

Environmental sustainability sao tome and principe

Climate change in S?o Tom? and Principe is causing increased precipitation, temperature, and sea-level rise, affecting coastal assets and watercourses. The cities of Sao Tome and Santo Ant?nio, with around 43 percent of the total population, are particularly vulnerable due to intense rainfall, surface runoff, and limited water treatment systems, with recurrent water supply interruptions for one-third of the population. Women and girls suffer disproportionately as they must walk long distances to fetch water for domestic needs.

With funding from the GEF-Least Developed Countries Fund, and \$15 million in co-financing from Ministry of Environment, the proposed project aims to increase the resilience of urban areas and vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change driven floods; and to increase water security in S?o Tome and Principe.

S?o Tom? and Principe (STP) is especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the form of increased precipitation, temperature, and sea-level rise, affecting most assets along the coast and along the watercourses.

On the other hand, 50 percent (eight out of 16) water treatment and distribution systems, operated by the national Water and Energy Utility - EMAE, rely on surface water only and are often forced to stop operating when climate-induced intense rains significantly increase water turbidity (due to soil runoff). This leads to recurrent water supply interruptions for one third of the country's population. Women and girls disproportionately suffer from such interruptions, as they then have to walk long distances in search for water for domestic needs.



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