

UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

2019-2021



Government of São
Tomé and Príncipe

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)

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2019-2021



FIG 1. UN-Habitat Executive Director, Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif
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**Preface of
UN-Habitat Executive Director**



FIG 2. Minister of Public Works, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment, Dr Oswaldo Abreu
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Preface of the Minister of Public Works, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment

O cenário da ocupação do solo em São Tomé e Príncipe nos últimos 30 anos tem sido marcado por uma forte urbanização construída de forma desordenada e desestruturada, por razões estruturais, organizacionais e de limitação de recursos, tanto financeiro quanto humano especializado. Na verdade, o processo de urbanização em São Tomé e Príncipe conheceu maior aceleração a partir de 1992, devido a extinção das empresas agrícolas (roças) com assentamentos em massa das populações nas periferias das cidades, em lugares desprovidos de estruturas básicas necessárias como acessos rodoviários adequados, redes de eletricidade e de água potável, sistema de saneamento, etc.

Hoje, com uma população urbana de 66,7%, segundo INE, o Governo de São Tomé e Príncipe tem de ver no desenvolvimento urbano sustentável uma oportunidade para a criação não só de um ambiente habitacional digno e apropriado para as populações, como também, para criação robusta de emprego e crescimento económico. Isso deve passar pelo fortalecimento da preservação da cultura e do meio ambiente e pela melhoria das condições de vida de todos as populações. Para alcançar estes objetivos, o governo nacional está a trabalhar em colaboração com as autoridades locais, setor privado, comunidades, organizações da sociedade civil e parceiros internacionais de desenvolvimento de forma a maximizar e potenciar todas as contribuições.

O governo de São Tomé e Príncipe pretende adotar políticas, ferramentas de planeamento territorial e urbano, documentos normativos e estratégias que visam a promoção do desenvolvimento urbano sustentável e inclusivo, e promoção de melhor qualidade habitacional nas zonas rurais, sobretudo nas antigas roças. A Política Verde Urbana e Habitacional, o Plano Estratégico São Tomé 2030, o Plano de Desenvolvimento Espacial Participativo e Resiliente às Alterações Climáticas para as cidades de S. Tomé e Santo António e o Plano de Ação para Resiliência da Cidades nas Comunidades Vulneráveis são alguns dos exemplos.

Através da forte parceria que agora se inicia entre o Governo da República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe e o Programa das Nações Unidas para Assentamentos Humanos (UN-Habitat), que considerou os documentos estratégicos acima referenciados no desenvolvimento do seu Documento do Programa - País, totalmente alinhado com o programa do governo, que por sua vez privilegia e prioriza a política habitacional numa perspetiva social inclusiva. Este quadro de colaboração oferece uma oportunidade para se caminhar na implementação da Agenda 2030 dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável.

Assim, aproveito para exprimir o meu profundo apreço pelos esforços do Sistema das Nações Unidas em geral e, em particular do UN-Habitat, em se prontificar para contribuir para a implementação de projetos e programas em coordenação com instituições tuteladas pelo Ministério sob minha responsabilidade.

Em conclusão, tenho o prazer de reiterar o compromisso do Governo da República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe através do Ministério de Obras Públicas, Infraestruturas, Recursos Naturais e Ambiente para apoiar e acompanhar a mobilização de recursos para o sucesso da implementação deste Programa de País, para o bem-estar de toda a população de São Tomé e Príncipe.



FIG 3. Island of São Tomé
© BCSTP

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FIG 4. Island of Príncipe
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1. Introduction

The purpose of this document, hereafter referred to as “**UN-Habitat Country Programme Document for São Tomé and Príncipe**” (HCPD), is to establish a strategic framework for the implementation of the projects and activities of the **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN- Habitat)** in São Tomé and Príncipe for the period 2019-2021. The HCPD is aligned with the country’s development process guided by the National Strategy Documents, namely: the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, promulgated in 2003; the Government Programme of São Tomé and Príncipe; the **United Nations Development Assistance Framework for São Tomé and Príncipe (UNDAF) 2017-2021**; the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda; and the New Urban Agenda.

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme in charge of promoting environmentally-sustainable human settlements and cities. UN-Habitat’s priority is to implement the recommendations of the New Urban Agenda at the country level and support national and local governments in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 11, which aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

The present document presents a brief analysis of the country’s context, including existing policies, institutional, legal and strategic frameworks, and current and main challenges and opportunities. Grounded on this analysis, possible interventions to be conducted by UN-Habitat for the period 2019-2021 are proposed, with the objective of technically assisting the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe on a more sustainable urban development. The actions here proposed reflect the strategic axes of the Government Programme and are in alignment with the UNDAF 2017-2021, thereby increasing coherence and prioritizing the work of UN-Habitat at the country level.



MAP 1. Location - São Tomé and Príncipe
© UN-Habitat

2. Context

São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is an archipelago with about 197,700 inhabitants, located on the Equator Line, about 300 km west of Gabon, in the western part of Central Africa.

STP is divided into two islands, the island of São Tomé (which is subdivided into six districts) and the island of the Príncipe (an autonomous region). The majority of the population (over 170,000 inhabitants) is concentrated in the island of São Tomé, especially in the district of Água Grande, which holds the capital of the island, with almost 76,000 inhabitants.

Table 1 (next page) shows the distribution of the population of São Tomé and Príncipe, by district and capital of the district, according to data from the General Population Census of 2012.

Since its independence in 1975, the country has gone from a one-party socialist regime to a multiparty democratic system in the 1990s.

Its economy is primarily agricultural – mainly cocoa - and subsistence fishing, with the light industry and tourism sector slowly growing slightly. According to INE's data for 2017, the country has a total gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 389 million dollars, growing at a pace of at least 10% p.a. for the last two years, resulting in a per capita amount of almost USD 2 thousand.

The country's budget mainly depends on external funding (in particular the European Union, the African Development Bank, the World Bank and bilateral partners) in the form of donations (65%) and credit (35%).

DISTRICT	CAPITAL	AREA (km ²)	TOTAL POPULATION (2017)	% URBANIZED	URBAN POPULATION
1. Água Grande	São Tomé	17	75.974	100	75.974
2. Mé Zochi	Trindade	122	49.852	36,1	17.997
3. Cantagalo	Santana	119	19.006	60	11.404
4. Caué	S. João Angolares	267	7.132	59,8	4.265
5. Lembá	Neves	230	15.891	68,2	10.838
6. Lobota	Guadalupe	105	21.569	39,3	8.477
7. Reg. Autónoma Príncipe	Santo António	142	8.277	35,8	2.964
TOTAL			197.700	66,7	131.919

TAB 1. Districts of São Tomé and Príncipe (2018-2022).

© INE. Demographic Projections of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Summary of Demographic Indicators, 2012 – 2035; INE estimates for 2017

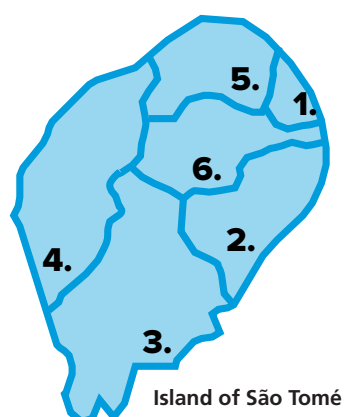


FIG 5. Districts of São Tomé and Príncipe
© UN-Habitat

2.1 URBANIZATION IN SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Studies show that countries with low GDP per capita and a growing economy generally face a sharp acceleration in the urbanization rate. In fact, from 1992 on, STP has suffered from a strong rural exodus to the district capitals, mainly to the city of São Tomé, due to the extinction of agricultural enterprises. As a result, according to INE, the current urban population in STP is of 66.7% of the total population. If UNDESA data are taken into account, which harmonizes urban indicators globally, the urban population of STP in 2019 is estimated at 72.8% of the total population.

Data from INE (2012) also reveal that 94% of the population has access to drinking water, 42% have access to basic sanitation and 60% have access to the electricity grid.

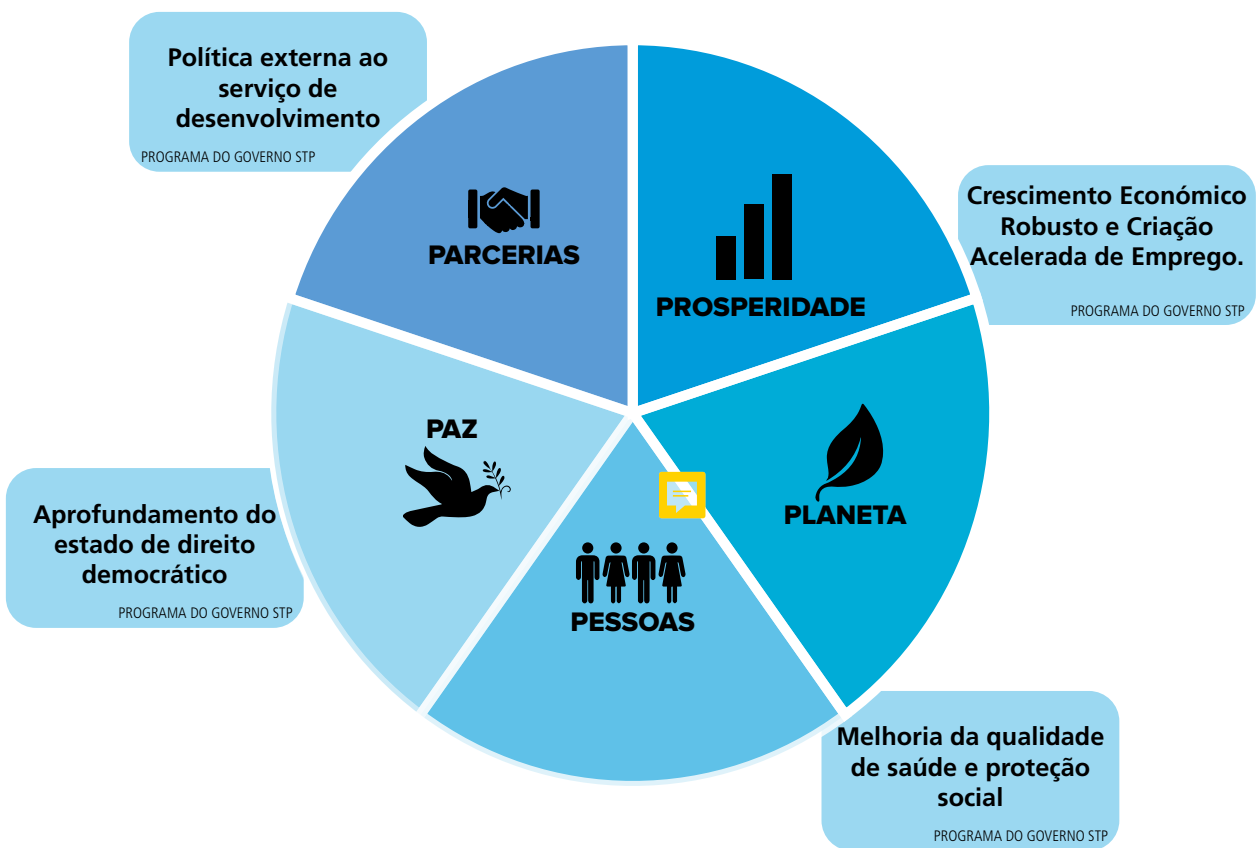


FIG 6. Axes of STP's Government Programme and the 5 Pillars for Sustainable Development
© UN-Habitat

3. Programmatic, Institutional and Legal Framework

In the following sections, the programmatic, institutional and legal context on which this HCPD is based upon is presented.

3.1 Constitution of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

The Constitution of the Republic includes matters concerning territorial development and access to housing on its Article 49, as follows.

“Article 49: Housing and Environment

1. Everyone has the right to housing and an environment of human life and the duty to protect it.
2. It is the State’s duty to plan and implement a housing policy inserted within territorial plans.”

3.2 Programme of the XVII Constitutional Government

The Program of the XVII Constitutional Government is the plan that guides the development at national level in the period 2018-2022. The program is directly aligned with compliance with the ODS and has the following four priority axes (Figure 6):

- Deepening the democratic rule of law
- Robust economic growth and accelerated job creation
- Improved health quality and social protection
- Foreign policy for the service of development

In its chapter 2, section 2.8, the Programme recognizes the role that infrastructure, urbanization and basic urban services play in the development process of the country. The construction of adequate infrastructure is crucial for the generation of jobs, one of the key aspects of the Programme, and for the quality of life in urban and rural settlements.

The Government Programme also recognizes the importance of cities for the axis on **Robust Economic Growth and Accelerated Job Creation**. In this way, cities and human settlements (urban and rural) in São Tomé and Príncipe must be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable through the promotion of sustainable urban and rural resilience and the understanding of nature as a source of wealth in the terrestrial and maritime context.



FIG 7. United Nations Development Assistance Framework for São Tomé and Príncipe - UNDAF 2017-2021
© United Nations STP

3.3 UNDAF 2017-2021

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for São Tomé and Príncipe (UNDAF 2017-2021), which is grounded on an equitable, inclusive and sustainable development, is the basis for the agencies' contribution to the priorities of national development, as established in the XVII Government Programme. Broadly speaking, the UNDAF revolves around five pillars, the 5 Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships (Figure 06).

With the endorsement of UNDAF 2017-2021, the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, along with the United Nations system, are committed to promoting solid cooperation and effective partnership to achieve the planned goals and thereby contribute to a human, equitable and inclusive development of the country.

With a common understanding of the country's situation and challenges, and aligned with national program cycles and priorities, the UNDAF 2017-2021 identifies a set of priorities to support the consolidation of the country's inclusive, egalitarian and integrated development. These priorities are focused on three strategic areas:

3.3.1 Sustainable Urban Development

- Participatory urban planning
- Slum improvement
- Clean energies
- Resilient urban infrastructures
- Adequate housing

3.3.2 Improvement of Rural Living Conditions

- Induce the rural environment with resilient and quality infrastructures
- Improvement of living conditions in rural areas through the promotion of decent housing

3.3.3 Adoption of Policies that Promote a Balanced Territorial Development

- Promotion of development hubs at different districts
- Local economic development through the promotion of income-generating activities, targeting especially young people and women
- Entrepreneurship development
- Promotion of green jobs
- Development of tourism enterprises



FIG 8. Sundry community, Island of Príncipe
© Felix Vollmann/UN-Habitat

3.4 Institutional Framework

Having identified the thematic areas of UN-Habitat, the pillars of United Nations Development Assistance for São Tomé and Príncipe (UNDAF 2017-2021) and the guidelines of the Program of the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, it is also important to identify the institutional framework within which UN-Habitat conducts its activities in the country.

To this end, the objective of constituting UN-Habitat partner of the State of São Tomé and Príncipe in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 11 and those related to territorial and urban development issues, is embodied in the formal framework of the existing cooperation between the United Nations System, the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe and the following public institutions:

Institutions	Directorates / Technical structure		Responsibilities
Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment (MOPIRNA)	General Directorate for Environment	Directorate for Conservation, Sanitation and Environmental Quality	Formulation, proposal, coordination and implementation of policies in the following areas: public works and infrastructures, territorial planning, urbanism, housing, energy, environment and management and conservation of natural resources
		Directorate for Legal, Administrative and Environmental Impact Studies	
		Directorate for Communication and Environmental Statistics	
		Directorate for Public Works and Urban Planning	
	Institute of Housing and Real Estate Geographical and Cadastre Services		
Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy (MPFEA)	Directorate for Decentralization	District Councils	Urban management, basic sanitation, management, rehabilitation, maintenance of public facilities (gardens, markets, squares, etc.).
Government of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe	Regional Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability	Regional Directorate for Environment and Nature Conservation	Regional administration and management of the territory, urban management, public works, basic sanitation, management, rehabilitation and maintenance of public equipment and property.
		Regional Directorate for Public Works, Urbanism and Territorial Planning	
		Regional Directorate for Property Conservation and Maintenance	
Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development (MAPDR)	Directorate for Land Reform		Formulation, proposal and implementation of policies in the field of agriculture, with responsibility for securing the distribution of land.
Ministry of Defence and Internal Order	National Fire and Civil Protection Service		Coordination and risk management of major accidents and catastrophes or disasters.
	National Council for Preparedness and Response to Disasters (CONPREC)		
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Alisei, National Youth Council (CNJ), ADAPA, Zatona Adil		Associations and stakeholder groups, national and international NGOs that operate in areas of technical intervention within the mandate of UN-Habitat.
Universities and Research Institutions	Universidade Lusíada de STP, Universidade de STP, IUCAI		Capacity-building and production of studies and research.
International organizations, UNCT	ILO, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, AfDB, EU, WB		Mobilization of funds, partnerships for project implementation.
Private sector	Commercial banks, professional associations		Provision of goods and services.

TAB 2. UN-Habitat's partners institutions
© UN-Habitat

UN-HABITAT THEORY OF CHANGE

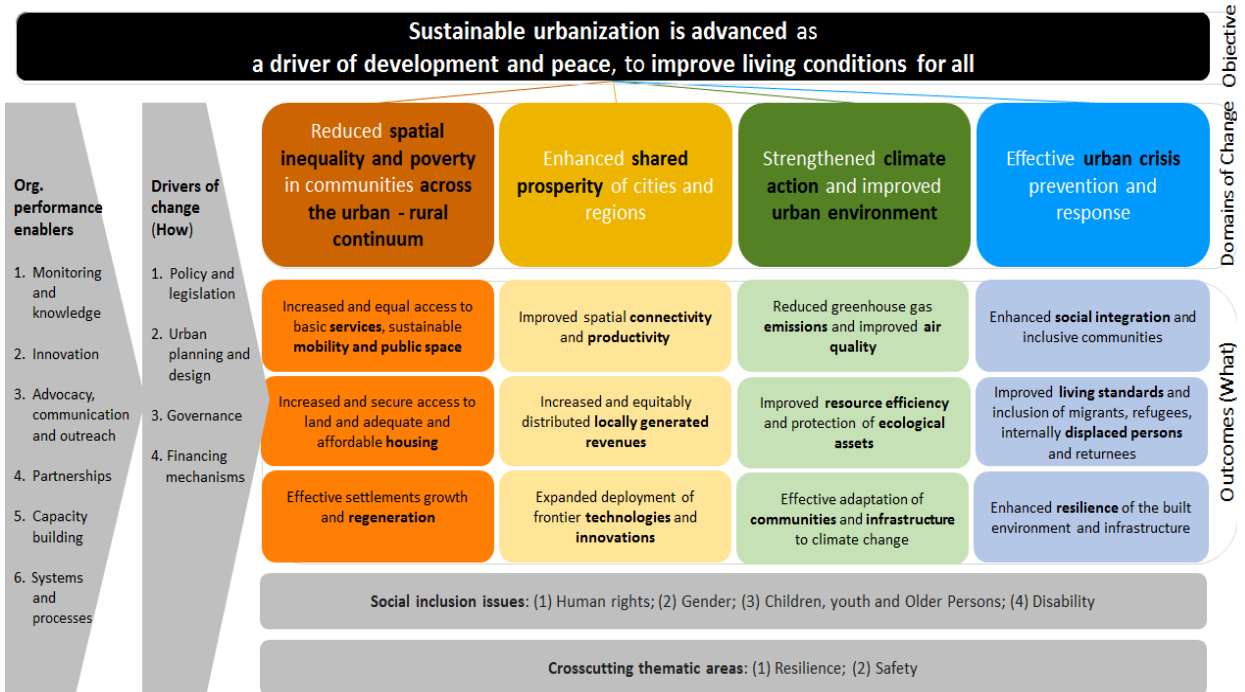


FIG 9. UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2025 © UN-Habitat

3.5 UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2025

It is important to note that UN-HABITAT has an updated strategic plan for the 2020-2025 period, which serves as a guide for its global action. Thus, the HCPD for São Tomé and Príncipe, in addition to considering the national and international plans mentioned in this document, also takes this plan as a conceptual basis.



LEGAL INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Lei n.º 1/2003 – Lei de Revisão Constitucional (Constitution)	Constitution of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe
Lei n.º 4/94 – Estatuto da Região Autónoma do Príncipe (Statute of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe)	Establishes the special status of the island of Príncipe as an autonomous region
Lei n.º 10/2005 – Lei de Revisão da Lei Quadro das Autarquias Locais (Framework of Local Autarchies)	Establishes the action framework for local autarchies
Lei n.º 3/91, of 31 July – Lei da Terra (Land Law)	Regulates the legal regime of private land use integrated into the public domain of the State
Decreto-Lei n.º 4/79, of 14 February – Regime Jurídico de Terras para Urbanização (Legal regime of land for urbanization)	Defines the fundamental principles and norms on land policy for urbanization purposes
RGCHC – Regulamento Geral de Construções e Habitação Urbana (Building Code and Urban Housing)	Regulates the regime of constructions and urban housing
PNOT (National Project on Territorial Planning)	All legislation currently in production in the field of Spatial Planning and Urbanism, within the scope of the PNOT

TAB 3. Main legal instruments related to UN-Habitat's interventions
© UN-Habitat

STRATEGIC INSTRUMENTS	SOURCE
International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	UN-Habitat
International Guidelines on Decentralization	UN-Habitat
City Prosperity Index (CPI) and City Prosperity Initiative	UN-Habitat
City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP)	DiMSUR, UN-Habitat and GFDRR
Matrix of Functions (MoF) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	UN-Habitat
Principles of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)	UN-Habitat
Three-Pronged Approach	UN-Habitat

TAB 4. Strategic instruments
© UN-Habitat

3.6 Legal Framework

Generally speaking, São Tomé and Príncipe has a rather limited and outdated legal and regulatory framework in view of its needs.

As a rule, this limitation is felt more acutely in the fields of territorial planning, urbanism, construction, housing and land. The legal and regulatory instruments in these areas are almost non-existent or, when existent, they mostly date back to the colonial period.

The table below list the main legal instruments that support interventions in the areas of UN-Habitat's mandate.

3.7 Strategic and Programmatic Instruments

UN-Habitat's actions in São Tomé and Príncipe should be based on the following strategic instruments.



FIG 10. Macaco Beach, Island of Príncipe
© TCB

4. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following table lists the main challenges faced by São Tomé and Príncipe and their related development opportunities.

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of infrastructure to support growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation and social inclusion through investments in resilient and high-quality urban infrastructures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of the natural environment in coastal regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Blue Economy, with sustainable tourism and responsible use of resources Recovery of degraded areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deteriorating air quality in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban resilience promotion, through urban planning actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence of generators for energy generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in energy generation through promotion of clean and sustainable energy sources such as small hydro Implementation of energy-efficiency programs and shift in the energy matrix
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated legal and regulatory framework in UN-Habitat related areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conception and update of a legal and regulatory framework for the areas of land, urbanism, construction and housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technical and regulatory instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in the implementation of the guidelines of the National Territorial Planning Plan Elaboration of a National Policy for Urbanization and Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities with low capacity to intervene at territorial level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the reinstatement of the Association of Local and Regional Authorities Development of an appropriate training program for elected representatives and staff from local authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of urbanization Rural exodus Increase in slum formation Urban infrastructures in ruins Poor accessibility conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support, as a priority, goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals Development of programs for rehabilitation and urban reconversion in precarious settlements Definition of urban expansion areas in land use plans Elaboration of a National Urbanization Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to basic urban services, including sanitation and solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of an integrated basic sanitation program, valuing the participation of all actors, including residents' associations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of a participatory urban planning approach and technical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of a basic training on urbanization, with participatory methodology in the urban planning process Dynamization of the role of the Order of Architects and Engineers in urban planning and development Establishment of national capacity building programs in the areas of urban planning, geographic information systems, cartography and planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High unemployment, especially among youth and at urban centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of economic development opportunities Development of conditions for a large creation of jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small island state, highly vulnerable to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of resilience management and quick response tools

TAB 5. Challenges and opportunities in the context of STP
© UN-Habitat



FIG 11. Sustainable and Participatory Resettlement Project of the Roça Sundry Community - Island of Príncipe
© UN-Habitat



FIG 12. 2030 Sustainable Development Plan for Príncipe – Príncipe 2030 - Island of Príncipe
© UN-Habitat



FIG 13. Risk Reduction and Urban Resilience Reinforcement (RRRU) - Riboque (Água Grande)/ Água Tomá e Rosema (Neves)
© UN-Habitat

5. UN-HABITAT'S CURRENT PORTFOLIO IN SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

On 1 December 2015, an UN-Habitat National Office was established in São Tomé, thanks to a financial contribution from the UN-Habitat Climate Change Adaptation Fund at the end of 2014.

Since then, UN-Habitat has been performing high-level advocacy work along with the civil society, universities, government agencies and development partners through debates, lectures and technical assistance on housing and sustainable urban development, based on the NUA and the SDGs.

In August 2017, UN-Habitat established an office in Santo António, in the island of Príncipe, where it currently runs the Sustainable and Participatory Resettlement Project of the Roça Sundry Community. The project runs in partnership with Príncipe Island's Regional Government and HBD (private sector), and it aims at improving the conditions of 504 people through the construction of 133 adequate housing units according to environmental and social sustainability standards.

Also noteworthy was the conclusion, in December 2017, of the Risk Reduction and Urban Resilience Reinforcement (RRRU) project, whose Tool for City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) was applied in S. Tomé and Neves, capital cities of Água Grande and Lembá, respectively.

In addition to the installation of the offices in São Tomé and Príncipe, UN-Habitat has been involved in fundraising projects, such as:

- National Housing Policy and Strategy, presented to the African Development Bank in February 2016;
- City Prosperity Index, applicable to the cities of S. Tomé, Trindade and Neves, presented to the African Development Bank in March 2016;
- Project to support the extension of the tax base under SIZA and the Urban Property Contribution, submitted to UNDP and the World Bank in May 2016.

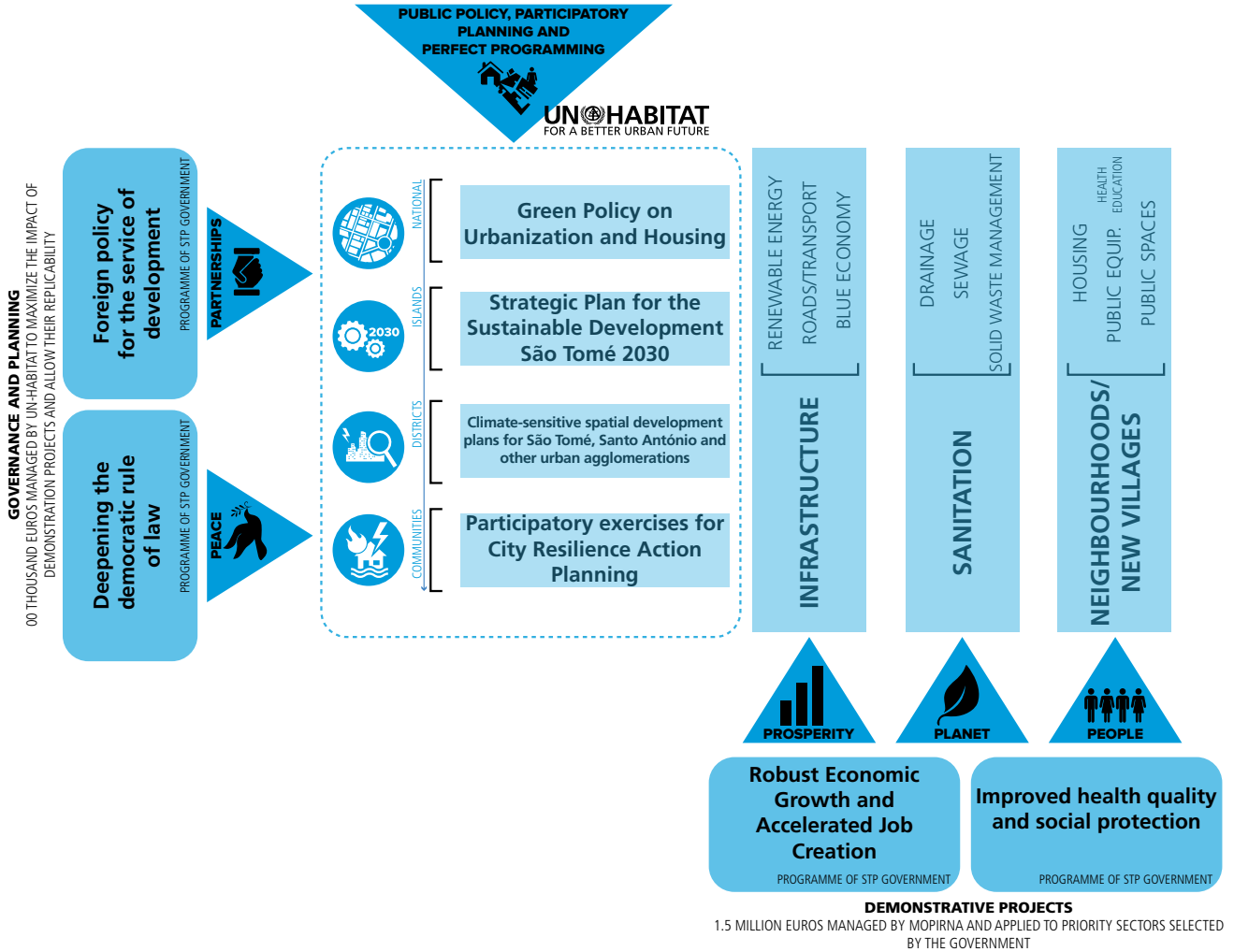


FIG 14. Correlation between the STP Programmatic Priorities and the 5Ps for Sustainable Development of the United Nations © UN-Habitat

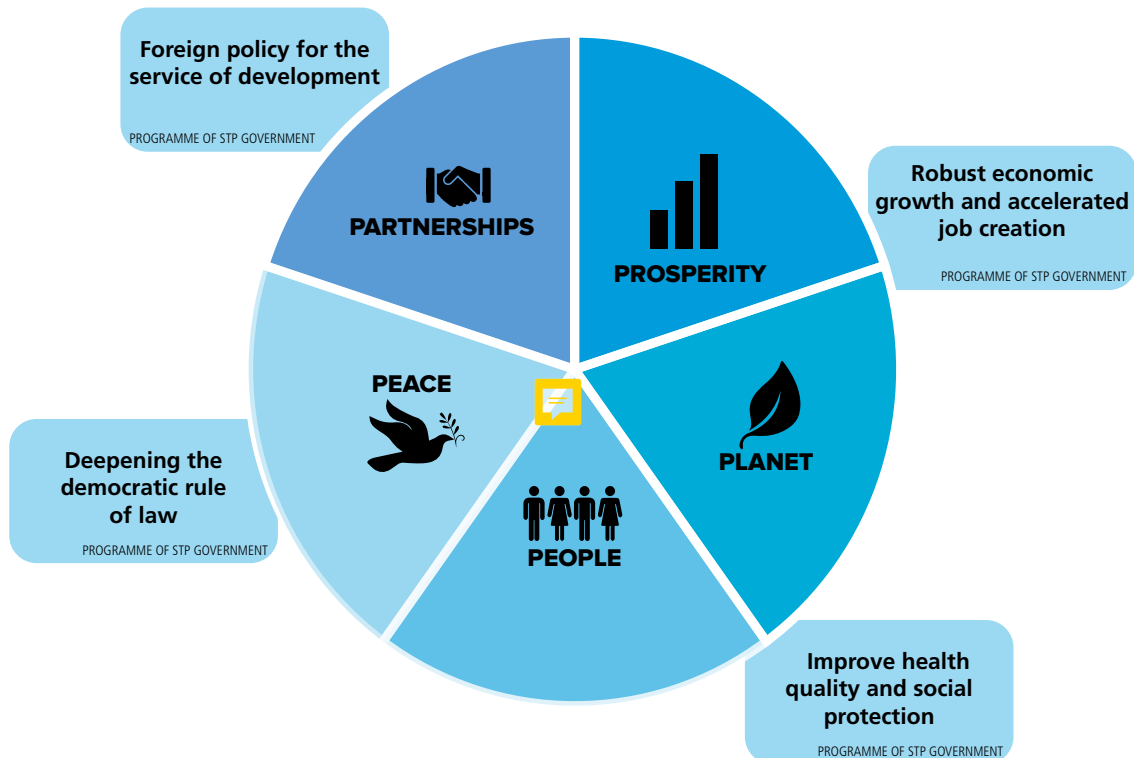


FIG 15. Correlation between the STP Programmatic Priorities and the 5Ps for Sustainable Development of the United Nations © UN-Habitat

6. PROPOSED UN-HABITAT INTERVENTIONS

UN-Habitat establishes as a priority line of intervention to support the Central Government, the Regional Government and Local Authorities in the challenges the country currently faces. This includes, amongst others, the deterioration of infrastructures and the capacity to provide services, the loss of natural resources due to lack of efficiency and appropriate technologies, the impacts of reduced resilience to climate change due to unsustainable human activity, and the negative impacts these processes have on the valuable natural environment.

Furthermore, amongst the activities that UN-Habitat intends to develop in São Tomé and Príncipe, the following are included:

- The preparation of a **Strategic Plan for the Sustainable Development of São Tomé by 2030**, aligning national development priorities with the relevant global agendas on climate change (Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement, Samoa Pathway, Aichi Targets, Sendai Framework and New Urban Agenda).
- The definition of a **Green Policy on Urbanization and Housing**, specifically focused on legal and institutional reform and, finally, capacity-building on climate change issues.
- Climate-sensitive **spatial development plans** for São Tomé and Santo António, the two major urban agglomerations in the country. In addition, **participatory exercises for city resilience action planning** at the community level will be made to prioritize investments to improve urban resilience. Implementation of a number of “quick-win” activities, including those prioritized in resilience action planning exercises, to demonstrate for the communities the impacts in practical, simple, and engaging ways.

6.1 Proposed activities

UN-Habitat proposes to develop a multi-level and multi-scale cluster of activities, in an integrated and interdependent manner, to support the Government in its four programmatic objectives and in line with the 5Ps for Sustainable Development. In this sense, UN-Habitat intends to provide technical assistance to the Government in the 6Ps (Public Policy, Participatory Planning and Perfect Programming), which acts as a facilitator for the 5Ps.

The proposed set of activities are structured within five intervention areas, as follows:



FIG 16. UN-Habitat's intervention areas
 © UN-Habitat

- In **area I (policy review based on best international practices)**, the aim is to develop the Green Policy on Urbanization and Housing for the 2036 horizon, aligned with the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas, focusing primarily in identifying key points in legal and institutional frameworks, financing and training related to sustainable development. Particular attention will be given to integrating Green and Blue Economy issues, as well as to sustainable land management. This revision of the legal and institutional framework, complemented by the training of national professionals, aims to create endogenous conditions for the promotion of sustainable development. The use of best international practices as a basis for legal and institutional reforms is in line with the programmatic priority of using Foreign Policy for the purpose of development.
- In **area II (alignment with global agendas)**, UN-Habitat aims to support the Government in aligning national strategies and programs with relevant international agendas, notably Agenda 2030 and the priority Sustainable Development Goals, the Samoa Pathway for the Development of Small Island States, the Sendai Framework, the New Urban Agenda, among others. This will be done in a way to provide a common monitoring framework and a coordination platform for donors, private investors and development partners, effecting Foreign Policy for the purpose of development.
- In **area III (participatory spatial planning)** will focus on the development of participatory climate resilient spatial development plans for São Tomé, Santo António and other urban agglomerations, supporting local governments in the identification of priority investment areas for the promotion of Robust Growth and Accelerated Job Creation, in a participatory way for the deepening of the democratic rule of law.
- In **area IV (participatory programming resilience actions and social inclusion)**, the elaboration Participatory Resilience Action Plans of Communities based on the CityRAP methodology is proposed, in selected areas identified as vulnerable to climate change and characterized by absence of social protection systems. The final outcome of the CityRAP exercises will be the Community Resilience Action Framework (CRAF), with community priorities being defined for improving health quality and social protection. The participatory aspect again promotes the deepening of the democratic rule of law.
- In **area V (demonstrative projects for sustainable development)** will be managed by the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure and Natural Resources (MOPIRINA), which will prioritize investments in alignment with the three dimensions of sustainable development: social (focus on People), economic (focus on Prosperity) and environmental (focus on the Planet). The demonstrative projects could be, if MOPIRINA so desires, supported by UN-Habitat through technical assistance, so that they can be replicated in a sustainable way and have their impact maximized.

STRATEGIC INSTRUMENTS	SOURCE
International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	UN-Habitat
International Guidelines on Decentralization	UN-Habitat
City Prosperity Index (CPI) and City Prosperity Initiative	UN-Habitat
City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP)	DiMSUR, UN-Habitat and GFDRR
Matrix of Functions (MoF) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	UN-Habitat
Principles of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)	UN-Habitat
Three-Pronged Approach	UN-Habitat

TAB 6. Strategic instruments
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7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1. At national level

UN-Habitat interventions are aligned with the priorities identified by the Government's program and the projects of the various agencies of the United Nations System in São Tomé and Príncipe. The UNDAF implementation will be monitored and evaluated by the Evaluation and Monitoring Committee of each strategic area, with the support of the Monitoring and Evaluation Group of the United Nations and INE. This will be done based on the principles of Results-Based Management and the Human Rights Based Approach.

The UNCT, in which UN-Habitat is represented by the Program Manager, will oversee the implementation, as well as monitor, evaluate and report on the progress of the various UNDAF projects and programs.

The Program Manager – with the support of the project team – will be part of the different coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the UNDAF, as well as the UNCT Thematic Groups, composed of experts from UN agencies, representatives of the State, society civil society and donors.

7.2 Support by the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) and Headquarters Thematic Units

The coordinator responsible for the portfolio in São Tomé and Príncipe will be a Senior Human Settlements Officer from the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf), based in Nairobi, Republic of Kenya.

The agency is represented by a Country Manager, whose service station will be São Tomé, so as to ensure representation at the national level and at the UNCT. The Program Manager will be responsible for guaranteeing coherence between the engagement of the Agency and its Thematic Units at the national level, taking into account that it is a Non-resident Agency, and that it will respond directly to the Coordinator responsible for São Tomé and Príncipe based on Nairobi (ROAf).

The Headquarters Thematic Units are expected to provide support for the implementation of the Country Program, in coordination with the ROAf and with the full knowledge of the Head of the Programme (HoP). Global projects and programs (eg, GHS, GLTN, ASUD, PSUP, ICP) that include São Tomé and Príncipe, and which are administered by the Thematic Units, need to be implemented in full synergy and coordination with current UN-Habitat projects, programs and activities on the country level. This is only possible if good communication between the ROAf and the HoP can be guaranteed. In particular, headquarters' missions to São Tomé and Príncipe should be communicated in advance to ROAf so that they can have full impact and be conducted efficiently.

7.3 Monitoring and follow-up

In addition to the follow-up given as part of the plans already in place (as detailed in Section 7.1), HCPD will be monitored according to specific indicators and processes defined for each of the activities described in Section 6. In general, the progress of HCPD will be evaluated annually, with the production of a report that will detail the projects developed, the challenges and corresponding successes, and how they contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives established in both the HCPD and the government programs at regional and national level, the UNDAF and, more broadly, the NUA and the ODSs.

Description	2019 (EUR)	2020 (EUR)	2021 (EUR)	Total
REVENUE				
Bilateral Cooperation between MOPIRNA and IMELS (Italy)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
BUDGET BY ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTION AREAS				
INTERVENTION AREAS I, II, III AND IV (Policy, planning and programming) – UN-Habitat				
Green Policy on Urbanization and Housing	150,000	100,000	0	250,000
Strategic Plan of São Tomé 2030	150,000	0	0	150,000
Participatory Spatial Plan of São Tomé	200,000	0	0	200,000
Participatory Spatial Plan of Santo António	0	150,000	0	150,000
Participatory Spatial Plans (other urban agglomerations in the five districts of ST)	0	150,000	150,000	300,000
Resilience Action Planning for Vulnerable Communities – 14	0	100,000	350,000	450,000
SUBTOTAL	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
INTERVENTION AREA V (Demonstrative projects for Sustainable Development) - MOPIRNA				
SANITATION	1,500,000	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
INFRASTRUCTURES	0	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
NEIGHBOURHOODS/YOUNG VILLAGES	0	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
OTHER PROJECTS	0	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
SUBTOTAL	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,500,000
TOTAL	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000

TABELA 7. Budget Plan to implement the HCPD (maio/19 a dezembro/21) (in EUROS)
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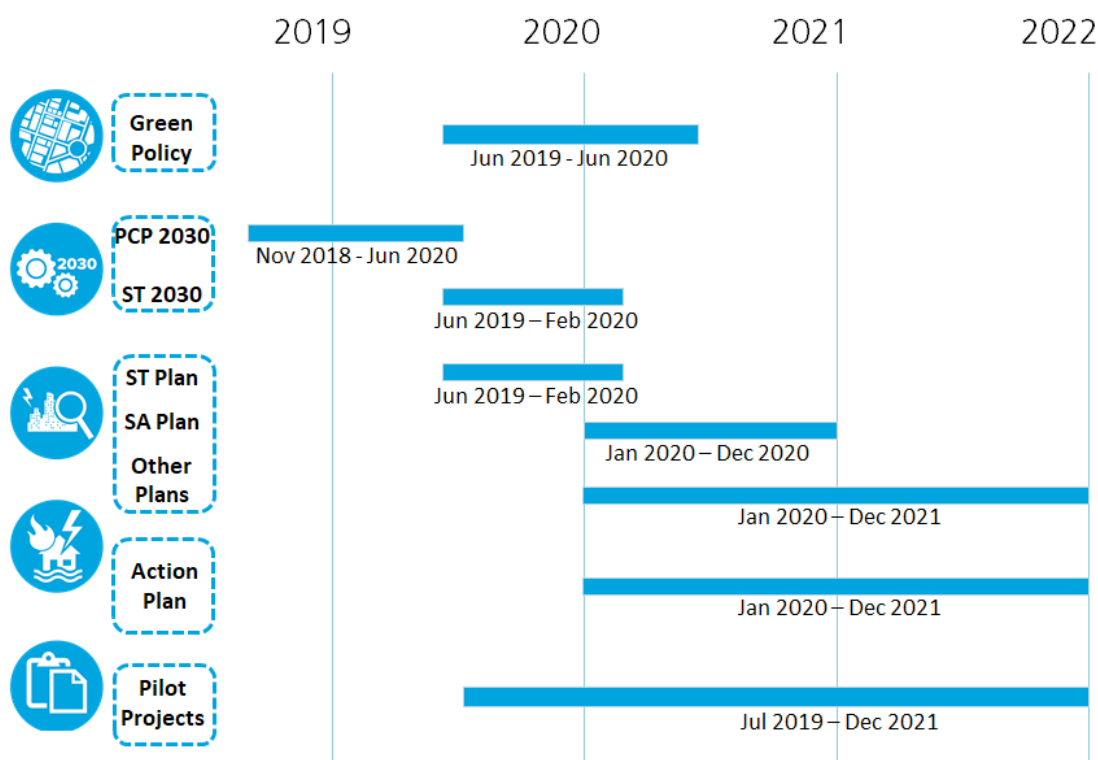


FIG 17. Workplan
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8. BUDGET PLAN

In the current framework of São Tomé and Príncipe, UN-Habitat is requested to provide substantial technical support for the formulation of 6P instruments for Public Policy, Participatory Planning and Perfect Programming, as well as possible technical assistance for demonstration projects to be defined by the government for sanitation (drainage, sewage and solid waste management), infrastructure (renewable energy, roads/transport and blue economy, focusing on responsible tourism) and neighbourhoods/new villages (housing, public health equipment, education and social protection and public spaces).

The 6P instruments propose the alignment of legal, institutional and programmatic frameworks to global development agendas in a way that Foreign Policy is at the service of development in an effective way, in addition to the participatory approach in Planning and Programming, as an exercise of deepening the democratic rule of law. On the other hand, the demonstrative projects are structured in sectors perfectly aligned with the priorities of Robust Growth and Accelerated Job Creation and of Improvement of the Quality of Health and Social Protection.

To this end, MOPIRNA, with the support of the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, identified the bilateral cooperation funds between MOPIRNA and the Italian Ministry of the Terrestrial and Maritime Environment (IMELS) as resources to achieve these objectives, with the provision of EUR 500,000 (five hundred thousand euros) per year for the formulation of 6P instruments to be managed by UN-Habitat, and EUR 1,500,000 (one million and five hundred thousand euros) per year for the implementation of priority projects to be managed by MOPIRNA.

The table below details the estimated budget for the Program from May 2019 to December 2021, based on the current budget allocation, which may be increased and demand revision.

9. Workplan

The development of the activities in this HCPD will comply with the following workplan.



FIG 18. Island of Príncipe
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10. Conclusion

The HCPD for São Tomé and Príncipe reflects the Government's program priorities and aims to accelerate its implementation by aligning policy, planning and programming instruments to global development agendas so that São Tomé and Príncipe can use Foreign Policy as a development driver. It also proposes a participatory planning approach in order to contribute to the deepening of the democratic rule of law. These planning and governance tools are aligned with the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan of UN-Habitat and the 2017-2021 UNDAF.

HCPD is the result of internal and external consultations made with the team and partners at the national level and with UN-Habitat partners in the ROAf and in the Headquarters Thematic Units. HCPD is especially aligned with MOPIRINA's priorities, but the MPFEA and MAPDR are also worth mentioning.

The HCPD is expected to be instrumental in providing support for the policies and to the implementation of the Government's Program towards sustainable urban development in São Tomé and Príncipe, contributing to the country's robust growth and improving the living conditions of its population. To maximize the impact of this exercise and ensure its replicability, continuous resource mobilization will be crucial. To this end, UN-Habitat counts on the support of the Government, the STP development partners and all United Nations System Agencies.

List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
HCPD	UN-Habitat Country Programme Document
HPM	UN-Habitat Country Programme Manager
HQ	Headquarters
Habitat III	United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HoP	Head of Programme
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMELS	Ministry for Terrestrial and Maritime Environment – Italy
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística – National Statistics Institute
CPI	City Prosperity Index
MAPDR	Ministro da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural – Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development
MPFEA	Ministério do Plano, Finanças e da Economia Azul – Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy
MOPIRNA	Ministério de Obras Públicas, Infraestrutura, Recursos Naturais e Ambiente – Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Funds
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



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United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)

UN-Habitat Office in São Tomé and Príncipe

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