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# **Sao Tome and Principe**

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

The archipelago of São Tomé e Príncipe (STP) is home to 225,000 people [1]. Classified as a lower-middle-income country, STP is a fragile economy dependent on imported products, including petroleum, staple foods, and animal protein [1]. In 2022, WFP STP continued repositioning itself as the government's strategic partner in the development and humanitarian areas. It opened working fronts to address the following risks: 1) the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 that reduced the Government's financial commitment to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities; 2) the elections in STP and the changes in Government; 3) the reduced number of in-country donors or donors interested in financing small-scale development operations in Small Island Developing State (SIDS); and 4) rethink the management of emergency school feeding operations to meet both development and emergency preparedness and response (EPR) needs.

In 2022, WFP in STP managed these risks and strengthened its capacities to support the country in overcoming some challenges. Regarding education, sanitary measures were taken to stop the spread of COVID-19, such as reducing the number of students per class, shorter breaks, expanding the school premises, and improving the school transport network [2]. **In 2022, 50,000 students benefitted from on-site school meals. Until June, when schools were already open after the restrictions of 2021, 20,000 students received on-site school meals supported by WFP and the Chellaram Foundation. After June, the Government retook full ownership of food acquisition and on-site school meals for all 50,000 beneficiaries. 5-11 years-old schoolgirls were the group receiving, in absolute numbers, most of WFP's interventions. They accounted for 7,446 beneficiaries. For crisis operations, WFP assisted 1,500 smallholder farmers, fishermen, and their households with unconditional food as flood assistance.**

Costly energy access hinders food production and logistics, increasing the prices for operating school feeding and smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS). This contributes to almost 2/3 of Santomeans living below the USD 3.20/day poverty line. However, STP presents positive development points. STP primary school accomplishment rate is 87 percent, life expectancy is 66 years, the mortality rate for children 6-59 months is 51 percent, and 97 percent of the population accesses water and 60 percent electricity, disregarding their price or stability. These numbers are above the continental standard [3].

Considering Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS), **WFP and other UN agencies launched the SDG Project focused on the local food value chains in May. This project has gender-sensitive components throughout its objectives and focuses on institutional and individual-level CCS.** WFP and its partners organised regular coordination meetings with the Government to discuss the construction of irrigation and drainage systems in Camavo. The SDG Project visited Uba Budo and engaged with the local community. In the first semester of 2022, WFP, in partnership with the **Government-owned School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), conducted awareness campaigns to increase the consumption of local products at schools.** In addition, WFP donated office equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture in September.

**As part of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and CCS's long-term impacts, a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise was completed in February. Furthermore, the Parliament approved a PNASE law in August. WFP continued advocating for PNASE's funding regulation and disseminating its impacts with the SABER[4] evidence. SABER dissemination workshops will take place in 2023.** In 2022, with support from the Regional Bureau Dakar (RBD), the CO started another series of long-term planning for its second-generation (2G) CSP, which will run from 2024-2028. In addition, in 2022, WFP launched a decentralised evaluation of capacity-strengthening activities. WFP and the government will use this evaluation's findings and recommendations to generate helpful evidence to inform the design of the new CSP and interventions.

Under the **WFP-NGO HELPO** partnership, STP reactivated community school gardens and a pigsty in Água Grande and Cantagalo districts. **The action with HELPO is an institutional CCS technical support for PNASE.** As a result, the project produced 236 kg of animal protein and 1 ton of vegetables for PNASE. Including fresh food is a commemoration for PNASE as it did not involve any parents' financial contribution. As part of the **cooperation between Brazil and STP**, in 2023, PNASE will receive food donations through WFP's in-country food assistance operations, targeting schools in communities most vulnerable to climate shocks.

# 21,500

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



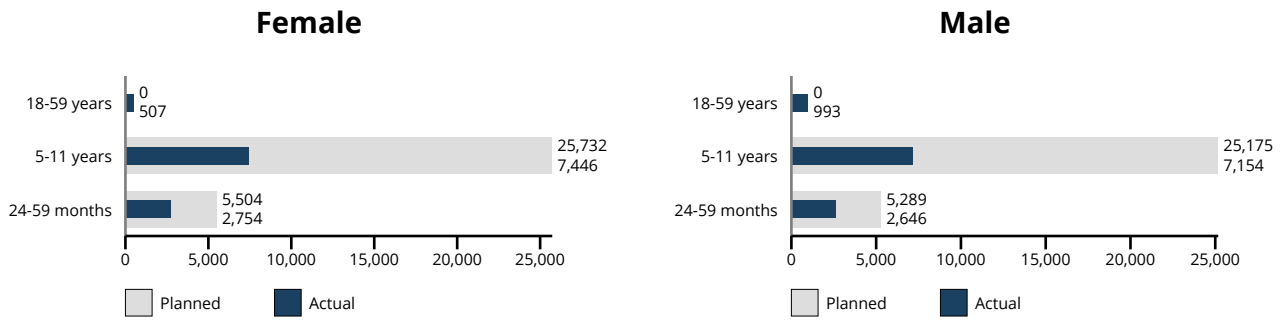
50% female



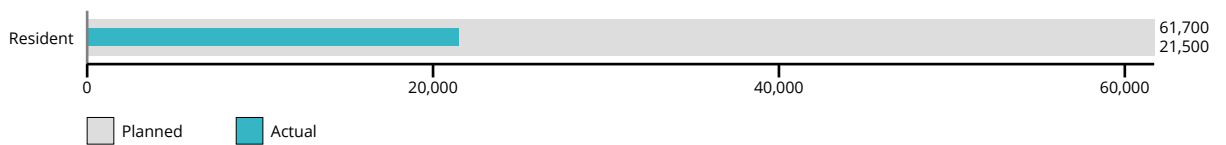
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 344 (51% Female, 49% Male)

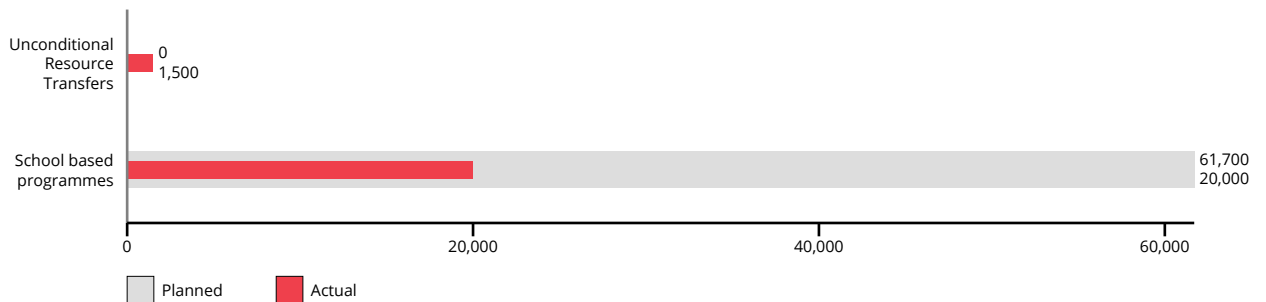
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



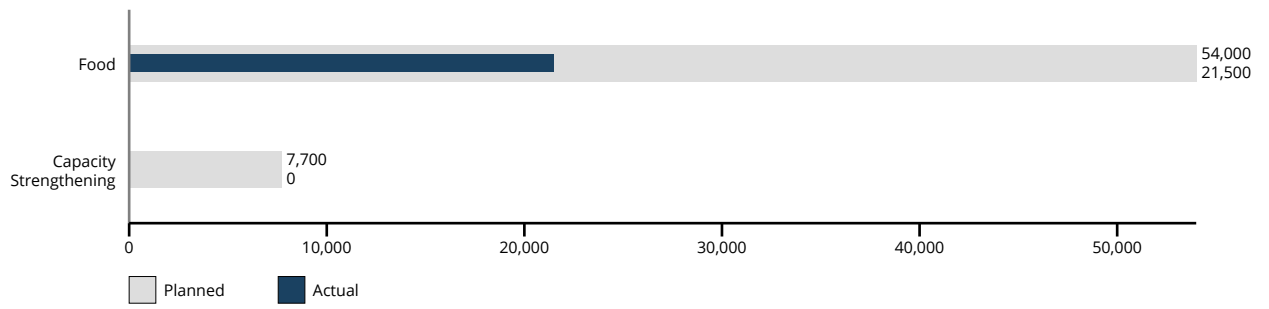
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



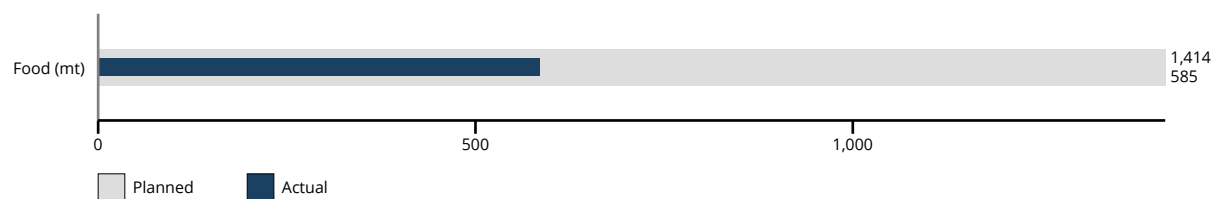
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



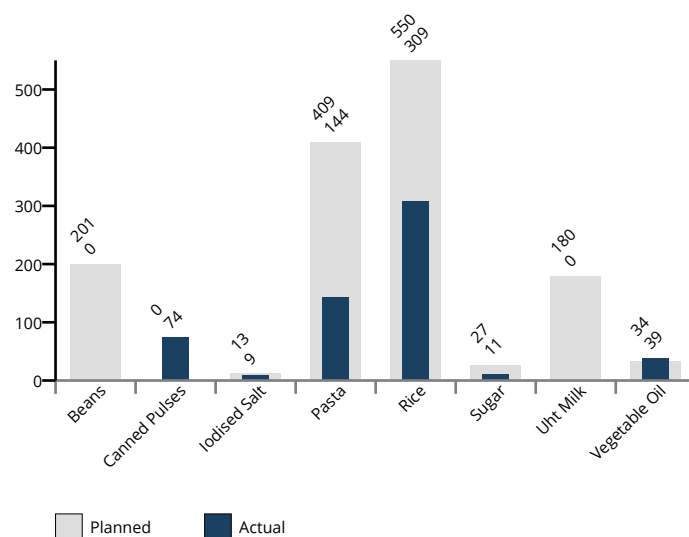
## Beneficiaries by Modality



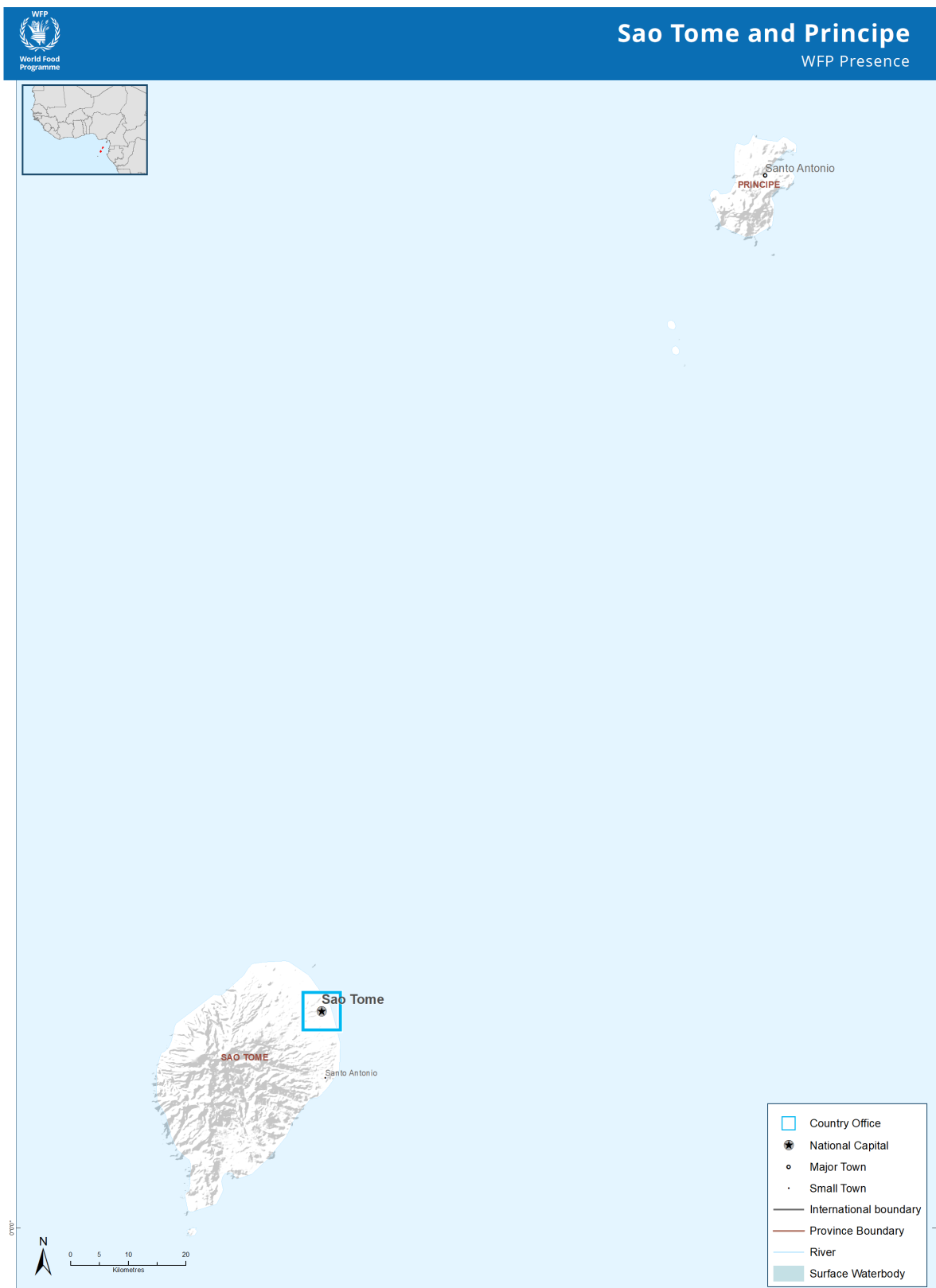
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



# Context and operations



Increasing higher food prices, limited access to public services, and inadequate diets are pushing up malnutrition in vulnerable groups, especially children 5-11 years old. The inflation rate of 21.9 percent drove the **Consumer Price Index up to 3.30 percent per month in 2022**. The 2022 record inflation rates are due to a combination of factors resulting from domestic economics, the global inflation and the effects of the Ukrainian conflict on food production

chains[1]. These factors include the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the devaluation of the currency, energy prices, food supply and production input prices. **Food baskets comprised 73 percent of the average family expenditures. Reportedly, 42 percent of households face food shortages for a few months of the year, and 26 percent declare that they experience food shortages for almost the entire year** [2]

As set out in the country's development strategy, "Sao Tome and Principe Transformation Agenda 2030: The country we need to build", the Government aims to implement sustainable food security and nutrition programmes and policies autonomously by 2030 and has requested technical assistance from WFP in this endeavour. The current WFP CSP is geared towards capacity strengthening for this strategic role. However, a new emergency component has been added to the CSP due to recent climate disasters. Implementing an innovative home-grown school meals programme in STP is expected to increase demand for locally produced nutritious foods and stimulate national food value chains while minimising environmental impacts.

Tackling malnutrition in STP requires concerted efforts across all sectors. One health topic must be highlighted: **anaemia rates among children under five in STP reached 59 percent.** This rate diminished by as little as 3.2 percent between 2010 to 2022. **However, STP is 'on course' for the target for reducing wasting, with 4.1 percent of children under 5 affected, which is lower than the average for the African continent (6.0 percent)**[3]. Another topic that deserved attention, which WFP did not overlook, is the energy sector affecting food and nutrition security. This fragile sector setup is one of the main drivers linking macroeconomic risks with specific fiscal risks in STP. Inefficiencies in this sector resulted in two major energy crises that hit the Santomean economy in recent years[4].

In 2022, WFP in STP delivered on two key strategic objectives, especially in emergency response and resource mobilisation, contributing to environmental and social sustainability impacts. **PNASE is the leading national food safety net and in 2021 it also served as an interim emergency programme, with take-home rations while schools remained closed due to COVID-19.** In June 2022, WFP completed the implementation of the school feeding emergency actions which started in 2021, funded by the **Chellaram Foundation, handing back the on-site school meals to the Government. During the crisis operation and the handover to the Government, WFP was responsible for 20,000 children receiving school meals, or 8.8 percent of the population of STP. PNASE returned to its regular operations in June 2022 with WFP's support as schools reopened. The programme benefits 50,000 school-aged children, or more than 22 percent of the country's population, and has contributed to improved educational outcomes, as indicated in the SABER report, and has the potential for improving health indicators. Also, in 2022, WFP, in partnership with PNASE, conducted awareness campaigns nationwide to increase the inclusion of local products in school menus.**

WFP benefits a still-to-be-calculated indirect population through actions supporting the delivery of SDG 2[5]. **Particularly those that are linked to PNASE and the actions with the NGO HELPO.** In 2022, some projects were negotiated or put on hold for the upcoming years, while advocating for **partnerships for the agenda 2030 (SDG 17), ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12) and ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy (SDG 7).** Likewise, with the **NGO HELPO**, WFP is seeking partnerships for the community school gardens and pigsties, as a means to tackle some of the micronutrient issues. **The Joint SDG Fund** starts activities on CCS for individuals and institutional SAMS; and with the Government of STP when approving the school feeding law for PNASE. The general elections in September 2022 contributed to positioning STP as a multiparty, semi-presidential, and regional model of democracy [5].

Regarding the **CSP SO1**, WFP in STP signed a Field-Level Agreement (FLA) with the **NGO HELPO** in April to activate two community school gardens in Cantagalo and Agua Grande Districts and build a pigsty in the Água Grande with the capacity to produce animal proteins to improve the nutritional conditions of school-aged children. The project with HELPO focuses on the institutional capacity of PNASE to improve its food baskets, not on the individual farmers' capacity. The SDG funds will be used to develop the formation of smallholders under a CCS approach.

**However, for the first time, with the HELPO FLA, an innovative pilot project allowed the PNASE to introduce meat and animal protein in school menus on a large scale, benefitting 3,371 school children among the 20,000 already supported by WFP.** WFP support to PNASE also included retrofitting three school warehouses in March and donating vehicles and assets in July to **improve PNASE's capacity to monitor and preserve food commodities.** WFP also supported the **registry of smallholder farmers and strengthened the MoA's database for agricultural production and smallholder farming.**

In response to **SO2**, WFP programmes are saving lives and assisting communities in growing and prospering despite their challenges. WFP's resilience programmes bring degraded lands back to life, get children back to school, improve access to food, and boost incomes. In 2022, WFP supported the Government in emergency response situations, significantly supporting the implementation of the national contingency plans to reduce the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and natural disasters during the CSP period.

WFP assisted the flood-prone population by distributing food with complementary WFP HQ funds throughout the year. Connecting SO1 and SO2, **Brazil worked with the Government** of STP with the support of WFP to procure local



organic products for WFP's food assistance operations.

## Risk Management

WFP in STP continued to cope with the **protracted socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic**. The macroeconomic effects reduced the Government's financial commitment to CSP's development and emergency activities. **This includes fulfilling the delivery of an emergency school meal operation with complementary sanitation actions funded by the Chellaram Foundation.**

The need to re-focus efforts on keeping the school feeding operations strong could have deprioritised other CSP activities. Moreover, the general elections could have impacted priorities. However, WFP managed both processes thoroughly, expanding its operations beyond the emergency and promoting some triple-nexus. WFP conducted a PNASE awareness campaign on the importance of increasing the consumption of local products as a necessary development step. The Legislative branch approved a PNASE Law. Finally, WFP worked with the Government to leverage WFP in STP products like the Partnerships Action Plan, SABER, and Cost Benefit Analysis. WFP worked alongside HELPO for community school gardens, retrofitting PNASE warehouses, and donated vehicles and assets to the Ministry of Education, improving the capacity to monitor and preserve food.

**A progressively reduced number of donors interested in financing operations in SIDS.** Under a crisis scenario caused by torrential rains, **WFP in STP mobilised USD 328,330 for emergency intervention and procured food to assist 1,500 Smallholder farmers and their households in May.** Finally, with the UN SDG joint Project commencing, WFP supports the project with smallholder farmers in transforming maize into maize flour, drying beans to be sold on the national markets, including PNASE, and for exportation.

# Partnerships

Inclusive partnerships remained at the core of WFP's support to STP's goal of keeping sustainable development actions rolling parallel to the country's response to crises and how they can build forward from COVID-19 impacts. In 2022, WFP continued to adjust its approach as an enabler, primarily to government partners and local practitioners. **Thanks to the support of its donors and partners, WFP reached 21,500 beneficiaries, accounting for almost ten percent of the population.**

In 2022, WFP worked with its partners in emergency responses, technical assistance, CCS, and SSTC to implement food and nutrition security and social protection programmes effectively. WFP achieved this through strategic partnerships with the host government, four non-governmental cooperating partners (three international and one national), one foreign donor government, several United Nations agencies, and two government ministries. WFP continued to pipeline projects that could potentially engage new cooperating partners from the private sector. WFP worked with cooperating partners' staff to facilitate the effective implementation of activities, despite the challenges of COVID-19 and the floods.

Government agencies at national and local levels continued to be WFP's primary partners to achieve the two strategic outcomes of its CSP. **WFP enhanced collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to strengthen PNASE's implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).** WFP worked with the ministry to approve a new PNASE Law in August and to mobilise more Government funds for PNASE operations. The Law still waits for the presidential sanctioning in 2023. WFP also supported the Government in retrofitting three PNASE warehouses and transferred assets to the MoE to improve PNASE's capacity to monitor and preserve food commodities. WFP's activities with the ministry include completing a SABER exercise to analyse the logistics and infrastructure for the government's optimal implementation of PNASE [1].

WFP reinforced its partnership with the MoA to support improved livelihoods while deploying emergency assistance when needed. The main areas of collaboration cover the provision of technical assistance and agricultural inputs while supporting the rehabilitation of small rural infrastructure destroyed by the severed floods affecting the country. WFP's work with MoA exemplifies how flexible contributions allow WFP to deploy emergency assistance while it continues to invest in development activities.

WFP worked with non-governmental institutions in many aspects, notably home-grown school feeding (HGSF), CCS, and SAMS. During the Santomean 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 academic years, the PNASE capacity to feed covered students required some emergency responses due to COVID-19 school closures. **In partnership with the Chellaram Foundation from Gibraltar, WFP started mid-2021 an emergency HGSF operation to face the challenges of school closures. These operations were adapted to a scenario of schools reopening in 2022. The adaptive operations with the Chellaram Foundation ended in June 2022.** With WFP and Chellaram technical and financial support, from January to June 2022, 20,000 children continuously received food assistance in the modality of on-site daily school meals. After June, the project returned the school meals delivery to the government. WFP continues to work with the MoE on technical assistance, logistics support, and advocacy for PNASE.

For a combination of SAMS interventions and HGSF, facilitated by CCS at the institutional level, WFP established partnerships with other non-governmental institutions. **In April, WFP STP signed an agreement with the Portuguese NGO HELPO, co-financed by Camões Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, to activate community school gardens and pigsties.** With the partnership with HELPO, WFP has the opportunity to promote community participation in the sustainable development of shorter food production chains. The combination of both food supply components responds to PNASE's goals of becoming an HGSF programme (SDG 12.7 and 12.8). Moreover, the project increasingly covers the weekly demand of 12 pilot schools for fresh vegetables and animal protein. **Both partnerships contributed to implementing the PNASE as a progressive, institutionalised, and stable programme, which has an excellent potential to improve nutrition practices further as it continues to provide meals to children in difficult times and by including fresh and nutritious food in the school menus.**

**Partnerships with United Nations agencies also advanced in 2022. With UNFPA, ILO, and the Government of STP, WFP successfully mobilised resources from the Joint SDG Fund.** This project has the potential also to promote SDG 2.3 targets and contribute to overcoming food insecurity and high unemployment rates - particularly for vulnerable women of all ages. The project also counts on cross-cutting sensitisation campaigns and training to participants on gender issues, with a particular focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive rights topics.

**WFP in STP also held talks with FAO, IFAD, and the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence on SSTC to enhance the sustainability of PNASE.** This cooperation will facilitate knowledge and best practices exchange. The Government expects to learn how best to implement a nutritious home-grown school feeding through skills and innovative solutions from countries in the same context. In addition, **the Government of Brazil supported the Government of STP,**

**facilitated by WFP in STP, to purchase food, notably from sustainable and organic sources for food assistance operations for SO 1 and SO 2.** The food will be procured and distributed to schools during the first quarters of 2023 by WFP in close **collaboration with the MoA and the local NGO Associação para o Desenvolvimento Agropecuário e Proteção do Ambiente (ADAPPA), and with MoE for PNASE.** WFP will seek to extend partnerships with new and emerging donors to strengthen the government's food security and nutrition capacity. Negotiations initiated in 2022 with the private sector to improve infrastructure and electricity access in schools and gardens will be pursued in 2023.

# CSP Financial Overview

**The main financial risk for STP results from it being a SIDS with multi-vulnerabilities worsened by shocks caused by the war in Europe, the generalised increasing food production prices, climate shocks, and capital restrictions [1,2]. In 2022, the CSP was funded at 49 percent against the needs-based plan, with 78 percent of available resources earmarked for SO2 and 7.7 percent allocated for SO1 (capacity strengthening).** WFP's emergency school feeding intervention (activity 3) was funded at 65 percent, while its capacity strengthening efforts (activities 1 and 2) were funded at 194 percent by partners such as the Chellaram Foundation, HELPO, and the Instituto Camões. The overfunding was influenced by projects whose implementation starts in 2023 but were negotiated and pipelined in 2022, such as with the Government of Brazil, the private sector, and the SDG Fund.

**From the inflows captured, the public domestic and international official development assistance (ODA) finance account for 30 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), while private financing through foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, and credit account for 8.7 percent of GDP in 2019** (2019 was the last year with solid figures [1]). In such scenarios, WFP could count for up to five percent participation in the country's GDP, serving about ten percent of the national population with its activities. This demonstrates the importance and impact of the organisation on the country's social development and economic, social, and governance practices.

























**Securing multi-year funding remains a challenge for the CO** in the upcoming years, and social and economic impacts can be significant with relatively small investments. In 2022, the CO continued with the work carried out in 2021 on the new SO2, which aimed at supporting the finalisation of the COVID-19 response plan; WFP scaled up its operation and conducted a second budget revision of its CSP, increasing its budget needs from USD 2.4 million to USD 8.2 million for the 2019-2024 CSP period. In 2022, there were additional resources from partnerships. **Expenditure was 77 percent of the available resources and 37 percent of the needs-based plan from the approved budget [3]. The level of expenditure compared to available resources has been affected by the time of the budget allocation in 2022. Some funds were confirmed and transferred in Q4, which fostered project implementation and budget carry-over to 2023.** The expenditure rate was also influenced by the electoral and the change in the government periods. From September-December 2022, the end of the political alternation, many project components' performance was distressed and rescheduled.






















**The carry-over from 2021 was USD 615,434, considering the available resources for the CO [4],** of which 100 percent was used for SO2. Complementary WFP HQ funds accounted for USD 328,330, which supported the CO in assisting the population affected by the floods. The CO successfully implemented emergency response, benefiting 1,500 smallholder farmers, fishermen, and their households affected by the floods, with approximately 30MT of food commodities distributed in September-October 2022. Another USD 100,000 was donated by the Government of Brazil for SO 1 and 2 assistance operations.

In November, the Government of STP and the United Nations signed a new cooperation framework, estimated at around USD 150 million for 2022-2027. WFP is one of the 18 signatory UN agencies of this cooperation framework. **In 2022, WFP worked with MoE to implement the PNASE Fund Regulation, which was approved in December 2021. Completing this activity and transferring USD 35,000 to the PNASE bank account is pending the promulgation of the legal diploma in the public gazette.**

A Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) allocation of USD 150,000 was disbursed to implement CCS activities (SMP1/SMS1).

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 2,116,443	 573,256	 804,973	 719,923
SO02: Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	 2,116,443	 573,256	 804,973	 719,923
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.	 2,116,443	 573,256	 804,973	 719,923
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 207,620	 118,889	 285,161	 128,408
SO01: □ 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.	 207,620	 118,889	 285,161	 128,408
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	 94,571	 1,640	 75,216	 62,923

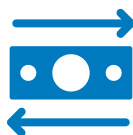
Activity 02: provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.	 113,049	 117,249	 209,944	 65,484
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,324,064	 692,146	 1,090,134	 848,331
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 200,254	 54,000	 225,400	 155,337
Total Direct Costs	 2,524,319	 746,146	 1,315,534	 1,003,669
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 164,080	 48,499	 14,368	 14,368
Grand Total	 2,688,399	 794,645	 1,329,903	 1,018,038

# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01:** □ 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.



**20,000 school-going children** received meals with the support of WFP and its partners as part of emergency actions.



CBA analysis shows that **for every USD 1.00 invested at PNASE, USD 6.90** returns to the local economies



**12 schools can now include fresh foods** in the school meals. This includes **animal protein** (256kg) and fresh **vegetables produced locally** (~1ton).



Legislative **approval of the School Feeding Law**, establishing the basis for sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding.



**3** warehouses retrofitted, and donation of vehicles and assets to **improve PNASE capacity to monitor and preserve food commodities**.



**ICT, cars, and office equipment** were donated to the ministries of Agriculture and Education **as tools to enhance capacity strengthening**.

WFP worked to intensify its role and partnership with the Government to deliver better and more durable impacts on STP's social, economic, and sustainable development. WFP built an innovative, financially, and socially sustainable home-grown school feeding by serving at least 20,000 school-aged children during the termination of the 2021 emergency operation. WFP also widened PNASE institutional capacity to promote smallholder farming and access to markets with animal protein and fresh vegetables. WFP continued to create a strong case for PNASE as a spearheading programme for STP's environmental, socioeconomic, and governance progress.

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of STP government entities through different approaches. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to enhance its capacity to review and improve the strategy for PNASE. With WFP's technical and financial support on its formulation, a School Feeding Law that establishes the basis for a more sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSM) was approved by the National Assembly in August 2022 and submitted to the President of the Republic for promulgation to serve 50,000 children, out of which 20,000 were direct beneficiaries of WFP until June 2022.

**The Law's design can be considered partially an effect of long-term SSTC and CCS activities that extend beyond 2022 and the current CSP, notably** with the Government of Brazil and the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil over the years. In 2022, exchanges on development with Brazil and the Centre included webinars and virtual discussions between PNAE (the Brazilian HGSM) and PNASE. Strategically shifted from an S02 action, the Government of Brazil donated USD 100,000 to purchase food, notably from sustainable and organic sources for food assistance operations, which include PNASE and emergency operations.

WFP kept its critical joint efforts with the Government to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of intersectoral coordination platforms for PNASE. Under a partnership agreement signed with the local branch of Portuguese NGO HELPO, WFP, MoE, and MoA activated **community school gardens with pigsties nurtured mostly by male smallholder farmers and coordinated by most female school principals (54 percent)**. The initiative with HELPO focuses on the institutional CCS aspect of PNASE. The SDG Fund, also launched in 2022, will support WFP in developing both the institutional and individual CCS aspects for PNASE and SAMS.

In April, WFP signed an agreement with the **NGO HELPO, co-financed by Camões Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua**, to activate community school gardens and a pigsty to provide fresh foods to PNASE. **The pigsty has the potential to manage 70 pigs. 236kg of meat was produced and stored in the PNASE refrigeration facility to be distributed in January 2023. In addition, about 876kg of vegetables were produced and distributed to 12 schools to complement school meals. Nutritional food products beyond pork include cabbage, tomato, carrot, squash, eggplant, bell peppers, green beans, onion, and banana.** The weekly demand of these 12 schools for fresh vegetables is 252 kg; considering that this is a pilot, the duration of the project so far, and the 200 days of a regular school year, the project already responds to 8.7 percent of the demands. This shows the potential of such actions to develop sustainable practices and follow national health and nutrition policies and priorities for PNASE.

The investment in PNASE as a home-grown programme also means that the local food producers have the potential to sell to the programme and be trained to gain knowledge on sustainable technology and standards for production. **The Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) on PNASE (a methodology developed in partnership with MasterCard) provides evidence that every USD 1.00 invested in a home-grown school feeding in STP returns USD 6.90 to the local economies.** This is a high return that shows the lifetime earnings of beneficiaries are substantive and should be valued as an environmental and social investment. **As the programme receives investments, it promotes the development of children with more prosperous human capital and better conditions to thrive in life.**

**The investment in PNASE as a home-grown programme also means that the local food producers have the potential to sell to the programme and be trained to gain knowledge on sustainable technology and standards for production.** However, it is notable that the intermittence of PNASE due to budget shortages prevents these gains from being even more significant. On average, around 100 days of school feeding served by PNASE were observed during the 2017-2018 school year. **If there had been no interruptions and the students had received food for all 180 school days in the analysed period, the benefits could have increased to USD 8.60 for every USD 1.00 invested.**

According to the same Human Development Report, São Tomé and Príncipe has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.907, ranking it 138 out of 191 countries in the 2021/2022 index. WFP's actions in the country looked to continue prioritising girls in receiving take-home rations and to keep the female principals as active voices in the project with the NGO HELPO.

To keep the food quality and safety of the home-grown component, including the gardens and pigsties, WFP supported PNASE in retrofitting three warehouses in the districts of Cantagalo, Caué, and Lembá in March. **WFP in STP also donated vehicles and assets in July to improve MoE's capacity to monitor and preserve PNASE food baskets.**

**Between April and May, WFP, in partnership with the MoE, conducted an awareness campaign nationwide on the importance of increasing the consumption of local products in school menus, which can count from 2023 onwards with fresh inputs from the gardens and pigsties.**

To keep the HGSP's flag flying high, WFP supported the organisation of the African Day of School Feeding's celebration on 1<sup>st</sup> March with a group of school-aged children to promote the investment in the local production towards a home-grown school feeding.

WFP in STP also supported research products developed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development, which could strengthen the country's database for agricultural production and smallholder farming. To support this activity, WFP in STP donated ICT and office equipment. WFP worked with UNFPA, ILO, and UN-HABITAT for the Joint SDG Fund on SAMS. Starting in 2022, the SDG Fund Project was implemented to transform maize into maize flour, drying beans to be sold on the national market and for export.

WFP in STP managed to cope with the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the natural delays of processes affected by a general election. The COVID-19 impacts on school feeding were addressed by SO2 and opened the opportunity to also support 1,500 vulnerable farmers. Despite delays, 2022 showcased a continuity of efforts in relation to 2021 and already opened avenues for action in 2023. These include, for example, products like the Partnerships Action Plan, SABER, and Cost Benefit Analysis. This was partially possible due to the SRAC allocation of USD 150,000 to implement the CSP Country Capacity Strengthening activities (SMP1 and SMS1).

This strategic outcome obtained a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 3, indicating a good level of integration of gender and age considerations in its programming.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**



CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes	3
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	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.



**311 beneficiaries** received support for the rehabilitation of small infrastructure destroyed by the floods with an agreement between WFP and MoE.



**1,500 smallholder farmers and their families** affected by severe floods received **30 tons of food commodities**



**19,900 hygiene kits** were distributed to beneficiaries to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 impact during classes' suspension.



**USD 400,000** mobilized as part of WFP's intensification of international partnerships and South-South humanitarian assistance for crisis situations.



Visits to schools to ensure quality implementation between January and June 2022.

**WFP worked to deliver assistance and be prepared to respond to crises caused by natural shocks and by the COVID-19 third wave.** WFP joined forces with the Government and international partners to reach the most affected people by **servicing at least 20,000 beneficiaries under its regular programmes, notably PNASE.** Also complementing SO 1, **WFP widened smallholders' food production technical capacity and access to markets, reconstructing their means for production. WFP continued to create a strong case for EPR to maintain STP's environmental, socioeconomic, and governance development under negative externalities.**

From January through June 2022, WFP STP continued implementing emergency School Feeding that started in mid-2021, funded by the **Chellaram Foundation** to support the Government's PNASE operations. The Santomean 2020/2021 academic year, which had the motto "Returning to schools safely", was phased in for the more than 80,000 enrolled students, who progressively resumed classes from September 2021 through June 2022, starting with pre-school and first-grade cycles. **The downturns of the pandemic regulated the phases. The PNASE capacity to feed the prioritised students required some emergency responses. With WFP and the Chellaram Foundation technical and financial support, from January to June 2022, 20,000 children continuously received food assistance in the modality of on-site daily school meals.** The partnership with the Chellaram Foundation also allowed WFP to distribute **19,900 hygiene kits to the beneficiaries to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 impact in schools.**

**WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and rural people affected by natural disasters through in-kind transfers.** On 28 and 29 December 2021 and in March 2022, STP was hit by tropical storms of high intensity that **destroyed more than 670 hectares of production, affecting more than 1,500 producers, including 1,000 horticulture households and 500 livestock farmers and fishermen.** On 23 May 2022, the autonomous region of Principe experienced **heavy rainfall that caused severe damage to the island, affecting 61 residences and 350 households** in its five municipalities. Three climate-related disasters worsened the country's humanitarian situation, further increasing population vulnerability and diminishing the Government's ability to respond to crisis without international aid, with the double burden of social and economic infrastructures damaged.

As a response measure, **WFP in STP mobilised USD 328,330 in late April for a three-month emergency intervention** with support from WFP HQ. In May, **WFP procured 30 tons of food to assist 1,500 smallholder farmers and their households**. Apart from the emergency food assistance, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture distributed seeds, plants, agriculture inputs, fishing materials, and animals and **rehabilitated the production infrastructures of 311 smallholder farmers destroyed by the floods in the second half of the year**.

Continuing to drive the interest in adopting a multi-stakeholder approach and aiming to achieve the proposed strategic outcome successfully, WFP in STP continues to seek new partnerships with the private sector, foreign governments, and other development agents. Connected to SO1 activities, **the Government of Brazil donated USD 100,000 to purchase food**, notably from sustainable and organic sources for food assistance operations, which include PNASE and emergency operations.

Due to the unpredictability of the evolution and duration of the COVID-19 crisis, harder climate shocks on SIDS, global fluctuation of food prices, and the adoption of eventual school closures, measures affected the implementation of the planned activities financially and operationally. **WFP engaged the Government through PNASE in the supply chain process and identified focal points in the selected areas with support from local authorities to monitor the implementation of the activities together with the community leaders**. This process is a continuation of what happened in 2021 and will pave the way for improvement in 2023.

Strategic outcome 2 earned a GAM monitoring code of 3, reflecting the integration of women and gender considerations in programming. Disaggregated data shows 50 percent of the beneficiaries were women.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers	3

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

São Tomé and Príncipe has constitutional principles established to promote gender equality and has been working to empower female participation in its political, economic, social, and cultural life. STP already sees 23.6 percent of women seated in their Parliament. STP ranks 124<sup>th</sup> in the Global Gender Inequality Index (GII), scoring 0.494. WFP's mandate faces challenges such as the female representation of 37.1 percent of the national working force and only 39.9 percent of women with complete secondary education [1]. This pushes gender-specific poverty to higher levels. 44.5 percent of Santomean women live on less than the minimum wage of USD 44. Most of these poorer women are the heads of their households and live in rural areas [2]. WFP can add more value to gender equality and women empowerment in the country as SDG 2 has multiplying effects through its existing SAMS programmes, which have the potential to deliver more with the support of the SDG Fund Project.

The SDG Fund, for example, has the potential to enhance gender balance from 2022 through 2024. The project aims to empower the Government to promote sustainable local food value chains, rural development, and resilience through investment in an environmentally friendly agri-food industry and gender-sensitive job creation for vulnerable working women as direct beneficiaries and school-age girls as indirect beneficiaries. The SDG Fund project has a robust gender-sensitive approach.

**The project launched in May 2022 seeks to support vulnerable women and adolescent girls by promoting the increased insertion of women of all ages in the agricultural production sector, creating decent and sustainable job opportunities in the small-scale processing industry through sensitisation campaigns and training of women and adolescent girls on gender issues such as GBV, sexual and reproductive rights. The SDG Fund has two strategies that directly support gender approaches. First of all to improve the SHF technical capacity for agriculture production and access to critical inputs for transformation, focusing on rural women. Secondly, to develop the technical capacity of target groups, notably women, and advocate for their integration into the agriculture value chains.**

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

**WFP in STP faces essential challenges regarding protection.** In 2022, WFP did direct implementation for on-site school meals and assistance to support the affected population by floods through its partners. Even though WFP in STP has no direct beneficiaries, its actions respond to social protection standards in emergencies.

**Concerning the context in which WFP operates in STP,** the Santomean small population size, the remoteness from international markets, high transportation costs, vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks, and fragile land and marine ecosystems drive STP's increased vulnerability to biodiversity loss and climate change. **In addition to the protracted effects of COVID-19, natural hazards severely affected communities, especially the rural and coastal residents. Floodings due to extreme storm surges and waves, river flooding, flash flooding, and overland flows from intense rainfall, high winds, and beach loss.** STP's coastal communities experience flooding as many as ten times each year and mudslides yearly, destroying communications, energy and transport infrastructure, homes, health facilities, and schools[1].

**Regarding COVID-19, WFP completed the support to school feeding funded by Chellaram in June 2022.** With WFP technical and financial support, 20,000 children received food assistance in the modality of daily on-site school meals. In addition, WFP distributed 19,900 hygiene kits to mitigate COVID-19 impact during the 2021/2022 school year.

Focusing on natural risks and threats, in most areas of the Gulf of Guinea, where STP is located, the network of weather stations is still insufficient for large-scale planning, hazard management, and risk prevention[2]. **The agriculture sector was mainly characterised by cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, and pepper. However, the projection indicates an increase in the area with a very high risk of maize, pepper, taro/taioaba, coffee, and cocoa[2], which are part of the major subsistence crops of STP.** Not only do disasters affect the subsistence of smallholders, but they also affect the general socioeconomic conditions of the country, requiring WFP's EPR and social protection responses.

In December 2021, March, September, and November 2022, **the Country was hit with torrential rains that were considered the most serious in the last 30 years and took the lives of two people.** The disasters impacted more than 1,500 smallholder farmers and their families (6000 beneficiaries) and fishermen who lost their crops, land, and materials due to the floods. **The Government approached WFP for subsequential emergency support to assist the affected population with food, seeds, plants, agricultural inputs, fishing materials, infrastructure, and capacity-strengthening support.**

**Building on the previous EPR responses of previous years, in 2022, WFP mobilised funds in late April initially for a 3-month emergency intervention that had to be extended into September and October.** In May 2022, the WFP started procuring food to assist 1,500 smallholder farmers, fishermen, and their households with 30 tons of food.

**Promoting measures to mitigate risks with capacity development approaches, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to provide inputs** (seeds, plants, animals, and fishing materials) to 311 beneficiaries and support for rehabilitating small infrastructure destroyed by the floods between September and November 2022.

**As part of efforts for better accountability of and to affected populations (AAP), WFP supported the United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) and National Voluntary Report (VNR) exercises in previous years and continues to develop upon the evidence from these analyses.** In addition, WFP supported an OCHA mission in-country to assess the impact of the floods registered in December 2021. **EPR and the minimum preparedness actions (MPAs) started in the second half of 2022. Despite these efforts, aligned with WFP's policy on disaster risk reduction and management, WFP in STP still faces challenges on protection/AAP indicators and beneficiary feedback mechanisms.**

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The combined effect of high exposure to natural hazards and lack of land use planning and enforcement of existing regulations make the islands of STP extremely vulnerable to extreme events and climate change impacts. **A 2014 UNEP Report on SIDS showcased a preliminary review of national progress that STP had advanced on sustainable energy, tourism, and waste management. However, food security has not scored substantial advancements yet[1].** Since 2014, WFP has promoted local food value chains and equitable job opportunities through a sustainable agri-food industry in STP. In 2022, **WFP earmarked multiple strategies for food security to improve rural livelihoods and end malnutrition through sustainable agricultural, fisheries, and aquaculture practices that enhance resilience towards climate change and support the production and export of organic, sustainably-produced, and locally-grown products.**

**The Parliament of STP took an essential step in 2022 by strengthening its institutional capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative, and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals programme by approving a national law for PNASE.** This paves the way for organizing the programme around new paradigms of sustainability. Projects supporting STP to implement a sustainable HGSM, focusing on access to reliable and renewable energy and WASH to improve the in-school food storage and preparation conditions and increase the nearby smallholder food production continued to be discussed in 2022 and have a perspective to start with WFP's support in 2023.

Regarding the CSP SO1, the work with the NGO HELPO went **beyond the added nutritional value to the school meals. Between April and May 2022, WFP, in partnership with PNASE, conducted an awareness campaign nationwide on the importance of increasing the consumption of local products in school menus. The idea surrounding local production has an environmental impact as shorter food supply chains consume fewer resources on transportation and storage and create less food waste between the field and the table.** The training of school gardeners also included discussions around wasting production inputs, natural resources, and waste management.

In 2022, WFP participated in WFP's World Earth Day by providing examples of the sustainability of the WFP office in STP. The Environment Unit is currently scaling up Environmental Management System (EMS) implementation in COs in the region - a key component of WFP's Environmental Policy work to identify, manage, and reduce the organization's environmental impact. Focus areas include energy, waste, water management, sustainable procurement opportunities, and staff awareness. An EMS mission is planned for 2023 to cover all focus areas. WFP in STP keeps strengthening its efforts in complying with WFP's policies on improved waste management, recycling, and awareness of non-renewable resources.

# Extra Section



## **Nilza gains more days to feed her family and new means to rebuild her life.**

In December 2021, a tropical storm hit São Tomé and Príncipe. The natural shock killed two people and destroyed the agricultural plots, fishing canoes, and livestock of 1,500 people. The most affected groups lived in localities where agriculture, fishing, and livestock are the only source of income and livelihood. In March 2022, when the memory of that storm was still fresh, a new storm devastated the island. Of lesser proportion, but it aggravated the situation of the vulnerability of those already affected.

Ms. Nilza Furtado, a mother of six children, was sleeping with their family when it started to rain, on the night of 28 December 2021. As the rain intensified her house wakened weakened against the forces of nature. Nilza stopped seeing in her own home the protection necessary to her family against the torment. Seeking shelter, they ran into a relative's house nearby the day after.

Nilza is one of 1,500 families who lost their conditions for a decent livelihood to the rains. She is a farmer living in Mato Cana, a heavily affected community. On her plot of land, she used to plant bananas, matabala, cassava, and other foods that came out of the field to the table to feed her children, whom she takes care of alone.

"When it started raining, I was sleeping, my house shook a lot, and the zinc roof tiles almost came off. I thought it was raining like any other day because this region is rainy. But in the morning, it was just puddles of water and I couldn't get around."

The extreme climate phenomena that have plagued the archipelago of São Tomé e Príncipe have destroyed much of the agricultural production in the four corners of the country's two main islands. "When I went to my field, I was devastated. It was an empty field as if it had never been planted. I could only think of my children. Their school supplies, their food, everything came from the field."

A few hours after the rainfall, on 29 December, the Government declared a state of tropical calamity and issued a request for support from partners in the face of the crisis that has gripped the country. The government approached the World Food Programme to provide emergency assistance to the families affected. WFP responded to the appeal, supporting the government in mapping the disaster families, their needs, and primary areas of intervention.

Nilza received a food basket and will receive plants to grow in her field from WFP's emergency assistance after the storm. "I am very happy to receive this support, I can already know what to cook for my children because since I lost everything, I wasn't sure what I would feed my children the next day," she says.

The WFP support, estimated at USD 258,500, was intended to ensure the recovery of 1,500 affected families and included basic food baskets, consisting of rice, beans, pasta, oil, sugar, and salt. To foster agricultural production, the assistance comprised seeds, agricultural inputs, animals, veterinary products, and infrastructure to support production.

Fishermen also benefit from the support, through financing to buy new canoes and receiving hooks, line, lead, and fins (for diver fishermen).



With the tropical storms that hit the islands on 28 and 29 December 2021 and in March 2022, these people lost jobs, working materials, land, animals, fishing canoes, and other working tools, negatively impacting the national economy. For them, WFP's support enables them to regain livelihoods for their families and supply the market with their produce.

The impact of climate change is jeopardizing all of São Tomé e Príncipe's efforts in recent years to end hunger and ensure food security. This "is an assistance focused on those who have been directly impacted by the floods that occurred in December" said Edna Peres, WFP Officer-in-Charge.

Through this humanitarian assistance, WFP aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations to natural disasters and food crises by restoring their livelihoods.



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] UN-HABITAT General Annual Data Report on São Tomé e Príncipe [<https://unhabitat.org/sao-tome-and-principe>]

[2] RFI. 02 Sep. 2019. "São Tomé e Príncipe: ano lectivo arranca a 8 de Setembro com medidas sanitárias adequadas". [<https://www.rfi.fr/pt/s%C3%A3o-tom%C3%A9-e-pr%C3%ADncipe/20200902-s%C3%A3o-tom%C3%A9-e-pr%C3%ADncipe-ano-lectivo-arranca-a-8-de-setembro-com-medidas-sanit%C3%A1rias-adequadas>]

[3] UNICEF São Tomé e Príncipe MICS - Education Analysis for Global Learning and Equity Factsheet [[https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Sao-Tome-and-Principe\\_MICS-Education-Factsheets\\_Portuguese.pdf](https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Sao-Tome-and-Principe_MICS-Education-Factsheets_Portuguese.pdf)]

[4] The Systems Approach for Better Education Results with a focus on School Feeding (SABER or, specifically, SABER-SF) is a useful approach to assessing the school feeding policy situation and systems in any country to identify the gaps and plan appropriate capacity development plans and/or road maps with the government and other stakeholders. It helps countries strengthen their national school feeding programs and/or transition to national school feeding programs with solid policies and systems when applicable, and assess the progress of implementing each indicator. This manual aims to assist users (government institutions, PCD, World Bank, WFP, and other stakeholders) to understand, plan, and implement the SABER-SF exercise at the country level.

Country Office (CO) targeted 1,500 Smallholder farmers, and was normally going to assist them, including their families (size 4), total 6,000. CO also assisted 20,000 school children. So the number of assisted people should have been 26,000. But CO provided assistance only for one person in the Household, making the number of beneficiaries assisted to be 21,500.

- ACR Rapporteur - Bruno MAGALHAES [bruno.magalhaes@wfp.org](mailto:bruno.magalhaes@wfp.org)

## Context and Operations

[1] IMF General Data and Reports on STP for 2022 [<https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/STP>]

[2] Report on Sao Tome and Principe Inflation Rate [<https://tradingeconomics.com/sao-tome-and-principe/inflation-cpi>]

[3] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World [<https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2021/en/>]

[4] World Bank Prevalence of anemia among children (% of children ages 6-59 months) - Sao Tome and Principe [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.CHLD.ZS?locations=ST>]

[5] This might be available when the ongoing projects are closed and the current projects in their pipeline phase are started.

## Partnerships

WFP thanks its donors and partners for supporting all the CSP and the new challenge proposed by the S02 proposed in the CSP. With special regards to the Government of São Tomé e Príncipe, private donors, the Chellaram Foundation, other UN Agencies, the Government of Brazil, and the Instituto Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua.

## CSP Financial Overview

BPU confirmed.

[1] Common Country Analysis Sao Tome and Principe. Jun. 2022 [<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000140981/download/>]

[2] World Bank, Sao Tome Overview 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/saotome/overview>

[3] The actual expenditure refers to the approved budget of USD 2.7 million and not the Budget Revision Request of USD 8.2 million.

[4] The carry-over considering the needs-need plan is USD 984.099.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP Latest Human Development composite indices tables [<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>]

[2] Biennial Update Report of SãoTomé and Príncipe on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) [[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BUR1\\_Sao%20Tome%20and%20Principe\\_\\_2022.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BUR1_Sao%20Tome%20and%20Principe__2022.pdf)]

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] World Bank, Feature Story, 19 Aug. 2019. "São Tomé and Príncipe Coastal Communities Fight Impacts of Climate Change"

[<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/08/19/sao-tome-and-principe-coastal-communities-fight-impacts-of-climate-change>]

[2] Diodato N, Borrelli P, Panagos P, Bellocchi G (2022) Global assessment of storm disaster-prone areas. PLoS ONE 17(8): e0272161.

[<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272161>]

## Environment

[1] UNEP 2014. GEO Small Island Developing States Outlook. United Nations Environment Programme, [[https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/9293/-Global%20Environment%20Outlook%3a%20small%20island%20developing%20states-2014GEO\\_SIDS\\_final.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed;=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/9293/-Global%20Environment%20Outlook%3a%20small%20island%20developing%20states-2014GEO_SIDS_final.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed;=y)]

## Extra Section

Photo: Ms. Furtado, a mother of six children, was affected by the 2022 storms and assisted by WFP.

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# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	507	993	1,500	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		1		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		128,408		

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	30,464	10,793	35%
	female	31,236	10,707	34%
	total	61,700	21,500	35%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
24-59 months	male	5,289	2,646	50%
	female	5,504	2,754	50%
	total	10,793	5,400	50%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	25,175	7,154	28%
	female	25,732	7,446	29%
	total	50,907	14,600	29%
18-59 years	male	0	993	-
	female	0	507	-
	total	0	1,500	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	61,700	21,500	35%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	61,700	20,000	32%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	0	1,500	-

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	201	0	0%
Canned Pulses	0	74	-
Iodised Salt	13	9	66%
Pasta	409	144	35%
Rice	550	309	56%
Sugar	27	11	40%
Uht Milk	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	34	39	116%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01:</b> □ 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.				<b>- Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Primary school children benefit from an improved national HGSM framework to increase their access to nutritious food, improve health and achieve better education results.					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	30,000	16,741	
<b>Activity 02: 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.</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: ii. The people of Sao Tome and Principe benefit from well-coordinated, equitable smallholder agricultural market support and local food value chains that facilitate the HGSM initiative and increase their overall food security.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	1	
M: ii. The people of Sao Tome and Principe benefit from well-coordinated, equitable smallholder agricultural market support and local food value chains that facilitate the HGSM initiative and increase their overall food security.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	1	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> School children - <b>Location:</b> Sao Tome and Principe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	35,000		=130,000	128,408			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	816	0	
			Male	884	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,880	0	
			Male	3,120	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	507	
			Male	0	993	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,500</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,504	2,754	
			Male	5,289	2,646	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,793</b>	<b>5,400</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,550	0	
			Male	2,450	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	19,996	7,446	
			Male	19,211	7,154	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>39,207</b>	<b>14,600</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,550	0	
			Male	2,450	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,414	585	

Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food to meet their food and nutrition requirements.					
General Distribution					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	260,000	218,500	
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	1,500	1,500	
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	1,500	911	

Cover page photo © WFP/Jorcilina CORREIA

The Santomean School Feeding offers children daily meals.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	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.
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.
SMS1	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.
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.	2,116,444	573,257	804,974	719,923
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>2,116,444</b>	<b>573,257</b>	<b>804,974</b>	<b>719,924</b>
5	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.	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	94,571	1,640	75,217	62,924
		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.	113,049	117,250	209,945	65,485
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>207,620</b>	<b>118,890</b>	<b>285,161</b>	<b>128,408</b>

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,324,064</b>	<b>692,146</b>	<b>1,090,135</b>	<b>848,332</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>200,255</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>225,400</b>	<b>155,338</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,524,319</b>	<b>746,146</b>	<b>1,315,535</b>	<b>1,003,670</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>164,081</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>14,369</b>	<b>14,369</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,688,400</b>	<b>794,646</b>	<b>1,329,904</b>	<b>1,018,038</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

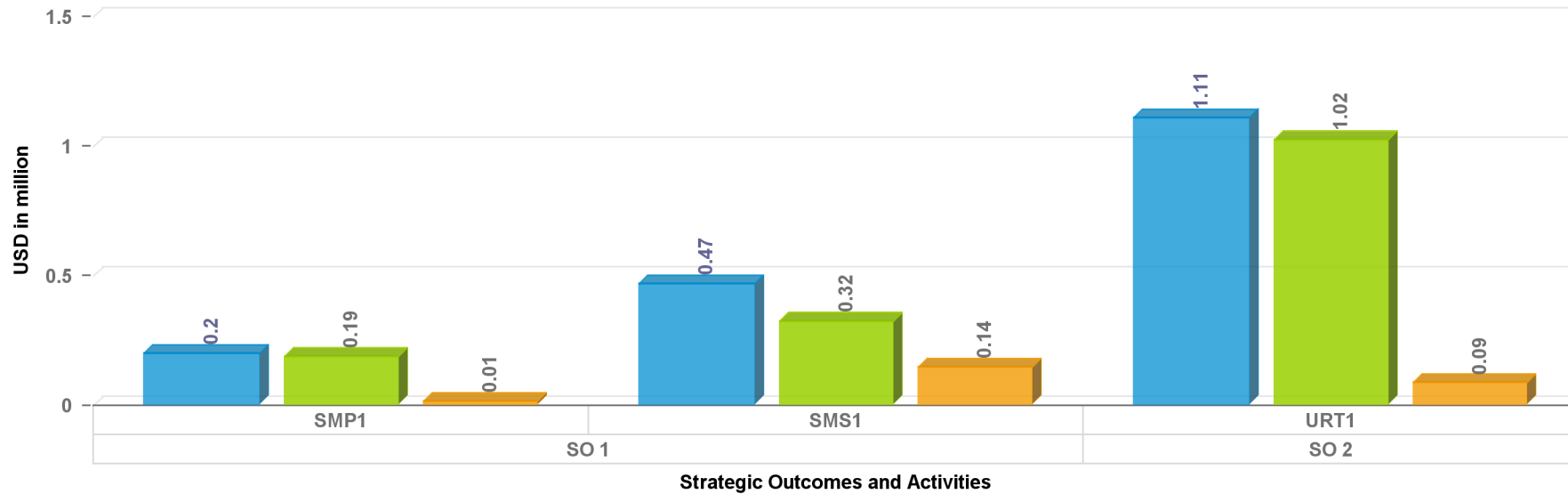
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	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.
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.
SMS1	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.
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations including school children in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.	3,323,792	821,384	285,827	1,107,212	1,022,162	85,050
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,323,792</b>	<b>821,384</b>	<b>285,827</b>	<b>1,107,212</b>	<b>1,022,162</b>	<b>85,050</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	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.	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.	286,689	465,741	0	465,741	321,281	144,460
		Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	521,698	197,726	0	197,726	185,433	12,293
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>808,387</b>	<b>663,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>663,467</b>	<b>506,714</b>	<b>156,753</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)



# Annual Country Report

## S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,132,180</b>	<b>1,484,852</b>	<b>285,827</b>	<b>1,770,679</b>	<b>1,528,876</b>	<b>241,803</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>407,829</b>	<b>261,990</b>	<b>42,503</b>	<b>304,493</b>	<b>234,431</b>	<b>70,062</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>4,540,009</b>	<b>1,746,842</b>	<b>328,330</b>	<b>2,075,172</b>	<b>1,763,307</b>	<b>311,865</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>295,101</b>	<b>104,574</b>		<b>104,574</b>	<b>104,574</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,835,109</b>	<b>1,851,416</b>	<b>328,330</b>	<b>2,179,746</b>	<b>1,867,881</b>	<b>311,865</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures