



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Sao Tome and Principe

Country Brief

October 2019



Operational Context

In 2017, estimated GDP per capita in São Tomé and Príncipe amounted to around USD 1,785 U.S. dollars. However recent World Bank estimates show that about one-third of the population lives with less than USD 1.9 per day and more than two-thirds of the population is using a poverty line of USD 3.2 per day.

In the past decades, the country has made considerable progress in reducing child mortality, malnutrition and improving maternal health. However, in 2014, it was estimated that 17.2 percent of children aged 6-59 months were stunted (20.5 percent boys and 13.9 percent girls), 8.8 percent were underweight (10.6 percent boys and 6.9 percent girls), and 4 percent were wasted (4.7 percent boys and 3.3 percent girls) – MICS-2014.

Human Development Index value is 0.589 — which puts the country in the medium human development category, ranking 143 out of 189 countries and above the Sub-Saharan Africa average.

With Sao Tome, heavily dependent on food imports, food availability is unpredictable: there is no deep-sea port, and, in bad weather, landing is difficult on the country's one short airstrip. In Addition, no cereals are cultivated on the island. The country is prone to natural hazards such as floods and landslides, which negatively affect crops and road access as well as destroy houses and household assets. WFP assistance is focused on capacity strengthening of the Government to implement a sustainable home-grown school meals programme, providing technical assistance to the national school feeding programme which benefits over 50,000 children attending schools (around 25 percent of total population) and facilitating smallholder farmers access to

Population: **197,700**

2017 Human Development Index: **143 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **31% of children between 6-59 months**

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Main Photo

Credit: UNDP photographer

Caption: CONSANS 3rd meeting organized with financial support of WFP.

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/sao-tome-and-principe

In Numbers

US\$0.1 m six months (November 2019 – April 2020) net funding requirements

Operational Updates

- WFP co-organized and funded the 3rd meeting of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSANS), that was held on 8 October 2019. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, in his position as the vice-president of CONSANS STP and counted with the participation of other members of the Government, development partners, diplomatic bodies and members of the civil society.

The CONSANS meeting is the largest national dialogue/coordination event on food security and nutrition and the recommendations issued are taken into consideration by the Council of Ministers of STP. Having facilitated this meeting for the third consecutive time, WFP stands as the Government's partner of choice in promoting food security and nutrition in the country.

- During the CONSANS 3rd meeting, WFP STP had the opportunity to present the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to the participants and the workplans to be implemented with different stakeholders involved in Home-Grown School Feeding approach: The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (PNASE), National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSANS) and the Ministry of Agriculture through the Centre of support to smallholder farmers and Rural Development (CADR).

Partnerships

- The Ministry of Education through PNASE remains the main cooperating partner for WFP.
- The Ministry of Agriculture through the Rural Development Support Centre (CADR) is another WFP cooperating partner for the implementation of the CSP, particularly with regards to support to smallholder farmers market.
- CONSANS and PNN (National Nutrition Programme) will also be partnering with the WFP for the CSP implementation and will benefit from capacity strengthening and coordination support.
- WFP is also partnering with two local and international NGOs.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024)		
2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Five Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
0.3 m	0.2 m	0.1 m

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement SDGs.

Strategic Outcome1: The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.

Focus area: Root causes

Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening (including through SSC) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related FS&N policies and programmes (activity category: 4; modality: CS)

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Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets (activity category: 7; modality: CS).