2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Sao Tome CBA / NAPA follow-up**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4645 |
| GEF ID | 5184 |
| Title | Enhancing capacities of rural communities in the districts to pursue climate resilient livelihood options in the Sao Tome and Principe districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL) |
| Country(ies) | Sao Tome & Principe, Sao Tome & Principe |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project 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, Principe, 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 Principe. The project is expected to be completed by 2018. |

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# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** |
| **Objective****To strengthen the resilience of rural community livelihood options against climate change impacts in the São Tomé districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL).** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage change in vulnerability of local community to climate risks via perception based survey (VRA) | The PIF and local level assessments at demonstration sites during PPG consultation process indicates high vulnerability of the selected sites. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At mid-term 25% increase of VRA score; at end-of-project 50% of VRA score. | The project has contributed substantially to the overall objectives. Following project activities – i.e., climatic diagnostics, creation and training of district committees, training in climate change targeted at community support institutions, construction of resilient infrastructures (irrigation systems, greenhouses, pig sties) – rural communities are more aware of the potential impact of climate change, and have increased their capacity to better protect themselves through the development of resilient activities.

Considering that climate change related concepts were relatively new to Government officials and very new to farmers and rural population, the project ensured an initial climatic rural diagnostic. The rationale was to ensure that rural institutions and communities fully understood and grasped the level of climatic vulnerability menacing the country. After receiving appropriate training, technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture, who are the project’s implementation partners, carried out the exercise throughout the 32 beneficiary communities.
This diagnostic led to the participatory identification of the main hampering issues in the agricultural sector and link them to climate change factors, for the first time in the country. It also allowed for participative discussions on mitigation measures.
The analytical phase was followed by dissemination, sensitization and advocacy actions at the community and local authority levels as well as other key district sectors.
Climate change committees and platforms -- each with about 300 members – were created at the community and district levels. To improve their knowledge on climate change phenomena, and their adaptation and resiliency to it, various training sessions were undertaken to ensure that the rural population was better informed on climate change, its potential negative effects to their lives and livelihoods, on the improvement of their resilience against pests and diseases plaguing national fruit and vegetable production, etc.
As a direct result of this new awareness, and based on the results of the diagnostic exercise, the specific activities aimed at improving resilience were identified and are at the core of this project’s results.
The identification of resilient activities had a participatory base. Farmers, breeders, fishermen and women fishmongers (“palaiês”) were part of the decision-making process to select a group of resilient actions, now under implementation in several communities by the project, that potentially could lead to economic activities and the establishment of economic interest groups. Examples of these are: greenhouses for agricultural production, irrigation systems, pigsties, rehabilitation of rural lanes, sand removal in rivers, reforestation of degraded slopes and basins for agricultural purposes, sustainable land management techniques applied to sloppy areas to improve cultivation surface, a fish processing center, solar fridges and furniture for fishmongers cooperatives. The process also fostered the establishment of community-based organizations such as the cooperatives that will manage the greenhouses, the fish processing center and the community solar fridges
One of the serious effects of climate change is the invasion of a range of agricultural pests such as fruit flies. The effect of these flies in local crops are devastating and an urgent action was requested by the Ministry of Agriculture. The project has promoted training based on South-South co-operation with INIDA (the national agricultural research institution) in Cape Verde. This action permitted to identify the specific flies (Bactrocera dorsalis Hendel and Ceratitis cosyra Walker) and proposed the biological agent to fight it. Through training, based on INIDA’s experience against the fruit fly and their biological prevention, this knowledge was transferred to rural extension workers (CADR) and the Centre for Scientific Research and Technology (CIAT), both technical partners for the project. In the sequence of this training, a dissemination campaign is being prepared to ensure that these new techniques reach farmers throughout the country
Due to the effects of climate change, as reported by farmers during the diagnostic phase and later confirmed at the start of project activities, the island soils have been degrading constantly. As a resilient measure farmers were trained in composting methods, resulting in compost heaps in/for/near each of the greenhouses installed by the project. This technique is meant to also contribute to reducing fruit fly incidences.

82 farmers, members of production co-operatives, benefitted from training in associativism, cooperative production and introduction to collective management.

 | Thanks to community and district training and awareness campaigns on climate change, 321 people (177 men and 144 women) from rural communities were alerted to the effects of climate change and the application of measures of adaptation and mitigation. The 321 community members were multiplied by sharing their new awareness of climate change and resilience with others.
Project reforestation activities developed in the south of the country, carried out in partnership with the Forestry Direction as well as CADR, is an example. The activities in this respect involved areas considered degraded, including several critical sites with serious erosion. Community involvement and engagement was high, and 714 plants were successfully transplanted.
The farmers’ vulnerability with regard to water for irrigation – due to the extended drought/dry season (gravana) -- was largely reduced with the expansion and rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems in 4 communities, benefitting 545 farmers (380 men and 165 women).
To guarantee sustainable management and appropriation of infrastructures constructed by the project, models of participative management were elaborated. Thus, community management committees were created.
Female fisherfolk (palaiês) who previously saw their fish rot due to a lack of refrigeration, are today able to guarantee the preservation of their product.
With South-South co-operation, today the farmers are able to organically combat the chronic fruit fly infestation which in the past ruined their harvests. 304 people (209 men and 95 women, both extension workers and farmers) were trained.
The farmers had suffered as their means of subsistence were compromised by negative climate change impacts on their plots.
Currently, pig farmers (60 men and 24 women) can count on an alternative and secure source of income given the construction of pigsties.
Currently, the construction of 12 chicken coops for 13 farmers on the neighboring island of Príncipe (“RAP”: the Autonomous Region of Príncipe).
32 extension workers and 293 farmers (215 men and 78 women) were trained in the efficient use of pesticides. As an outcome of this activity, the farmers demonstrated another approach to pesticide management, contributing to a reduction in the contamination of their natural resources (soil, water, fauna and flora) as well as that of the farmers applying these products, and ensuring the safety of consumers.
To guarantee this activity’s sustainability, partnerships were established with the Pig Rearing Project and PAPAC for the supply of 150 piglets.
With the installation of 10 greenhouses across the country, horticultural vulnerability was reduced considerably. Currently, those farmers directly involved saw their lives improve. Some constructed or improved their houses, paid school fees for their children, invested in their plots, expanded their other businesses, acquired new plots to construct their own greenhouse, acquired household goods, etc.
Greenhouse harvests have much better quality than those coming from field plots. To reduce production costs, these products are sold at the lowest prices possible.
Farmers in Paga Fogo, a community which supplies bananas to the entire country, had, in the past, transported their product close to 2 km. on their heads to the main road. Now, with the intervention of the Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project and the resulting new unpaved road (piste), these farmers no longer have a transportation problem, and, in addition, they now feel motivated to plant even more, thus contributing to the country’s food security
 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Achieved** |
| **Outcome 1****The capacity of the CATAP, CIAT, district governments and assemblies, district councils, CSOs and CBOs strengthened to support the enhancement of climate resilience of rural community livelihoods.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1 Capacity perception index in CATAP, CIAT, CSE, CSOs, CBOs and districts councils. | 1.1 VRA to be undertaken at the project onset. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.1 By year 4 of the project Target ≥ 3 | The project’s technical partners strengthened their institutional and technical capabilities, became more knowledgeable in climate change themes and are now more capable of supporting the resiliency process in rural communities. The various training activities benefited a large number of community members: 300 rural community members (Committees) trained in climate change adaptation concepts and mitigation measures, 137 farmers trained in agricultural production within environmentally protected areas, 62 agricultural extension workers trained in biotechniques to fight against the fruit fly and 296 agricultural extension workers and farmers trained in the efficient use of pesticides. In general terms, 30% are women. In relation to equipment, acquisitions included: 4 vehicles, 6 motorcycles, 2 tractors and 2 ploughs were acquired in support of the farmers’ production efforts as well as in soil preparation and water transported to each district delegation of rural farmers.
Other assets purchased by the project include computer equipment for administrative tasks, treatment of statistical data and training activities.
In addition to the above equipment, the CIAT(Center of Agrotechnological Research) also acquired laboratory equipment in support of the institution’s agricultural research activities.

 | To date, the national partners find themselves empowered in terms of climate change, and consistently take climate change into account in their strategic planning. As an example, the Ministry of Agriculture adopted, as its central theme for the International Food Day (16 October), “Climate Change and Its Impact on Agriculture”.
Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture is constructing 10 additional greenhouses utilizing local materials.
50 technicians (17 women and 33 men) from various institutions were trained in climate change; these then disseminated climate change information to district and community committee members.
From field visits and verification activities (reforestation, production of organic compost, efficient use of pesticides, etc.), it is clear that close to 70 per cent of the 321 (177 men and 144 women) district and community trained in climate change adaptation are disseminating their acquired knowledge.
141 extension workers and farmers (91 men and 50 women) were trained in agricultural production within environmentally protected zones, contributing to an increase in food production. For example, during 2018, some greenhouses lost large quantities of their product due to severe infestations which, today, they are capable of controlling efficiently.
47 extension workers (34 men and 13 women) and 257 farmers (175 men and 82 women) were trained in the organic control of the fruit fly.
32 extension workers (26 men and 06 women) and 293 farmers (215 men and 78 women) were trained -- or increased their capabilities -- in the efficient use of pesticides.
84 breeders (60 men and 24 women) were trained in livestock management and hygiene. This training led to a reduction in animal mortality.
To adequately respond sustainably to the project’s activities, the sectoral partners are equipped sufficiently to enable their support to the communities’ efforts in climatic resiliency. This strengthening of the equipment inventory resulted in the acquisition of:
-4 vehicles;
-8 motorcycles;
-2 tractors;
-2 trailers;
-IT equipment; and,
-Laboratory research equipment.

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| 1.2 Number of Agricultural Extension staff (including on-the job trainings scheme) trained on adaptation strategies to support village climate change platforms. | 1.2 Currently The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAPDR) has only two Agricultural Extension staff in each of the six CADR Extension delegations at district and village level. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.2 By the end of the project at least 60 Agricultural Extension staff (including on-the job trainings scheme) have been trained on adaptation strategies to support village climate change platforms. | To respond to multiple training needs of the extension farmers, more than 70 of these farmers working with the project’s rural producers benefitted from various training in diverse domains: adaptation and resilience to climate change, production in protected environments, the integrated pest management of the fruit fly, organic compost production and efficient use of pesticides.

 | The 70 extension workers are now better prepared to support the project’s beneficiaries. Thus, the farmers were duly trained and supported in their training by the extension workers (controlled environment production, organic solutions to the fruit fly, organic compost production, efficient use of pesticides, support in infrastructure management, and continued technical support).  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 2****Vulnerability of rural livelihoods reduced through climate risks supportive infrastructures and mechanisms.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1 Number of small scale rainfall harvesting, number of water storage structures and/or small sale irrigation networks established at community level. | 2.1 Currently no rainfall harvesting, no sizeable water storage structures and/or irrigation networks have been established at community level in the selected pilot sites. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1 By the end of the project at least 1(one) rainfall harvesting, and/or 1(one) sizeable water storage structures and/or 1(one) irrigation network has been established at community level in the selected pilot sites particularly in drought prone areas. | Following the initial climate diagnostic and the priorities indicated in the Government’s programme, the project constructed 3 irrigation systems with differing characteristics, benefitting 535 farmers (142 were from Santa Luzia, 73 from Rio Lima, 320 from Bom Sucesso and Saudade). These were selected among the beneficiary communities mainly due to their potentially high agricultural production. In addition to improving the producers’ family income, it also impacts national food security.

The small hybrid irrigation system in Rio Lima, that serves 73 farmers, includes rain harvest reservoirs and has a storage capacity up to 230m3 In the community of Nova Estrela, Principe Island, the greenhouse farmers built a rain harvest pond with 100 m3 storage capacity. Both structures are aimed at improving resilience through the increase in crop productivity.
Drip irrigation systems were also installed in the 10 greenhouses, which will serve a total irrigated area of about 7,400m2. Drip irrigation, once accepted and applied correctly by farmers, is intended to increase horticultural production, reduce pest and disease incidence rate in addition to optimize water and time usage and opposed to traditional irrigation methods.

 | 9 rain water collection and storage structures were constructed and maintained in 8 communities (Fernão Dias, Uba Budo, Malanza, Colonia Açoriana, Águas Belas, Roça São João de Lembá, Praia Campanha and Nova Estrela). With the advent of prolonged dry seasons, the country’s rivers’ flows were reduced, leading to the need for the project to construct rain water collection and storage systems ensuring the availability of water for many different uses, from irrigation to the cleaning of infrastructures, etc.
With the project’s irrigation systems installed in the communities of Santana, Bom Sucesso, Terra Batata, Saudade and Rio Lima, many farmers tend to now invest in their plots, in particular in areas up to now abandoned due to the chronic lack of water, and so increased their production.  |
| 2.2 Number of ha that has benefited from any forms of erosion control as well as dykes and bunds to protect fields against flooding. | 2.2 In the baseline no erosion control measures are being developed in the selected vulnerable locations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.2 By the end of the project at least 30 (thirty) % of the identified eroded areas is benefited by any forms of erosion control as well as dykes and bunds to protect fields against flooding. | Rainwater collection reservoirs were constructed with a capacity of 12.5m3 distributed between Uba Budo and the Roça São João in Lembá. These have contributed to the cleaning of pigsties for improvement in hygiene and health.

Due to the country orography, more than 50% of the territory is in slope. The need to expand cultivation land and to obtain wood for construction purposes has intensified the effects of extreme weather events such as strong winds and heavy rains. Out of the 32 intervened communities,30% (10 communities) were identified as needing erosion control. In that sense, they are to benefit from reforestation activities with 5000 plants of forest species in a total of 50 hectares. A total of 10 hectares are already under intervention with 1000 plants. Counselled by the National Directorate of Forest and in partnership with the rural extension body (CADR), the project is using economically and environmentally viable species for each zone (locally named “amoreira”- Clorophora excelsa, “gogo” - Carapa procera, “muindro” - Bridelia stenocarpa and “viro” - Cleistanthus sp.). Local bamboo is also used by the project to resist erosion, avoid landslides, control shading of cacao plantations, increase production and, subsequently, increase farmers’ incomes. The Southern fishing community of Iô Grande is reported by the Directorate of Forestry to have successfully controlled erosion through reforesting endangered areas with the appropriate plants. In a period of less than 2 years the erosion is reported to have been controlled and the community is safer from sea invasion and wind erosion.
 | The 714 transplants in 5 communities (Yô Grande, Ponta Baleia, Praia Pesqueira, Malanza and Soledade) were successful and are developing, indicating that the areas hosting the transplants will be capable of controlling erosion.
This project was able to form a partnership with the Energy Project for the training of 15 farmers (11 men and 4 women) in anti-erosion techniques such as terracing in hilly terrain. The 15 farmers will apply these anti-erosion methods to their own plots following their training.
27,000 matabala seedlings were acquired and planted by 57 beneficiary farmers (40 men and 17 women) in the Ponta do Sol community in the RAP.
 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Achieved** |
| **Outcome 3****Adaptation strategies are designed and transferred to strengthen communities’ climate resilience in the 30 most vulnerable villages of the 6 districts of CMPLCL of São Tomé and Principe.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1 Number of CCA measures successfully implemented by the community members as a result of Project assistance. | 3.1 Currently there is no GoSTP or Private assistance scheme operating in the selected vulnerable villages supporting implemented CCA measures by the community members and there is no CCA measures successfully implemented by the community members. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.1 By the end of the project, at least two CCA measures have been implemented by the community members as a result of project assistance. | The project’s micro-credit component was cancelled due to the high risk of repayments, absence of beneficiary guarantors, and the non-existence of a reliable financial institution available to implement the microcredit mechanism.

However, the project researched other means of improving the rural (farmers, breeders and fisherfolk) population’s incomes. One example is the purchase of 10 solar-powered freezers together with 20 portable solar-powered freezers for the women fishmongers (ambulant fish sellers locally called “palayes”) living in isolated communities off the electric grid. By preserving fish and their products, they will see an increase in their incomes and contribute to improving food security in their communities. Equally, the construction of a fish transformation center in Malanza in the south of the island of São Tomé, identified as a resilient income generating activity, is currently at the bidding stage. The southern community of Malanza was chosen because it already benefits from a FAO project that will install in the area fish aggregating devices. The excess fish caught will be transformed through drying, smoking or salting processes.
The project promotes the collective management of infrastructures and other equipment acquired, by supporting the establishment of economic interest groups (cooperatives or other). To mitigate the risk of social conflicts, normally arising from these type of groups, the beneficiaries receive continues counselling and trained in collective management and in the principles governing associations. Each greenhouse co-operative (10 in total, managed by around 80 farmers), for instance, was legalized and received a property title of the land hosting greenhouse. The project is also supporting their access to financial services through the opening of bank accounts.

To mitigate against failures and guarantee the sustainability of project results, it was deemed essential to elaborate management models. Their participatory elaboration is under way and they aim at building consensus and collective commitment in the management of the infrastructure and equipment provided by the project. These management “manuals” are focusing on the definition of the management procedures and sanctioning measures. Beneficiaries of these management models are the 3 irrigation systems built in the communities of Santa Luzia, Rio Lima, Bom Sucesso /Terra Batata; the 10 greenhouses installed in the communities of Roça Lembá in the district of Lembá, Fernão Dias, Canavial in the district of Lobata, Bom Sucesso, Saudade, Bem Posta in the district of Mé-Zóchi, Uba-Budo in the district of Cantagalo, and Santa Rita in the Autonomous Region of Prince; the 3 pigsties in the communities of Praia Campanha in the Autonomous Region of Príncipe, Uba-Budo in the district of Cantagalo and Roça São João de Lembá the district of Lembá; and last, the 9 women fishmonger co-operatives, all of whom benefitted from the solar-powered freezers and from the fish transformation center in the communities of Malanza, Ponta Baleia, Yo Grande and Praia Pesqueira, in the district of Caué, Mendes Silva and Monte Belo in the district of Cantagalo, Paga Fogo and Roça Lembá in the district of Lembá

 | Given that the beneficiaries of the various infrastructures received continuous trainings in collective management and in associative and co-operative approaches, they participated in the elaboration of management models, resulting in relegating community conflicts to the past.
The Colonia Açoriana’s communal pig sty’s production for 4 months yielded 759 kg from the slaughter of 11 of their 50 pigs, for an amount of 75,900 STN.
The greenhouses enable year-round production, something not possible before, even in those zones (mostly in the center of São Tomé Island) normally supplying the country with horticultural products, especially during the rainy seasons.
In addition, in those zones where it was once unthinkable to produce any horticultural product at all, the greenhouses there now produce year-round.
About cost and benefits, while running a greenhouse requires a significant amount of work, the labors of the beneficiaries/members have resulted in profits from the sale of their product (mostly peppers and tomatoes).
In the meanwhile, feedback received from community greenhouses indicates that with the chosen management model being implemented, income is distributed as follows: one part is dedicated to repaying the cost of the greenhouses through a bank account created for this; and part is reserved for greenhouse maintenance. Once all other disbursements have been accounted for, the remainder is equally divided amongst community members.
Expenditures derived from horticultural profits by community members included obtaining their own house, acquisition of building(s) and plots, improving their homes, lending support to social community activities such as increasing the quality and quantity of the products presented at agricultural fairs on both islands.
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| 3.2 Number of Integrated Adaptation Measures (IAMs) included in the annual and multiyear adaptation plans (CC-VAAP) that were successfully demonstrated and scaled up at community level. | 3.2 Currently, no annual and multiyear adaptation plans or policies that explicitly integrate climate change adaptation measures. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.2 By the end of the project at least 50% of Integrated Adaptation Measures (IAMs) included in the annual and multiyear adaptation plans (CC-VAAP) have been successfully demonstrated and scaled up at community level in the target vulnerable villages. | To support communities engaging in horticultural production all year-round, and with potential to increase production, as mentioned above,the project created farmers’ co-operatives for the ten greenhouses that allowed for controlled-environment agricultural practices. With this production system already in place in 2018, horticultural production is more stable and prices are kept controlled, as opposite to former years in which prices reached unsustainable prices for poor population (more that 51% of population living below poverty threshold). This result has an impact on the farmers household economy but also has an impact on the food security of the country’s population, since the produce from the greenhouses supplies local markets, schools and hotels. Each of the 10 cooperatives are composed on average of 8 members. Presidents tend to be men but the treasurer of each cooperative is a women. In order to safeguard the infrastructure of the greenhouse and keep it free from assaults, the cooperatives farmers are encouraged to favor the surrounding community members by facilitating the purchase a small part of the greenhouses produce at a favorable price. Not only this allows for improving the community food security situation but also provides additional business for food re-sellers and makes local economy grow. The project supported agricultural produce feeds the weekly regional marketplace supported by the government .

Among the capacity building events addressing the needs of greenhouse farmers, a training module on small business management has been developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is being administered on the field.
It is already noticeable the impact on the 82 cooperative members’ households as many have managed to improve their housing, pay school fees for their children, pay for their studies, etc.

In terms of soil erosion, the farmers working the land have witnessed the degradation of their soils from year to year as well as experienced painfully consistent lower production levels: By becoming aware of a particular erosion control and improvement measure, the farmers applied their recent FAO/GEF training with regard to terracing their hillside fields to avoid soil erosion of the soil. This has contributed greatly to an increase in income and in available agriculturally viable land, as well as contributing to environmental protection.
In São Tomé e Príncipe, pigs have traditionally been reared without enclosures, thus risking the most vulnerable of these and other animals to either disease or theft, as well as loose pigs roaming in and/or invading agricultural plantings, all of which create communal conflicts. The 3 pig sties constructed by the project have become an activity of economic interest complimentary to agriculture and fishing thereby ensuring families’ resilience to adverse climate change effects on their subsistence activities. These infrastructures were created, in fact, for the production of biogas in synergy with other projects and partners.
Climate change provokes a lack of rain yet no agricultural effort can be successful without water. However, water needs to be managed and from this point of view, systems were installed for its improved management in the greenhouses (i.e., through drip irrigation systems). Management models were elaborated and adopted for water management, the installation of reservoirs in rural lots, all leading to a more rational and programmed use of water to satisfy plant needs.
In each of the 30 communities, climate change committees were created; at the district level, and local institutional platforms were established with the local authorities, police force, education and health staff, and farm extension workers as well as NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs). There are 300 members already prepared to navigate climate change issues, identify resiliency actions, serve as links between the community and other structures, and to disseminate information on climate change in the communities and districts.

distritos. | With the introduction of greenhouses in the country, the farming beneficiaries no longer depend on seasonal production. During the rainy seasons, the farmers usually produced little or nearly nothing; now this is reversed, and production is year-round.
Although there are still a few issues for community members to resolve regarding management, the management models for infrastructures have contributed to an improvement in water resources management as well as to a reduction of conflicts thanks to the created management committees.
Following their training in biological pest (the fruit fly) control, the extension workers and farmers were presented with a video on sensibilisation. The objective was to diffuse and inform everyone, through mass media, facilitating access to this information nation-wide on how to prepare traps, utilise pheromones to attract the flies as well as where to acquire the fly traps.
The project helped the country in the biological control of one of the most important fruit pests (the fruit fly).with the importation of pheromones.
The project benefitted the community of Paga Fogo with 1.5 km of piste including a bridge. Thus, the farmers are now able to market their product safely and quickly.
The female fishmongers (palaiês) benefitted from solar freezers to preserve their product, sharply reducing their losses. What’s more, the negative cost of solar energy further supports these women in the marketing of their various products.
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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 96.09% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 96.09% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,843,479 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 75,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 0 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 22, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 18, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 27, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 10, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 30, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project was planned to close in April 2019, but has been extended by 8 months to Dec 2019, delaying operational closure and the terminal evaluation. This is in part due to elections in 2018, however it is primarily due to the fact that it's been behind its expenditure target per the ProDoc by approximately $500,000 since the project start.  |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | Satisfactory, insofar as the problems with lack of water for irrigation affecting the farmers during the dry seasons (gravana) are now minimized thanks to the project’s intervention. Today, about 545 farmers (165 women and 380 men) now have water with which irrigate their plots and have seen significant increases in their yields.
In some of the communities benefitted by a greenhouse, the beneficiary farmers already have so improved their volume of business that they can now count on a regular income. Equally, the markets are now more efficiently supplied with quality fruits and vegetables at less cost to the consumer, something which was never possible in, for example, the northern and southern ends of the island of São Tomé.
Relative to the fruit fly plague destroying the country’s fruit production, the project and its partners, in particular CADR and CIAT, facilitated its control through biological means. Through South-South Co-operation with Cape Verde, the technical cadres were trained in biological pest control. As a consequence, the trained cadres repeated their training for the farmers, who now carry out this activity on their plots. The entire country is now mobilized to continue these practices.
The pig sties constructed by the project have helped the country reach its strategic annual goal of tripling pork meat production from 30 to 90 tones.
Reforestation activities with plant species capable of adapting to local edaphoclimatic conditions were carried out in the Southern zone of the island of São Tomé in areas heavily degraded as well as in sites heavily affected by erosion.
For the first time, 172 palaiês were benefitted with solar freezers, allowing for the conservation of their product, thus increasing their profits on the one hand and, on the other, offering quality products to consumers.
 |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The vulnerable farmers, fishermen, palaiês and livestock breeders have suffered from the effects of climate change through direct impact from phenomena that affected project activities. In this context, the project carried out actions to strengthen community resiliency and to protect their means of subsistence which have contributed significantly to an improvement of community living conditions. The irrigation systems allowed for a negative reduction in the lack of water levels for farming as well as significantly reducing community conflicts. Therefore, there was an increase in food production yields, improved delivery to markets and greater stability between supply and demand
Investments in plots, the acquisition of supplies and new jobs are all project results. According to community feedback, the increase in incomes has permitted its members to acquire building materials to construct their own house. This financial improvement it was possible to increase the size of the portfolio and reinvest in, for example, the rearing of chickens as a co-operative activity. He profits generated by these infrastructures has a significant multiplier effect with the result that the farmers’ children can now pay school fees, all the way to university, drastically altering the usual paradigm of the female farmer.
These infrastructures, managed by the co-operatives, have proven themselves to be sustainable, motivating an entrepreneurial spirit in their members who are starting to dare taking personal initiatives.
In Caué and Lembá Districts, the unit of sale changed from the item to the kilogram, thanks to the improved size and quality obtained from greenhouse production. Technical assistance and training reflect practical results given that now the farmers can combat the fruit fly pests in their own plots. Community populations also have access to greenhouse products which previously was not possible. The co-operatives have also been very active in local agricultural fairs.
Some co-operatives have already become sufficiently developed are now involved in social responsibility activities in favor of their more vulnerable community members.
The overall assessment of the project is satisfactory. The project is aligned with the national development policies and strategies, as well as the National Adaptation Plan of Action on Climate Change and has wide geographical couverture. Brought the climate change topic to the public agenda and developed a noteworthy awareness campaign;
The project introduced new agricultural technologies, generating a truly impact to the lives of vulnerable communities as above describe. |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | I consider the project implementation as “satisfactory”, considering the visible impacts local beneficiary are receiving from the project. The project activities implemented reflect the significant steps taken with regard to community capabilities to confront climate change with emphasis on controlled environment agriculture/CEA (greenhouses), swinery, solar ark for fish conservation and irrigation systems constructed and/or installed in rural communities. However, as metion on Mid-term-review the project need to consolidate all investment made so far, but this will mean that few communities will remanain without any intervention.
The project’s actions has brought immeasurable gains to the communities beneficiary with activities from this project.
 |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | Highly Satisfactory given that the project’s various intervention has assisted the government in its policies such as the increase in pork meat production, stabilization of horticultural prices for the consumer, their year-round availability through the installation of irrigation systems, greenhouse and pig sty construction, the distribution of piglets, etc.
Thanks to the project, various sectors connected to the Ministry of Agriculture are now prepared, both in terms of equipment, materials, and vehicles as well as in human resources capacity, to enable them to provide better services to the project’s beneficiaries.
The project introduced an inclusive climate approach for all (institutions, farmers, livestock breeders’ fishermen, palaiês, etc.).
The relation between the various problems in the agricultural, fisheries and livestock sectors and their causes as related to climate change became clear.
The general population, in rural communities affected by the project, were apprehensive about the implementation of measures and strategies aiming to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change as, for example, the installation of irrigation systems, the construction of greenhouses and rainwater collection reservoirs, and tree planting.
There is no doubt as to the impact of project actions and their contribution to the improvement of community living conditions.  |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating for the project is Moderately Satisfactory. The project is closing at the end of 2019 and is expected to meet most of its targets.

Overall the project has demonstrated significant quantifiable results in reducing vulnerability of communities, including support to climate resilient livelihoods, support to water access and awareness raising activities on climate impacts and adaptation. For the upcoming terminal evaluation it will be important to report these findings in the context of improvements to vulnerability as detailed in the logframe (i.e. percentage change in vulnerability of local community to climate risks via perception based survey (VRA); at end-of-project 50% of VRA score), as well as in the context of the full reach of beneficiaries presented in the project document. While all communities received training, and some indicators have been exceeded, not all communities have yet received direct support - resulting in an inconsistency across communities of the level of support received by the project. To that end, the project presents important Lessons Learned related to budgeting and the need to roll out new or innovative measures in phases to ensure success and efficient/effective use of resources.

An important note is that the project was also able to complement the Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project that enhanced market access through construction of farm roads. It will be interesting to see how this combination has benefited communities in the project sites, and to see the advantages of combined/coordinated efforts towards common objectives. Of course, the terminal evaluation will also have to take into account attribution for project activities.

For Output 1, the project has conducted extensive training, with evidence available of uptake of information. Similar to the comment on the overall project progress, efforts must be made during the terminal evaluation for the necessary assessments in line with the indicator - Capacity perception index in CATAP, CIAT, CSE, CSOs, CBOs and districts councils, by year 4 of the project Target ≥ 3. Though in terms of numbers, the project has exceeded its target on number of Agricultural Extension staff (including on-the job trainings scheme) trained on adaptation strategies to support village climate change platforms.

Targets for Output 2 have been exceeded with water access enhanced through water storage and irrigation. Similarly, plantations and training on erosion control and terracing are resulting in greater soil stability.

Output 3 includes adaptation investments. While innovative, the introduction of greenhouses did not adequately take into account the complexity of maintaining them and related costs. Fruit flies have also been a challenge during implementation with measures taken to address the problem. A recommendation is to ensure the responses to this is reviewed from the perspective of the SESP.

The IP rating for the project is Moderately Satisfactory. The project is well monitored with risks and challenges documented, tracked and addressed to the extent possible. Delays during the reporting period are in large part due to elections (legislative, municipal and regional), preventing some activities from being realized on time (e.g., entomological survey, adaptation plan, etc.). Importantly, a change in government and related processes resulted in not having a formal Project Board meeting in the reporting period, though consultations continued. Consultation included directors from different departments of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to analyze lessons learned from the project and inform future planning and programming. The next Project Board meeting is planned for October 2019 to assess overall progress as the project comes to a close. The project end date has been extended from April 2019 to December 2019. While the project has required an extension to complete some final activities, delivery is already at 96%.  |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective  |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.****Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.**  |
| The participation of women was encouraged with respect to various training and capacity-building activities, such as:
•Training on the efficient use of pesticides (84 women out of a total of 325 trainees).
•Training in biological pest control against plagues and diseases, for which 31 per cent of 47 trainees were women.
•Training in co-operative greenhouse and pig sty management (35 per cent of the 170 trainees were women).
In the specialized female palaiês sector, the construction of a fish processing and conservation center was followed by the constitution of an interest group composed uniquely of women (173) to manage the center for financial independence and for female empowerment.
12 women out of 13 persons were benefitted from the construction of chicken coops for both chicken meat and egg production on the Island of Príncipe.
In terms of human resources capacity-building with respect to the staff of the project’s partner institutions (CADR, CATAP, CIAT, RAP, etc.), climate change training was carried out (81 per cent of trainee technicians were women, out of 177 trainees).  |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The project created various structures (greenhouses, pig sties, irrigation systems, solar freezers, etc.) managed as co-operatives constituted by both men and women. By exploiting good practices, these women have multiplied them, successfully linking them to their newly acquired knowledge and to the proper use of the infrastructures created by the project. Examples:
•2 women are successfully constructing traditional greenhouses with resources obtained from their co-operative greenhouse, and;
•2 women have been able to construct their own houses and other buildings with the proceeds from the created infrastructures.  |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.**  |
| N/A. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.**  |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.**  |
| N/A. |

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| **SESP:** [STP CCA\_PIMS 4645\_UNDP ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING\_Dec 4\_2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4645/213457/1667392/1667673/STP%20CCA_PIMS%204645_UNDP%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20AND%20SOCIAL%20SCREENING_Dec%204_2014.doc)**Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.**  |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?**  |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.**  |
| N/A. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.****(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Ms Arlinda Dias is a young farmer and agronomy student aged 23 from the community of Uba Budo, as well as one of the beneficiaries for a greenhouse installed in her community and provided by the project “Adaptation to Climate Change” financed by UNDP/GEF.
“When I finished high school in 2015, my parents could not afford to pay for further studies. During the training on Climate Change, in 2016, I perceived that the greenhouse is a means of adaptation to climate change which will allow us to cultivate year-round. When I became a co-operative member, I saw that I could use my profits to pay for my dream of going to university. Thanks to the co-operative and my new income, I was able to enroll and can pay my monthly installments. I chose to study agronomy because I work in a greenhouse and live on a roça (plantation), and there is no better way to help my community than to continue working here.”
In her community Uba Budo, Arlinda is the only young person to attend university.  |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.****Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/ce8d718a3927c8a5de4a1694c92422f1(Impacto dos sistemas de irrigação nas comunidades de Bom Sucesso e Terra Batata)

https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/agua-para-os-agricultores?fbclid=IwAR37c9ssajnG\_34bSJh4luw\_a\_yG1iz9jh79fJrj11qihnZ9iYUIkPZvp8U (Impacto dos sistemas de irrigação nas comunidades de Bom Sucesso e Terra Batata)

https://www.facebook.com/pnudstp/posts/2228299140572068 (Impacto das estufas de produção agrícola na vida de beneficiada de nas comunidades de Uba Budo)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWXHAxE1CpQ&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR0gNXoeT-\_9AOjygszXCmLSTmRcGdV7nqmD0dhc5EDR3hc6nm\_iEFW4OTs (Entrega de porcos e inauguração das pocilga nas omunidades Colónia Açoriana e Águas Belas)

https://www.facebook.com/mapdrstp/posts/612209269280000 (Acção social junto as comunidades pelos produtores em estufa de Saudade)

https://www.facebook.com/mapdrstp/posts/614078755759718 (Formação em produção em estufa com os agricultores produtores em estufas)

https://www.facebook.com/mapdrstp/posts/615498278951099(Formação em produção em estufa com os agricultores produtores em estufas)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWXHAxE1CpQ&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR3zNAcfOrMu2Tf6GnkpfueVsufjlC3dFgMLA\_uoqh1qoppbLDV5OuWpKIw (Inauguração da pocilga comunitária e entrega de porcos ao criadores de Colónia Açoriana e Águas Belas)

http://www.tvs.st/program/NTU=/NjIy/true (informe do governo no parlamento)

http://www.tvs.st/program/NTU=/NDgy/true (Inauguração de estufa de produção agrícola)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLMAe7CVJwg (Ministro de agricultura visita estufa de produção agrícola de Soledade)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2I1qExTC5TE ( Combate a praga das moscas de frutas)

https://www.rtp.pt/play/p3049/e320732/reporter-africa-1-edicao ( Inauguração do sistema de irrigação de Rio Lima)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFTxJaHnvRU ( Inauguração do sistema de irrigação de Rio Lima)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mSyRVE6dcf8 (Acção social realizada pela cooperativa de produção em estufa de comunidade Uba Budo)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3EpY2A1m-X0 (Acção social realizada pela cooperativa de produção em estufa de comunidade Saudade)

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=2075537982658384&set=a.1533486173530237.1073741829.100006066078934&type=3&theater (Participação em feira agrícola estufa de comunidade Saudade)

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=2059631280915721&set=pcb.2059632827582233&type=3&theater (Produção em estufa comunidade de Saudade)

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=137311123701406&set=pb.100022675572026.-2207520000.1530535731.&type=3&theater (Produção em estufa comunidade de Canavial)

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=241357553296762&set=a.124272481671937.1073741827.100022675572026&type=3&theater (Colheita de produção em estufa comunidade de Canavial)

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=2091920564430681&set=pcb.2091920637764007&type=3&theater (Registo/ institucionalização das cooperativas no cartório nacional)

https://www.rtp.pt/play/p3049/e308046/reporter-africa-1-edicao (Produção em estufas em São Tomé)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHqIYv8RZ3c (Impacto dos sistemas de irrigação instalados, Coordenadora do Projecto)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8qkNUfIegKI (Combate a mosca de fruta, testemunho de uma agricultora)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbAg9fJFYsw (Combate a mosca de fruta, Formador)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7IDFmhOVCek ((Combate a mosca de fruta,Ministro de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upXFwOaFZyY (Combate a mosca de fruta, PNUD)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ji5mrPvTFs (Combate a mosca de fruta, formando CADR) |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [SUBMISSION\_STP\_GEF5\_ CEO\_Endorsement\_STP CCA 31Oct2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4645/213457/1667386/1667672/SUBMISSION_STP_GEF5_%20CEO_Endorsement_STP%20CCA%2031Oct2014.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Partnerships developed during or following previous partnerships with other donors or public or private institutions (applies)
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development through the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, identified two most prominent greenhouses, the Canavial and Saudade and sent their representatives to participate in an exchange in China.
PAPAC - Where the pig pen construction model was adapted.
INIDA - The project promoted a training action based on South-South cooperation with INIDA in Cape Verde. The training was based on the experience that the same partner has in the biological fight against the fruit fly.
Partnerships developed during or following previous partnerships with other donors or public or private institutions (applies).
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development through the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, identified two most prominent greenhouses, the Canavial and Saudade and sent their representatives to participate in an exchange in China.
PAPAC - Where the pig pen construction model was adapted.
INIDA - The project promoted a training action based on South-South cooperation with INIDA in Cape Verde. The training was based on the experience that the same partner has in the biological fight against the fruit fly. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.