Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10570

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Improving biodiversity mainstreaming in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors in S?o Tom? and Principe

Countries
Sao Tome and Principe

Agency(ies)
IFAD

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Sector
Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

11/24/2022

Expected Implementation Start

3/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

2/28/2029

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee($)

336,621.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	3,543,379.00	11,633,805.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**3,543,379.00**	**11,633,805.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1.Enabling policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Enhanced policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors	1.1 Institutional capacity to, design, implement and monitor biodiversity status and trends in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors is strengthened 1.2. Biodiversity compatible practices and policies are integrated into key national laws, regulations and plans 1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms on biodiversity finance in the agroforestry and fishery sectors in STP are promoted	GET	1,089,916.00	2,735,731.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2. Mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural value chains development and financing mechanisms	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2 - Biodiversity is mainstreamed into agricultural value chains and financing mechanisms	2.1 Farmers technical and organizational capacity are strenghened to adopt biodiversity compatible production practices 2.2 Incentives for sustainable use and conservation of marine resources are promoted 2.3 Agricultural eco-certification programme created and implemented 2.4 Forest Restoration Plan implementation is supported	GET	2,064,593.00	7,295,282.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3 - Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3 - Improved management & monitoring of biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries	3.1 Functioning and effective monitoring and evaluation plan in place. 3.2 The results and lessons generated from the project are monitored, collected, documented and disseminated.	GET	221,251.00	572,596.00
				Sub Total ($)	**3,375,760.00**	**10,603,609.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	167,619.00	1,030,196.00
Sub Total($)	**167,619.00**	**1,030,196.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**3,543,379.00**	**11,633,805.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,760,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,070,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Beneficiaries	Agricultural Cooperatives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	IFAD - The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF)- COVID 19	Grant	Investment mobilized	444,295.00
Other	BirdLife International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	459,510.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**11,633,805.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilised defined as co-financing that excludes recurrent expenditures is mixed and from two sources: a. IFAD co-financing: Through COMPRAN (project for support to marketing, agricultural productivity and nutrition; aiming to sustainably improve the incomes and food and nutritional security of small producers, especially women and youth). The expected performance at the end of the project includes: (i) support for wealth creation will impact 75 per cent of supported households, which will report an increase in income, as well as micro-project promoters and young micro-entrepreneurs; (ii) 75 per cent of supported producer organizations will declare a profit growth of around 30 per cent; (iii) a significant improvement in nutritional status; (iv) the adoption of environmentally friendly and climate resilient production techniques, technologies and practices by supported producers; and (v) the development of structural infrastructure to improve the resilience of production systems. COMPRAN is structured in three components: component A - consolidation and development of business relations in the relevant sectors; component B - promotion of efficient and resilient production systems; and component C - provide coordination, management and monitoring and evaluation. The project will reach 8,000 rural households, corresponding to 38,000 people, 40 per cent of whom are women and 50 per cent youth. IFAD investment is estimated to be USD 9,830,000 over 6 years, of which USD 8,760,000 is grant and USD 1,070,000 loan. This project has been approved by the IFAD board in 2020 and officially launched in the same year. b. The

IFAD Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF)- COVID 19. This is a rapid response stimulus package for the rural poor people provided by IFAD to accelerate their recovery, by leveraging on the ongoing IFAD-supported COMPRAN project of which the GEF project is attached. The availability of RPSF funds would also mitigate the significant risks and negative impacts associated with relying on repurposing of COMPRAN and to address immediate COVID-19 needs. The development objective of the project will be focused on maintaining and improving agricultural productive capacity, post-harvest and market access for small-scale producers affected by COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The activities would then be organised around two technical and one organisational components of the RPSF. The total allocation is USD 444,295, which is also considered as an IFAD grant. Recurrent expenditures: contributions from government and beneficiaries in the form of goods or services (in kind) other than money, including, but not limited to, salaries and wages, office space, and utilities. From the government side, recurrent expenditures are in the form of tax exemption equivalent to USD 400,000 while from the beneficiaries, these are contributions in labour and or assets. Birdlife International will allocate USD 459.510 as co-financing corresponding to partial payments of allocated staff. These positions are co-funded by other BirdLife-led projects or BirdLife core budgets. The staff are already in-post, full-time positions. By project launch, the experts therefore mobilised will be sharing tasks between this project and the other ones they have time allocated to. The percentage charged to the GEF corresponds to the estimated workload associated to ensure the necessary expertise to achieve the expected results in the framework of this project.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
IFAD	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,543,379	336,621	3,880,000.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**3,543,379.00**	**336,621.00**	**3,880,000.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

109,589

PPG Agency Fee ($)

10,411

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
IFAD	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	109,589	10,411	**120,000.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**109,589.00**	**10,411.00**	**120,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10700.00	4481.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	10,700.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	4,481.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,700.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,000.00	20,000.00		

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	20,000		

Type/name of the third-party certification

Third party certification(s): Directorate of Fisheries Directorate of Environment Regional Government Principe

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	155523	79306	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	155,523	79,306		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2022		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	3,480	3,525		
Male	3,480	3,525		
Total	6960	7050	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1. **The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)**

1. The Democratic Republic of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe (STP) consists of two small oceanic islands in the Gulf of Guinea, located 220 km off the coast of Central Africa (Fig. 1). STP has ca. 210,000 inhabitants with population unevenly split between islands (Pr?ncipe, with an area of only 142 km2, has around 8,300 inhabitants). As the second smallest economy in Africa and based on an agrarian economy, STP greatly relies on subsistence farming and fisheries. The 2017 Poverty Assessment (?Inqu?rito aos Or?amentos Familiares?) found that about two-thirds of the population was living in poverty and nearly one-half (or 47 percent) of the population was living in extreme poverty. Pr?ncipe is an autonomous administrative division of STP, with its own Regional Assembly and a Regional Government. STP faces the common handicaps of a small island economy: high vulnerability to external shocks such as climate change, the inability to pursue economies of scale, lack of basic infrastructure and services, low human capacity, and a weak private sector. The sustained average economic growth of around 5% over the last past decades has not been sufficient to address the level of poverty of rural people that depend mainly on agriculture, forestry, fishery and tourism sectors. STP ranked 135 out of 189 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index in 2019.

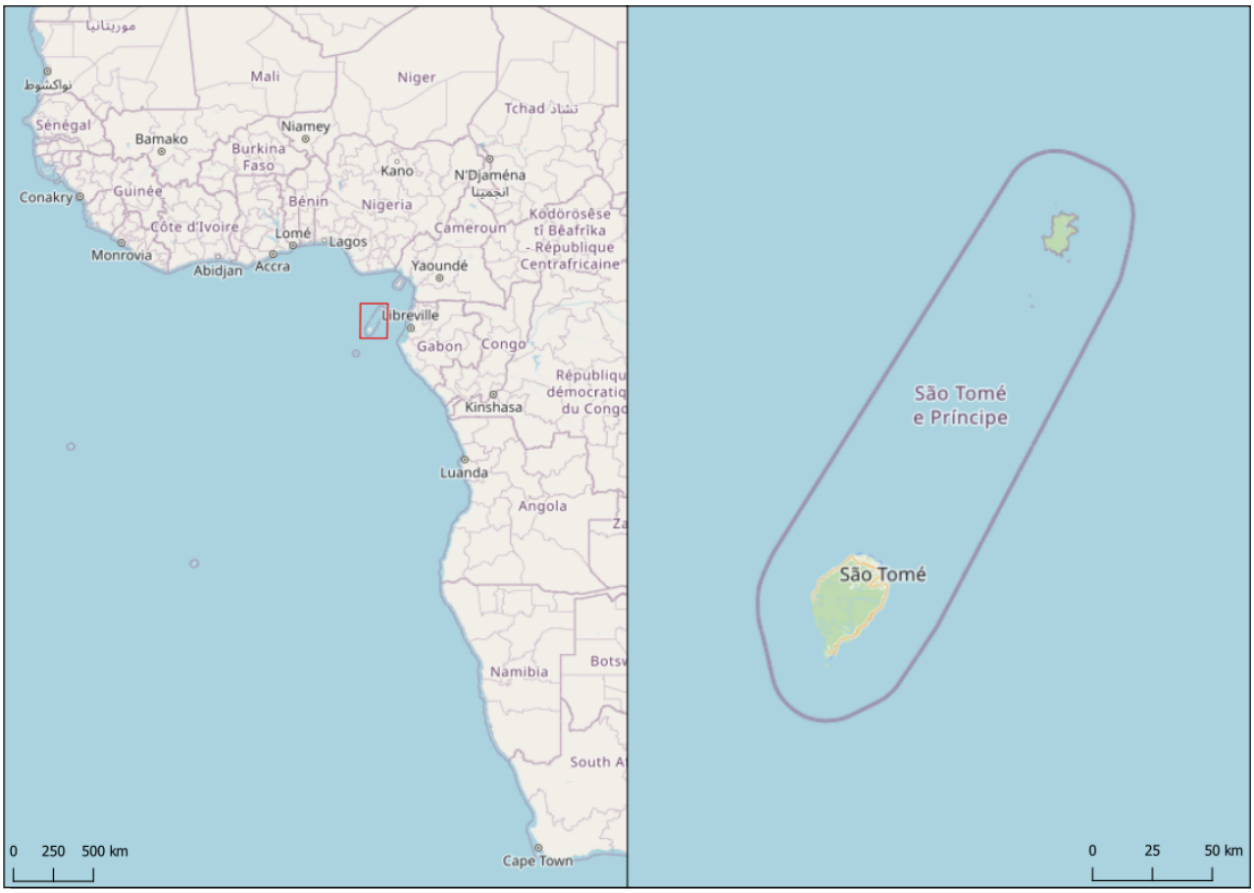

Figure 1. Location of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe in the Gulf of Guinea, with both islands illustrated.

2.Although the services sector has been increasing in economic importance (around 70% of GDP[1][1]), the agro-forestry and fishery sectors play a key role in STP. In 2020, these sectors contributed 14.0%[2][2] of GDP while, according to the most recent national census done in 2012, employing 28% of the working population; given the generally informal nature of these sectors and the often-limited updated information available, it is however likely these values underestimate reliance upon the primary sector. For example, it is estimated that 64,000 people in STP live in rural areas (or 33% of the total population) and depend on agro- forestry and fishery for subsistence and local market-based income. Agriculture GDP declined after independence in 1975, mainly due to the decline in cocoa production, but recovered after 1991. Since 1991, agricultural GDP has been mainly composed of agricultural products for local consumption, with bananas and coconut making up for over 50% of agriculture GDP in 2016 (Arias et al. 2019[3][3]). Currently, the sector is characterised by cash crops, such as cocoa, and most food for household consumption is imported. Cocoa, coffee, and palm oil

exports are the cornerstone of the economy. Cocoa exports were estimated at 6.90 million USD in 2019; cocoa production accounted for 57%[4][4] of total exports in 2020, decreasing from the 70.9% share reported by the central bank in 2019 due to the increase in palm oil production, which represented 30% of the country?s total exports in 2020.

3.Agriculture production is dominated by smallholders with average landholdings of 3ha per farmer. Farmers grow taro and cocoyam at lower levels, bananas, cacao and oil palm at mid-level and fruit and breadfruit trees at altitude. Specific farming systems have also developed for market gardening, pepper, tree fruit and to grow sugar cane for artisanal alcohol production. Livestock production is entirely focused on the local market and its performance has fallen significantly over the past two decades due mainly to poor grazing. However, a significant growth has been noted in the poultry subsector. Fisheries play a major role in the economic and social development of the country. STP has a long tradition of fish consumption and it represents 70-75% of the animal protein ingested by the population (Oceanic D?veloppement et al. 2004; L?vin 2011). Fisheries resources are therefore critical for food security and nutritional quality in STP. Almost about one third of the country is covered by native forest of which 30,000 ha, or almost a third, is protected (AFD, 2019). The forest is made up of 30% native forest, 30% secondary forest (sometimes used for the providential collection of cocoa from abandoned, former colonial agricultural plots), 30% shade plantation and 10% urban areas (or not forested) (Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity, 2019). Elsewhere agroforestry dominates, with crops varying according to altitude. The effects of less direct anthropogenic impacts, such as introduced species and climate change, which impact on landscape ecosystems and productive capacities, remain largely unstudied.

4.The agricultural sector, forestry and fisheries, faces various challenges. The land reform in 1992 has led to arable land redistribution (43,775 ha) to agriculture workers (8,877 of them) who resided in the old cacao plantations, but who did not necessarily know how to farm (World Bank, 2014). Furthermore, in the past decades, STP has gone from having a majority of rural population to a majority of urban population. This led to a continued decline in cacao yields and an emergence of food production for local consumption. Low agricultural incomes have been identified as one of the main limitations of the sector in STP. As the availability of agricultural land is limited, agricultural intensification or expansion emerges as measures for the sector?s growth. However, agricultural expansion has been one of the main drivers of land use change in STP, with harmful effects on biodiversity. Due to the lack of available fertile land, ?shifting agriculture? (in which a plot of land is cleared by burning and cultivated for a short period of time; then it is abandoned due to its weakening production), constitutes a significant form of land use conversion. There is, therefore, an urgency in the search for solutions that, in a sustainable way, guarantee the balance between objectives related to food security, income and biodiversity conservation. In addition, increased pressure on marine resources is

leading to the use of destructive practices that maximise catch, but that in the long-term threaten biodiversity, the livelihoods of coastal communities, and food security on the islands.

5.The tourism sector in the country is increasing, although still relatively incipient. For example, between 2010 and 2016, the number of tourists visiting STP went from 8 thousand to 29 thousand, an increase of 263%. According to information made available by the World Travel & Tourism Council, in 2019, the economic contribution of tourism to GDP was 14.7%, and the contribution to employment was 13.8% of total employment, providing 8,600 jobs. The country has also increasingly been recognized as a wildlife watching destination (e.g., potential to become a reference for sea turtle-based ecotourism activities; Mendes et al. 2019).

6.The country?s economy relies heavily on cocoa and tourism which were strongly impacted by the pandemic outbreak. The COVID-19 pandemic affected STP as the country recorded a high rate of infection and the tourism industry, which had been a driver of private sector growth, came to a halt in March 2020. Since the temporary closure of STP?s international airport and a slowdown in maritime traffic during early stages of the pandemic, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused food shortages, triggering food and nutritional insecurity and inflation. Due to the reliance of the country on income from cocoa exports and the imposed limitation of movement of people and goods, food systems? disruptions resulting from the pandemic outbreak affected the way food is distributed and accessible to people, thus jeopardising food security and hitting especially hard people living in vulnerable conditions. Difficulties in accessing basic food items and increased food insecurity have been recorded during 2020, particularly among urban respondents, female-led households and people with lower education levels (INE 2020). With significant external financing, the government was able to offset some negative impacts of the pandemic outbreak on economic activity; STP?s real GDP grew by 3.1[5][5] percent in 2020 despite the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Higher public expenditures on COVID-19 relief and other projects financed by exceptional international financial support have supported this growth performance. 7.For example, the UN agencies, and other development partners developed a short and a medium term COVID-19 emergency plan with contribution from the IFAD Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF). Nevertheless, evidence based on national household surveys suggests there has been a considerable drop in the income of individuals since the beginning of the pandemic, with 51% of salaried workers reporting falling earnings. For agricultural family businesses, this proportion reached 71%. As businesses and tourism struggled at national level, people also moved to fisheries and farming as a way to cope with economic and food security shocks caused by COVID-19[6][6], with increased reliance on resources harvested from the wild also expected. These interactions are likely to be particularly important at the interface of protected and agro-forestry areas.

8.The impacts on agricultural growth (agriculture, fishery, forestry) from the COVID-19 outbreak make the mobilisation of necessary investments that would strengthen the resilience of sustainable food systems which integrate biodiversity conservation the country?s top priority. A detailed description of the global importance of STP?s biodiversity is provided in Additional Annex 8.

Key threats to biodiversity and ecosystems

9.Major threats to the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity identified by local stakeholders include: tree logging, land-use changes derived mostly from unsustainable agricultural practices, hunting and collection of threatened and endemic species, invasive introduced species, and the development of macroprojects (BirdLife International 2019). These threats strongly coincide with those that had already been identified for the islands (Jones et al. 1991; Oyono et al. 2013; Ndang?ang?a et al. 2014a, 2014b), and largely match the most salient factors threatening species globally: habitat loss and degradation; overexploitation; invasive species; pollution, and global climate change (Vi? et al. 2009).

10.Less is known about threats in marine environments. The country has until recently received relatively little marine conservation attention with poor planning, low capacity, and limited monitoring and enforcement being major barriers to effective management (Nuno et al. 2015), as well as lack of community-developed regulations. The overexploitation of fisheries is certainly relevant: the Marine Trophic Index in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe scored 14.5 in a 0?100 range (Wendling et al. 2020), indicating that species higher in the food web might have been fished out, and that fishing is now targeting lower trophic levels. In parallel to artisanal fishing, industrial commercial fishing is conducted exclusively by foreign fleets. Both fisheries might be causing declines in stocks but the country?s low capacity for monitoring, control, and surveillance means that regulations are difficult to enforce.

11.Below we provide further details on specific key biodiversity threats which will be targeted by this project (presented in alphabetical order):

12.Conversion for agriculture is causing secondary and native forest loss. The granting of new agricultural concessions by the government of STP and the spread of small-scale farming (agriculture and agroforestry, for subsistence and local markets) have prompted renewed levels of deforestation ? of both secondary forests and nativeotherf valuable forests including HCV areas, including significant areas in PA buffer zones. This spread of small-holder farming triggered by the change in land tenure regime (i.e. the adoption of market economy reforms initiated a process of progressive land redistribution in 1990 that ended around the year 2000: small areas were distributed to community

members who became farmers, while medium and large surface areas were distributed to companies) has increasingly encroached illegally on public forest lands and the national park (NP), partly due to the weak land use planning and surveillance. While in Pr?ncipe, land conversion has been limited, in the island of S?o Tom?, the average annual deforestation for the 2009-2013 period was estimated at 0.5% (R-PP, 2014).

13.The deforestation from agricultural conversion is driven by two categories of stakeholders. One of these two stakeholders refers to large-scale agricultural developments; these induce the most significant transformative and devastating impacts on key ecosystems. The granting of 4,917-ha concession by the government of STP to AgriPalma led to the clearing of 2,100 ha of native forests in southern S?o Tom? for oil palm plantation between 2009 and 2012/2013. In addition, this plantation causes forest fragmentation and disturbance; and roads for improving transportation between concession areas split potential home range/suitable habitat patches for the S?o Tom? Fiscal and S?o Tom? Grosbeak. Another 2,500 ha-large scale land concession on S?o Tom? was granted to SATOCAO, STP?s largest cocoa trader/exporter, for a period of 25 years that included large areas of forest. To date, 275 ha were converted to planting with cocoa.

14.The second category of stakeholders that drives deforestation from agricultural conversion is small-holder agriculture. This is a growing threat linked primarily to the growth of the human population including in rural areas. The impacts are more gradual and dispersed than in the case of land conversions by large agricultural concessions, but also more difficult to manage due to the large number of stakeholders involved and their fragmentation. Small-holder farming leading to actual deforestation is especially significant for crops like pepper and vanilla, and horticulture, carried out mostly at mid-altitude in the centre of S?o Tom? due to suitable climatic conditions, with crops typically grown after tree cover has been removed. Low-intensity agroforestry areas surrounding the S?o Tom? Ob? Natural Park (PNOST) are increasingly being cleared in the more accessible areas of the island, such as in the centre around Bom Sucesso. Such clearance is encouraged by investment in transport infrastructure and increased market opportunities for agricultural produce. An additional pressure is forest conversion by farmers planting crops in agroforestry systems; this is less visible on satellite imagery or deforestation maps because some tree cover is retained but in fact affects a far larger area that has not been adequately quantified recently. The mangrove habitats of STP are threatened by historical conversion to arable land, overharvesting for firewood and charcoal-making. On a smaller scale, the (anthropogenic) savanna area in northern S?o Tom? has seen forest loss and habitat degradation caused by slash-and burn practices (widely used in this part of the island for maize and sugarcane production by family farming), compounded by charcoal-production and infrastructure development.

15.Forest degradation from unsustainable and illegal selective logging. This is a major threat that could cause transformative impacts on key ecosystems. Selective logging to source timber for

construction purposes and wood to produce charcoal for local use or sale are the primary two drivers of forest degradation in STP ? although there are important differences between the two islands. In some areas forest degradation has advanced sufficiently that it could be classified under deforestation. Unsustainable and illegal selective logging is mainly caused by timber and charcoal production.

16.Increasing production of timber. From 1989 to 1999, there was an increase in the total volume of timber from all species, resulting from the increase in consumption of sawn timber and its derivatives. According to Esp?rito & al. (2015), the pressure on forest resources had increased further since 1999, although with some decreases in the commercial volume of standing timber. Whereas, in Pr?ncipe, logging activities are limited, in S?o Tom? in contrast, exploitation is poorly controlled and unsustainable, with most of these activities (80-95%) being unlicensed and illegal. For example, in 2014, the Forest Directorate authorised the felling of 1,452 trees on Pr?ncipe (where illegal logging is rare) ? and of only 1,269 trees on S?o Tom?; if at least similar rates of felling are assumed, this shows how poorly controlled logging is in ST. Some species targeted for timber production are of high value. ?Azeitona? and ?viro? are key to the health of the ecosystem and provide important ecosystem services. Other species like ?pau-vermelho? *Staudtia pterocarpa*, which is endemic to S?o Tom?, and *Cedrela odorata,* which has been introduced to S?o Tom?, are both used but classified as Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. Carapa gogo and *Santiria* sp., which are endemic to S?o Tom? and to STP, respectively have not yet been formally described, and as such have not yet been assessed by IUCN (do Espirito, 2015).

17.Logging activities for timber are concentrated around and inside the buffer zones but also extend into the actual NPs. This is an indicator that there are limited valuable resources left outside the NP. On S?o Tom?, logging begins to impact areas inside the PNOST, particularly around the northern border where the forest is accessible and in better condition. Logging largely relies on access by roads reachable from the forest via trails, however also affects the SW-quarter of S?o Tom? (where there is no coastal road) where timber is brought to the coast to be transported by boat.

18.Invasive alien species (IAS). While there is no evidence that IAS have had any systemic impact on the ecology and diversity of STP?s ecosystems or led to the extinction of species like on other SIDS, they are a growing background concern. In terms of animal IAS, feral cats *Felis silvestris*, Black Rat *Rattus rattus*, African Civet *Civettictis civetta* and Least Weasel *Mustela nivalis* are present. While civets and weasels have been observed to prefer plantations, rats and civets have both colonised native forest or certainly the edges of it and are very likely to have had a deleterious effect upon birds and other vertebrate species. Predation of adults, juveniles and bird nests by IAS could be a potential threat for all endangered species, in particular for the Dwarf Ibis. Introduced feral pigs affect the forest floor by churning up the undergrowth, which reduces tree regeneration. This could also have a positive impact on the Ibis as it creates potentially good feeding habitat. The Mona Monkey *Cercopithecus mona* is an exotic species but not considered invasive, which impacts the forest vegetation through seed

dispersal, including of non-native plants. The West African Giant Land Snail *Archachatina marginata*, introduced 30 years ago on the islands, is fully established in the coastal areas and secondary forests of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. The species has begun to expand into areas of native forest, which strongly correlates with the decrease of the endemic Ob? Giant Land Snail *Archachatina bicarinata*, and will have impacts also on other fauna and flora.

19.The expansion of invasive and exotic plants into native and secondary forests is a further concern, especially in Sao Tom? that has been exposed to more trade, habitation and agricultural transformation. The expansion of IAS plants causes increasingly dense vegetation in the forest understory reducing for instance the suitability of forest habitat for the critically endangered Dwarf Ibis and S?o Tom? Fiscal Fiscal.

20.Pollution. The pollution caused by chemical pesticides is a threat especially for the freshwater biodiversity in the country?s rivers, creeks and streams. These stem from discarded pesticide-impregnated anti-malaria mosquito nets, and from agricultural (especially horticultural) fields where farmers apply pesticides with hardly any controls in place. There are growing calls for a reduction, regulation or ban in pesticide use given the effects on human health. There has been a decrease in the fish *Eleotris vittata* and the freshwater shrimp *Sicydium bustamantei*, which play an important role in food security of rural communities.

21.Urbanisation and related infrastructure, especially in coastal and rural areas resulted in habitat loss. This threat is spreading in an uncontrolled manner, especially on S?o Tom?, causing both direct and indirect impacts on natural ecosystems, affecting forests, coastal habitats including mangroves, and beaches that may be sea turtle nesting beaches. This is a result of the growth of STP?s human population, but also of weaknesses in land-use planning, surveillance and law enforcement. Natural resources are being over-exploited, driven in large part by forest degradation from logging, unsustainable exploitation of NTFP and wildlife hunting.

22.Unsustainable, harmful fisheries and related impacts. Dynamite fishing, non-selective gear and scuba spearfishing have led to local stock declines of fisheries resources (especially demersal) with cascade effects on the marine trophic chain and ecosystems. In Pr?ncipe, 67% out of 355 surveyed fishers and fish traders have perceived a decline in total fish catches over the last 10 years, suggesting significant changes in marine ecosystems (Nuno et al. 2021). With the decline of resources (especially of the most valuable species such as Atlantic Wreckfish (Cherne; *Polyprion americanus*), local artisanal fishermen are now increasingly travelling further out in the open sea, often without suitable fishing boats and safety gear, putting their lives at risk. On S?o Tom? fishing is very intense in the northern part of the island due to the concentration of populations and the proximity of the capital, and

fishers are now increasingly targeting the rich waters of the south. According to recent surveys, 70% of all fishers actively exploiting the southern fishing grounds reside in communities located on the northern coast of S?o Tom? (FFI 2019). Fishers from S?o Tom? travel increasingly to the less exploited waters around Pr?ncipe and the surrounding islets including the Tinhosas Islands, which generates conflict between fishers from the two islands. A gradual decline in fish abundance and the growing use of maladaptive fishing techniques are growing threats to the main source of protein for the island population. Today, overfishing and habitat degradation are negatively impacting the viability of fishing livelihoods on both islands. As a result, fishers are resorting to illegal wildlife harvesting and/or unsustainable fishing practices. In addition, foreign industrial trawlers operating in STP?s exclusive economic zone are likely to be affecting fishery resources, although generally unassessed. Although automatic identification systems (AIS) are in place and were due to be put into practice by 2018, government capacity to patrol and enforce its marine area is limited.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

23.Ecosystems and biodiversity, including those of high environmental value, are highly affected by a range of anthropogenic drivers in STP which will be targeted by this project (as described in the previous section). In addition, STP is considered very vulnerable to climate change, with a low capacity to absorb and adapt to ecosystem disturbances. The adverse impacts of climate change have been identified as a major challenge in the agricultural sector in the country. Declining average rainfall and rising average temperatures since the 1950s have contributed to crop failure and a longer dry season, increasing the risks faced by farmers (Arias et al. 2019). Coastal erosion as well as flooding (from rivers or ocean) have also affected several communities in the country. Indeed, climate change is leading to accelerated soil erosion due to the very rugged nature of islands, flooding and subsequent degradation of flat forest areas, such as upland shade forests, increasing trends in mean annual temperature values and decreasing precipitation, the loss of forest cover by landslides, since about 90 per cent of forests are located in areas of steep relief, and the reduction of soil moisture content, especially in black and brown clays and savannah soils that are already exposed to water scarcity. Negative effects of climate change on biodiversity are also likely (e.g. affecting fish reproduction, stocks, distribution and migration), although less studied. There is, thus, an urgent need to find solutions that balance different priorities while seeking resilience at the long-term in STP; this should focus on its ecological dimension (e.g. soil protection, biodiversity), but also a social dimension of resilience (e.g. increasing social and human capital), promoting resilience to ecological, climate and economic shocks.

24.In this context, the project is designed to mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro-forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in STP. This will contribute to the preservation and restoration of high-value

habitats through greater integration of biodiversity conservation into agriculture and fisheries policies, and further implementation, in the country.

25.This will also contribute to STP?s long term development by:

- enhancing food and nutrition security; producing more agricultural revenues based on the export of high value-added products through a model of climate and biodiversity-smart agriculture;
- supporting innovative methods toward agroforest conservation and sustainable development of rural populations; promoting the development of niche markets and highly certified products;
- based on an integrated environment approach, promote solutions for local development and landscape conservation (e.g. use of endemic insects for biological control, developing a new value chain promoting biodiversity conservation, agro-eco-certification such as the Gold Standard for coffee production).

Associated Baseline Projects

26. Significant efforts have been made to protect the biodiversity of the islands of STP (Additional Annex 9) . However, the challenges remain significant, particularly in the agroforestry and fishery sectors despite the initiatives implemented. The project focuses on three sub sectors and targeted areas where there will be no overlap of activities but a complementary approach and synergies with the associated baseline investments described below. A more exhaustive list of on-going projects is presented in Additional Annex 10.

27. The ?appui a la COMmercialisation, a la PRoductivite Agricole et a la Nutrition? [support for marketing, agricultural productivity and nutrition] (COMPRAN) project (implementation started in 2020 with a total budget of USD 19,201,600. This is the main baseline project with which the GEF project will be closely coordinated. The GEF project will contribute to the objectives of complementing COMPRAN?s strategy on agriculture development, including agroforestry and fisheries sectors: reinforcing existing capacities to develop a biodiversity mainstreaming approach to these sectors, and strengthening national institutions workplans and priorities.

28. To achieve its self-professed goal of structural transformation by 2030, S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe will need, among other things, to achieve real GDP growth of at least six per cent per year, a 10 per cent reduction in poverty, job creation, food and nutritional security, and a reduction in gender inequality. The strategy to achieve this is based on substantial investments in the productive and social sectors, in particular the agricultural sector, whose contribution to the economy (20 per cent) can still be improved

upon based on its potential. To be sustainable, these investments will have to take into account the island nature of the country, its biodiversity richness, and its vulnerability to climate change, as well as the challenges linked to geographical discontinuity, particularly the impacts on Pr?ncipe Island. IFAD supports this strategy through two main strategic objectives: (i) promoting family and commercial agriculture that is sensitive to nutritional issues and resilient to climate change; and (ii) supporting policy dialogue while strengthening human capital. These objectives are aligned with the priorities formulated in the Transformation Agenda, including growth through economic diversification, modernisation of economic and social infrastructure, protection of the environment, improvement of human capital and promotion of an inclusive approach that benefits women and youth. Preparation of the project for support to marketing, agricultural productivity and nutrition (COMPRAN) is in line with IFAD's past interventions in the development of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe's agricultural sector. It follows the Small Commercial Agriculture Support Project (PAPAC) whose lessons learned focused on the need to consolidate capital invested in agricultural production and markets in order to successfully transition to a growth-oriented agriculture that enhances food and nutritional security. The theory of change underlying COMPRAN is based on the assumption of a socio-economic transition of small producers, women and rural youth towards integrated productive systems that improve their living conditions and enable the country to achieve the following five sustainable development goals: SDG 1: no poverty; SDG 2: zero hunger; SDG 5: gender equality; SDG 10: reduced inequalities; and SDG 13: measures to combat climate change.

29. The COMPRAN project aims to sustainably improve the incomes and food and nutritional security of small producers, especially women and youth. The expected performance at the end of the project includes: (i) support for wealth creation will impact 75 per cent of supported households, which will report an increase in income, as well as micro-project promoters and young micro-entrepreneurs; (ii) 75 per cent of supported producer organisations will declare a profit growth of around 30 per cent; (iii) a significant improvement in nutritional status; (iv) the adoption of environmentally friendly and climate resilient production techniques, technologies and practices by supported producers; and (v) the development of structural infrastructure to improve the resilience of production systems. The COMPRAN project will also contribute to the professionalization of producer organisations, the promotion of gender equity with a priority on women's empowerment and social inclusion actions to offer opportunities to marginalized or minority groups such as people with disabilities. It will provide important support for the development of institutional capacities and sectoral leadership through actions to strengthen central and decentralized technical entities, sector coordination, M&E and citizen engagement.

30. The ?Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management? project. The project is funded by the GEF and implemented by UNDP (2021-2026, USD 4,282,559). It aims to ?**Safeguard globally significant terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems services by strengthening national capacities and frameworks for biodiversity and natural**

resource management, integrated land use planning and environmental law enforcement as well as enhancing protected area management and the sustainability of charcoal production? through the implementation of four project components: 1) Enhancing systems and enforcement for biodiversity conservation and integrated landscape and natural resource management; 2) Management, monitoring and financing of PAs and adjacent key biodiversity and forest areas; 3) Reducing forest degradation and ecosystem loss from unsustainable charcoal-making; and 4) M&E, Knowledge Management and Gender.

31. The EU-funded ?ECOsyst?mes Forestiers en Afrique Centrale? (ECOFAC)-6 programme S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe component project (2018-2021, EUR2M) The Programme is part of a regional initiative that focuses on the conservation of forest ecosystems. ECOFAC began its operations in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe in 1995 under the responsibility of the then Directorate of Forestry, with the aim to establish protected areas on both islands and put systems in place for their management as well as sustainable utilisation of their buffer zones. The successive ECOFAC projects contributed to the establishment of the two ?bo Nature Parks, initial development of ecotourism services including community-managed lodges, hiking trails and the establishment of the Botanical Garden at ?bo Nature Park in S?o Tom?, promotion of agro-forestry practices in buffer zones, support to biodiversity-related research programmes, and under ECOFAC-5, through the Regional Technical Assistance, the development of a protected area management plan for 2015-2020. From 2005 to the end of ECOFAC-4, the ECOFAC projects in STP were implemented by Government, with mixed success. The ECOFAC-5 component was oriented to the support of local Civil Society organisations (MARAPA & Alisei) toward the re-construction of an eco-lodge owned by the Sao Tom? Ob? Natural Park, south of the island of S?o Tom?, called Jal? ecolodge (and previously developed in the framework of the ECOFAC-4 programme), using alternative technics of construction and localized on the main Sea Turtle nesting beach of the archipelago.

32. The ECOFAC-6 project started in 2018 (USD 2,214,400, 2018-2022), and is for the first time in STP being implemented through an International NGO ? BirdLife International. It is implemented via a consortium of NGOs that in addition includes Oikos ? Coopera??o e Desenvolvimento, SPEA (Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves), RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), the Platform for Responsible and Sustainable Tourism (PTRS) and the local NGO Funda??o Pr?ncipe. The project aims to reinforce the management of the two NPs, to mainstream biodiversity in development decision-making, to create new models for the management of the buffer zone involving communities, and to raise sustainable finance opportunities for the PAs and broader biodiversity.

33. The EU-funded ?Landscape management in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe: an integrated approach that meets the challenges of climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystems conservation for sustainable human and economic development? project (2021-2024, EUR3.29M)**.** Implemented by Oikos, BirdLife International and Zatona-Adil, this project aims to apply an integrated landscape

management approach that preserves and improves the ecosystem services delivered by both protected and unprotected areas for the benefit of the population of STP. The project approach involves 3 interrelated strategies with related Outcomes. The 1st focuses on maximising the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning through informed and consensual policies, improved management, sustainable financing and scalable pilot initiatives that contribute to both incomes and ecosystem functioning. The 2nd strategy focuses on increasing sustainable production of food, improving market opportunities and management of productive land resources. Both strategies prioritise the engagement of local communities, women, and the private sector. The 3rd strategy recognizes the importance of effective governance, coordination, capacity building, communication and dissemination across STP and the potential for experience sharing with the wider region and beyond. The project strongly focuses on improving the sustainability, resilience and income generation potential of agriculture and wider land use, with a view to improving national food security and livelihoods of the population of STP. In recognition of the vital role that a healthy functioning ecosystem plays, the project delivers practical ways to improve the ecological functioning of Protected Areas (PAs), High Conservation Value forests (HCVf) and wider productive landscape. In the climate change context, the project contributes to both climate mitigation and adaptation, through ongoing preservation & management of forest areas and the further improved resilience of the landscape to climate change impacts.

34. BirdLife International plays a central role in the 2 above-mentioned initiatives, either as lead or co-lead of NGO consortia. Thus, the NGO involvement in this project will further facilitate coherency of actions among donors, and within an integrative effort to conserve biodiversity in the country.

35. The **IFAD-led Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme (PAPAFPA) and Smallholder Commercial Agriculture Project (PAPAC**) took place from 2003 to 2015. PAPAFPA incurred a total cost of USD 16.3 million, with contributions from IFAD, OFID, and GEF. PAPAC had an estimated cost of USD 12.8 million. Key impact evaluations reported positive results of the projects on agricultural production and productivity, household income and assets, food security, and commercialization for beneficiary farmers. The evaluation revealed that the projects contributed to an increase in the extent of organic certification among beneficiaries. The evidence also showed that the projects increased harvests and yields (kg/ha) for the value chains targeted by the interventions: yield increases for the three crops ranged from 16 to 35 per cent for beneficiaries compared with non-beneficiary households. Beneficiary households also benefitted from increased sales revenues from these crops, ranging from 29 to 45 per cent. Households in the treatment group earned net income 46 per cent higher in the 12 months preceding the data collection?equivalent to an increase of approximately USD 650 a year compared with nonbeneficiary households. Key lessons learnt to take into account into this new GEF project are: i) Linked interventions in the provision of agricultural organic inputs and techniques, farmers? professional development, and rural infrastructure were crucial to ensure that gains in agricultural yields resulted in increased sales revenues, asset ownership, and income for beneficiary households. ii) Gains in yields and sales revenues were not restricted to project-targeted crops but extended to other crops such as sugar cane,

tobacco, fruit, and tuber. iii) The projects accentuated households? specialization in agricultural activities as a source of income. iv) The project cooperatives played a key role articulating different agents in the value chains, thus buffering the impact of price shocks and building the resilience. v) Although the qualitative evidence suggests that the projects generated a high level of satisfaction among beneficiary women, it showed no significant measurable impacts on women?s empowerment.

36. Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe (USD 4,666,515 GEF and USD 16,700,000 co-financing). FAO is the GEF Agency of this project which started in 2019. Its main goal is to promote the restoration and sustainable management of the forest ecosystems of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe in order to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation, and stop and reverse forest and soil degradation. The project is structured into four interlinked technical components: Policy Development and Integration (Component 1); Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Activities (Component 2); Institutions, Finance and Upscaling (Component 3), and Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessments, and linkages with GCP (Component 4). **The Restoration Initiative (TRI)** was selected as the starting point for the development of the pre-feasibility assessment about revenue generation from the sale of carbon credits. In STP, TRI works under the framework of the GEF-funded project ?Landscape restoration for ecosystem functionality and climate change mitigation in the Democratic Republic of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe?. This project was formulated in light of the continued degradation of natural resources and ecosystems in the country given the growing demand for food, energy, and space. In light of this, the project seeks to increase the implementation of reforestation initiatives to promote restoration and sustainable management of 36,000 ha of STP?s forest landscapes to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and halt and reverse forest and soil degradation. One of the main activities of this project is the elaboration of the National Plan for Forest and Landscape Restoration for the identification of priority areas for restoration. The partnership between the proposed project and the Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of S?o Tom? project will be under Component 1 and Component 2 of the latter project mentioned above. A mechanism will be set up between both projects to explore all areas of collaboration. Areas of collaboration will include: (i) improvement of policy framework under Component 1; ii) high-quality restoration and management of agro-forestry plantations through shadow forests in the buffer zones of Obo and Pr?ncipe Natural Parks, (ii) promoting production, processing and sale of NTFP under Component 2 of the Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of S?o Tom? project.

37. Establishing a network of marine protected areas across S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe through a co-management approach. Project funded by the Blue Action Fund and implemented by Fauna & Flora International (FFI) with a ?1,941,308 grant. In this project, FFI proposes to create a network of MPAs across STP and improve the livelihoods of coastal communities through sustainable livelihood interventions, establishing a system of participatory fisheries management and conservation. The project started on the 1st of October 2018 and is expected to end on the 30th of September 2023. Led by a consortium of four international and national NGOs, the project targets fishermen and fish traders

(occupation mainly done by women), and local and national government. Local fishing communities are the main beneficiaries. The project aims to contribute to enhanced local livelihoods through the promotion of sustainable fishing practices given the high national dependence on fish protein and, to improve local well-being through increased participation in marine resource decision-making. The theory of change of the project lays on the following cause-effect chain: if community members and local government jointly design MPAs and sustainable use zones; if fishermen are empowered to co-manage and patrol these areas; if the existing livelihoods of local households are more sustainable and sources of income more diverse, and if there is an increased government capacity for informed decision-making, policy development and law enforcement, then key drivers of marine biodiversity loss, and threats to protected species and habitats around S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe will be addressed. This project builds upon the: **Omali Vida N?n project** (funded by Darwin Initiative 2016-2019; led by the University of Exeter in partnership with Funda??o Pr?ncipe) which focused on improved food security, increased gender equality and poverty reduction in coastal communities in Pr?ncipe, through a social-ecological approach to enhance marine resource management and diversify livelihoods; and **Kike da Mungu** (funded by EU and Instituto Cam?es 2017-2020; led by Oikos in partnership with Marapa) which focused on establishing co-management approaches for sustainable fisheries, conservation of marine biodiversity, and food security for the Santomean population.

38. The West Africa Coastal Area management programme, S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe component. Project led by the World Bank and funded by the International Development Association ? World Bank and the GEF, of c. USD 15M for 2018-2023. Ongoing activities focus on natural-based solutions through community approaches and hybrid solutions, when hard solutions are indispensable, beach nourishment, drainage, breakwaters, and coastal and riverbank revetments. On policy interventions, a new law on sand extraction is being supported. Community-based adaptation is a center of the approach in Sao Tome and Principe, including support to schemes for routine maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure in collaboration with district governments.

39. The Associa??o Programa Tat? annual Sea Turtle conservation plan (c. ?250,000 annually). To strengthen the conservation of sea turtle populations on S?o Tom? Island through the protection of the main nesting and feeding sites, reduction of the main anthropogenic threats and capacity building, involvement and awareness-raising of local communities.

40. Support for the preparation of the national interim report on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The main objective of this project is to assist eligible Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing in the preparation and timely submission of their interim national reports on the measures that each Party has taken to implement the Protocol, in accordance with Article 29. The project will build on the experience that STP has already gained, in order to effectively ensure the participation of national authorities, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and research institutions, as well as local communities, through ongoing GEF projects on access and

benefit-sharing. The project is implemented through data collection, consultative workshops and interactive meetings at the national level. The various governmental departments acting as competent authorities are consulted to establish the background information needed to prepare the national report. The project ensures that the Nagoya Protocol will receive more and better quality reports from S?o Tom? that provide the data necessary for the analysis required to meet the requirements of Articles 29 and 31 and also provide relevant data for the first assessment and review of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The reports also provide reliable data for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, in particular its decision-making processes and the mechanisms supporting the COP-MOP processes.

41. Support to eligible parties for the production of the sixth national report to the CBD (Africa 2). The objective of the project is to provide financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the CBD, including STP, in their work to produce high-quality, data-based Sixth National Reports (6NRs), which will improve national decision-making processes for the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and report on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and inform both the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy 2021 - 2030.

Key barriers

42. State institutions, the private sector and NGOs in the agricultural and environmental sectors have a strategic role to play in integrating biodiversity into the agricultural sector. Although different initiatives being implemented in the country by multiple actors provide a baseline (see 2.2), there are several critical barriers that must be addressed to tackle the threats and development challenges outlined in the preceding chapters. The main barriers to the integration of ecosystem services and biodiversity in the agricultural sector in STP are presented in Table 6.

Table 1. Key barriers affecting the integration of biodiversity conservation in the agricultural sector in STP, their description and project strategy to address them.

Barrier	Description	Project strategy

Barrier	Description	Project strategy
Limited institutional capacity, policy frameworks and guidance to articulate the biodiversity, agroforestry and fishery nexus	Staff of governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in biodiversity conservation or the agricultural, fishery and forest sectors require capacity building to improve their knowledge with appropriate skills to ensure the articulation between sectorial activities and the protection of biodiversity. There is also a lack of coherence between agriculture on one side and forestry and fisheries sub-sectors on the other. As a result, these institutions are struggling to strengthen and harmonize policies and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector.	Policy, institutional and fiscal strengthening Capacity building to monitor impacts of agricultural and fishing practices in biodiversity
	There is a need to develop biodiversity compatible policies, guidelines which integrate biodiversity into existing agroforestry, fishery production standards, certifications and labeling of organic and sustainable agriculture for exports and domestic markets.	Harmonization of policies and updates in regulations and planning
	Local institutions are under-equipped regarding logistical requirements of their mandate, which requires frequent travel to monitor the state of biodiversity in relation to agricultural and fishery activities. This is mainly due to limited financing toward biodiversity and the lack of mechanisms and incentives to increase domestic budget allocation and investment in biodiversity conservation linked to agriculture, fishery and forestry.	Implementation of sustainable finance mechanisms

Barrier	Description	Project strategy
Gaps in legal and regulatory frameworks and weaknesses in the poorly resourced institutional framework, regarding biodiversity conservation, PA management and land-use planning	Significant gaps and barriers remain in the legal/regulatory and institutional frameworks, particularly those related to biodiversity and PA management, integrated land use planning and the use of natural resources. Several laws must be updated, and their implementation decrees must be (re)developed so they become more operational (PAs with integration of biosphere reserve, hunting, environment fund, EIA, charcoal licensing and value chains, etc.). The buffer zones are poorly defined and not legally decreed and must be appropriately redefined and properly decreed with the applicable sustainable management rules, all based on new biodiversity and land use data.	Policy, institutional and fiscal strengthening Capacity building to monitor impacts of agricultural and fishing practices in biodiversity
	There are mandate conflicts regarding land-use and the management of forest resources and agricultural lands, especially between MOPIRNA and MAPDR and their directorates/agencies, and in extension with the Pr?ncipe Regional Government. No mechanisms exist to ensure coordination among the key government institutions (DGA, DFB, NP Directorates, Directorate of Land Survey & Planning, RDESD, etc.) on biodiversity management land use planning (noting that a Forest Landscape Restoration Platform was recently created). These key agencies do also not have any of the autonomy that has proven to work in other countries, impeding for instance that they benefit from an activated Environment Fund.	Harmonization of policies and updates in regulations and planning Implementation of sustainable finance mechanisms
	In addition, there is limited capacity in government (DGA, DFB and beyond) to monitor sector impacts on biodiversity, forests and land use, and inform decision makers in a timely manner to prevent environmentally harmful development and investment decision-making.	

Barrier	Description	Project strategy
Weak compliance with, and enforcement of, environmental laws	There is limited awareness of most aspects of environmental, fishery and forest laws. The revision of the Forest Law was initiated in 2017 but the process was never approved. Six years have passed since the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by STP but internal legislation has still not been created. Article 14 of the new Fisheries Law presents a set of compulsory regulations to legislate on some specific issues not specifically developed within the law main text. There is also limited actual enforcement by the state in the case of infractions. For example, there are too few control agents on the ground and there may be conflicts of interest. In addition, when infractions are reported, many/most cases are dismissed without charges being made.	Harmonization of policies through integrated and updated regulations and planning (Forest Law, Artisanal and Recreational Fisheries, and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol)

Barrier	Description	Project strategy
Limited knowledge, and technical capacity of farmers and fishers on biodiversity-friendly practices	Analysis of documents and information collected from stakeholders as well as from STP?s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 shows an insufficient level of technical capacity and knowledge on the biodiversity, agroforestry and fishery nexus. As a result of limited knowledge of the concept of biodiversity and agriculture nexus, there are signs of threats and loss of biodiversity across agricultural landscapes including in agroforestry zones buffering protected areas. This results in the erosion of biological diversity particularly species of global importance such as Atlantic Wreckfish (Cherne) *Polyprion americanus*, the Dwarf Ibis CR and S?o Tom? Olive-pigeon, native vertebrates among others. Agroforestry and fishery practices and current technologies are not adequate and are negatively impacting biodiversity in STP. Agricultural tillage practices do not always take into account the requirements for conserving biodiversity in soils. The increasing use of chemical fertilisers represents a real threat to biodiversity. The downward trend in polyculture, and thus in crop diversity, is an indicator of reduced biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems. Fishing practices with small-mesh nets destroys biological diversity and globally endangered species such as the loggerhead and green turtle. There are only a few examples of sustainable agriculture with mainstreaming of biodiversity and limited replication mechanisms. Current agricultural investment pays limited attention to biodiversity mainstreaming into investments.	Incentives and capacity building for resilient agriculture production Incentives for sustainable use of marine resources Agriculture biodiversity certification Support forest restoration

Barrier	Description	Project strategy
Limited financing and incentive mechanisms to foster biodiversity-compatible farming and fishing practices	Farmers and fishers living in rural areas are among the poorest households. There are limited or non-existent financial mechanisms to provide incentives for biodiversity conservation within the agricultural sector development. In the absence of biodiversity financing incentives (e.g. carbon credits), a limited number of resource users can be engaged in biodiversity-compatible practices or in the production of certified biodiversity-based agricultural products. There is a lack of spatial and land-use planning to ensure that land development in the agricultural development sector and resource use is appropriately situated to maximize agricultural production without impact on the countries endemic and globally significant biodiversity. Private and public sector investments could be unlocked when the sector is supported by appropriate financing mechanisms and business development skills.	Implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms
Limited awareness across government institutions and local communities on agriculture and biodiversity nexus	National and local institutions, local stakeholders (e.g. communities, social enterprises, provincial and sub-provincial administrations) have limited awareness of biodiversity-agriculture nexus opportunities and lack the required skills to develop the agricultural sector in a biodiversity sensitive manner while meeting required standards and ensure objectives of different partners. There is more and more interest to develop certified agricultural products for both local and international markets. However, a lack of awareness and skills remain the main barriers.	Mainstreaming biodiversity campaign Advocacy Strategy Public awareness campaign
Lack of robust monitoring and evaluation strategies or limited information sharing between projects and/or institutions hinders adaptive management and learning potential	Limited national buy-in and ownership are often identified as a barrier to project implementation in STP. Outdated information or projects? lessons/findings not being shared hinders project design. Lack of integration of social and ecological monitoring hinders robust consideration of project impacts on both people and nature.	Participatory project design and shared project responsibilities Production and dissemination of knowledge products

43. Detailed information on key past interventions is available from Additional annex 9. The following topic are covered: i) key past interventions; ii) Protected areas, buffer zones and HCVs; iii) The National Protected Areas (PA) System; iv) Environmental mainstreaming and land use planning; iv) Forest management and environmental law policing and enforcement; v) Environmental financing

3. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

44. Considering the barriers and baseline scenario described above, during the Project Preparation Grant period, a participatory project design methodology was applied. This focused on the need to create synergies with ongoing processes and promote local institutions? ownership, while fulfilling the two objectives of complementing COMPRAN?s strategy on agriculture development, including agroforestry and fisheries sectors: reinforcing existing capacities to develop a biodiversity mainstreaming approach to these sectors, and strengthening national institutions workplans and priorities.

45. Methodological pathways were defined that will guide the implementation of the project. The following approaches are essential for project success: systematic programme and policy analysis, multi-actor coordination, a strong research base, advocacy actions as a fundamental methodological instrument and the definition of implementation strategies as a result of collective analysis and planning.

46 The project will try to overcome the existing key barriers to biodiversity mainstreaming by focusing on a set of activities regarding policy, institutional and fiscal strengthening (component 1). This includes: intervention on capacity building to monitor the impacts of agriculture and fishing practices on biodiversity; the harmonization of policies and updated regulations and planning; and the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms. This set of activities will promote increased capacity for biodiversity conservation planning, the inclusion of biodiversity conservation in key strategic land and resource use planning and management documents and an increase in the capacity to develop sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation.

47. The project will also focus on integrating biodiversity conservation in agriculture and fisheries policies and practices (component 2), including a set of activities aimed at: providing incentives for resilient agriculture production and sustainable use of marine resources; promotion of certification of sustainable agricultural products; and support to the national forest restoration plan. This set of activities will promote agricultural and fishing practices that have lower impacts on marine and terrestrial biodiversity, enhanced food and nutritional security and improved and more diversified livelihoods.

48. The project?s theory of change is that, if there is strengthened policy, institutional and fiscal capacity; if there is integration of biodiversity into agricultural and fisheries sectors; and if there is robust monitoring and evaluation in place, then we will address key drivers of biodiversity loss and enhance the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in STP, ultimately preserving and restoring high-value habitat.

49. To address the above-mentioned challenges, root causes and barriers and work towards the long-term solution in conjunction with the baseline scenario interventions, the project will work on the integrated components, outcomes and activities outlined in the following sub-sections.

50. Multiple projects and different donors are supporting agriculture and fisheries development in STP; it is therefore important to support these national interventions by leveraging a process of mainstreaming of biodiversity - embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity - so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally. The project was developed as a complement to other ongoing projects and will leverage national strategies and priorities. The coordination among these projects and stakeholders is one of the key methodological pathways leading project implementation, underpinning a collaborative approach. The definition of the intervention strategies will be based on collective analysis and planning and this methodological principle will also be reflected in the project governance structure. All project components and activities were thoroughly discussed during the design phase and reflect the priorities of institutions such as DGA, DFB and DP.

51. Special attention will be given to the island of Pr?ncipe given its specificity in institutions, stakeholder priorities and geographical context. During the project design process, regional workshops and discussions were held to ensure intervention priorities identified by the regional institutions and specific activities for Pr?ncipe are promoted in the project structure.

52. Throughout the project, representatives from both S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe islands will routinely be targeted and involved in adequate proportion, and the means for inter-island travel will be made available where required and appropriate.

53. Project Objective: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom? and Principe.**

54. The project will build on the baseline to deliver the specific objective. The project specific objective will be achieved through three mutually reinforcing components:

55. Component 1: Enabling policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors

This component aims to strengthen policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors.

56. Outcome 1: Enhanced policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors

The proposed outputs and activities are[7][7]:

Output 1.1 ? Institutional capacity to design, implement and monitor biodiversity status and trends in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors in STP is strengthened

This output aims at strengthening institutional capacity to design, implement and monitor the impacts of agriculture and fisheries policies and programmes on biodiversity. The proposed activities are:

1.1.1 National Capacity Building programme

57. Given a limited institutional, regulatory, organizational and technical capacity in biodiversity mainstreaming and conservation in STP, a national capacity development programme will be designed and implemented for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within the agroforestry and fishery sectors, enhancing planning, standards and investments for key national and local stakeholders and sector institutions. Given the limited capacity and knowledge on the topic, this activity will start by conducting a training needs assessment. The programme will also integrate gender mainstreaming considerations to address the gender gap within the multiple sectors. This activity will include comparisons of baseline scenarios versus alternatives, training opportunities, outreach, engagement and policy dialogue (e.g. using the main outcome of the public expenditure review described under 1.3.1).

1.1.2 Forest monitoring system and related impact studies

58. The Directorate of Forests (DFB) has been developing the National Forest Monitoring System as a tool for sustainable forest management. The system is based on a geographic database with different layers of information. This system aims to provide regular information on deforestation and forest degradation in all the country?s territory and will also represent a database of forest use in different zones of the territory. This will be instrumental in supporting robust decision-making through the information collected by systematic analysis of forest resources and their use. The logic of intervention will be to use the impact study of the agroforestry sector on biodiversity to adjust or simplyfeed the indicators already included in the forest monitoring system. At the same time, this process will be supported by capacity building that will reinforce DFB capacities to use the system as an instrumental and strategic tool to all of the DBF work and assignments.

1.1.3 Marine resources monitoring system and related impact studies

59. The project will reinforce the Directorate of Fisheries (DP)? capacity to monitor fisheries resources and will promote related impact studies on marine biodiversity. This is particularly relevant given the limited updated information on fisheries or marine resources (although partial existing information is promoted by ongoing projects such as the one promoted by FFI and aimed at creating a network of MPAs in the country). The project will build on the experience promoted by the projects Omali Vida Non and Kike da Mungu with the use of Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations (BRUVS).

Ensuring data is used and managed locally, this activity will be integrated with the capacity building opportunities described in activity 1.1.1. It is envisaged that a national postgraduate student will be provided with training on how to collect and analyse this data, focusing on its analysis and write-up for their final research dissertation.

60. Output 1.2 Biodiversity compatible practices and policies are integrated into key national laws and regulations and plans

This output aims at updating relevant national strategies and policies with biodiversity compatible practices and policies. The proposed activities are:

1.2.1 Updating of the forestry law

61. The revision of the Forest Law was initiated in 2017 but the process was never completed. Thus, the project proposes to revisit this discussion and have a revised forest law approved by the end of the GEF funding. In this context, the project will undertake the following tasks: a) engage all relevant stakeholders in the discussion of the forestry law; b) revise and update relevant legislation; c) promote a national campaign on the forestry law; d) reinforce capacities of all relevant stakeholders regarding the implementation of the new forestry law.

1.2.2 Support the implementation of Nagoya Protocol

62. Considering the rich biodiversity of STP and the pressure from the pharmaceutical industry over STP?s natural resources, this protocol is instrumental to preserve biodiversity and to assure fair benefit-sharing. Following approval by the National Assembly on 21 October 2016, the protocol was ratified by STP through resolution No. 53/X/2016. Six years have passed since the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by STP but internal legislation has still not been created. However, it has been nationally recognized that STP must implement appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to ensure that genetic resources are accessed in accordance with prior informed consent and on mutually agreed terms as required by law or legally binding requirements. The need and urgency of this legislation was clearly mentioned during PPG. In this context, the project will undertake the following tasks: a) engage all relevant stakeholders in the discussion of the Nagoya

Protocol implementation; b) revise and update relevant legislation; c) promote a national campaign on fair benefit-sharing, creating conditions to promote and encourage research contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and considering the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture for food security.

1.2.3 Preparation of the Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Environmental Education

63. Environmental education is a task of great importance and entry point for mainstreaming biodiversity given the limited capacity in STP. Considering the biodiversity of STP and its high degree of fragility, a national policy on environmental education with clear objectives and targets is much needed, defining specific indicators to be followed for the upcoming years. This is a strategic policy to address the gradual and systematic loss of national biodiversity. The country urgently needs to complement the investment of different projects in biodiversity conservation with actions focused on awareness raising that include formal and informal education. The project will support the Directorate of Environment (DGA) in the design of the national policy on environmental education (covering school-age, vocational training and university education) and in the design of the associated strategies and action plan

1.2.4 Elaboration of artisanal and recreational fisheries regulations ? Fisheries Law

64. The new fisheries law includes specific provisions on the sustainable management of resources, defining appropriate models to address the problems affecting fisheries and marine resources, including the creation of marine protected areas, the negotiation of fisheries partnership agreements, participatory management of resources and the development of an integrated monitoring system of fisheries resources. Article 14 of the new Fisheries Law presents a set of compulsory regulations to legislate on some specific issues not specifically developed within the law main text. During the PPG, the Directorate of Fisheries proposed the support from GEF project to elaborate two of these regulations: artisanal fisheries and recreational fisheries. The project will support the costs of the consultancies and technical assistance required to develop these important legal instruments that will have great importance on the effective implementation of the new fisheries law.

Output 1.3 ? Sustainable financing mechanisms on biodiversity finance in the agroforestry and fishery sectors in STP *are Promoted*

65. This output will support ongoing initiatives and , promote pilot financing mechanisms on biodiversity finance . The proposed activities are:

1.3.1 Develop a biodiversity expenditure review in agroforestry and fisheries sectors

66. A biodiversity expenditure review (BER) in the agroforestry and fishery sectors will be developed to support advocacy for more biodiversity finance in these sectors in STP. This should be focused on all types of expenditure contributing to sustainable biodiversity protection and management. Along with the public-sector expenditures, private sector spending and spending by international donor organisations, and NGOs should be analysed.

1.3.2 Support the Plan Vivo Implementation

67. The Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme initially included in the PIF was substituted by this activity following the stakeholder consultation. As part of the development of a sustainable financing plan for STP led by BirdLife International, carbon finance through Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR) combined with impact investment in sustainable commodities and biodiversity-based products was identified as one of the top options for implementation in the country. This activity will contribute to enhancing and implementing of the Plan Vivo and the associated restoration activities (Annex 11: Roadmap for future planning, decision-making, and the sharing of responsibilities for implementation of carbon finance through Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR) combined with impact investment in sustainable commodities and biodiversity-based products, in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe). This activity will complement ongoing initial activities supported by the TRI project by carrying out restoration initiatives foreseen in the Forest National Restoration Plan as described in activities 2.3 (Agricultural eco-certification programme) and 2.4.(Forest Restoration) and contributing to Plan Vivo validation and certification costs during 4 years.

68. Component 2: Mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural value chains development and financing mechanisms

This component aims to implement agricultural and fishing practices that have lower impacts on marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The proposed outcome, outputs and activities are:

Outcome 2 . Biodiversity is mainstreamed into agricultural value chains and financing mechanisms

Output 2.1 Farmers technical and organizational capacity are strenghened to adopt biodiversity compatible production practices

This output is designed to support sustainable agriculture production practices. Under this output , the proposed activities are:

2.1.1 Support to sustainable agriculture production

69. Due to the urbanization and high demand on food products and export crops , STP experiences unsustainable production with deforestation which leads directly to biodiversity loss when animal species that live in these ecosystems no longer have their natural habitat, cannot relocate and risk becoming extinct. Additionally, certain tree species could permanently disappear which affects biodiversity of plant species in an environment. To address theses issues, this activitiy will focus on technical skills enhancement of the cocao and coffee associations/ cooperatives local technical assistance at the planting phase, renovation and plantation management (shade adjustment, treatments, pruning, harvesting, etc.). Training programs and modules will be developed and delivered to both existing and newly formed associations. The former will be able to play the role of trainers in supporting the new associations.

2.1.2 Soil conservation actions and land use planning

70. In order to increase production capacity and contribute to food and nutritional security, the project will promote activities aimed at preserving: (i) water, which is abundant during periods of heavy

rainfall, but deficient during the "gravana" period (extended drier season) when it is most needed for agriculture production; and (ii) arable soils, which are rare in the country. A large part of the communities live and/or work on sloping areas subject to soil erosion and consequent loss of fertility, if proper soil conservation techniques are not applied.

2.1.3 Control of invasive species ? Pr?ncipe

71. Recognizing the negative impacts of invasive species on both biodiversity and agriculture in the country, this activity focuses on: a) assessing impacts and pathways; b) developing mitigation plans; c) testing strategies; and d) developing capacity towards control of invasive species. During stakeholder discussions, this threat to biodiversity and agriculture has been identified as particularly important in Pr?ncipe, where this activity will be implemented (while drawing lessons for applications in S?o Tom? as well). This will also contribute towards ongoing assessments on invasive species in S?o Tom? led by BirdLife and CIBIO (Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources, Portugal), allowing the promotion of synergies among national projects.

Output 2.2 Incentives for sustainable use and conservation of marine resources are promoted

72. This output is aimed at promoting sustainable fishing practices. It will be mainly focused on Pr?ncipe Island as a strategy to define pilot strategies that can be scaled-up in the future at national level. The proposed activities are:

2.2.1 Sustainable fishing certification (pilot in Pr?ncipe)

73. . Under this activity, the project will develop and test the implementation of a sustainable fishing certification mechanism in the island of Pr?ncipe (this pilot test will be used to draw lessons and produce recommendations for expansion to other areas in the country). Initially, an assessment of market characteristics and ecolabelling parameters will be conducted to design a robust and viable mechanism that is adequate to the regional context. For example, key practices used to assess credibility of certification schemes should include: scientific rigour; inclusiveness; transparency; and

impartiality (Miller & Bush 2014). Based on available knowledge of current fishing practices, suggestive criteria to be considered include: type of fishing gear; net size; fish size; and fish species (linking certification to specific fishing regulations already in place and conservation criteria). Sustainable practices both inside and outside potential MPAs will be incentivized. This mechanism will target local restaurants and hotels as potential buyers of premium certified products; these clients should also act as a channel for disseminating information on local marine biodiversity. The certification will have a doble role of promoting sustainable fishing practices and also of promoting additional sources of revenue for local fishermen.and sustainable fisheries to national and international tourists. When targeting this clientele, additional criteria regarding fish storage, processing and hygiene will also be considered

2.2.2 Youth training programme

74. Limited capacity in the fisheries sector in STP has often been identified as a key barrier to its sustainable development, with important implications for local livelihoods, food security and marine biodiversity. In this context, it is important to consider community support models that include training and capacity building strategies in the marine economy sector (professionalization of the fisheries sector and marine related activities), and training modules related to sustainable fisheries. This will be key to finding solutions that assure the balance between the sustainability of marine resources and the sustainability of the livelihoods of coastal communities. During the PPG, training for sustainable fisheries was requested as a priority for the sector. In this context, and considering the complementarity with COMPRAN?s strategy, a set of training modules is proposed:

? Entrepreneurship and small business creation (fishermen and fish sellers)

? Sustainable fishing practices (staff from Directorate of Fisheries and fishermen)

? Navigation (semi-industrial fisheries)

? Marine mechanics (artisanal fisheries)

? Conservation and commercialization (fish sellers)

Output 2.3 Agricultural eco-certification programme created and implemented

75. This output aims to address gaps in terms of international certification and labelling standards, observed in the cocoa, coffee, palm oil value chains and practices, as well as in the forestry sectors. By promoting certification and labelling, the project will contribute to creating and positioning STP on the national, regional and international markets for certified organic agroforestry products. The proposed activities are:

2.3.1 Introduce biodiversity conservation criteria in the commercial agreements of COMPRAN beneficiary cooperatives

76. The project will complement COMPRAN?s work through introducing biodiversity conservation criteria into commercial agreements that are part of COMPRAN?s strategy and workplan. The objective of the commercial partnerships is to facilitate the access of small-scale producers and their organisations to markets and financing through commercial alliances with agribusinesses or market operators. GEF Support will allow this strategic component of COMPRAN to be implemented with a technical assistance with a focus on biodiversity. This will assure that all of the existing and future contracts and partnerships will include biodiversity conservation criteria and will also allow the local producers associations to benefit from new partnerships and new biodiversity related certification partners (ex: bird-friendly certification).

2.3.2 Support to the development of community based enterprises / timber certification ? Feasibility Study

77. Market-oriented instruments, such as forest certification, have the potential to improve vulnerable legislative frameworks that may inadvertely contribute to the unsustainable use of forests. It is also a way to assign transparent forest management responsibilities, especially the creation of direct and indirect incentives to timber companies. While international schemes, such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), might be complex to implement in a country like STP due to its scale and current capacity limitations, there is a wide range of national, regional and international forest certification schemes (FCSs) that can be considered to draw lessons and identify opportunities. Yet, efforts to identify such a mechanism at national level remain incipient.

78. A sustainable forest management certification system composed of criteria(s) and procedure(s), could support the certification process of the forestry good practices of an individual or a company, certifying the resulting product by adding value to the forestry product while raising awareness about responsible timber extraction. The objective of the feasibility study will be to assess the technical and commercial feasibility for the development of simple certification mechanisms adapted to the geodemographic and social reality of the islands and further explore technical and financial scenarios, proposing a turnkey action-plan presented to stakeholders (validation workshop). It is expected that this system would be underpinned by collaboration with local businesses and that a domestic certification approach could be suggested as a first step towards testing ways forward. Alongside other key criteria to be identified, a specific requirement would be: no logging would be allowed inside conservation areas, where intact forests are located (i.e. certified timber would be extracted only from areas where this type of use is allowed).

Output 2.4 Forest Restoration Plan implementation is supported

This output aims to support DFB in the implementation of the National Forest Restoration Plan. It seeks to implement two of the restoration strategies. The proposed activities are:

2.4.1 Restoration of shade forests

79. . The project will support the implementation of the National Forest Restoration Plan, namely the option 6: Restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee on private lands and in agricultural lands demanding irrigation systems. The objective of this restoration option is to restore shade forests for improved agricultural production of cocoa, coffee or vanilla. This restoration option will be implemented on the basis of a partnership agreement with the country's agro-forestry cooperatives, through support for tree-planting activities and enrichment of the producers? plots

2.4.2. Agriculture Diversification and land use in Forest Areas

80. The project will support the implementation of the National Forest Restoration Plan, namely the option 7: Diversification of crops in agroforestry lands. The objective of this restoration option is to increase agricultural productivity and soil fertility through crop diversification. The intervention consists of providing seedlings to producers so that they can have essential trees to improve the

productivity of their parcels, as well as providing them with other benefits such as wood and fruit. This will also reduce the pressure on conservation areas and PNOST buffer zone, target zones of this action

Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management

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Outcome 3 - Improved management & monitoring of biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries

81. This component consists of setting up a monitoring, evaluation and coordination system including CBD to guide and harmonize the interventions of the actors in the area. It will be a question of taking into account not only the lessons learned from previous interventions, and also ensuring a good capitalization of the experience of this project, as well as the effective dissemination of lessons and good practices.

82. The project will ensure that the experiences and lessons generated by the implementation of the activities will be systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated throughout the country to facilitate awareness raising, replication and extension.

83. Component 3 complements activities in Components 1 and 2 by capturing, documenting and ensuring the dissemination of results from the project. Knowledge acquisition and dissemination in areas of common interest requires overall institutional coordination. For this reason, the project will develop planning, monitoring, and evaluation capacity to establish and monitor complementary investments in the sector.

84. Component 3 will also support exchanges of information, knowledge, and technologies through (among other channels) a web-based exchange platform (Hatch by Birdlife); specialized training and exchanges on priority themes for farmers, scientists, technicians, or extension workers, creating communities of practice. Key outputs and activities are:

3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation System

85. Functioning and effective monitoring and evaluation plan will be in place. This activity consists of developing and implementing a coordination mechanism for interventions in the area. A monitoring and evaluation plan and system for project activities will also be designed and implemented. A focus will be on gender targeting and monitoring. Detailed information can be found in section 9

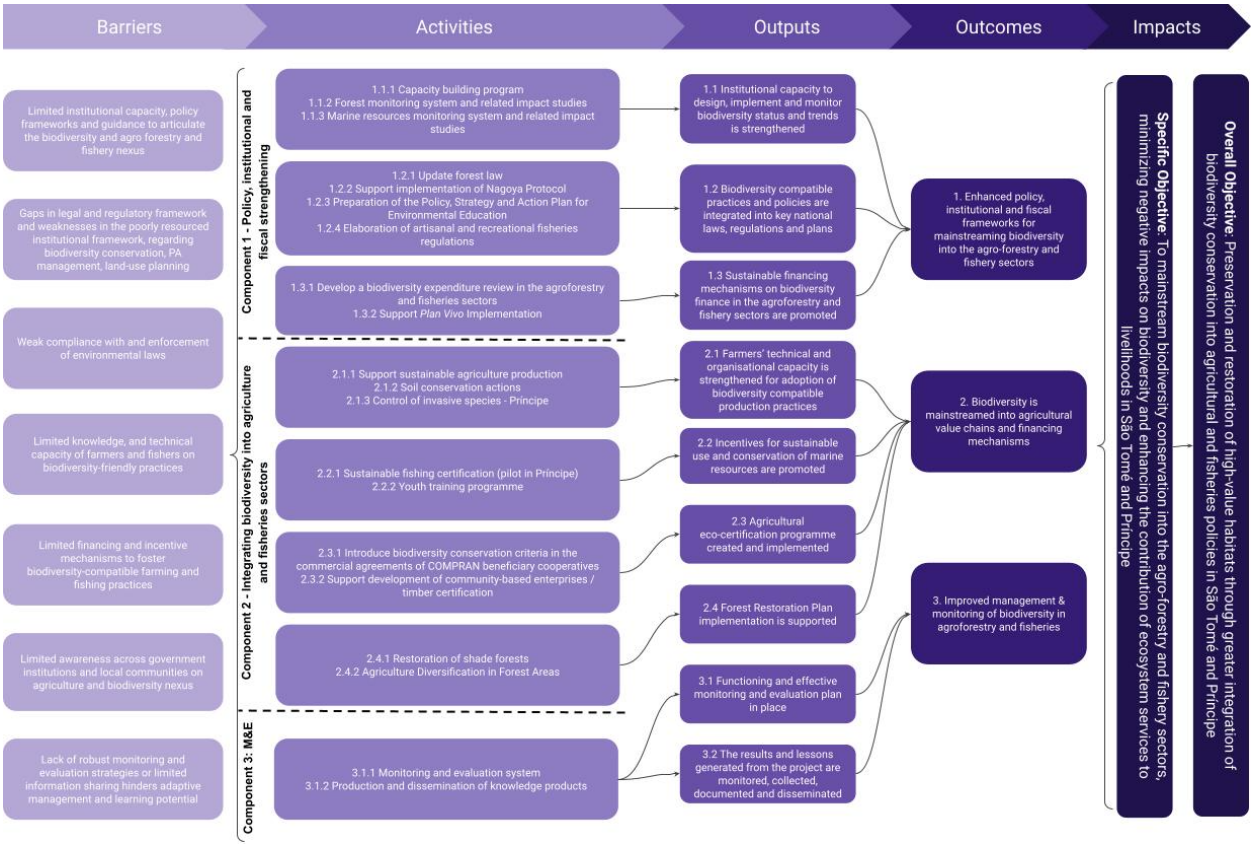
3.2 Production and dissemination of knowledge products

3.2 Production and dissemination of knowledge products

86. At least 12 knowledge/capitalisation products will be generated and disseminated. After development of a knowledge management plan that will include the different capitalization supports, media, channels, and target public in terms of biodiversity integration in the project intervention areas, elaboration of a strategy for communication and dissemination of the project's successful results and designing of a sustainability plan, the project will ensure that lessons learned are captured, documented and disseminated through the most appropriate channels and towards the relevant audience

The project intervention can be summarized in the Theory of Change Diagram (figure 2)

Figure 2 ? Theory of Change



4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

87. The project is aligned with priorities, outcomes and programming options associated with the three objectives as identified by COP-13 and with some of the programming options for each of the three objectives. The project follows the four-year framework and program priorities for GEF-7 and fully responds to the guidance that the "framework encourages integrated approaches to project design", as well as to the GEF mandate to support activities that promote synergies among its focal areas. The project is expected to generate global environmental benefits that correspond to one GEF focal areas (BD-1-1. Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors) by addressing the underlying drivers of land degradation and biodiversity loss. Thus, the project is guided by the strategic direction of the GEF-7 programming guidance for biodiversity focal areas.

88. Project components 1 and 2 and their associated activities contribute to the objectives, priorities, outcomes and programming options of the Biodiversity focal area strategy and or impacts programmes. Alignment with the results of the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy and Impact Programs.

89. The project will support biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes especially the following focal areas and will contribute to meeting the Aichi targets. a. Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors. In fact, the components? activities that will promote biodiversity conservation practices in agriculture, fishery and forestry, which are among sectors that have significant biodiversity impacts, will be implemented and will help making production practices more biodiversity-positive. The capacity building sustainable financing mechanisms which will incentivize actors to change current practices that may be degrading biodiversity are contributing to the first entry point, ?policy and regulatory frameworks that remove perverse subsidies and provide incentives for biodiversity-positive land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity". Through component 2 outputs, the project will support STP?s efforts to increase productivity in crops, industrial species, but also in fishery and forestry. The project area, which will include forests and trees outside forests has a globally important biodiversity, stores large amounts of carbon, and provides livelihoods to forest dependent communities.

90. The activities of this project have been identified in the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and are aligned, beyond international agreements and national laws, with the implementation of the Management Plan of the STP Natural Parks and respective buffer zones for the iteration 2021-2025, in terms of buffer zone management, as well as BirdLife?s national strategy for Sao Tome and Principe 2021-2030

5. Incremental Costs Analysis

91. The project is timely as the increased investments that took place in the past two decades contributed to establishing a foundation on which this project aims to build in synergies with ongoing interventions to facilitate enhanced environmental sustainability through mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management. This will allow the minimisation of negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in STP.

92. The proposed alternative scenario is to facilitate a transformative shift towards integrated and ecologically sensitive management of agricultural, agroforestry and fishery ecosystems through the integration of conservation concepts in key production sectors; in order to protect biodiversity of global and national importance, reduce resource conflicts and maintain a continuous flow of ecosystem services, including water, carbon sequestration, endemic species and wild areas. In addition, this overall project?s expected result will contribute to global biodiversity and to the achievement of the objectives set by CBD and its relevant protocols. This project focuses on integrated biodiversity management and is aligned with the GEF 7 Biodiversity Programming Guidance Document. Indeed, the objective of the GEF-7 Biodiversity focal area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes through, inter alia, the objectives of integrating biodiversity across sectors and in landscapes and seascapes, protecting habitats and species by addressing the direct causes of their degradation, and developing biodiversity policies and institutional frameworks.

93. Biodiversity mainstreaming into the agricultural sector is important because currently agricultural plans, policies and strategies are developed separately from environmental concerns. This happens both in the public and private agricultural institutions. As a result of this, agricultural (agricultural and forestry) and fishery developments have happened that have led to the destruction of biodiversity, and the ongoing management of these agricultural areas is unsustainable and impacts negatively on biodiversity, with associated losses of ecosystem services. This is a huge area of work and would benefit from a comprehensive policy review that identifies the key policies, plans and processes that need to integrate better with biodiversity conservation as a first step, on the basis of the impacts that lack of integration has on biodiversity. Then from this, working to address improved integration of biodiversity conservation, particularly ensuring protection of important high conservation value habitats and threatened species, into identified policies, plans, processes is necessary.

94. Of particular importance is mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into agricultural land-use and fishery planning processes, so that new developments are not leading to biodiversity loss. In the private sector, developing guidelines for sustainable management of biodiversity within agricultural concessions would be very valuable. At the smaller-scale, the Government?s initiative of leasing land plots to local people for smallholding development is now causing issues of encroachment, as the ownership of these areas is only temporary and people have been given no support in sustainable practices.

95. A strategy that integrates biodiversity conservation, on what happens next with these leased areas and how to support sustainable smallholder agricultural development is key. Biodiversity mainstreaming is also not just about the policies, plans and processes but it is also about the people ? the decision-makers. They need to have access to the necessary information, they need to have opportunities for cross-sectoral engagement, they need to have a certain level of awareness to motivate them to drive the mainstreaming agenda. This means strong government buy-in to the process from Agriculture, Fishery and Environments Ministries, as well as supporting activities on awareness creation, production of knowledge materials, cross-sectoral ministerial communications. Table 2 provides a comparison of baseline and alternative scenarios under each project component.

Table 2. Description of baseline and alternative scenarios under each project component.

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Component 1 - Enabling policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors	

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Some of the baseline projects are working to enhance systems and enforcement for biodiversity conservation and integrated landscape and natural resource management, to reinforce the management and monitoring capacities regarding PA and adjacent key biodiversity forest areas and also reflecting on models for sustainable financing models for biodiversity conservation. Nonetheless, most of these actions are not driven by national institutions and there is a clear need for institutional capacity building, legal harmonization and support to the implementation of some of the models being defined by these ongoing actions. There is a clear institutional weakness that limits the ability to absorb all of the actions from different projects. Thus, many of the studies, technical assistance and propositions to revise the national laws fail because these projects did not consider the national capacity to implement these proposals. In this context, the need for supporting the relevant national institutions was considered a priority in all the technical workshops held during the PPG.	The project will strengthen policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agro forestry and fishery sectors. One capacity development programme will be developed for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within the agroforestry, fishery sector planning, standards and investments for key national and local stakeholders and sector institutions. Given the lack of capacity and knowledge on the topic, this programme will define all actions needed to improve skills and awareness of all stakeholders involved in biodiversity-compatible practices in agro forestry and fishery sectors. It will include research on baseline scenarios versus alternatives, trainings, education, sensitization, engagement and policy dialogue using the main outcome of the public expenditure review. The capacity building programme will promote training activities for relevant government institutions such as DGA, DFB, DP, DGDAR and the Regional Government of Pr?ncipe Island to promote biodiversity safeguards in policies and development planning
In STP, most of the personnel of the governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in biodiversity conservation or the agricultural, fishery and forest sectors require capacity building to improve their knowledge with appropriate skills to ensure the articulation between sectorial activities and the protection of biodiversity. As a result, these institutions are struggling to strengthen and harmonize policies and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector.	This programme will include the development of a guidance document for mainstreaming biodiversity into policies and development planning, capacity building for Government staff to understand and develop an action plan for mainstreaming across various sectors and the support for relevant institutions in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe to initiate policy review to integrate recommendations from the guidance document.
Currently, there is a need to develop biodiversity compatible policies, guidelines which integrate biodiversity into existing agro forestry, fishery production standards, certifications and labeling of organic and sustainable agriculture for exports and domestic markets.	The capacity building programme will include specific training packages for each one of the government institutions to be implemented all over the project implementation period. This will be based on a needs assessment to be developed in the first year of the project and will include partnerships with international organisations, public institutions and civil society organisations.
Local institutions are under-equipped with regard to the logistical requirements of their mandate, which requires frequent travel to monitor the state of biodiversity in relation to agricultural and fishery activities. This is	The project will support DFB and DP in the development of the forest monitoring system and related impact studies and of the marine resources

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Component 2 - Mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural value chains development and financing mechanisms	

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Although STP had over the years a strong investment in agricultural support, there is still an insufficient level of technical capacity and knowledge on the biodiversity, agroforestry and fishery nexus. As a result of limited knowledge of the concept of biodiversity and agriculture nexus, there are signs of threats and loss of biodiversity across agricultural landscapes including in agro forestry zones buffering protected areas.	The project will support COMPRAN?s coordination unit with a permanent technical assistance on biodiversity mainstreaming. The project will support the development of agricultural and fishing practices that have lower impacts on marine and terrestrial biodiversity and will provide incentives for resilient agricultural production.
There are few examples of sustainable agriculture with mainstreaming of biodiversity and limited replication mechanisms. Current agricultural investment pays limited attention to biodiversity mainstreaming into investments Farmers and fishermen living in rural areas are among the poorest. There are limited or non-existent financial mechanisms to provide incentives for biodiversity conservation. Therefore, a limited number of farmers can be engaged in biodiversity-based agriculture, forestry and fishery certified products (organic, certified products)	It will support COMPRAN?s unit through a permanent biodiversity focused technical assistance and it will also include specific activities to Pr?ncipe Island (as a result of the specific project design workshops held during the PPG). The activities proposed under this outcome will address limited awareness of biodiversity agriculture nexus, opportunities and the lack of required skills from National and local institutions as well as local stakeholders
Projects supported by IFAD and other major donors, have brought important livelihood improvements to rural farmers in STP. The introduction of organic value chains is also a notable success with ecological and human health benefits. However, the returns for biodiversity and sustainable buffer zone management are less visible. The successful promotion of the pepper value chain may well have negative impacts on ecosystems, and there are important plans to expand production.	On Pr?ncipe Island, building upon the terrestrial monitoring activities and related impact studies planned under component 1, this activity will first measure impacts to both biodiversity and farming by invasive species (e.g. farming production lost to invasive species, which also compete with or predate native species), as well as assessing the role of farming as a potential pathway for introduction of invasive species on the island (e.g. import of invasive seeds, transport of invasive species by planes/boats when trading agricultural products). This will combine rapid ecological assessments (e.g. to generate distribution maps of key invasive species as well as population estimates and competition or predation behaviours) with farmer surveys to ascertain linkages between farming practices, dispersion of invasive species and their impacts on farming and biodiversity
Considering the fact that many projects and different donors are supporting agriculture and fisheries development in STP, it is important to support these national interventions by leveraging a process of	
Biodiversity, understood as embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.	Regarding sustainable fisheries, the vulnerability and fragility of the coastal areas demand an appropriate use of these resources, especially when the negative effects of human pressure on both the physical space and the natural resources are increasingly higher. The disorderly occupation of the coastal areas, and the unsustainable use of the existing resources, accelerates the erosion process, as well as the degradation of the biological components of its ecosystems. The fragile inspections and monitoring of the fishing activities in STP territorial waters has allowed the uncontrolled capture of several species,
COMPRAN is one of the major projects supporting agriculture support to local farmers and fishermen. This project is focused on	

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Component 3 ? Monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge management	
There is currently a limited institutional and political capacity to articulate the biodiversity and agro-forestry and fishery nexus. There is an urgent need of promoting knowledge management as an instrument to capture lessons learned from different projects and inform public policies. Currently, the integration of biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries projects and policies is still limited and there is a weak coordination between different government institutions (agriculture / fisheries / conservation).	This component complements activities in Components 1 and 2 by capturing, documenting and ensuring the dissemination of results from the project. Knowledge acquisition and dissemination in areas of common interest requires overall institutional coordination. For this reason, the project will develop planning, monitoring, and evaluation capacity to establish and monitor complementary investments in the sector. The fact that DGA, DFB and DP will have shared responsibilities in project implementation will be instrumental for better policy and programme coordination, Component 3 will also support exchanges of information, knowledge, and technologies through (among other channels) a web-based exchange platform; specialized training and exchanges on priority themes for farmers, scientists, technicians, or extension workers, creating communities of practice. The project will generate at least 12 knowledge/capitalisation products.

6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

96. The baseline analysis shows that S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe's biological diversity is one of the richest and most endemic in the world. The biological richness of the archipelagos is measurable not only through the specific diversity but also through the diversity of ecosystems. Forest formations cover 55.8% of the country's surface area. However, this richness is strongly threatened by a reduction trend illustrated by the decline in forest cover. According to FAO, the area covered by forest formations has decreased from 58.3% in 1990 to 55.8% in 2016.

97. GEF 7 funding will help save biological diversity in agrarian, river and coastal marine ecosystems. Fertilizing control techniques, sustainable financing mechanisms will secure environmental and

economic benefits as they will prevent loss of soil biodiversity, carbon storage, increasing income revenues. This project intends to protect a large number of endemic species including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, butterflies, snail?s butterflies and molluscs distributed in different terrestrial and marine ecosystems and habitats under threats. threatened species, including 33 Vulnerable, 22 Endangered and four Critically Endangered (IUCN 2019) will benefit from the outcomes of the project. Through the anti-erosion practices that the project will implement, land and biodiversity degradation in soils and at the ecosystem level will be reduced. The activities of crop diversification, water control, sustainable fishing, the exploitation of non-wood forest products will reverse the trend towards reforestation driven by the search for income and fuelwood. Other activities such the reduction of forest edge loss and harmful practices, the use of agroforestry tress that provide habitat for key species etc, the reduction of charcoal use and safeguarding important endemic species will contribute to the environmental global benefits

98. Component 1 activities will improve the governance and management of the biodiversity nexus and the agricultural and environmental sectors. The public expenditure review will guide policy makers in assessing current budget allocation, the gap and long-term investment needed to sustain the project after completion through the national budget and other investments. These gains in terms of forest cover, enrichment of the diversity of soil fauna, macro-fauna, globally important species and ecosystems contribute to maintaining the state of the environment, to combating climate change through carbon sequestration and the increase in yields favoured by the increase in soil fertility. These are 1,200 species of flora in the archipelago, of which around 900 are indigenous (100 pteridophytes and 800 spermatophytes) and about 300 are introduced. There are 148 endemic plant species (14% of the national flora), of which 50 are restricted to Pr?ncipe, 98 are restricted to S?o Tom? and 25 are shared endemics) (NBSAP 2015-2020). The most representative angiosperm families are Rubiaceae (27 species), Orchidaceae (135 species with 35/23% endemic), Euphorbiaceae (11 endemic species), Melastomataceae (17 species with 8/47% endemic), Begoniaceae (11 species with 6/55% endemic). Only 90 of STP?s plant species have been assessed regarding their conservation status on the global IUCN Red List (which include few of the endemic taxa, and many dated assessments)[8]8 and will be protected.

99. The project?s targets for contributing to GEF-7 core indicators are based on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the agro-forestry and fishery production and management to minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector development while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. The project will indirectly benefit 34,800 people reliant on agro-forestry and fishery through the improvement of practices and management in order to reduce negative impacts and pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems (terrestrial area, freshwater wetland, marine area and offshore islands). The project benefits will be measured through improved agroforestry and fishery practices and management which reduce and minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity by sub-sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishery). Through this project, it is expected to develop strengthened and harmonised policies, technical guidance, standards as well as capacity building through training to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector and promoting mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural value chains and into financing mechanisms.

100. The project will support the Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity in the implementation of the Plan Vivo Action Plan. Likewise, the project will support restoration initiatives foreseen in the Forest National Restoration Plan as described in activities 2.3 and 2.4 (4,481 hectares restored over an overall national objective of 17,925 hectares). The project will support the Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity (DFB) in the implementation of options 6 (Restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee on private lands and in agricultural lands demanding irrigation systems) and 7 (Diversification of crops in agroforestry lands), consolidating the initial stages of the process already ongoing. The National Plan goals for these 2 restoration options are: 17,925 hectares. The project proposes to restore 25% of the global objective (i.e. 4,481 hectares). This will also support the goals of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Considering the results of the carbon estimation per species and per restoration option, the project foresees the mitigation of 79,306 tons of CO2e in year 20 (detailed information on this can be found in Additional Annex 11).

101. Project interventions targeted on small-scale fishing (generally up to 3-4 km from coast although can be up to 12 miles from coast) around the island of Pr?ncipe (coastline around 60km). The target value (20,000 hectares) was defined considering maps of artisanal fishing produced by the Omali Vida N?n project. Fishers voluntarily carried GPS trackers that recorded their locations when they went fishing and this allows defining a goal for the intervention on sustainable fisheries. The project will develop and test the implementation of a sustainable fishing certification mechanism in the island of Pr?ncipe. This activity will contribute to promote sustainable fishing practices within local fishermen, complementing ongoing efforts to create the first Marine Protected Areas in the country.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

102. The challenges faced by the country in terms of biodiversity degradation are related to inadequate frameworks, lack of skills and financial resources for appropriate integration of biodiversity into productive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The implementation of this proposed project will lead to the adoption by farmers, fishermen and non-timber forest product operators of sustainable practices for the integration of biodiversity. The project will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will strengthen biodiversity governance and management frameworks..

100. The implementation of Plano Vivo and the promotion of biodiversity related certification schemes will pilot incentives offered to farmers in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service certification and labellisation bring innovation in the biodiversity conservation in the country. In terms of innovation that will be promoted in the policy and enabling public expenditure review on biodiversity will be the first exercise to be accrued out in the country on biodiversity and will help decision makers on mainstreaming biodiversity into national budget and investments.

103. These innovations will also foster sustainability of the project results. To ensure sustainability and scaling up, the project will work on various aspects: The increased inclusion, participation and

accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. private sector, natural resource-dependent populations, development partners, civil society organizations) in project activities, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. This inclusion will lead to enhanced buy-in to improve practices and promote greater adoption of activities as standard practice. The project will build on the achievements of previous projects, in particular PAPAC, by integrating and improving the existing institutional framework for mainstreaming biodiversity in the agro-forestry and fisheries sectors The government, through its current initiatives and projects, but also through the integration of biological diversity into future projects, will ensure investments for the long-term sustainability of this project. The implementation of this proposed project will rely heavily on the expertise of the staff of the previous projects. The capacity building activities will ensure that the beneficiaries will perpetuate the skills acquired in the training courses. Additionally, the project is promoting financing mechanisms which will be sustain by GEF incentives but also government re-allocation of harmful subsidies, taxes, fees towards biodiversity conversation and sustainable agroforestry and fishery.

104. . The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries). Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention areas through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely

105. Training sessions will be targeted at government officials and communities. This choice responds to the concern to ensure the sustainability of the project results, since these civil servants work permanently for the government. The same applies to the activity of sensitizing policy makers and other stakeholders about the importance of integrating biological diversity into the agricultural and forestry sectors. The project will strengthen policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agro forestry and fishery sectors, thus enhancing the capacity to upscale project results and reinforcing the institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation in STP. Restoration activities and greenhouse gases reduction certification will promote sustainable agricultural practices and better conditions to monitor national forests. At the same time, these activities will reinforce agricultural cooperatives through the restoration of shade forests.The objective of this restoration option is to restore shade forests for improved agricultural production of cocoa, coffee or vanilla. This way, local agricultural cooperatives will be in a better position to add value to their crops and continue to reach high quality export markets.

106. Component 2 will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity but above all to its integration into agriculture will allow the project results to be extended to other areas of the country. It will integrate biodiversity conservation criteria into the action plan of COMPRAN project and will provide technical assistance on biodiversity to one of the most important instruments of agricultural support in STP.

[1] https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/sao-tome-and-principe/#economy

[2] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=ST

[3] Arias D., Horton J. & Valdivia P. (2019) Country Economic Memorandum for Sao Tome and Principe - Background Note 10 : What are the Obstacles to Agricultural Development in STP? A Review of Current Agriculture Production Structure and Potential. World Bank, Washington, DC. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32092

[4] https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/sao-tome-and-principe-market-overview

[5] https://www.rtp.pt/noticias/mundo/economia-de-sao-tome-e-principe-cresceu-31-em-2020_n1296791

[6] https://www.sinalaberto.pt/s-tome-e-principe-entre-a-carencia-extrema-e-o-regresso-massivo-da-populacao-a-agricultura/

[7] A detailed description of the proposed activities can be found in Additional Annex 2

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

107. The IFAD-COMPRAN scope of work in STP is located within the rural areas, i.e., the productive ecosystems in the agricultural and forestry sector (Fig. 2). As shown on the map, Natural Parks and High Conservation Value areas are the focal locations for GEF6-funded UNDP-led Biodiversity project ?Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management?. The terrestrial priority area of intervention of this IFAD GEF 7 project will focus on agroforests and secondary forests, excluding urban areas (PNOT, 2020) and palm oil plantations (mainly Socfin/Agripalma). Wherever there are some geographical overlaps with the UNDP GEF6 project, in particular regarding HCVs in Pr?ncipe and the charcoal-making threats specifically addressed by that project (taking into consideration that charcoal making is widespread), the activities will ensure full complementarity of action.

108. The project will also complement the FAO/GEF funded intervention ?Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of S?o Tom? e Pr?ncipe?, namely in the activities aimed at promoting the restoration and sustainable management of the forest ecosystem and sustainable financing mechanisms. Considering the need to develop complementary activities in order to ensure the viability and sustainability of some of the activities supported by the FAO funded project, a diagnosis of the priority actions to be developed was developed with DFB during the PPG. The proposed activities are the result of this assessment and are instrumental to ensure

sustainability and institutional capacity. Restoration measures are closely linked to the support to agricultural cooperatives, as planned in the National Restoration Plan.

109. Regarding the marine resources activities, there is no overlap with other GEF funded projects, considering that to date, no GEF biodiversity focal area project is focused on the seascape.

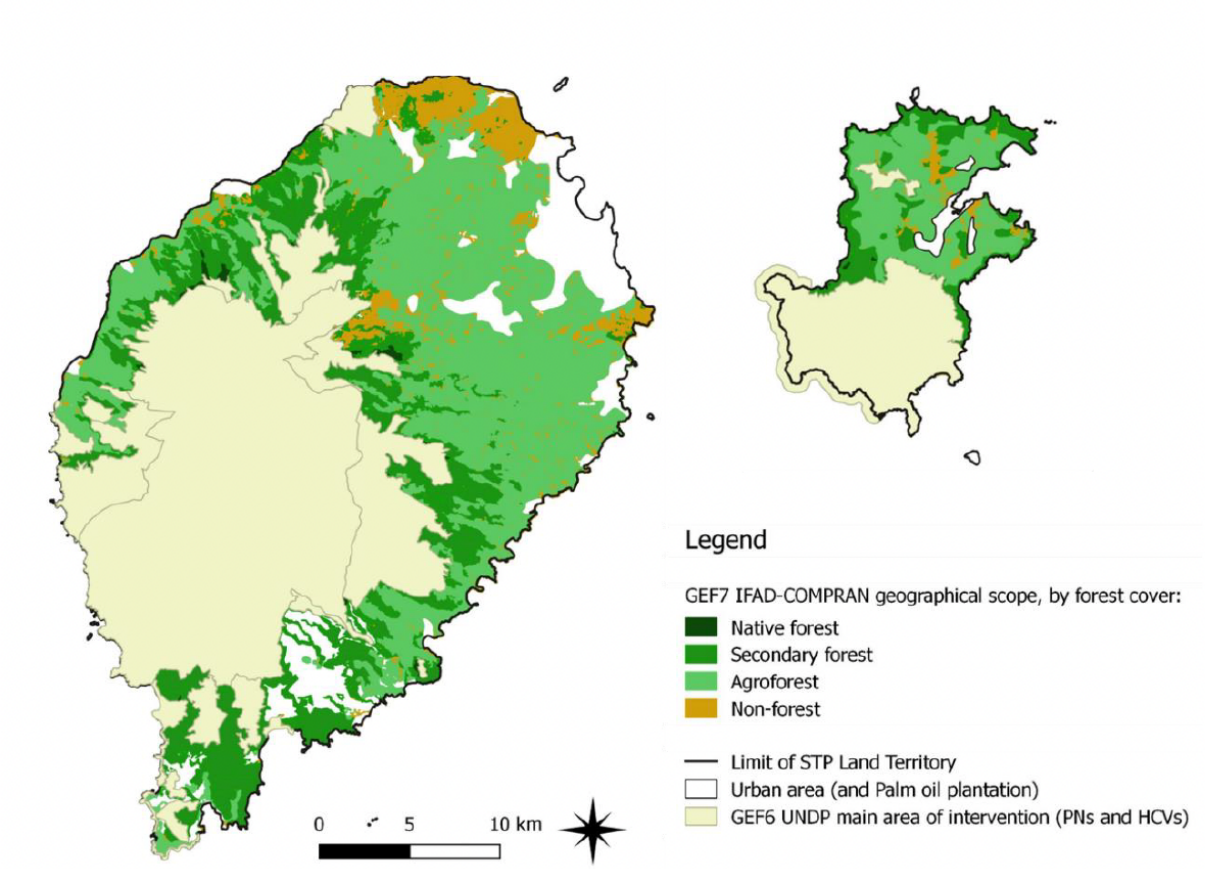


Figure 3. Project geographical scope by forest cover.

110 The project will reinforce COMPRAN?s project capacity to mainstream biodiversity in the agroforesty sector. Previous IFAD funded projects supported the development of a sustainable smallholders? agriculture of export value-chains in selected organic and quality cacao, coffee and pepper market segments. Among other things, this project?s interventions, through the proposedly created cooperatives and their articulations with local producers? associations, facilitated access to

export markets and ensured higher and more stable free on-board prices. The GEF project will build on these results and will work closely with this network of local associations and cooperatives (Fig. 4). While information of cooperatives? community membership is shown below for S?o Tom?, those within or near PNOST?s buffer zone and PNOT?s conservation forests will be directly targeted within this project (with others being more indirectly benefited). In Pr?ncipe, given the widespread location of conservation forests and that the island should be entirely considered buffer zone, rural communities throughout the island will be directly targeted.

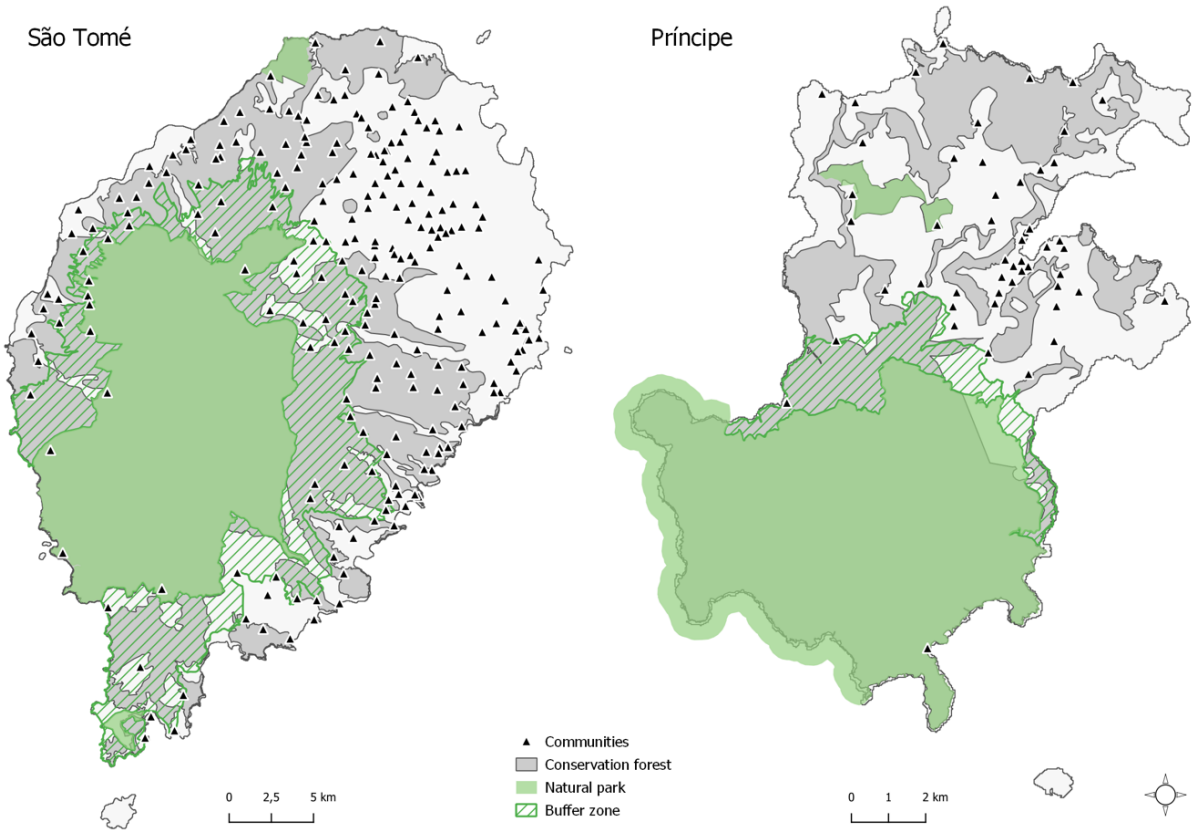


Figure 4: Location of communities involved in cooperatives (S?o Tom?) and all communities (Pr?ncipe), as well as their geographical context regarding protected areas, buffer zones and conservation forests. Cooperatives? community membership information from COMPRAN.

111. The project will also support the implementation of options 6 (Restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee on private lands and in agricultural lands demanding irrigation systems) and 7 (Diversification of crops in agroforestry lands), consolidating the initial stages of the process within the project TRI. The geographical focus of these options is shown in Fig. 5.

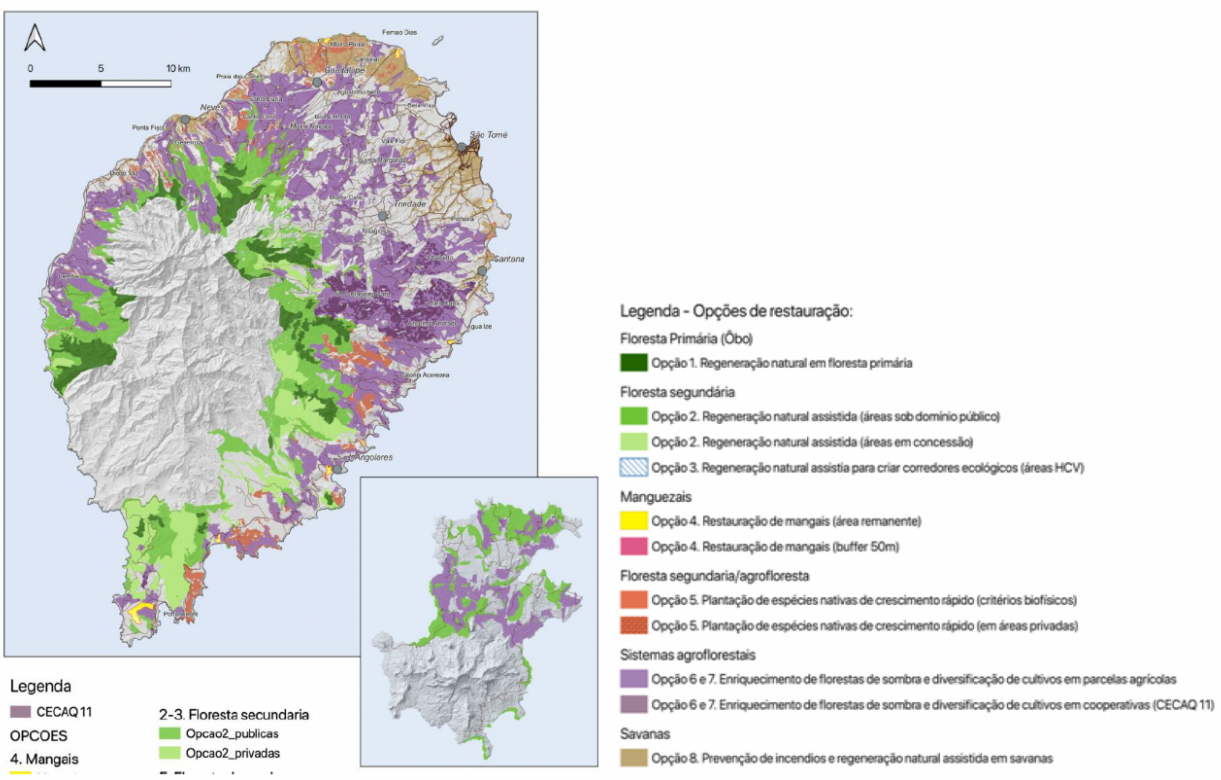


Figure 5: Location of options 6 and 7 identified within the national forest restoration plan and to be supported within this project.

112 For the sustainable fishing certification (pilot in Pr?ncipe) and fisheries-related youth training programme, fishing communities shown in Fig. 6 will be targeted. Project interventions targeted on small-scale fishing (generally up to 3-4 km from coast although can be up to 12 miles from coast) will be focused around the island of Pr?ncipe (coastline around 60km). The target value was defined considering maps of artisanal fishing produced by the Omali Vida N?n project. Fishers voluntarily carried GPS trackers that recorded their locations when they went fishing and this allows defining a goal for the intervention on sustainable fisheries.

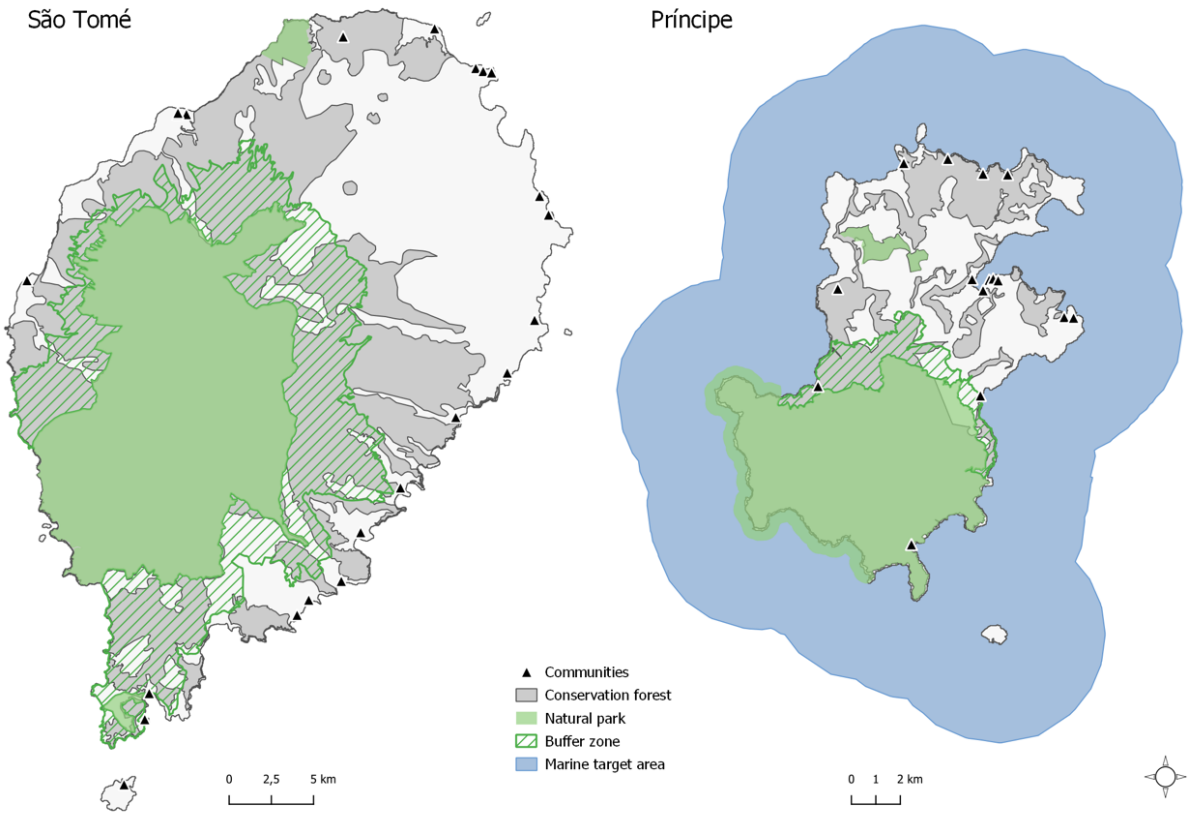


Figure 6: Location of fishing communities (both islands) and target area of marine habitat under improved practices in Pr?ncipe (assuming most small-scale fishing occurs up to 4 km from coast).

113. For specific geographic coordinates of the communities shown in Figures 4 and 6, see Annex 14. Given spread of target areas throughout several locations of both islands:

•Coordinates of island of S?o Tom?: 0?20'6.00" N 6?40'31.79" E
•Coordinates of island of Pr?ncipe: 1?36'59.99" N 7?23'59.99" E

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

114. Throughout the design of the project, extensive efforts were made to engage all relevant stakeholders. This was done through several bilateral meetings and technical design workshops with different key government agencies, local and international civil society and development partners. The process was held from November 2021 to January 2022 (Additional Annex 4 - stakeholder consultation) and it was instrumental to identify needs and priorities and align these through the project with GEF eligibility criteria. The most important baseline projects were engaged several times to ensure additionality. The same participatory approach applied during project design will be carried forward during implementation. This includes a host of engagement strategies that are fully embedded in each of the project components. One of the objectives of this project is to reinforce institutional capacities to mainstream biodiversity in the agro-forestry and fisheries sector and the coordination among key government institutions and projects supporting agricultural and fisheries sectors will be promoted. A list of the stakeholders consulted during the project design phase and a dedicated Stakeholder Engagement Plan are provided as Additional Annexes (4 and 6).

The main stakeholders:

115. Directorate for Forests and Biodiversity - Dire??o das Florestas e da Biodiversidade (DFB). Government

body responsible for designing and implementing policies approved for the area of forest promotion and biodiversity, inspection, statistics and promotion of the forest products industry (timber and non-timber product), as well as coordinating the activities of the Ob? S?o Tom? Natural Park (PNOST). DFB will be responsible for co-delivering several Output packages related to the reinforcement of the capacities to monitor impacts on biodiversity (1.1.1 and 1.1.2), to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the national legislation (1.2.1) and to the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms (1.3.2). DFB will also lead the process of forest restoration (2.4.1 and 2.4.2).

116..Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development - Dire??o da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (DADR). Government body responsible for designing and formulating policies in the fields of agricultural production, in particular export crops, horticultural and food crops, crop and soil protection, their conservation, and the promotion of agro-industrial activities, food security, as well as support for rural development, to associations and farmers cooperatives Some of its specific attributions are: to articulate and guide the Regional Delegations in the implementation of the policies approved for the areas of family agricultural production; to technically direct all questions related to the implementation of activities that ensure the efficient and diversified development of agriculture; to organise and technically coordinate all actions leading to the promotion of rural development, including the establishment and support of associations and cooperatives; to carry out rural registration, land management and reorganisation, and the supervision of land use and sustainable irrigation.

117. Directorate for Fisheries and Fishery Resources - Direc??o das Pescas e Recursos Hali?uticos (DP). Government body responsible, amongst other activities, for the management of artisanal fisheries projects, registration of artisanal or industrial fishermen, and surveillance of fisheries activities in the EEZ of STP. DP will be responsible for co-delivering several Output packages related to the reinforcement of the capacities to monitor impacts on biodiversity (1.1.3) and to the revision of the fisheries legislation (1.2.5). DP will also be co-responsible for the implementation of working packages related to sustainable fisheries (2.2.2) supporting COMPRAN?s unit and engaging local civil society.

118. General Directorate for the Environment - Direc??o-Geral do Ambiente (DGA). Government body responsible for designing and implementing policies related to the environment, conservation / preservation of ecosystems and the longevity of species and life on Earth. The specific attributions are: to guarantee the effective application of laws and other environmental policy instruments, through evaluation and monitoring; collaborate in the elaboration of an integrated environmental policy, ensuring multisector coordination; create and coordinate the National Environmental Information System and produce statistical indicators; accreditation of companies in the environmental area; collaborate in the definition of a waste management policy; encourage the development of new technologies in the environmental area; coordinate the integration of environmental issues in international relations; to propose the appointment of Focal Points for certain environmental areas and to coordinate their actions.

119. General Directorate for the Environment (DGA, MOPIRNA). DGA will be responsible for co-delivering several work packages related to institutional capacity building (1.1.1) and legal harmonization (1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)

120. Regional Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development of Pr?ncipe (RSESD)

121. Directorate for Environment and Nature Conservation - Dire??o do Ambiente e Conserva??o da Natureza (DACN). Regional delegation of the national General Directorate for Environment and the national Directorate for Forests and Biodiversity, yet under the Regional Autonomous Government of Pr?ncipe. Responsible for designing, implementing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the policy defined and approved by the government for the areas of environment, nature and biosphere conservation, public works, natural resources, solid waste and urban development. It entails three departments: the Forest & Biodiversity Department; the Biosphere Reserve & Natural Park Department; and the Environment & Natural Resources Department.

122. Regional Directorate for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development - Dire??o Regional de Agricultura, Pescas e Desenvolvimento Rural. Regional delegation of Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (including CADR) & Directorate for Fisheries and Fishery Resources. The RSESD will be responsible for co-delivering the Government/IP-led work packages (1.1.1) on the island of Pr?ncipe. It will do so working through its technical services, in close mutual coordination also with Funda??o Pr?ncipe. The pilot activities on sustainable fisheries (2.2.1) and (2.1.3) will be implemented by Funda??o Pr?ncipe / RSESD.

123. The project will also engage MAPDR technical support services. These Technical services MAPDR include the support to the development of family farming, support to irrigation systems, land tenure and upport to Rural Development, Cooperativism and Associativism. They also include the Regional Delegations of Agriculture, extension services, training facilities (CATAP- Centro de Aperfei?oamento T?cnico Agro-pecu?rio), and one research centre (Centre of Agricultural and Technological Research - CIAT Centro de Investiga??o Agron?mica e Tecnol?gica). All of MAPDR services will be included in the activities related to the support to resilient productive systems

124. Major stakeholders to engage are the local producers, specially the members of local cooperatives. The Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme (PAPAFPA), implemented between 2003 and 2015, supported the development of a sustainable smallholders? agriculture of export value-chains in selected organic and quality cacao, coffee and pepper market segments. Among other things, this project?s interventions, through the proposedly created cooperatives and their articulations with local producers? associations, facilitated access to export markets and ensured higher and more stable free on board prices (as compared with the ones obtained by other operators in the country) for participant farmers, while also fomenting natural resources conservation and sustainability (via the promotion of organic farming) in STP. Following the encouraging initial results of this program, IFAD and the government of STP agreed to consolidate its

activities and extend its reach to a larger number of smallholders and producers? organisations in the selected value chains through the Smallholder Commercial Agriculture Project (PAPAC). PAPAC entered into force in 2015 with an IFAD amount of US$6 million and is expected to be completed by 2020. It aims at integrating and training 950 new farmers while continuing to provide technical support to the original farmers and producers organisations supported by PAPAFPA. COMPRAN is building on these previous results and will consolidate the cooperatives as main agents of agricultural development and livelihoods improvement. GEF funds will support this process providing a biodiversity approach that can leverage both the national conservation strategy and the livelihood improvement and economic development national strategy. This target group will be engaged in the component 2 of the project. Local producers will benefit from direct support from COMPRAN project and from the technical assistance that will allow to develop new commercial partnerships. At the same time, the cooperatives will benefit from the reforestation actions that will enhance the productive systems.

125. Other relevant stakeholders to engage during project implementation are:

Table 3. Other relevant stakeholder

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
Smallholders and micro-enterprises	Family farming producers and small businesses working with export crops	To engage in the commercial agreements (standard agreements and private-public agreements)
Private Actors working on export crops	International and national enterprises with interest in long-term commercial and strategic partnerships.	To engage in the commercial agreements and eco-certification processes.
Private Banks	National Private Banks with credit solutions to fund agricultural cooperatives	Engaged in funding the business plans associated with the commercial agreements.
Directorate of Associativism and Rural and Rural Development (MAPDR)	Responsible to support local agriculture associations and cooperatives	Engaged in the activities aimed at reinforcing institutional capacities within the local cooperatives.

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
National Platform for Forest and Landscape Restoration of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe - *Plataforma Nacional de Restaura??o Florestal e Paisag?stica de S?o Tom? e Pr?ncipe* (PNRFP-STP)	As part of the Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation GEF6-funded FAO-led project, the PNRFP-STP was created and brings together all the relevant actors in the integrated management of forest resources, landscape restoration and promotion of more sustainable land use systems. The main mission of the PNRFP-STP is to guide and support Forest and Landscape Restoration policies and strategies, as well as studies and other actions related to forest ecosystems.	Engaged in activity 2.4
National Committee on Climate Change - *Comit? Nacional para as Mudan?as Clim?ticas (CNMC)*	Body for consultation, training, awareness-raising and facilitation in the design, financing, implementation, validation and monitoring of the different activities (programmes and projects) to be developed within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its additional legal instruments in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. The CNMC should also ensure coherence between programmes/projects and national climate change priorities at the level of adaptation and mitigation.	Exchange of information and best practices Project ongoing support for biodiversity & sustainable land-use mainstreaming into activities; dialogue, outreach and consultation Inception Workshop
Ob? Natural Park management team in Sao Tome	While there is some awareness of the boundaries of the PA wherefore encroachment from agricultural conversion is not severe, no sustainable management rules or practices are applied in areas around the NP. There are no differences in terms of land use and resource exploitation between the buffer zone and the wider agricultural landscape, except for the gradient caused by ease of access. There are significant areas in the buffer zone where forest vegetation has been largely if not entirely removed for farming purposes, logging and charcoal-making; this includes most notably the oil palm plantations in southern S?o Tom? which converted important buffer zone areas to the border of the NP.	Engaged in the definition of the intervention strategy in the buffer zone.

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
Biosphere Reserve (Principe)	The Biosphere Reserve aims to contribute to the protection, valuation and enhancement of the existing natural heritage, in a perspective of enlargement and dissemination of scientific knowledge; and promoting tourism and sustainable development. The designation, supported by UNESCO HQ, reflects a paradigm shift led by the regional autonomous government, as it intends to promote the Biosphere Reserve as an example of sustainable development in action	Engaged in the pilot project on sustainable fisheries
Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy Trade and Investment Promotion Agency *Ag?ncia de Promo??o de Com?rcio e Investimento* (APCI).	Promotion agency, acting as a link between national and foreign investors and state institutions, to facilitate access to investment.	Engaged in component 2 ? commercial partnerships
Port Authority	Military branches of Ministry of Defence; responsible for monitoring of fisheries regulations in STP waters	Engaged in sustainable fisheries activities and all political dialogue initiatives.
Coastal Guard	Military branches of Ministry of Defence; responsible for defense and safety at sea. In practise the coastguard is currently better funded than the Port Authority so CG is supporting the activities of the Porth Authority.	
EU	Considering the implementation of the project ?Support to Agricultural Export Value Chains? and the complementarities with COMPRAN, there will be a need to engage the EU and the implementation NGO in order to promote synergies.	Engagement in component 2 ? sustainable agriculture production and commercial agreements / support to local cooperatives
UNDP	GEF Agency of projects with which collaboration will be established	Exchange of information / best practices Coordination with ongoing projects
FAO	GEF Agency of projects with which collaboration will be established	

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
AfDB	GEF Agency of projects with which collaboration will be established	
Birdlife International	Oldest international conservation organisation and the largest global partnership of conservation organisations, BirdLife strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. BirdLife International has been working in STP since 2006, initially studying the ecology and conservation needs of the four critically endangered bird species, developing action plans for them and undertaking some actions to implement these action plans. In 2017, BirdLife signed a Memorandum of Understanding, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Government of Pr?ncipe, for co-Management of the Conservation Areas. In 2018, the European Union (EU) 4-year (2018-21) project funded through the Ecosyst?mes des Forets d'Afrique Centrale (ECOFAC VI) grant, was launched. BirdLife is coordinating the action (supporting several organizations) and has secured funding to start with key conservation activities on the ground. BirdLife is a designated Responsible Party within the GEF-6 funded project implemented by UNDP.	Member of advisory body (overall project implementation) Exchange of information and best practices Providers of training / capacity building activities Technical assistance to COMPRAN?s unit Implementation of specific work packages

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
Funda??o Pr?ncipe	FP is the only national conservation NGO based on the island of Pr?ncipe and one of the most active civil organizations in the country with more than 6 years of experience in conservation work on the Island. Team of more than 60 local people , work on terrestrial and marine conservation, supported by our international partners, ensuring civic engagement through participatory approaches. Working with the Regional Government, FP was instrumental in supporting the legal framework for establishing a regional law protecting bees and, recently, FP is working with our partners to create the legislation to promote the first network of marine protected areas in the country .	Implementation of activity 2.1.3 and engagement in the implementation of activity 2.2.1 ? sustainable fisheries (pilot in Principe)
MARAPA	Created in 1999, by fisheries technicians, marine biologists and development agents, MARAPA is recognised for its knowledge on marine environment, fishery resources and artisanal fisheries. Its actions aimed at the protection of marine and coastal habitats, the co-management of fishery resources and support to actors in the fisheries sector.	Implementation of activity 2.2.2, providing services and technical assistance to COMPRAN unit.

Stakeholder	Description	Project Role
Ministry of Education and Higher Education / University of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe Universidade de S?o Tom? e Pr?ncipe (USTP)	Government body responsible for responsible for designing, implementing, coordinating and evaluating the policies for the sectors of Education and Higher Education, preparing and executing the national policy of education, training and higher education. It is also responsible for the administration and management of schools, development, planning, regulation, evaluation and inspection of the educational system. USTP is a public institution of higher education in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. It is the only public university in the country. Converted in 2014 into a university after many years existing as several independent educational institutions. Four university campuses, three of which are only in the capital: three organic institutions and a research and extension centre; (i) Higher Institute of Education and Communication; (ii) Higher Institute of Health Sciences, (iii) Superior Polytechnic Institute, offering, among others, the following courses: Degree in Biology, Degree in Agronomy, Degree in Hotel Management, Degree in Information System and Technology; and (iv) Study Centre for Development - Centre for Agricultural Technical Improvement (CATAP), under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. Several universities have shown interest in sending master's, doctoral or post-doctoral students, mainly Portuguese universities.	Engaged in the capacity building program (1.1) and in the selection of the beneficiaries for the postgraduate courses.

126. The stakeholder engagement strategy will include the following aspects:

? Participatory planning and discussion on all relevant activities and outputs. These include inception workshop, steering committee meetings, validation workshops (in all major institutional and legal framework activities within component 1).

? Biodiversity Mainstreaming Campaign ? as an advocacy and awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project.

? Capacity building ? The target stakeholders for capacity development are government institutions, NGOs and community organisations; staff of DFB, DP, DGA and Principe Regional Government that will be benefit from a sound capacity building programme that will support the mainstreaming of biodiversity on their work plans.

? Policy dialogue ? The project will support activities aimed at aligning relevant strategies and policies and reinforce the political instruments related to biodiversity mainstreaming. This will be an instrument of stakeholder engagement and will promote dialogue between the national government, local government, communities, civil society and international development partners.

? Public-Private Partnership ? the commercial partnerships will build on previous IFAD funded projects and will support local agriculture cooperatives. The project will provide permanent technical assistance to COMPRAN?s unit, in order to introduce biodiversity conservation criteria in the commercial agreements that are part of COMPRAN?s strategy and workplan. The objective of the commercial partnerships is to facilitate the access of small-scale producers and their organisations to markets and financing through commercial alliances with agribusinesses or market operators. Through this component, the COMPRAN project aims to encourage and strengthen the commitment of the private sector to mobilise more financial resources for the development of growth-generating sectors. GEF Support will allow this strategic component of COMPRAN to be implemented with a permanent technical assistance with a focus on biodiversity. This will assure that all of the existing and future contracts and partnerships will include biodiversity conservation criteria and will also allow the local producers associations to benefit from new partnerships and new biodiversity related certification partners (ex: bird-friendly certification).?

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

127. The project will apply a gender mainstreaming approach, integrating practical and strategic needs in all phases of project planning, implementation and evaluation, as well as in the organisational culture. This requires effort from everyone (men and women), considers different needs and promotes individual development. Gender analysis and action plan available as Additional Annex 3; planned measures and indicators under COMPRAN will be adapted to explicitly include also women fish traders (in addition to women farmers and other women involved in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors). In particular, gender equality and women's empowerment will be targeted in order to promote women?s involvement in project activities, promote the economic empowerment of women and strengthen women's participation in decision-making in the community and in their own homes. These will be achieved through:

- Carrying out a comprehensive diagnosis of the situation of women in rural areas, including the identification of obstacles that may hinder the participation of women in the activities and benefits of the project;
- Identification of criteria for positive discrimination in favour of women heads of household in the evaluation of cooperative business plan proposals and business partnership proposals;
- Possibility of compensation in kind (labour) for female heads of household with limited access to land.
- Selection of sectors that support large numbers of female heads of household with limited access to land;
- Regular monitoring of the results in terms of the selection of female heads of household (with the obligation for cooperatives to collect information on the age and family status of their members);
- Implementation of COMPRAN?s sub-component "Support for the financing of micro-projects" targeting 60% of women;
- Identification of criteria for positive discrimination in favour of women heads of household when evaluating micro-project proposals;
- Awareness/training campaigns for disadvantaged rural women;
- Awareness-raising among MAPDR officials and extension staff on gender issues and women's empowerment;
- Strengthen women's participation in the governing bodies of associations and cooperatives;
- Awareness-raising and training of leaders and members of the associations and cooperatives supported;
- Dialogue with the leaders of associations and cooperatives to establish quotas for the representation of women in the management bodies of cooperatives;
- Annual monitoring of the results in terms of participation of women in these bodies;
- Capacity building of MCU and MAPDR staff;
- Organising targeted training;
- Disseminate the results of thematic studies on gender and women's empowerment.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

128.The private sector will be engaged in component 2, mainly in the activities;

? *2.3.1 -Commercial Partnerships:* the commercial partnerships will build on previous IFAD funded projects and will support local agriculture cooperatives. The project will provide technical assistance to COMPRAN?s unit, in order to introduce biodiversity conservation criteria in the commercial agreements that are part of COMPRAN?s strategy and workplan. The objective of the commercial partnerships is to facilitate the access of small-scale producers and their organisations to markets and financing through commercial alliances with agribusinesses or market operators. GEF Support will allow this strategic component of COMPRAN to be implemented with a permanent technical assistance with a focus on biodiversity. This will assure that all of the existing and future contracts and partnerships will include biodiversity conservation criteria and will also allow the local producers associations to benefit from new partnerships and new biodiversity related certification partners (ex: bird-friendly certification). The project will also support Standard commercial partnerships (SCP) that associate producer organisations (cooperative, association, union) with a buyer to provide the latter with raw material. This type of partnerships exist in S?o Tom? as well as in Pr?ncipe, with the difference that they are not structured, do not guarantee the interest of producers and are not often formalized in contract. This activity with be complemented by the forest restoration activities (2.4.1)

? 2.3.2 ? The project will develop market-oriented instruments for forest sustainable use, creating direct and indirect incentives to timber companies.

? 2.2.1 Sustainable fisheries - The project will target local restaurants and hotels as potential buyers of premium certified products; these clients should also act as a channel for disseminating information on local marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries to national and international tourists. When targeting this clientele, additional criteria regarding fish storage, processing and hygiene will also be considered.

? 1.1.3 and 2.4.1/2.4.2 ? The restoration activities will decisively contribute to the certification of Plan Vivo. Plan Vivo is the first Standard used for the generation of carbon credits from reforestation projects owned and managed by smallholders.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

129 According to the NBSAP, STP still has a primary forest reserve and a secondary forest, of high quality, under development. However, it has been observed over the course of the country socioeconomic development, certain practices that, associated with hasty policies, have been threatening national ecosystems and exerting strong pressure on biodiversity. The main causes of the deterioration of ecosystems are: i) large scale agricultural development; ii) infrastructure development; iii) subsistence farming, wooden and palm oil exploitation; iv) disturbance by hunt, catch and logging; v) impact of invasive exotic species; vi) predation by exotic species; vii) incorrect use of chemicals; viii) degradation of coastal and marine habitats.

130. The GEF/IFAD initiative aims at addressing some of these causes. This objective will be achieved through the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the agroforestry and fisheries sectors and through the incorporation of biodiversity in COMPRAN?s overall strategy. This last initiative aims, in fact, at improving the living conditions of the target beneficiaries. The project is focused on extending the practices and the cooperative approach to other farmers and commodities which support the national policies of MAPDR to gradually reduce food imports and replace them with local products and expand the production base by increasing and diversifying agricultural production, livestock and fisheries.

131. STP Government recognises the limited capacity of national institutions and community level organisations to ensure good biodiversity management in the productive landscapes. For this reason, capacity building and training will be a key success factor and will help overcome the risks. The isolation and remoteness of people in rural areas is an additional constraint, which could hamper the full participation of local communities in project activities. However, the mixed nature of the project, benefiting from the activities carried out by COMPRAN with its excellent outreach, should reduce this risk and ensure adequate participation. This should also be ensured by the strong participatory philosophy of the core activities. The success of the project will depend heavily on the establishment of an enabling institutional and legislative environment where legal, policy, and governance regimes are in place, and coordination mechanisms are improved to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors. The project will ensure that key institutions and individuals are mobilized and empowered with sufficient commitment, funding, jurisdiction, and support to enable them to provide the leadership and guidance necessary to sustain the project initiatives.

132. The project has been designed to take into account the strong commitment of STP government at the national level, and by local stakeholders, to ensure biodiversity conservation in key ecosystems in the country through concrete investments to support the sustainable management of productive ecosystems. The project will be implemented through community-based approaches that address local cultural, socio-economic and ecological issues. In this regard, the project will be implemented as an integral component of the COMPRAN to which the authorities have also demonstrated their full commitment to effectively implement its components.

The potential risks and mitigation measures are presented in the table below:

Table 4: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	**Rating**	**Mitigation Measure**
Limited institutional capacity to lead some of the project components	**Moderate**	Implementation of a sound capacity building programme to key biodiversity related government institutions. Permanent technical assistance from BirdLife International.
Macroeconomic risks	**Moderate**	Insularity factor can be mitigated by fostering south - south cooperation (COMPRAN includes south-south partnerships) and endeavour to attract foreign investors into the STP economy. Promote exports. Encourage population to consume locally grown products; introduce fiscal measures that consider the insular nature of the country; accelerate land mapping or protected geographical indication to guarantee the right to quality and the reputation of the products marketed.

Risks	Rating	Mitigation Measure
Difficulty in promoting coordination between different implementation institutions	**Moderate**	The project will promote effective and participatory governance mechanisms and will assure a global technical assistance to COMPRAN, reinforcing the capacity to create a common goal. Ensure the effective participation of all actors from the design stage to completion of the project. A start up technical workshop will be an opportunity to inform all stakeholders of the implementation modalities and the role of each to ensure sustainability. Projects reports shared to everyone in order to be well informed.
Bureaucracy and weak enabling environment limits the capacity to promote legislative and strategic changes	**Moderate**	Participatory approach, technical assistance and capacity building program.
Limited interested in mainstreaming biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries	**Low**	The project results from a participatory process and proposed to put in place a set of activities considered priorities by national institutions. The project will reinforce capacities and instruments to achieve the project objectives with a methodological principle of reinforcing local capacities.
Sustainable Financing Mechanisms fail to be implemented	**Moderate**	The proposition results from a participatory process and from a study on sustainable financing mechanisms promoted by BirdLife. The initial stages of this process will be funded by Project TRI/FAO and the GEF funds will allow to continue the support to this important process, contributing to its sustainability.
Failure to link supply and demand in value chains	**Low**	The project is building in on previous projects supported by IFAD that already proved their success. The cocoa, coffee and pepper local cooperatives have already proved their dynamism and capacity to improve local farmers livelihoods. The project will reinforce this process, promoting biodiversity conservation as an instrument to reinforce these value chains.
There is limited interest of biodiversity friendly buyers on STP	**Moderate**	STP has a unique biodiversity and the project approach will provide technical assistance to contact new partners that can reinforce the current commercial partnerships of local cooperatives.

Risks	Rating	Mitigation Measure
Limited coordination between agriculture support activities and conservation support strategies	**Low**	The ToC results from a sound participatory process. All of the project components are related and interdependent. Forest restoration activities are linked to COMPRAN?s cooperatives. Capacitiy building, law harmonization and financing mechanisms are linked to the agriculture and fisheries support activities in Component 2. Project Steering Committee will include DGA to ensure the focus on biodiversity mainstreaming and the coherence in project implementation.
Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of eventual uncontrolled outbreaks, that may delay project implementation	**Medium**	S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe is a low risk country. Nonetheless, and considering that it is not possible to anticipate the evolution of the pandemic, the project will comply with government directives in order to reduce health risks to project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries.
Financial management and procurement	**Moderate**	As at end of 2021, the inherent FM risk was assessed as substantial. Recommendations to support the improvement in the quality of FM have been made accordingly, and residual risk has been rated as moderate. IFAD will closely monitor financial management and procurement through its risk management system.

133. Regarding social and environmental aspects, COMPRAN project is classified as category B in IFAD?s assessment, because it is not expected to have significant negative environmental and social impacts. The environmental sustainability of the project is positive, given the many positive effects in terms of strengthening the resilience of production systems and improving the economy of rural households. All productive investments are based on simple and proven technologies that have already demonstrated positive impacts. In terms of climate risks, this project is classified as moderate. COMPRAN adopts a strategy of integrating environmental, social and climate issues int?s operational strategy. The project integrates environmental dimensions as a cross-cutting approach in all components, and will finance information, education, communication and environmental monitoring activities. This will be reflected in the development of an environmental and social management plan which defines how measures for the preservation and rational use of resources will be taken. The project will also contribute to the reduction of environmental impact and to the sustainable use of natural resources and will also contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the populations by strengthening their capacity to adapt to climate change. GEF Funds will reinforce COMPRAN?s approach to biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, supporting the implementation of SECAP principles.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

134. The GEF/IFAD project will be fully integrated into the institutional arrangements of COMPRAN. It will be managed by the COMPRAN Project Management Unit (PMU), under the direct responsibility of the Project Coordinator, who will report to both the Director of Agriculture and to IFAD. In order to maximize synergies and ensure full integration between the programmes, COMPRAN?s workplan will be updated to include the GEF funded project activities during the inception phase. This project will be implemented via three main channels: (i) via the COMPRAN PMU ? the project will complement COMPRAN?s strategy and objectives and some of the main components and activities will be directly implemented by the PMU; (ii) via relevant government agencies, notably, DFB, DP, DGA and the Regional Government of Pr?ncipe; and (iii) via BirdLife International which will mobilize local NGO partners (working in consortium), as required and appropriate, and will provide technical assistance to overall project implementation.

135. Each of the project components, described in the section below has been assigned either to the COMPRAN, DGA, DFB, DP or to BirdLife International, to define clear responsibilities. They will be carried out in accordance with the work plan, which will be approved on an annual basis by the Project Steering Committee. The Project Coordinator will ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the work plan, communicate effectively with the projects partners and ensure their collaboration. It is also , lso expected that each the responsible executive partners will communicate effectively and proactively involves the others in planning and implementation, at least where this does not imply any unreasonable or unbudgeted costs. BirdLife International will contribute inputs and provide technical expertise to all the project interventions, as well as contribute towards mainstreaming biodiversity in other COMPRAN activities.

136. To address the impact of COVID on ongoing and future IFAD investment, the IFAD Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) is part of a stimulus package for the rural poor to accelerate their recovery, by leveraging the ongoing IFAD-supported COMPRAN project. The availability of RPSF funds also mitigate the significant risks and negative impacts associated with relying on repurposing of COMPRAN funds to address immediate COVID-19 needs. This will also benefit the GEF-funded activities.

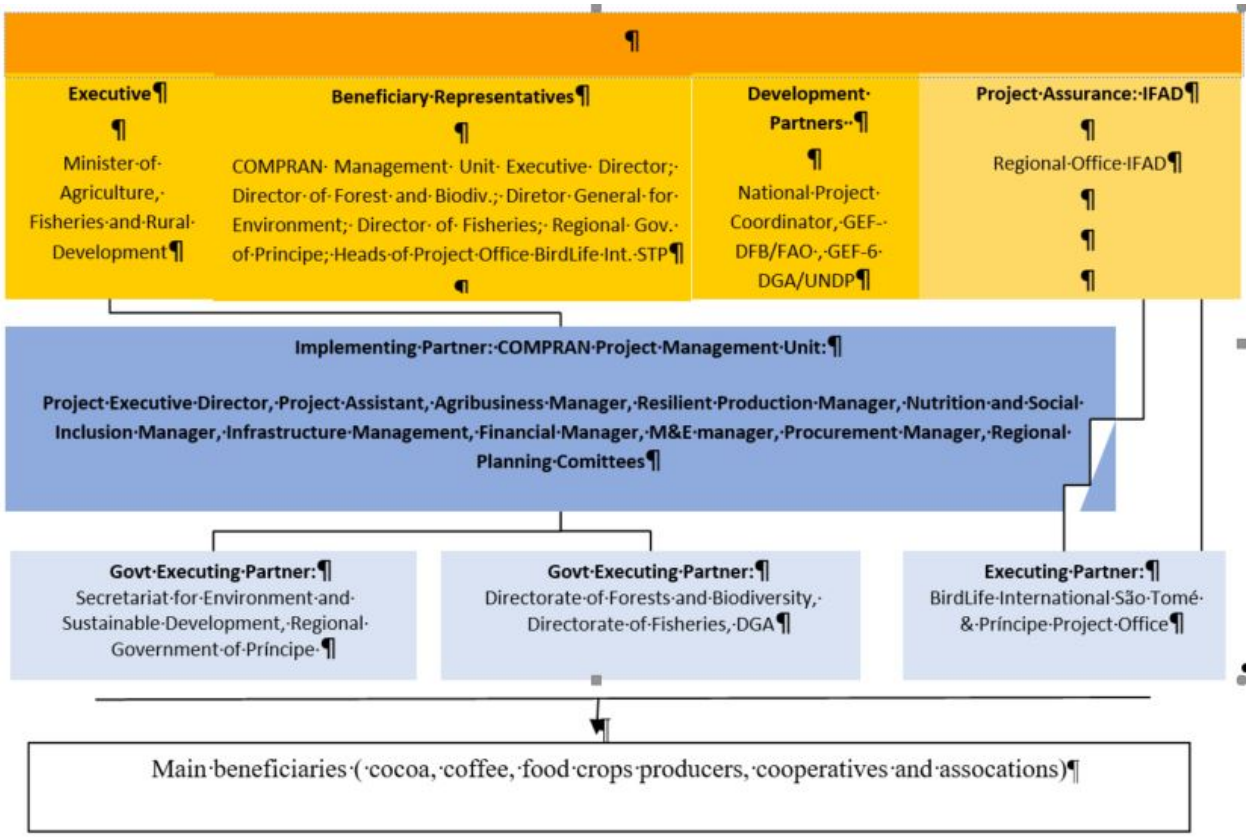


Figure 5. Project Organisation Structure

137. IFAD is the GEF Agency and is accountable to the GEF Secretariat for the implementation of this project and the management of the GEF resources. It will ensure that the project is managed in accordance with IFAD and GEF fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards. IFAD will be responsible for oversight and supervision to ensure that the project is progressing as planned, inputs and outputs are being delivered in a timely manner and resources managed in accordance with the GEF-approved budget. IFAD will also provide oversight and manage the evaluation function and is responsible for providing quality assurance. IFAD will report annually to the GEF Trustee on the status and use of the GEF resources and submit annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) to the GEF Secretariat.

138. The lead Executing Partner for this project is the **Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAPDR)** which will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment**.** IFAD will conclude a financing agreement with MAPDR which will manage the project through its COMPRAN PMU which is based in Sao Tome. Principe will establish a Regional Participatory Planning Committee.

139. The implementation of the project will be based on a series of partnerships oriented towards the expected results: (i) institutional partnerships; (ii) performance-oriented operational collaborations with operators of facilitation and advisory support with various specialized expertise; (iii) partnerships with professional organisations; (iv) synergies and complementarities with other stakeholders (projects/programs, technical and financial partners. Activities will be executed by the Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity, the Directorate of Fisheries, the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Regional Government of Principe, BirdLife International and other partners.

140. COMPRAN?s Project Coordinator and Project Coordination Unit will be responsible for the overall coordination, administration, supervision and monitoring, and for the direct implementation of the activities in the field that are not carried out by the implementing partners (contractors, NGOs and government agencies). It will based in Sao Tom? and will have a regional office in Principe. A coordination and management team with specialised skills and experience will perform the administrative and accounting, planning and monitoring functions as well as the targeted technical functions required. BirdLife will provide a technical assistance team, including a project coordination officer, a project officer in Pr?ncipe Island and a set of experts that will be mobilized according to each of the activities.

141. The main responsibilities of the project coordination unit (PMU) will be to: (i) ensure harmonisation of approaches and activities of the various activities; (ii) prepare the Annual Workplans and budgets; (iii) ensure proper management of the M&E and reporting systems; (iv) contract the implementation of the various project activities to implementing partners, service providers and technical assistance experts; v) monitor the progress of project activities and evaluate the performance of individual contractors; (vi) coordinate and consolidate periodic reports from the implementing units and implementing partners in accordance with the M&E plan; (vii) provide logistical, administrative and technical support to implementing partners and local implementing agencies; (viii) establish and maintain links with all relevant ministries, donor institutions and service providers; (ix) undertake financial management and procurement of goods and services; (x) report regularly to IFAD, MAPDR and the National Steering Committee; (xi) serve as the secretariat to the National Steering Committee: and (xi) disseminate information on the project (rationale, concept, content and progress of the project), best practices and lessons leared to relevant stakeholders and all interested parties.

142. The Project Steering Committee will be the same as the National Steering Committee of the COMPRAN, but will also include the GEF National GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and the CBD focal point. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure IFAD?s ultimate accountability, the steering comittee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Specific responsibilities of the Steering Committee include:

? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

? Address project issues as raised by the project management unit;

? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by IFAD-GEF;

? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

? Review project progress, assess performance, and approve the annual work plan and budget;

? Review the annual Project Implementation Report, including the quality assessment ratings;

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;

? Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and contribute to the management responses;

? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

143. Annual review and planning workshops will be held, to prepare the annual work programmes and budgets. The team will prepare periodic monitoring and progress reports. At the community level, the producer associations and cooperatives supported by COMPRAN will be the entry point for GEF project implementation. Project Supervision: The GEF project will be under the direct supervision of IFAD and fully integrated into the COMPRAN supervision arrangements. The GEF project will be supervised as a component of COMPRAN. A separate project account will be established for GEF funds and IFAD will establish a separate Financial Agreement with the Government for the GEF grant. The flow of funds will follow COMPRAN?s modalities.

Roles and responsibilities of the project?s governance mechanism

Implementing Partners

144. Each of the project components, described in the section below has been assigned either to the COMPRAN, DGA, DFB, DP or to BirdLife International, to define clear responsibilities. It is however also expected that each side proactively involves the other in planning and implementation, at least where this does not imply any unreasonable or unbudgeted costs. BirdLife International will thus be in the position to contribute inputs and technical expertise to all the project interventions, as well as contributing towards mainstreaming biodiversity in other COMPRAN activities.

Responsible Parties

145. Three government agencies will take additional lead roles in the execution of the project, upon delegation by the primary national implementing partner/executing agency:

•*Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity, MAPDR.* DFB will be responsible for co-delivering several Output packages related to the reinforcement of the capacities to monitor impacts on biodiversity (1.1.1 and 1.1.2), to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the national legislation (1.2.1) and to the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms (1.3.2). DFB will also lead the process of forest restoration (2.4.1 and 2.4.2).
•*Directorate of Fisheries (DP), MAPDR*. DP will be responsible for co-delivering several Output packages related to the reinforcement of the capacities to monitor impacts on biodiversity (1.1.3) and to the revision of the fisheries legislation (1.2.5). DP will also be co-responsible for the implementation of working packages related to sustainable fisheries (2.2.2) supporting COMPRAN?s unit and engaging local civil society.
•*General Directorate for the Environment* (DGA, MOPIRNA). DGA will be responsible for co-delivering several work packages related to institutional capacity building (1.1.1) and legal harmonization (1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)
•*Secretariat for Environment & Sustainable Development*, Regional Government of Pr?ncipe. The RSESD will be responsible for co-delivering the Government/IP-led work packages (1.1.1) on the island of Pr?ncipe. It will do so working through its technical services, in close mutual coordination also with Funda??o Pr?ncipe. The pilot activities on sustainable fisheries (2.2.1) and (2.1.3) will be implemented by Funda??o Pr?ncipe / RSESD.
146. BirdLife International ? S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe is an executing partner of the project and will provide technical support to COMPRAN and the other executing partners, as well as liaise with other conservation and community NGOs in STP. BirdLife International, as the executing agency for the STP component of the regional EU-funded ECOFAC project, will ensure close collaboration between the two projects. Under the overall guidance of the COMPRAN Project Coordinator, and in close consultation with IFAD, BirdLife will support all of the work packages included in Component 1 and will provide technical assistance to COMPRAN and DFB in component 2. BirdLife will be directly responsible for the work on the island of S?o Tom?, but will deliver the work packages under its auspices on the island of Pr?ncipe through the locally established NGO Fundacao Pr?ncipe (in coordination with the Regional Secretariat for Environment & SD). BirdLife will also support COMPRAN?s management unit in the overall implementation and monitoring of the project, providing biodiversity expertise. BirdLife will be contracted directly by IFAD to support the project.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

147. The project is in line with the priorities of the National Development Plan of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. Indeed, in the context of sustainable development at the national level, it is designed to increase the

productivity of traditional sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries while ensuring the protection of biodiversity in these ecosystems. In the National Development Plan, a programme of "sustainable management of natural resources" is foreseen. It will include a set of measures to promote the preservation of a healthy environment and the rational use of forest resources, including non-timber resources, improved water management and the fight against deforestation. This project will contribute to this programme.

148. STP is a signatory to the following international agreements, relevant for biodiversity conservation:

- Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992);
- Convention to Combat Desertification (1995);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1998);
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2001);
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (2001);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (2006);
- Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2006);
- Kyoto Protocol (2008);
- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2016);
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (2017).

149. STP has undertaken National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Reports in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2009, with the latest in 2016 (for 2015-2022). It is part of the Central African Forestry Commission. STP has also prepared a national action plan for adaptation to climate change, a national plan for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and a plan to combat deforestation and land degradation.

150.In terms of biodiversity conservation national policy and planning tools, STP has prepared initiatives such as the National Plan for Sustainable Development and laws on biodiversity conservation issues such as the law regulating fauna, flora and protected areas, the forestry law, the fisheries law, the law regulating the Ob? National Park in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe, as well as the decree regulating raw material extraction and the decree regulating environmental impact. STP has formulated a national plan of economic development 2017-2022, in which it has integrated the issues of biodiversity conservation. STP has the following key pro-biodiversity legislation:

- The Constitution of STP foresees that everyone has the right to housing and to a human living environment and the duty to defend it (art. 48 p.1st), and the State has the responsibility to defend the environment and biological resources through the adoption of strategies, policies and environmental

legislation, and abide to international conventions relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;

- The Law of Environmental Bases (Law 10/99), as a framework-law, defines the guiding principles for the protection and valuation of flora and fauna, and determines that the State, through appropriate bodies and by appealing to popular and community initiatives, should establish environmental quality standards, promoting a better individual and collective welfare of citizens. After the publication of the Law of Environmental Bases, the production of environmental legislation in the country increased considerably;
- Decree Law No. 6/2014, on the capture and commercialization of sea turtles and their products ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 25 of 04.11.2014;
- Regional Decree No. 3, on the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles ? published in the 18th Supplement, of the Official Gazette No. 90 of 07.08.2009;
- Law of the Ob? Natural Park of S?o Tom? and the Natural Park of Pr?ncipe, Law No. 6/06 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 29 of 02/08/2006;
- Law of the Natural Park of Pr?ncipe, Law No. 7/06 ? published in DR No. 29 of 02.08.2006;
- Law of the Forests, Law No. 5/2001 ? published in DR No. 8 of 31/12/2001;
- Law of Fisheries and Fishery Resources, Law No. 9/2001 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 8 of 31/12/2001. Revised version approved on 19/11/2021.
- Law of the Conservation of Flora, Fauna and Protected Areas, Law No. 11/99 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 15, 5th Supplement of December 31, 1999;
- Decree on the Extraction of Inert in the Coastal Areas and Rivers, Decree No. 35/99 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 12, of 30/11/99;
- Decree on the Management of Municipal Solid Wastes, Decree No. 36/99 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No 12, of 30/11/99;
- Regulation on the Evaluation Process of Environmental Impact, Decree No. 37/99 ? published in the Official Gazette (DR) No. 12 of 30/11/99.

151. SDGs and the National Biodiversity Strategy. The implementation of the SDGs is a huge challenge for many developing countries, especially for SIDS as PTS, due to the number of targets (17), the number of targets (169), the number of indicators (231) and their overall complexity. This leads S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe to prioritize 7 SDGs for implementation. This project is aligned with one of these 7 priority SDGs, namely SDG 14 on "the protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing the degradation and preventing the loss of biodiversity". Through land restoration practices, biofertilization, valorization of non-timber forest products and water control, as well as the adoption of bio-cropping practices in cocoa and coffee plantations, this project will contribute to PTS efforts to achieve the objectives of SDG 14. These activities contribute to protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, halting, reversing degradation and preventing the loss of biodiversity; especially soil biodiversity.

152. The project is aligned with the **Nationally Determined Contributions** submitted to UNFCCC, which focuses not only on mitigation but also on adaptation. With regard to adaptation, the NDC implementation plan?s objective is to reduce climate-related risks and increase the resilience of communities and sectors by strengthening technical and institutional capacities, mainstreaming climate resilience into national and subnational planning and budgeting, and several investments. The plan covers the agriculture, livestock,

forestry, energy, transport, coastal zones, fisheries, water and the civil protection sectors. Looking at the adaptation and cross-cutting measures, NDC includes:

•Agriculture and Rural Development: Reduced use of nitrogen-based fertilisers. Capacity building of the CIAT (Centre for Agriculture Technology) to enable scientific and technical investigation on the adaptation of new produce varieties with a wide tolerance spectrum regarding dire climatic effects.
•Forestry: Development and implementation of a national programme for the sustainable management of forest and managed forest ecosystems by 2025, with an emphasis on drought-resistant managed forest, reduction of illegal logging and management of protected areas.
•Fisheries: Strengthening of infrastructure, equipment, and sustainable techniques: - Construction of a fisheries quay - Adoption of fiberglass boats over traditional wooden boats; - Development of aquaponics; Construction of biodegradable fish aggregating devices (FADs); - Introduction of selected good management practices and sustainable resources for the fisheries sector
•Coastal Areas: Strengthening of Resilience and adaptation of coastal communities; Strengthening of marine security for artisanal fishers

153. All of these measures are included in component 2 of the project.

154. National Adaptation Action Plan (NAPA). The document was prepared with the main objective of identifying and promoting activities that respond to the urgent and immediate needs for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in rural communities and in the most vulnerable areas of the country. In order to fulfil its commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified in 1998, S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe has prepared its Third National Communication (TCN) in 2019, following its Second National Communication (SNA 2005) and Initial Communication (CNI, 1998). The analytical report presents sectoral studies and proposes adaptation and mitigation measures for the different sectors. Some of them, related to GEF project (component 2) and COMPRAN are:

- To adopt agricultural practices such as no-tillage and agroecology to increase soil carbon stock and reduce GHG emissions;

- Restoring degraded areas that contribute to the carbon content of the soil, avoiding deforestation, eg planting riparian forests or legal reserves to contribute to the increase of the biological carbon reserve;

- Improve nitrogen fertilizer application techniques, avoiding excessive nitrous oxide emissions; Promote agro-forestry on the slopes;

- Introduce technologies for restoration of degraded soils by mapping them;

- Agricultural practices to conserve soil moisture and nutrients, reduced runoff loss;

- Appropriate agricultural and livestock technologies;

- Logging monitoring using high resolution satellite imagery;

- Technology for enhancement and enrichment of secondary forests;

- Technology for sustainable management of natural resources and land use planning;

- Biodiversity Conservation Technologies;

- Innovative technologies for planting, management and management of forest ecosystems; Reforestation in arid and semi-arid zones

155. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020. The aim of this strategy is to establish a diagnosis of the state of biological diversity in S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe and to identify appropriate measures for their conservation and sustainable use. It also aims to incorporate into development policies and programmes measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of biological resources for the benefit of all members of S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe. One of the fundamental objectives of NBSAP is the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and marine ecosystems and their biological diversity. Some of the related strategic objectives covered by GEF project will be: i) Spatial ordnance of coastal area and sustainable management of its resources; ii) Strengthen the studies and projects in order to understand and learn more about marine ecosystems and their biodiversity; iii) Awareness of people residing in coastal areas; iv). Monitoring measures for the protection and conservation of coastal areas. Component 1 of the project will decisively contribute to these objectives through an effective capacity building programme aimed at the Directorate of Fisheries. Another fundamental objective of NBSAP is the conservation of forest ecosystems and their biological diversity. This is achieved through the monitoring, protection and conservation measures of protected areas, perpetuation of coherent policies and funding for protected areas and reforestation of degraded areas. The project will contribute to these objectives through the capacity building programme aimed at the Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity and through the support to the forest restoration plan. Regarding the objective: conservation of agrarian ecosystems and their biological diversity, NBSAP proposed the following actions: Information, education and communication, aimed at technicians and farmers within the scope of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of biological resources, adoption of a germplasm erosion control programme and implementation of food crops in appropriate areas; promotion of organic production of cocoa and other agricultural products for export, promotion of fruit and other food crops in order to ensure food security, promotion of research centres, intended to undertake further research on biological control methods against pests and diseases. The project logic of intervention is completely aligned with this objectives and actions and will represent an important instrument to the implementation of NBSAP. The project will also support the update of this national strategic document. Finally, the objective of conservation of biodiversity and use of their resources, based on an institutional, legal and socioeconomic framework more vigorous and actual. NBSAP proposes to: Strengthening of intersectoral actions of the various official institutions in the field of conservation and sustainable management of Biodiversity; Strengthening the legal framework for supervision of fishing and hunting; Training more skilled human resources in the field of conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, Implementation of a Trust Fund; The promotion of partnerships between the private sector, NGOs and local people, within the scope of Biodiversity; The strategy also proposed greater involvement of the official government in the processes and measures to improve the operability and effectiveness of existing support structures (small farmers associations, medium-sized farmers cooperatives, agricultural extension programs and others),creation of mechanisms leading to the implementation and enforcement of the already approved, development of laws that incorporate the notion of accessibility and fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Finally it proposes to mantain the integrity of forest ecosystems, the

promotion of support for protective structures and community management of the conservation of biological resources and the institutionalization of the process of eco-certification of agro-forestry products;

156. Most of these activities are included in the project and it will represent a major contribution to the implementation of NBSAP and to mainstream biodiversity in the agroforestry and fisheries sectors.

157. The project is aligned with the **National Forest Development Plan 2018-2030**, which promotes the contribution of the forest sector and biodiversity to the sustainable development of the country, through the preservation, conservation, development and use of forests and their resources for the benefit of present and future generations, in particular outside of the PAs. The majority of axes and objectives of the National Forest Development Plan are coherent with the project activities:

•Axis 2 - Development of Sustainable Management of Forest and Agroforestry Resources, for planning and zoning of forest territories; Promotion of community management of forests and other private interventions in forest production; and Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest areas.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

158. Different tools and processes will be promoted for knowledge management, namely:

159. Capitalisation of experiences: monitoring and evaluation activities should culminate in the identification and documentation of good practices and relevant project experiences. Critical analysis will allow to reconstruct the outcome chain. The project will collect beneficiaries testimonials and case studies as a tool to document project achievements and promote collective reflection on them. Ultimately, these learning and experience capitalisation processes should allow knowledge to be captured and formalised with sufficient clarity so that it can be shared. The topics concerned by the capitalisation of experience may be the following: resilient production systems; biodiversity mainstreaming in agroforestry and fisheries sectors; impacts of agroforestry and fisheries in biodiversity; eco-certification processes, sustainable fisheries, sustainable timber activity, public/private partnership; etc.

160. Exchanges: The project will promote exchanges with other projects and between producers. This will promote an opportunity to acquire new knowledge from their peers in STP and other countries, which will facilitate learning and the adoption of best practices.

161. Production and dissemination of educational materials: posters, technical booklets, videos, will be produced as awareness raising material. These will be aimed at producers, members of cooperatives or beneficiaries communities and will be developed and disseminated to ensure the sustainability of all actions and the reinforcement of awareness campaigns messages.

162. Production and dissemination of communication materials: appropriate supports (web articles, written press articles, videos, etc.) will be elaborated with the aim of disseminating relevant information on project activities.

163. Creation of an electronic library: with the aim of safeguarding the institutional memory and making information accessible, all documents, studies and reports produced by the project will be carefully archived in a centralised electronic library developed by COMPRAN.

164. The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries). Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Table 5. Key knowledge management deliverables, under Component 3.

Key KM deliverables under Component 3	**Implementation timeline by year and estimated cost**						
	Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	**Y6**	**Est. cost USD**
Lessons Learned - Dissemination	X	X	X	X	X	X	No extra costs: BirdLife staff costs
Lessons learned and knowledge generation (12 capitalisation documents)				X	X	X	95,000

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

165. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with IFAD?s and GEF?s requirements ensuring full compliance with project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Organisational framework.

166. Monitoring and evaluation of the GEF project will be integrated into COMPRAN?s M&E system and work plan. Under the overal management of Project Coordinator the COMPRAN M&E Officer, Knowledge Management Officer and Gender and Targeting Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the system, collecting, collating data and information, and reporting. In addition to gender disaggregated data, the M&E system will also collect information on the inclusion of young people and people living with disabilities in the project activities. This will make it possible to assess and measure how COMPRAN's (IFAD and GEF resources) gender objectives are progressing and make recommendations for improvement or refocusing, as necessary. Additional specialists may be recruited, as necessary, to gather additional information

167. The project will follow IFAD policies and procedures for monitoring, reporting and evaluation and will be in line with the GEF monitoring and evaluation policy. The indicators in the Annex A Results Framwork constitute the main basis for the assessment of the progress accomplished in project implementation and determination of whether the project results are achieved or not. The monitoring-evaluation costs are also presented in the costed monitoring - evaluation plan and are fully integrated into the overall project budget. The monitoring - evaluation plan, proposed indicators and means of verification, and the baseline will be reviewed and validated during the project inception workshop and revised, as necessary, to ensure that the stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities in the processes of monitoring and evaluation. Any gaps in information will be addressed in the first year of project implementation.

167. The main objectives of the project?s M&E system are to: (i) provide timely and accurate information of project implementation progress, with an emphasis to monitor performance, based on outputs delivery; (ii) assess the project?s achievements at the level of results and progress towards achieving outcomes and impact; (iii) assess compliance with the SECAP and Gender Action Plan; (iv) provide reliable and relevant information to all the stakeholders to improve transparency; (v) define and assign tasks, manage workflow on a timely basis and track the various components and milestone deadlines; (vi) prepare six-monthly project progress reports and the annual GEF Project Implementation Report; (vii) provide timely informaiton to the annual project supervision missions and to the independent consultants who will be recruited to conduct the mid-term review and terminal evaluations; (viii) evaluate the performance of implementing agencies and service providers. This system will include citizen engagement/ Third Party Monitoring (TPM) in order to involve beneficiaries and frontline actors in data collection and validation. Impacts will be evaluated against a baseline study, a mid-term evaluation and an ex post evaluation, which will use key indicators as reflected in the Results Framework in Annex A which includes both GEF Core Indicators and other output indicators. The system will verify targeting performance and reflect gender and youth perspectives of impact.

168. The M&E Officer will be in charge of producing progress reports and delivering them in a timely manner to the Project Coordinator as well as to IFAD. The Project Coordinator will continuously monitor project implementation, timely delivery of project inputs and outpus, and ensure sound financial management of the project. He/she will continuously monitor project implementation and review the quality of preliminary project results, provide feedback to project partners and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of the outputs and scientific and technical publications. The Project Coordinator will inform IFAD, as the GEF Agency, of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation, so that appropriate support or corrective measures can be taken in a timely manner. Progress made in achieving the overall environmental benefits of the project will be assessed and reported to the Steering Committee at at least a six-monthly basis on at other agreed intervals. The Project Steering Committee will review progress achieved, provide guidance and make recommendations to the project team and IFAD on the need to revise any aspects of the outcomes in the framework or the monitoring - evaluation plan. IFAD will carry out annual project supervision missions to monitor project progress and the quality of outputs produced, as well as ensure the project?s compliance with IFAD and GEF policies and procedures.

169. Risks and assumptions of the project will be regularly monitored by IFAD and the project partners. Risk assessment and rating will be fully integrated in the project implementation review (PIR). Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effectiveness in the use of financial resources and reported to IFAD. A mid-term review will be carried out at the end of the second year of the project. Both the MTR will include all the parameters recommended by the GEF and IFAD Evaluation Offices.

170. The M&E structure will include the following instruments:

Table 6: M&E instruments

	Activities Monitoring	**Output Monitoring**	**Outcome Monitoring**	**Impact Monitoring**

	Activities Monitoring	**Output Monitoring**	**Outcome Monitoring**	**Impact Monitoring**
Key instruments	M&E database - Annual Workplan and Buddget - Procurement Plan Training Plan	M&E database Identification and follow-up templates Logical framework Results Framework Annual Workplan Beneficiaries database	Specific surveys Baseline surveys Final Evaluation Thematic studies Internal Assessments Logical Framework Results Framework	IFAD?s final evaluation Endline survey Final evaluation National statistics I.
Stakeholders	Implementation partners Technical assistance Institutional partners and COMPRAN?s unit Staff and M&E coordination	Implementation partners Technical assistance Institutional partners and COMPRAN?s unit Staff and M&E COMPRAN?s coordination	COMPRAN?s unit; Technical Assistance Project Coordinator	IFAD, MAPDR

	Activities Monitoring	**Output Monitoring**	**Outcome Monitoring**	**Impact Monitoring**
Outputs	- Annual Workplan Reports - Progress Reports - Dashboard of Indicators - Annual Report - Project Monitoring database		- Survey Reports - Logical Framework and beneficiaries database - Evaluation Reports - Thematic studies - Output and Effect Indicators - Relat?rios de an?lises tem?ticas a partir da - Base de dados	Baseline and endline surveys Final Evaluation Capitalisation Documents

Reporting

171. Inception Workshop and Report - A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

? Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

? Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

? Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

? Review and validate the project indicators, means of verification, and baseline and identify any gaps in information that should be filled during the first year of project implementation.

? Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

? Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements;

? Plan and schedule Project Steering Committee meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan and budget.

? Formally launch the Project.

172. GEF Core Indicators. The GEF Core indicators included will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to mission supervisions and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data will be shared with annual supervisions, as well as with the independent external consultants that will be recruited to carry out the mid-term review and terminal evaluation so the information can be used for subsequent ground-truthing.

173. Financial reporting. Quarterly financial reports on the use and status of the GEF resources will be prepared by the COMPRAN PMU and provided to IFAD. They will be reviewed by the responsible IFAD Finance Officer at the sub-regional hub in C?te d?Ivoire.

174. Project progress reports. Six-monthly project progress reports will be prepared by the COMPRAN M&E Officer as well as relevant members of the PMU and provided to IFAD for review. The Project Coordinator will highlight, inter alia, delays or difficulties encountered during implementation, so that support can be provided and any corrective measures taken in a timely manner.

175. Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR). With support from the COMPRAN PMU and inputs from project partners, IFAD will be responsible for preparing the annual PIR for submission to the GEF Secretariat. The Environment, Climate and Social Inclusion Division (ECG), particulary the ECG M&E Officer, will be consulted in its preparation. The PIR will be shared with the GEF OFP and with the Project Steering Committee.

176.Annual Supervision Missions. The project will be included in COMPRAN?s monitoring plan and will be part of IFAD?s annual supervision missions and closure missions. Supervision Reports will be prepared and uploaded in IFAD?s system.

Evaluation

177. Mid-term Review (MTR). An MTR will carried out by IFAD, with planning and logistical support from the PMU M&E Officer. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. GEF monitoring tools will be updated, level of co-financing mobilized and reporting on progress towards achieving the project?s results and indicators will be part of the report. Additional quality assurance support will be provided by IFAD (West and Central Africa Division (WCA), ECG M&E Officer and the Independent Evaluation Office). The Project Steering Committee will be involved in the MTR and will be consulted in the preparation of the management response to the recommendations of the evaluation as well as an implementation plan. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for implementing the agreed recommendations. ECG will transmit the MTR to GEF along with the PIR and will provide a copy of the MTR to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

178. Terminal evaluation (TE). An independent final evaluation will take place at the end of the project implementation. IFAD will oversee the final evaluation process. The TE will be carried out by independent external consultants and, as with the MTR above, conducted in a highly participatory approach. The OFP will be closely involved. GEF monitoring tools will be updated GEF monitoring tools will be updated and level of co-financing mobilized during the project life will be reported in the TE. Additional quality assurance support will be provided by IFAD (West and Central Africa Division (WCA), ECG M&E Officer and the Independent Evaluation Office). The Project Steering Committee will be involved in the MTR and will be consulted in the management response to the recommendations of the evaluation. ECG will transmit the TE to the GEF Secretariat along with the project's PIR report and will provide a copy of the TE to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

179. Final Report - The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the Terminal Evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Steering Committee during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Table 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (USD)	Covered by	Time frame
Inception Workshop	COMPRAN	No extra costs	Supported by COMPRAN?s budget	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (USD)	Covered by	Time frame
Inception Report	COMPRAN	0	No extra cost	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	COMPRAN will oversee TA/institutions/ agencies charged with collecting results data.	0	No extra cost, in TA and RP TORs	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
Quarterly financial reports	COMPRAN PMU	0	No additional cost	Quarterly
Project Progress Reports	COMPRAN PMU with technical support from BirdLife	0	No additional costs	Six-monthly
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Office IFAD	None	Agency Comissions	Annually
Monitoring all risks	COMPRAN with technical assistance from BirdLife	No extra cost	Covered by COMPRAN budget and Birdlife?s technical assitance	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder Engagement plan	COMPRAN with technical assistance from BirdLife	No extra cost		On-going
Monitoring of ESMF and gender action plan	COMPRAN	No extra cost		On-going
Mid Term Review	IFAD	30,000	GEFTF	Halfway through project implementation (PY 3)
Supervision missions	IFAD	Covered by GEF fee	COMPRAN	Annually
Field visit, monitoring core indicators	BirdLife, DFB, DGA, DP	No extra cost	COMPRAN	By the end of year 3

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (USD)	Covered by	Time frame
Terminal Evaluation	IFAD	35,000	GEFTF	Year 6
Total GEF Resources		65,000		

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Socio-Economic Benefits

180. The project will promote socio-economic benefits through the creation of policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks that promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity into agricultural value chains development and financing mechanisms and through the integration of biodiversity in the agro-forestry and fisheries sectors.

181. The project will reinforce technical skills within the associations/ cooperatives (export crops), with a total of 5,850 beneficiaries and will also benefit 600 producers who are not members of local cooperatives. In order to increase production capacity and contribute to food and nutritional security, the project will promote activities aimed at preserving: (i) water, which is abundant during periods of heavy rainfall, but deficient during the "gravana" period (extended drier season) when it is most needed for agriculture production; and (ii) arable soils, which are rare in the country. At the same time, the project will address gaps in terms of international certification and labelling standards, observed in the cocoa, coffee, palm oil value chains and practices, as well as in the forestry sectors. By promoting certification and labelling, the project will contribute to creating and positioning STP on the national, regional and international markets for certified organic agroforestry products and will create income opportunities for local farmers. The project intervention will also increase agricultural productivity and soil fertility through crop diversification.

182. The project will link the agricultural support to the sustainable forest management. The project will support the implementation of the National Forest Restoration Plan, namely the option 6: Restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee on private lands and in agricultural lands demanding irrigation systems working closely with the agricultural cooperatives (beneficiaries of COMPRAN project). The objective of this restoration option is to restore shade forests for improved agricultural production of cocoa, coffee, pepperor vanilla. This restoration option will be implemented on the basis of a partnership

agreement with the country's agro-forestry cooperatives, through support for tree-planting activities and enrichment of the producers? plots. This will also support the reduction of CO2 emissions and their certification through Plan Vivo (1.1.3).

183. In the fisheries sector, the project will develop and test the implementation of a sustainable fishing certification mechanism in the island of Pr?ncipe (this pilot test will be used to draw lessons and produce recommendations for expansion to other areas in the country). This mechanism will target local restaurants and hotels as potential buyers of premium certified products; these clients should also act as a channel for disseminating information on local marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries to national and international tourists. This process will also contribute to better and more stable sources of income for local fishermen.

184. The project will also contribute to reinforce capacities in the fisheries sector through a training and capacity building programme in the marine economy sector and sustainable fisheries. This will be key to finding solutions that assure the balance between the sustainability of marine resources and the sustainability of the livelihoods of coastal communities.

185. Overall, the project will promote socioeconomic benefits for local communities, farmers, and fishers by not only ensuring that poverty reduction and development processes do no harm to biodiversity, but also recognising the potential of biodiversity for achieving desirable development outcomes. This change in mindset ? only achievable through an integrated approach to mainstreaming biodiversity ? will be key for creating sustainable and long-lasting behavioural change within the multiple sectors. By promoting enhanced food security and improved household incomes, local communities, farmers, and fishers will be incentivised to apply more environmental-friendly practices. Enhanced food security and improved household incomes will occur through project for support to marketing, agricultural productivity and nutrition (e.g. certification, micro-projects).

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Social and environmental safeguards

1. A social, environmental and climatic assessment has been produced as part of COMPRAN?s documentation (see Additional Annex 7). This document aims to inform and guide the project on the potential current and future impacts of climate change and natural resource degradation on the local economy and human well-being, particularly young people and women. The assessment includes: i) a summary of the main environmental and social challenges; (ii) an institutional analysis; iii) an analysis of vulnerability to climate change and various environmental challenges; and iv) the contribution of future investments to the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In particular, the assessment identifies the potential impacts of the project on the environment and society, scores levels of potential impact and presents an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for its direct and indirect impacts by identifying mitigation measures for the multiple potential risks. These tools and recommendations (e.g. indicators for ESMP, questionnaire for environmental and social assessment, mitigation measures, shared responsibilities) will be adapted for this project, aiming to implement an integrated and cost-efficient approach across the two projects (COMPRAN and FIDA-GEF7). In terms of preliminary risk categories, the project is considered moderate climate risk and category B because it should not lead to significant environmental and social negative impacts (see Additional Annex 7).

2. In addition to the potential impacts assessed in COMPRAN?s ESMP, Table 8 below presents additional key considerations relevant to the FIDA-GEF7 project. A full ESMP specific to GEF activities will be developed during start-up or at the latest at early implementation. Costs for the measures mentioned below are included in the budget for each project activity.

Table 8. Additional key considerations for the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) relevant to the FIDA-GEF7 project.

Aspects/ Potential impacts	Management measures	Monitoring indicators

Control of invasive species might affect people reliant on them (e.g. nutritionally or economically)	At the start of activity, social surveys will be used to inform choice of specific target species and assess support for different control measures	Proportion of people reliant on specific species (including degree and type of reliance) Proportion of people supporting specific measures
Control of invasive species might alter ecosystem dynamics	Alongside monitoring of invasive species, key species of conservation concern will be monitored to infer potential impacts	Abundance of target invasive species Abundance of key species of conservation concern
Sustainable fishing certification might increase fishing effort and/or fishing inside sustainable use protected areas	Certification scheme will apply in all fishing areas, as long as pre-defined criteria are followed, so that fishing inside protected areas is not incentivised	CPUE (which is assessed within other project?s initiatives - BAF?s landing surveys)
Reforestation might promote use of fast growing non-endemic or even invasive species	Specific target species identified early on and endemic species to be promoted	Number and type of endemic species planted (and proportion out of total species planted)

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIF Biodiversity SECAP English version 22 oct	**Project PIF ESS**	
Others_SECAP Sao Tome (1)	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Goal: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom?.**				
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of project target**
Outcome 1: Enhanced policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agro-forestry and fishery sectors	Indicator 1: Number of legislations applied Indicator 2: Financial resources mobilized for biodiversity management (USD)	**0** To be assessed through the biodiversity expenditure review		All of the legislation and regulations designed with the support from the project, is formally approved by the National Assembly National Budget and Partner Support to Biodiversity mainstreaming is reinforced and channeled to the priorities identified by the project
Output 1.1 1.1 Institutional capacity to, design, implement and monitor on the biodiversity status and trends in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors is	Indicator 3 : Number of persons trained, disaggregated by gender	N/A		200 (50% women)
	Indicator 4 ? Number of Forest Monitoring Reports	N/A		4

Project Goal: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom?.**				
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of project target**
strengthened	Indicator 5? Number of Marine resources Monitoring Reports	N/A		3
Output 1.2 - 1.2. Biodiversity compatible practices and policies are integrated into key national laws and regulations and plans	Indicator 6 ? Number of strategic documents elaborated	N/A	1	1
	Indicator 7 - Number of laws elaborated	N/A		1
	Indicator 8 - Number of regulations elaborated	N/A	1	2
Output 1.3 ? 1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms on biodiversity finance in the agroforestry and fishery sectors in STP are promoted	Indicator 9 ? Number of sustainable financing mechanisms piloted	N/A		1
	Indicator 10 Greenhous gas emission mitigated	N/A		79,306 tons

Project Goal: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom?.**				
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of project target**
Outcome 2 ? Biodiversity is mainstreamed into agricultural value chains and financing mechanisms	Indicator 11 - Area of production landscapes under improved practices (that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management (ha))	N/A		4,481 hectares of landscapes
	Indicator 12- Area of seascapes under improved practices (that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management) (ha)			20,000 hectares of seascapes
	Indicator 13? Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)	N/A	4,000 (50% women)	7,050 (50% women)

Project Goal: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom?.**				
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of project target**
Output 2.1 Farmers technical and organizational capacity are strenghened to adopt biodiversity compatible production practices	Indicator 14 ? Number of farmers using biodiversity compatible production practices	N/A	1,000 small holder farmers improve traditional agro-forestry production systems toward more biodiversity compatible practices	1,500 small holder farmers (at least 50% women & youth) improve traditional agro-forestry production systems towards more biodiversity-compatible practices
Output 2.2 Incentives for sustainable use and conservation of marine resources created or strengthened	Indicator 15- Number of fisherman using biodiversity production practices Indicator 16 ? Number of fishermen and fish sellers (women) beneficiaries of project actions		150 fishermen using sustainable fishing practices 200 fishermen and fish sellers benefit from the training actions on sustainable fisheries	300 fishermen using sustainable fishing practices 400 fishermen and fish sellers benefit from the training actions on sustainable fisheries
Output 2.3 Agricultural eco-certification programme created and implemented	Indicator 17 ? Number of commercial partnerships with biodiversity conservation requirements	None of the current commercial agreements include biodiversity conservation requirements	3 commercial partnerships including biodiversity conservation requirements	5 commercial partnerships including biodiversity conservation requirements

Project Goal: **To mainstream biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom?.**				
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of project target**
Output 2.4 Forest Restoration Plan implementation is supported	Indicator 18 - Area of land restored (hectares)	Forest Restoration Plan still to be implemented	2,000 hectares of shade forest and agricultural degraded lands	4,481 hectares of shade forest and agriculture degraded lands[1]
Outcome 3 - Improved management & monitoring of biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries				
Outuput 3.1 Functioning and effective monitoring and evaluation plan in place.	Indicator 19 : Number of monitoring and evaluation reports	N/A	Mid Term Review Quarterly Financial Reports Six months progress reports Annual Progress Implementation Reports	Final Report Terminal Evaluation
Output 3.2 The results and lessons generated from the project are monitored, collected, documented and disseminated.	Indicator 20: Number of KM products generated & disseminated			At least 12 KM products are generated and disseminated

[1] The target of 4,481 hectares of shade forest and agricultural degraded lands restored is the same as for indicator 10, since the restoration will take place within conservation forests that also represent production landscapes (mainly cocoa and coffee).

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Secretariat Comment at PIF / Work Program Inclusion	**Response by Agency**
Provide mapped and quantified information on the Global Important Biodiversity	Detailed information on section: 1a.1: global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) and global environmental benefits (1a.6). Additional information and maps can be found in theadditional annex 7.
Confirm the targets (core indicators).	Targets for Core Indicators reviewed: Area of land restored - 4,481 hectares ????? Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) - 20,000 hectares Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e) - 157,302 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment - 7,050 (total; 50% women)

Confirm the PES mechanisms	During the stakeholder consultation process, multiple biodiversity financing mechanisms were discussed. Although PES has been considered as a potential viable tool for implementation in STP, three other major options were identified as national priorities (according to BirdLife-promoted study conducted in 2021: ?Sustainable Finance Plan for Biodiversity and Protected Areas?): 1) Conservation Trust Fund; 2) Concession mechanisms for High Value Conservation Areas (HCVs); 3) carbon finance through afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR). Considering that the conservation trust fund is already being supported through another GEF-funded project and the concession mechanism focused on HCVs would require major steps in terms of national approval and regulamentation of HCVs as well as development of an appropriate legal framework, the project development team in consultation with stakeholders selected option 3. This will contribute towards ongoing national efforts for Plan Vivo implementation as biodiversity financing mechanism; this approach relates biodiversity conservation with agriculture production (most of the agriculture communities are producing in conservation forests). The project will support the restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee and the diversification of crops in agroforestry lands. The revenues will support local producers and their cooperatives to develop sustainable production practices and to support the Directorate of Forests in the monitoring of conservation forests. The project will also build on the ongoing process of certification under Plan Vivo, supporting the national actional plan and the administrative fees.

Confirm the coordination mechanisms at national and local levels	The GEF/IFAD project will be fully integrated into the institutional arrangements of COMPRAN. In order to maximize synergies and ensure full integration between the programmes, COMPRAN?s workplan will be updated with the GEF funded project activities during the inception phase. . This project will be implemented via three main channels: firstly, via COMPRAN unit ? the project will complement COMPRAN?s strategy and objectives and some of the main components and activities will be directly implemented by its coordination unit; secondly, via relevant government agencies as required, notably, DFB, DP, DGA and the Regional Government of Pr?ncipe. Finally, via BirdLife International, contracted directly through IFAD, who again will mobilize local NGO partners (working in consortium) as required and appropriate and will provide technical assistance to the overall project implementation . Each of the project components has been assigned either to the COMPRAN, DGA, DFB, DP or to BirdLife International, defining clear responsibilities. It is however also expected that each side proactively involves the other in planning and implementation, at least where this does not imply any unreasonable or unbudgeted costs. BirdLife International will thus be in the position to contribute inputs and technical expertise to all the project interventions, as well as contributing towards mainstreaming biodiversity in other COMPRAN activities.
Confirm co-financing	Co-financing confirmed ? Table C

Responses to STAP

Criteria	STAP Comments ? PIF stage	Agency response

STAP Overall Assessment and Rating	Minor STAP welcomes this project from IFAD entitled ?Improving mainstreaming in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors in S?o Tom? and Principe (STP).? The environmental and development challenges facing this island nation are numerous and complex and this project makes a strong case for targeting the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors. While there are many interesting components, outcomes and outputs contained with the planned project, STAP feels that it would benefit greatly from a clearer, more targeted approach that narrows the focus and provides greater depth and detail regarding how activities will be designed, including key assumptions and risks. A theory of change is presented; however, it reads more like a summary of the objective and the main components. Please refer to the recent STAP primer on Theory of Change for guidance on the difference between a logframe and a TOC, and how to develop the latter (Theory of Change Primer: A STAP Document. December 2019. Washington, DC.) There are several interesting and potentially innovative interventions including a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme as well as producing renewable energy from banana tree trunks; however, it is difficult to link these specifically with results with so little detail about how they will be developed and implemented. STAP welcomes the review of public expenditure in the agroforestry and fisheries sectors but ? as with general awareness raising ? it is not a certainty that knowing this information will result in desired changes without targeted incentives to change practices harmful to biodiversity. Perhaps this is where the PES scheme comes in, making it	The key focus of the design team during the consultation was to ensure a national ownership and contribution of all sector while building and coordinating wih existing initiatives. This was especially relevant in the negotiation with the Forest & Biodiversity Directorate (DFB) and the Fisheries General Directorate (DGP). Some activities included in the PIF somehow overlap with other ongoing or in the pipeline projects, which reinforced the need to promote greater coordination between different actors. As the biodiversity sector is quite specific, the design team had to promote the harmonization with COMPRAN project (IFAD main project in S?o Tom? and Principe) and the targeted sectors (agriculture, forestry and livestock) . To design the ToC , key problems and root causes, barriers have been with all partners by asking specific questions. The consultations confirmed the main outcomes, outputs and activities takining into consideration the ongoing initiatives. Given the low institutional, organizational and technical capacity in STP with regards to biodiversity mainstreaming into agricultural , forestory and fishery sectos, the program focused on the capacity development while promoting the financing schemes . The final project is much clearer and interconnected than the original PIF and it is the result of a highly participatory process. Following the recommendations of the consultations and new definition of sustainable financing mechanisms for biodiversity, The PES scheme was substituted by the Plan Vivo certification and related reforestation activities. Hence , Component 1 responds to the most important legal, fiscal and institutional challenges in the government institutions related to biodiversity mainstreaming and will allow to develop the necessary framework to mainstream biodiversity into agroforestry and fisheries while component 2 will support concrete initiatives to be scaled up to show case the importance of biodiversity

Part I ? Project Information		
Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?	The threats to biodiversity in STP are numerous: road and energy infrastructure projects, agricultural expansion linked to agribusiness and family farming, selective and illegal logging, overexploitation of non-timber forest products, dynamite fishing, pollution from the use of pesticides in connection with impregnated mosquito nets and agricultural chemical inputs, collection of sea turtles and their eggs and extraction of marine sand.	The stakeholder consultation process addresses this concern and was the basis for the development of a clear theory of change and results framework that are simple, coherent and that creates links between different component, activities and implementation partners. Various meeting have been organized with all stakeholders toidentify the key problems and define the main objective and its links ot IFAD main parent project and synergies with other initiatives
	The objective of this project is ?to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agro-forestry and fishery production and management to minimize the negative impacts of biodiversity and fishery sector development while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in S?o Tom? and Principe.?	The project is now clearly more focused and respond to the needs of beneficiaries and national institutions, complementing ongoing initiatives and supporting decisive actions to effectively integrate biodiversity into agroforestry and fisheries practices and policies.
	Overall, mainstreaming biodiversity across these sectors (including the numerous ways in which this project will attempt this) does relate to the numerous problems identified; however, there are so many activities discussed throughout the PIF (both problems and solutions) that it is difficult to draw the lines from problem to objective with much precision. The project would benefit greatly from focusing on just a few, key targeted activities and undertaking in-depth analysis and stakeholder consultation to ensure that they are done well to increase the likelihood of success. Developing clear causal pathways for the changes needed in each sector, and how they will be brought about, would be a good start.	

A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project?s objectives?	In general	Project in now more coherent and the activities are necessary to achieve project objectives. They were defined in a participatory process and all of the proposed activities result from this engagement process.
A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention. Do the planned outcomes encompass important adaptation benefits?	No	The updated theory of change and associated diagram provide clarifications this project?s expected short-term and medium-term effects. Overall, the whole project looks at enhanced links among agricultural, forestry fishery and biodiversity as a way of improving resilience of these systems (as emphasised in section 1.a.1., e.g. related to need to increase resilience to economic and food security shocks caused by COVID-19).

Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?	STP contains significant biodiversity and much of that is occurring outside of the protected area estate. Therefore, if successful, the project stands to generate global and local biodiversity benefits (along with carbon sequestration from forests and soil)	S?o Tom? and Pr?ncipe's biological diversity is one of the richest and most endemism-rich in the world. The biological richness of the archipelago is measurable not only through the specific diversity but also through the diversity of ecosystems. However, this richness is strongly threatened by a reduction trend illustrated by the decline in forest cover. GEF 7 funding will help save biological diversity in agrarian, river and coastal marine ecosystems. Fertilizing control techniques, sustainable financing mechanisms will secure environmental and economic benefits as they will prevent loss of soil biodiversity, carbon storage, increasing income revenues. Component 1 activities will improve the governance and management of the biodiversity nexus and the agricultural and environmental sectors. Under Component 2, Forest restoration activities will promote gains in terms of forest cover, enrichment of the diversity of soil fauna, macro-fauna, globally important species and ecosystems contribute to maintaining the state of the environment, to combating climate change through carbon sequestration and the increase in yields favoured by the increase in soil fertility.
A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?	There are many outputs ? all of which are interesting and beneficial ? however, a clearer theory of change that shows how these outputs link to the outcomes would provide a clearer picture and possibly identify gaps.	Theory of Change reviewed with clear links outputs with outcomes and impacts as also with the initial barriers.
Part II - Project Justification		
1a) Project Description		

Is the problem statement well-defined?	The problem statement describes the many and varied threats facing STP. Again, the long list is a bit overwhelming - road and energy infrastructure projects, agricultural expansion linked to agribusiness and family farming, selective and illegal logging, overexploitation of non-timber forest products, dynamite fishing, pollution from the use of pesticides in connection with impregnated mosquito nets and agricultural chemical inputs, collection of sea turtles and their eggs and extraction of marine sand ? and could be better organized and linked to each of the targeted sectors.	The consultation process allowed to develop clearer theory of change and results framework. Project is now more focused and with clear links between different components, as well as a narrower focus on specific threats
Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?	Yes	
For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well-defined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?	N/A	
Is the baseline identified clearly?	Yes	

Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project?s benefits?	No because it mainly refers to baseline projects. Otherwise, information is provided on species, etc.; however, the line between specific interventions and the achievement of biodiversity benefits is not clearly drawn.	During the PPG, clear objectives for GEF core indicators were defined.
Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?	See above	Incremental Costs reasoning table and description included in Part II . The project is timely as the increased investments that took place in the past two decades contributed to establishing a foundation on which this project aims to build in synergies with ongoing interventions to facilitate enhanced environmental sustainability through mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into agro-forestry and fishery production and management. This will allow the minimisation of negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the development of the agro ? forestry and fishery sector, while enhancing the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods in STP.

What is the theory of change?	The project?s stated theory of change is: mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector development (agriculture, forestry and fishery) at national and local level through biodiversity-based agriculture to enhance on the contribution of ecosystem services to livelihoods and reduce the impacts on biodiversity require: i) Strengthened and harmonized policies and standards to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector ii) Increased sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural, agroforestry and fisher production and financing through the adoption and scaling up of biodiversity-compatible practices and to produce certified biodiversity based agriculture products using incentives such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), certification and labelisation while at the same time supporting the agricultural and fishery sectors to enter specific niche markets adapted to national supply.? This is not clearly written and a graphic TOC showing the sequence of (interlinked) steps that need to come about to achieve the desired	ToC including graphic are presented showing the sequence of interlinked steps to achieve the project objectives.
What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?	Harmonize policies and institutions at the national level, capacity development, coordination - then planning and piloting - then M&E and KM.	It is important to include component 2 outputs and necessary means to achieve outcomes, namely the creation of incentives for resilient agriculture production, incentives for sustainable use of marine resources, agriculture eco-certification and support to the national forest restoration plan. There is an institutional component (1) and a practical component (2) that are interlinked and mutually reinforcing to achieve project objectives.

What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project?s objectives	As before, there are many activities, but it is difficult to see linkages without a well-articulated theory of change, including causal pathways for each sector or key intervention.	As before, new and clearer ToC developed during PPG
Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?	Hard to say without a TOC that would incorporate underlying assumptions for each pathway.	As before, new and clearer ToC developed during PPG
Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?	No. And this is a problem.	Risk analysis includes factors such as: Limited institutional capacity to lead some of the project components, Difficulty in promoting coordination between different implementation institutions, Limited interested in mainstreaming biodiversity in agroforestry and fisheries, Failure to link supply in demand in value chains. For all of these and the other risk factors, mitigation measures are presented.
GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?	Unclear at this point.	The project is clearer at this stage and environmental benefits are presented.
LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?	N/A	

Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?	Yes, potentially	
Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?	$3.5 million in GEF grant for 10,700 HA restored (not clear where this land will be located) and 20,000 HA of marine habitat under improved practices. And 155,523 Co2e avoided.	Information updated and rationale included in the project document.
Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?	See above	See above
Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?	There is a monitoring plan; however, it focuses mainly on	Results Framework includes clear indicators on environmental benefits.
What activities will be implemented to increase the project?s resilience to climate change?		

Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?	No. This project was flagged by the GEF as innovative but there is no evidence of this apart from potentially a PES component. However, this is not well described in the project so it is unclear whether or not it can be successful in delivering GEBs ? particularly in the long run. Review of public expenditures is interesting but similarly does not quality as particularly innovative.	Activities are more consistent and coherent at design stage The implementation of Plano Vivo and the associated forest restoration activities and the promotion of biodiversity related certification schemes will pilot incentives offered to farmers in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service certification and labellisation bring innovation in the biodiversity conservation in the country. In terms of innovation policy, public expenditure review on biodiversity will be the first exercise to be accrued out in the country on biodiversity and will help decision makers on mainstreaming biodiversity into national budget and investments. These innovations will also foster sustainability of the project results. To ensure sustainability and scaling up, the project will work on various aspects: The increased inclusion, participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. private sector, natural resource-dependent populations, development partners, civil society organizations) in project activities, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability

Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?	No. The project makes the assumption that including multiple stakeholders will ensure sustainability, for which evidence is not cited. The project states that government re-allocation of harmful subsidies, taxes, fees towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable agroforestry and fishery will also support sustainability and scaling; however, there is a significant risk that this will not occur and is not, in fact, one of the project outcomes.	The project is now clearly anchored on national institutions and civil society priorities following a sound consultation process. There are risks and they are identified but the project identifies the need to reinforce institutional, fiscal and legal frameworks and also to provide a sound technical assistance on biodiversity to the most important projects implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.	The coordinates for this project (latitude 0? 25'N and longitude 6 20'E) represent a point in the north of STP.	Project Map and coordinates included in Annex E
Stakeholders		
Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?	Yes. In addition, the project outlines the process of stakeholder engagement, including interviews with government, local communities, etc. followed by public meetings.	See stakeholder engagement plan
What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?	See Table 2 (pp. 53 ? 54)	See stakeholder engagement plan

Gender equality and women empowement		
Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?	A gender action plan will be developed at PPG stage and baseline targets	See Additional Annex 3 ? Gender Action Plan
Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?	Yes. Gender mainstreaming plan to be developed.	See Additional annex 3: Gender Action Plan
Risks		

Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project?s control? Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project? For climate risk, and climate resilience measures: ? ? How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? ? ? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? ? ? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?	Many of the risks are actually threats to biodiversity (i.e. pressure on fishing resources) or barriers to be addressed by the project itself (i.e. lack of capacity, lack of collaboration). The project would be much improved if these factors were incorporated into a theory of change to better isolate actual risks to the project such as inflation and natural hazards. Climate change is mentioned as a risk throughout; however, a climate risk assessment is not included in the PIF.	Risk analysis in Section 5. Barriers were included in the theory of change. Climate change is not a determinant risk to this project. It was classified as being of moderate risk within SECAP ? developed by IFAD to the COMPRAN project.
Coordination		

Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?	Yes. The project has a good understanding of prior and ongoing related projects.	
Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?	Key lessons from one prior IFAD project (2003 ? 2015) are listed: i) Linked interventions in the provision of agricultural organic inputs and techniques, farmers? professional development, and rural infrastructure were crucial to ensure that gains in agricultural yields resulted in increased sales revenues, asset ownership, and income for beneficiary households; ii) gains in yields and sales revenues were not restricted to project-targeted crops but extended to other crops such as sugar cane, tobacco, fruit, and tuber; iii) The projects accentuated households? specialization in agricultural activities as a source of income, mostly at expenses of self-employment; iv) The project cooperatives played a key role articulating different agents in the value chains, thus buffering the impact of price shocks and building the resilience; v) Although the qualitative evidence suggests that the projects generated a high level of satisfaction among beneficiary women, it showed no significant measurable impacts on women?s empowerment	Key past interventions are included in Annex 9
Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?	See above	

How have these lessons informed the project?s formulation?	Yes	
Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?	Yes	See component 3 of the project, entirely designed to document and disseminate knowledge generated by this project.
Knowledge Management		

What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	Standard approach including a national platform, which is mentioned but provides little detail on how it will operate.	This component consists of setting up a monitoring, evaluation and coordination system including CBD to guide and harmonize the interventions of the actors in the area. It will be a question of taking into account not only the lessons learned from previous interventions, and also ensuring a good capitalization of the experience of this project, as well as the effective dissemination of lessons and good practices. The project will ensure that the experiences and lessons generated by the implementation of the activities will be systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated throughout the country to facilitate awareness raising, replication and extension. Component 3 complements activities in Components 1 and 2 by capturing, documenting and ensuring the dissemination of results from the project. Knowledge acquisition and dissemination in areas of common interest requires overall institutional coordination. For this reason, the project will develop planning, monitoring, and evaluation capacity to establish and monitor complementary investments in the sector. Component 3 will also support exchanges of information, knowledge, and technologies through (among other channels) a web-based exchange platform (Hatch by Birdlife); specialized training and exchanges on priority themes for farmers, scientists, technicians, or extension workers, creating communities of practice

What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	See above	See above

Comment at PIF level made by France about the coordination with other projects, for instance financed by the FFEM:	**Response by the agency**
" Principe is one of the pilot islands in the SMILO project to help Principe becoming an island labeled as sustainable".	Multiple projects and different donors are supporting agriculture and fisheries development in STP. The project was developed as a complement to other ongoing projects and will leverage national strategies and priorities. The coordination among these projects and stakeholders is one of the key methodological pathways leading project implementation, underpinning a collaborative approach. All project components and activities were thoroughly discussed during the design phase and reflect the priorities of local institutions. In particular, special attention was given to the island of Pr?ncipe given its specificity in institutions, stakeholder priorities and geographical context. During the project design process, regional workshops and discussions were held to ensure intervention priorities identified by the regional institutions and specific activities for Pr?ncipe are promoted in the project structure. The project is thus fully aligned with the ?Sustainable Development of the Autonomous Region of Pr?ncipe?, contributing towards current conservation efforts as well as designed to draw lessons between areas (e.g. from Pr?ncipe to S?o Tom?) regarding sustainable islands.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **$120,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
International Consultant ? Project Development Specialist	$30,551	$30,551	$0
International Consultant - Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation Expert	$14,257	$14,257	$0
Carbon finance / Plan Vivo action planning	$17,454	$17,454	$0
Local Consultant - Biodiversity Conservation	$3,055	$3,055	$0
Local Consultant ? Agro-forestry & Sustainable Forest Management	$3,055	$3,055	$0
Local Consultant ? Legal issues & Gender mainstreaming	$3,055	$3,055	$0
Local Consultant ? Institutional arrangements & Sustainable Fisheries	$1,833	$1,833	$0
Local Consultant ? High Conservation Values forests	$5,198	$5,198	$0
BirdLife Biodiversity & Project Development Specialists 1	$12,944	$12,944	$0
BirdLife Biodiversity & Project Development Specialists 2	$6,473	$6,473	$0
Validation workshop	$22,126	$22,126	$0
Total	$120,000	$120,000	$0

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The IFAD-COMPRAN scope of work in STP is located within the rural areas, i.e., the productive ecosystems in the agricultural and forestry sector (Fig. 12). As shown on the map, Natural Parks and High Conservation Value areas are the focal locations for GEF6-funded UNDP-led Biodiversity project

?Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management?. The terrestrial priority area of intervention of this IFAD GEF 7 project will focus on agroforests and secondary forests, excluding urban areas (PNOT, 2020) and palm oil plantations (mainly Socfin/Agripalma). Wherever there are some geographical overlaps with the UNDP GEF6 project, in particular regarding HCVs in Pr?ncipe and the charcoal-making threats specifically addressed by that project (taking into consideration that charcoal making is widespread), the activities will ensure full complementarity of action.

The project will also complement the FAO/GEF funded intervention ?Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of S?o Tom? e Pr?ncipe?, namely in the activities aimed at promoting the restoration and sustainable management of the forest ecosystem and sustainable financing mechanisms. Considering the need to develop complementary activities in order to ensure the viability and sustainability of some of the activities supported by the FAO funded project, a diagnosis of the priority actions to be developed was developed with DFB during the PPG. The proposed activities are the result of this assessment and are instrumental to ensure sustainability and institutional capacity. Restoration measures are closely linked to the support to agricultural cooperatives, as planned in the National Restoration Plan.

Regarding the marine resources activities, there is no overlap with other GEF funded projects, considering that to date, no GEF biodiversity focal area project is focused on the seascape.

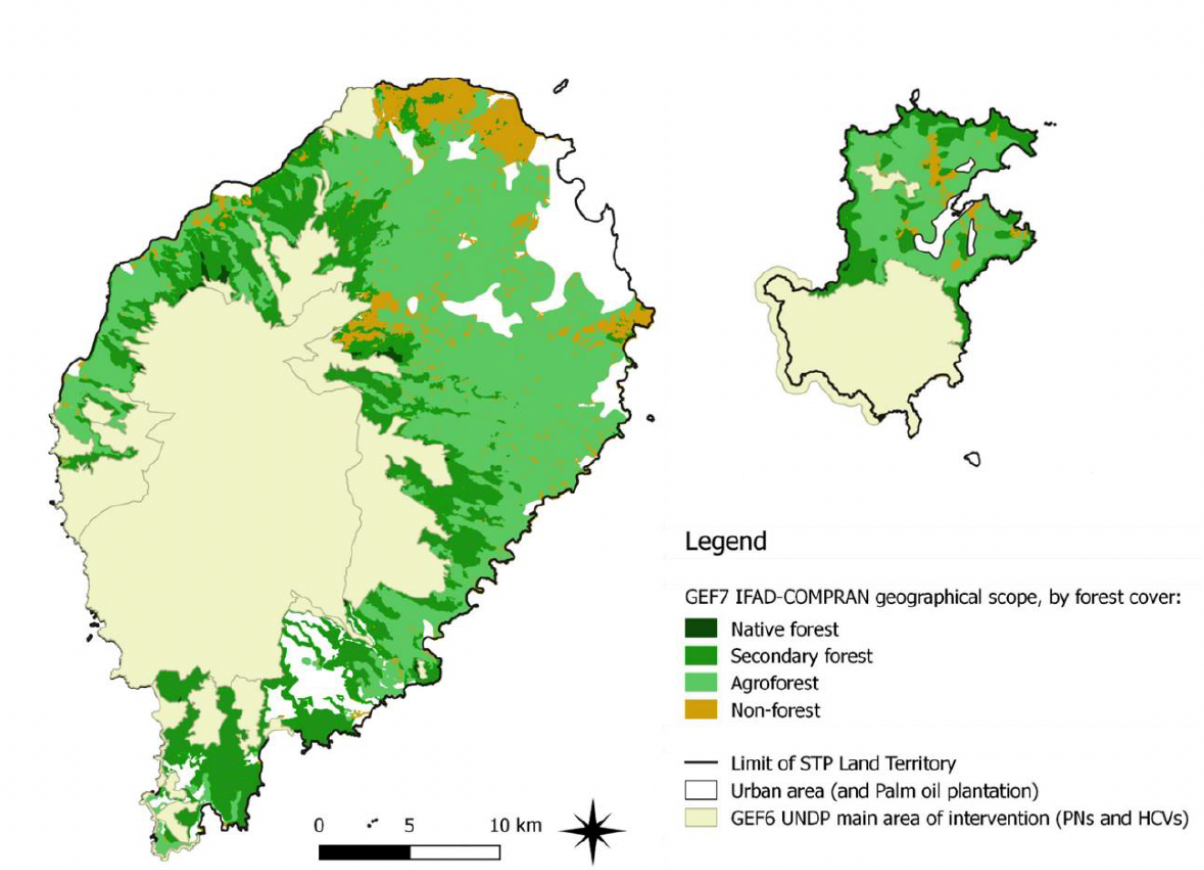


Figure 3. Project geographical scope by forest cover.

The project will reinforce COMPRAN?s project capacity to mainstream biodiversity in the agroforesty sector. Previous IFAD funded projects supported the development of a sustainable smallholders? agriculture of export value-chains in selected organic and quality cacao, coffee and pepper market segments. Among other things, this project?s interventions, through the proposedly created cooperatives and their articulations with local producers? associations, facilitated access to export markets and ensured higher and more stable free on-board prices. The GEF project will build on these results and will work closely with this network of local associations and cooperatives (Fig. 4). While information of cooperatives? community membership is shown below for S?o Tom?, those within or near PNOST?s buffer zone and PNOT?s conservation forests will be directly targeted within this project (with others being more indirectly benefited). In Pr?ncipe, given the widespread location of conservation forests and that the island should be entirely considered buffer zone, rural communities throughout the island will be directly targeted.

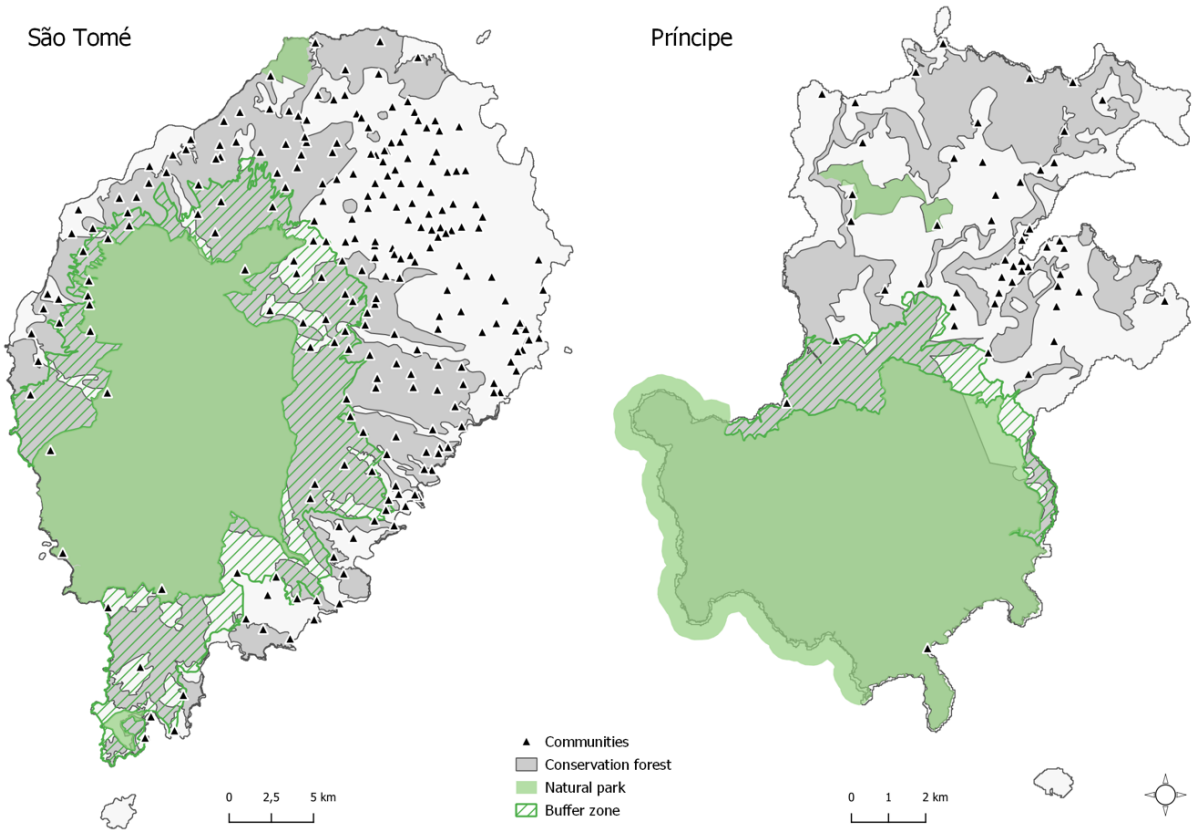


Figure 4: Location of communities involved in cooperatives (S?o Tom?) and all communities (Pr?ncipe), as well as their geographical context regarding protected areas, buffer zones and conservation forests. Cooperatives? community membership information from COMPRAN.

The project will also support the implementation of options 6 (Restoration of agroforestry systems with cocoa and coffee on private lands and in agricultural lands demanding irrigation systems) and 7 (Diversification of crops in agroforestry lands), consolidating the initial stages of the process within the project TRI. The geographical focus of these options is shown in Fig. 5.

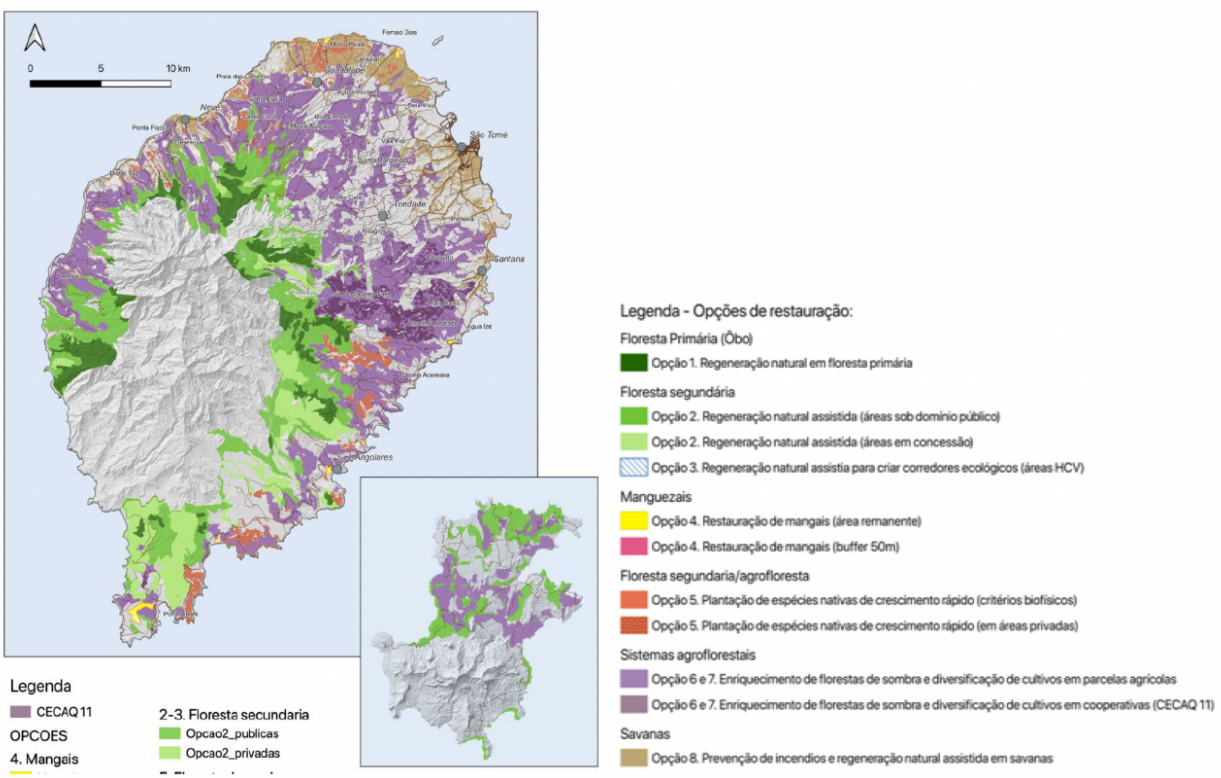


Figure 5: Location of options 6 and 7 identified within the national forest restoration plan and to be supported within this project.

For the sustainable fishing certification (pilot in Pr?ncipe) and fisheries-related youth training programme, fishing communities shown in Fig. 6 will be targeted. Project interventions targeted on small-scale fishing (generally up to 3-4 km from coast although can be up to 12 miles from coast) will be focused around the island of Pr?ncipe (coastline around 60km). The target value was defined considering maps of artisanal fishing produced by the Omali Vida N?n project. Fishers voluntarily carried GPS trackers that recorded their locations when they went fishing and this allows defining a goal for the intervention on sustainable fisheries.

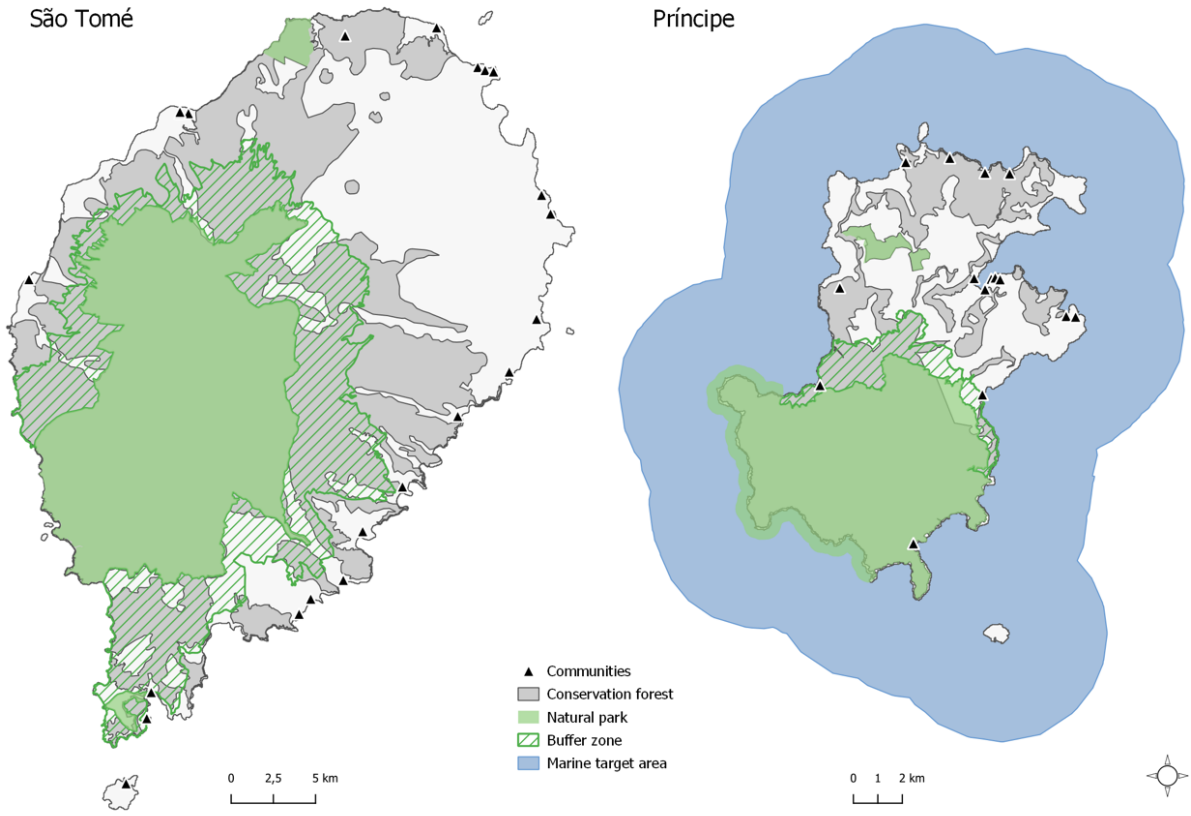


Figure 6: Location of fishing communities (both islands) and target area of marine habitat under improved practices in Pr?ncipe (assuming most small-scale fishing occurs up to 4 km from coast).

For specific geographic coordinates of the communities shown in Figures 4 and 6, see Annex 14. Given spread of target areas throughout several locations of both islands:

•Coordinates of island of S?o Tom?: 0?20'6.00" N 6?40'31.79" E
•Coordinates of island of Pr?ncipe: 1?36'59.99" N 7?23'59.99" E

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on

Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).