



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Sao Tomé and Príncipe

PROJECT DOCUMENT¹

Project Title: “Enhancing capacities of rural communities to pursue climate resilient livelihood options in the Sao Tome and Principe districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)”

UNDAF Outcome(s):

By 2016, local communities and government bodies at the district and national levels will adopt techniques and behaviours conducive to a sustainable environment, and to improving the prevention and management of risks and natural disasters.

UNDP Strategic Plan Primary Outcomes

Outcome 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Outcome 5 - Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcomes

Outcome 4 - Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

By 2016, national and local institutions incorporate and adopt aspects of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into their planning instruments, and demonstrate behaviours and practices that support the preservation of environmental heritage.

Expected CPAP Output(s)

- Government, private sector, communities and regional CSOs develop and implement participatory projects that increase environmental protections, resilience to climate change, and preservation of environmental heritage.
- The Government and local authorities adopt and implement a master plan for land use that protects the environment and facilitates rural development.

¹ For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

- Integration of environmental, disaster risk management, and climate change sustainable management policies into development strategies and national development plans and interventions.
- Local governments and communities are familiar with and efficiently use Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation tools.
- Strengthened disaster response and risk management.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners:

The Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment

The Ministry of Education


Brief Description

São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as storm-induced flash flooding in rivers and coastal areas. Despite abundant average rainfall, STP has also been experiencing longer episodes of drought, which constitutes a new constraint on food production, particularly in the northern regions. This situation contributes to increased vulnerability of farming communities.. Of particular concern are the vulnerable villages of São Tomé districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Príncipe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL), where rural community livelihoods are most affected by increased climate variability. To date, relief and rehabilitation (reactive actions) have been the focus of disaster management practices in the CMPLCL districts. A sustainable solution to this worsening problem will require a multi-pronged solution including i) developing capacities of the key institutions of relevance to rural development and livelihoods; ii) developing key community-based decision making structures to enhance farming communities' livelihoods; iii) dissemination of climate resilient livelihoods farming methods in the most vulnerable communities; and iv) promotion of investments to boost communities' livelihoods against climate risks. Key barriers that need to be overcome include: a) limitations in developing capacities of the key institutions of relevance to rural community livelihoods; b) scarcity of relevant information for planning climate resilient agricultural activities; c) low institutional capacity and coordination both in the private and public sectors; d) high levels of poverty, weak financial capacity of farmers and poor access to credit.


In response, this LDCF financed project, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MoAFRD), will: i) strengthen the capacity of the CATAP, CIAT, district governments and assemblies, district councils, CSOs and CBOs to support the enhancement of climate resilience of rural community livelihoods; ii) reduce the vulnerability of rural livelihoods to climate risks through climate risks management infrastructures and mechanisms; and iii) design and transfer adaptation strategies to strengthen communities' climate resilience in the 30 most vulnerable villages of the 6 districts of CMPLCL of São Tomé and Príncipe. The project is expected to be completed by 2018.

Programme Period:	2012-2016
Atlas Award ID:	00083410
Project ID:	00091898
PIMS:	4645
Start Date:	April 2015
End Date:	April 2019
Management Arrangements	NIM
LPAC Meeting Date	February 20, 2015

Total resources required:	\$ 20,276,281.00
Total resources allocated:	
• GEF/LDCF	\$ 4,000,000.00
• Others:	
UNDP (In Kind)	\$ 350,000.00
UNDP (Grant)	\$ 350,000.00
Government (MoPWINRE)	\$ 4,000,000.00
Government (MoFRD)	\$ 3,576,281.00
Government (MoFRD)	\$ 8,000,000.00

Agreed by
 (Government): Teodoro de Campos 27/04/015 
 Day/Month/Year

Agreed by
 (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner): _____
 Day/Month/Year

Agreed by
 (PNUD):  27/04/2015
 Day/Month/Year