000,00
Objective 3: Implement measures of adaptation to the cc and reduction of vulnerability.					
Organization B	UNDP	335 000,00	295 000,00	330 000,00	960 000,00
Amount not covered above (Co-financed)		2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	6 000 000,00
Total Project expenditures		3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	9 000 000,00
Total Expenditures for program support (x % of total project expenditures)		210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	630 000,00
Total budget of the project (project costs) + the program support costs		3 210 000,00	3 210 000,00	3 210 000,00	9 630 000,00