



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Sao Tome and Principe

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

São Tomé and Príncipe, while progressing in the recovery from COVID-19, experienced economic challenges in 2023 that significantly affected WFP's operations in the country. Agriculture is a significant sector of the economy, representing 14 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [1]. Currently, over 50 percent of the daily food supply is imported [2], with 73.6 percent of the population residing in urban areas [3]. Fuel is also imported and sold at high prices [4], with shortages negatively affecting critical infrastructure. External pressures and a year-on-year inflation rate (June 2022-June 2023) that exceeded 25.3 percent [5] further compounded the challenges for households in accessing food. In this context, 55 percent of the population faced moderate and severe food insecurity [6]. School-age children were notably affected, with a quarter of them depending on external support for their daily meals. Chronic malnutrition resulting in stunting also affected 11.7 of children aged 0 to 5 years [7].

In response to these challenges, WFP continued to position itself as a strategic partner to the São Tomé and Príncipe Government throughout 2023, focusing on development and country capacity strengthening (CCS). WFP worked in line with the strategic outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 and supported the Government in working more effectively to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). Working alongside the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sciences, and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Rural Development, WFP provided technical support to the implementation of school feeding programme and support to link it to smallholder farmers' (SHF) programmes, while supporting related policies frameworks. Sao Tome & Principe is among few countries in Africa to have achieved universal school feeding coverage.

WFP worked to achieve two key goals. Firstly, it maintained its support for homegrown school feeding (HGSF) and SHF to help them benefit from a conducive policy framework and improved access to basic inputs such as technology, electricity, and water. Secondly, WFP organized knowledge-building initiatives to strengthen smallholders' capacities in agricultural and organizational techniques to help improve their access to markets. Through a gender-sensitive approach, 27 percent of the participants were women, which is impressive compared to the country's 5 percent participation rate of women in the private sector [9].

The Green Infrastructure for Health and Education joint programme (funded through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund) focused on improving water and energy access in health and school facilities. WFP worked with the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the São Tomé and Príncipe Ministry of Health on this.

In parallel, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Joint SDG Fund focused on promoting local food value chains and equitable job opportunities through a sustainable agri-food industry. As part of that Joint SDG Fund project, WFP collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and São Tomé and Príncipe's Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Rural Development.

The largest operation remained the National School Meals and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese), currently implemented by the government. WFP 's support to PNASE directly benefited 24 schools and involved 62 SHF who produced and supplied fresh and nutritious food to the programme as an institutional market. It is important to note that the overall PNASE operation reached 50,000 school children in the country and has the potential to reach more. Regarding the material support for SDG 2 delivery, rural community assets were constructed in Cantagalo to support local food production. However, support for the Principe region was postponed until 2024 due to financial and logistical constraints. WFP also enhanced the capacity of SHF in the Uba Budo and Camavo regions through more effective coordination of value chain actors and improved market access. Technical support and expertise were provided to three national ministries, SHF, and local actors, with the collaboration of NGOs and other United Nations agencies.

Strong partnerships with Portugal and Brazil yielded good results in 2023. The Portuguese Camões Institute for Cooperation and Language, WFP, and the NGO HELPO reactivated community and school gardens. This resulted in the production of nine types of vegetables as well as 236 kg of animal protein, which was delivered to 24 schools in Cantagalo and Lobata. The Government of Brazil continued to support São Tomé and Príncipe in purchasing food from sustainable and organic sources for WFP assistance and HGSF operations.

In line with SDG 17, São Tomé and Príncipe promoted South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) actions, reinforcing the long-term impacts of CCS. With the support of Brazil, WFP reinforced PNASE's homegrown and health components with the local purchase of organic and nutritious food produced by domestic smallholder farmers.

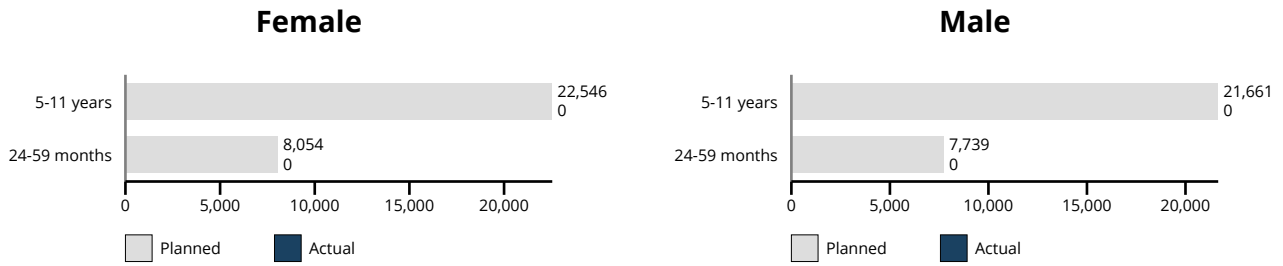
PNASE remained prominent, with the Minister of Education reinforcing the Government's collaboration with WFP to achieve universal PNASE coverage. Discussions emphasized the Government's long-term goal for PNASE to run exclusively on public funds, while WFP and the Ministry of Education worked on scale-up plans that will require an

additional USD 12 million from external sources. The Ministry of Education joined forces with WFP, including at the WFP Executive Board, and the School Meals Coalition Summit in Paris, France, to encourage government branches, donors, member states, and United Nations agencies to provide technical and financial support for PNASE as safety net for school-aged children's food and nutrition security.

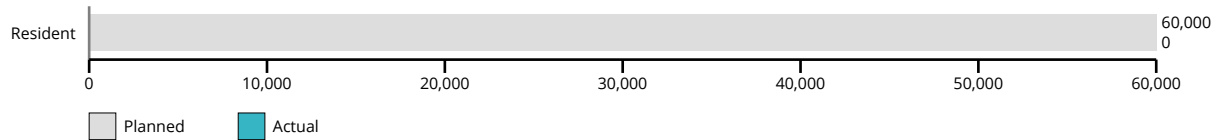
Throughout 2023, WFP promoted policy dissemination actions for HGSP and SHF. WFP hosted a workshop to promote the results and recommendations from the 2022 SABER Report. WFP and FAO broadcasted on a national radio station the importance of local SHF in maintaining food and quality safety. At the continental level, WFP STP participated with the PNASE coordinator in the 2023 Africa Day of School Feeding, in Luanda, Angola.

In 2023, WFP aimed to strengthen capacities in preparation for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, while also providing technical support to the Government for school feeding, support to smallholder farmers, and climate adaptation.

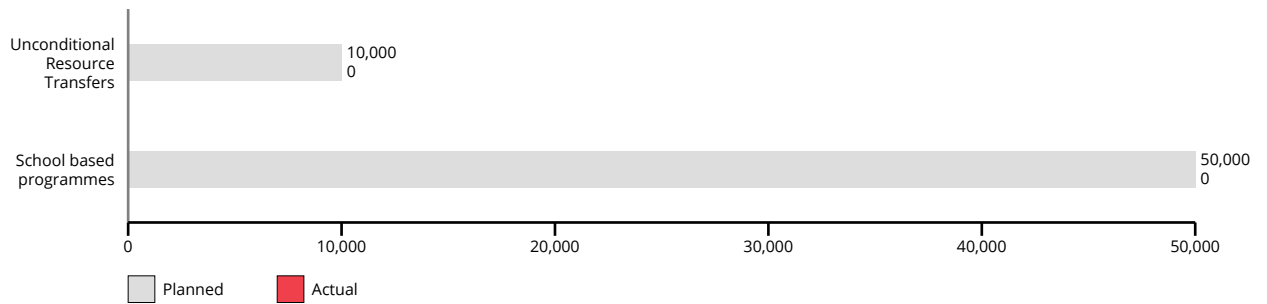
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



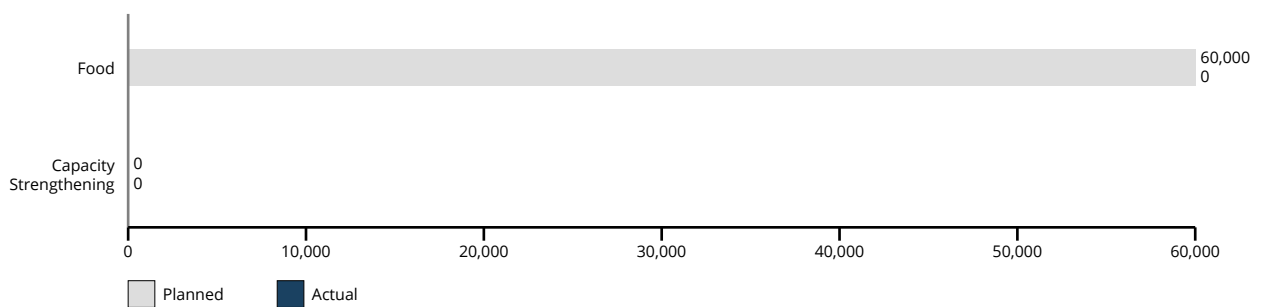
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



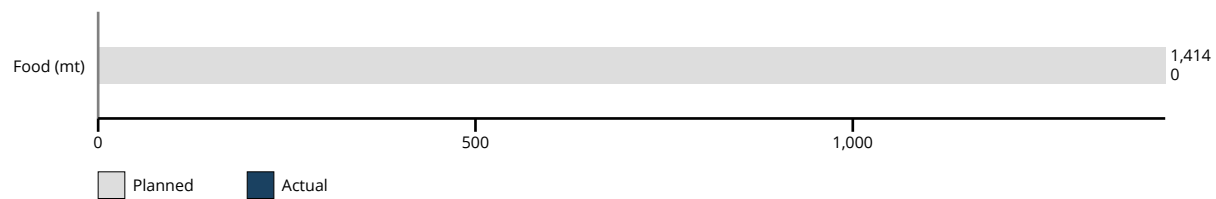
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



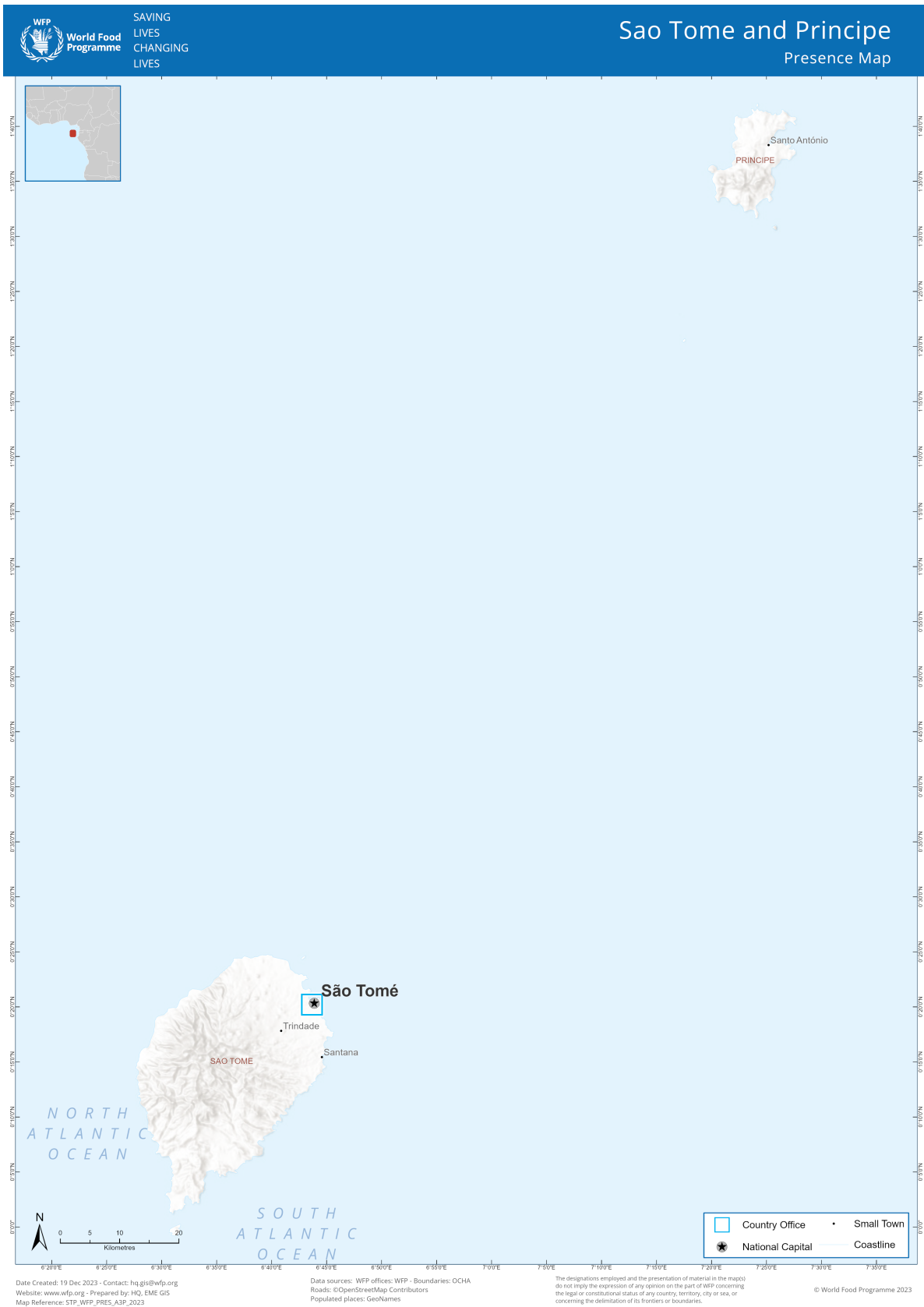
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Operational context



Throughout 2023, WFP's operations in São Tomé and Príncipe provided relief to people facing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, such as poverty, chronic malnutrition, and precarious rural and school infrastructure. As the country did not face natural hazards, conflicts or displacements, the emergency response strategic outcome was not activated.

The latest Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) [1] (2018) and the recent United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework [2] 2023-2027 identified legal, strategic, policy framework, and operational support as the main food and nutrition security levers WFP can contribute to reaching the Agenda 2030. In the national "Transformation Agenda 2030: The Country We Need to Build", São Tomé and Príncipe aims to implement sustainable food security and nutrition programmes and policies autonomously by 2030 and with WFP's technical assistance. This national agenda was reinforced by Government voices, such as the Minister of Education, who incorporated WFP as the main partner for the largest food and nutrition security (FNS) programme in the country: the National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese). The Government has plans to expand the programme to lower secondary in the next 2-3 years.

Food insecurity persists, aggravated by the specificity of the country such as the weakness of agriculture, fishing and livestock, and repetitive climate-related shocks with around 10 percent of families reporting at least one member, usually women, that was forced to miss a day of meals due to financial constraints. Data indicates that 17 percent of the country's poorest fifth of the population similarly skip meals due to financial problems [3]. Small-scale agricultural production across diverse areas and income can somehow facilitate food availability to the local population. However, this is not enough to avoid chronic malnutrition, especially in children, as the food production is not yet enough to cover all the food demands. For children aged from 6-59 months, the rate of anaemia was 59 percent [4], while 11.7 percent were stunted, 5 percent were underweight, and 4.1 percent were wasted [5].

In 2023, the country faced an inflation rate of over 13 percent. This rate was below the 25 percent experienced in 2022. However, it remained high enough to hinder access to adequate nutritious food for lower quintiles of the population. More than 50 percent of food in the country is still purchased overseas.

In 2023, WFP continued to implement a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) focused on capacity strengthening. In line with the CSP's main strategic objective, WFP and the Government collaborated to strengthen the government's capacity to implement environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative, and smallholder-friendly homegrown school feeding (HGSF) and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide. In 2023, no emergency response operations were carried out.

WFP's ongoing operation aims at strengthening the national capacity through various Government Ministries, PNASE, the Food and Nutritional Security Council (CONSAN, in Portuguese), agents supporting nutrition, and other relevant national institutions. In 2023, WFP significantly advanced Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by expanding the nutrition and smallholder farmers' (SHF) farming components of PNASE. The HGSF programme remained pivotal, benefiting schoolchildren and engaging SHFs in an institutional market. PNASE was prioritised in collaboration with the Minister of Education which aims at increasing coverage.

Alongside PNASE, WFP contributed to the creation and rehabilitation of community assets. The non-governmental organisation (NGO) HELPO activated 2 community school gardens in Cantaglo and Lobata and built a pigsty with the capacity to produce animal proteins to improve the nutritional conditions of schoolchildren. Notably, the surplus produce of school gardens can theoretically supply the demand of other schools in need of vegetables, creating a school exchange net. The project with HELPO focuses on building the institutional capacity of PNASE to improve its food baskets, not on the individual farmers' capacity.

The formation of smallholders under a country capacity strengthening (CCS) approach will be developed by the Joint SDG Fund project. In 2023, under the Joint SDG Fund, WFP, and 62 smallholder farmers being supported from within the Camavo Cooperative, continued to build adequate infrastructure for smallholders' water access and innovative, sustainable structures for local farmers to preserve and process surplus crops. In June 2023, the community participated in training on good hygiene and safety practices, coordinated by the United Nations International Labour Organization (ILO), held at the Agro-Livestock Technical Improvement Centre (CATAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries.

The Green Infrastructure for Health and Education joint project began to address other infrastructure needs that are often negatively affected by the energy sector in the country. This project started in April 2023, aiming to enhance economic efficiency, energy sustainability, and climate resilience in health and education systems. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, the initiative strengthens institutional capacities with community participation for implementing national health policies, including nutrition and WASH, and the achievement of quality learning outcomes.

The Green Infrastructure project focuses on SDGs 3 (Good Health and well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). In 2023, the project conducted a comprehensive energy needs assessment of selected schools intending to address infrastructural challenges in primary schools under PNASE, emphasizing access to water and energy using green technologies. The education sector benefitted from selected schools delivering PNASE powered by renewable energy, improving health conditions, basic amenities, and school retention. Following the assessment results, selected schools will benefit from green energy supply and appliance installation in 2024.

Collaborations with Portugal and Brazil resulted in positive outcomes, bolstering sustainable food production and distribution. The country actively advocated for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) throughout its Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) presidency, and participation in WFP's Executive Board.

WFP has commissioned a decentralized evaluation that lasted from June to December 2023 and focused on the strategic outcome 1 activities in the CSP 2019-2024. The final report expected in January 2024 will inform decisions and enhancements in future capacity-strengthening initiatives.

Risk management

WFP identified three key potential risks in São Tomé and Príncipe in 2023: 1) limited funding for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities coupled with reduced government financial commitments; 2) a shortage of country office staff and massive migration of qualified government staff and 'brain drain' in the country in the recent years; 3) general inflation and climate-related shocks, all resulting in implementation delays or cancelling of interventions. As mitigation measures, WFP focused on mobilizing resources from non-traditional donors, utilising capacity from other WFP offices [6] and regular training for new staff.

The impacts of the 2022 general elections could have affected priorities. Despite regular elections, political tension surfaced in 2023. Nevertheless, civil rights in São Tomé and Príncipe were respected, indicating overall political stability.

WFP faced challenges in building the capacities of smallholder farmers and communities to simultaneously produce and consume local products for school feeding. An awareness campaign for the National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese) was conducted by WFP to promote local product consumption, with legislative support for the PNASE Law [7].

The economic challenges of 2022 persisted in 2023. Inflation above 10 percent, combined with the increasing prices of fuel, commodities and fertilizers affected both WFP operations and the average Santomeans' capacity to purchase adequate food regularly. Mitigating the impact of these risks is difficult as the geographical remoteness and insularity increase São Tomé and Príncipe's vulnerability to trade costs and climate shocks.

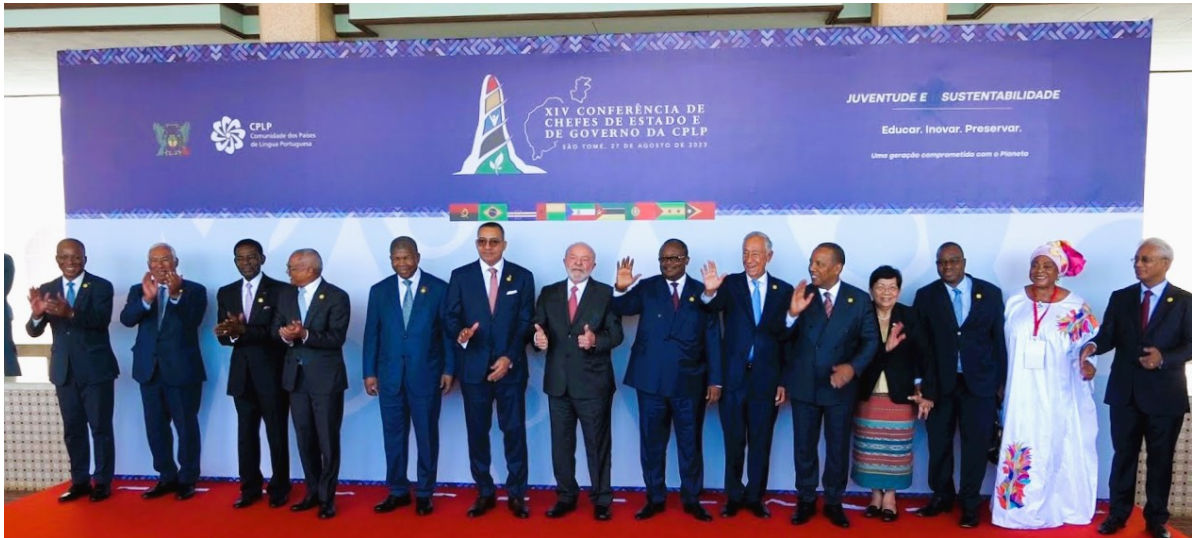
Considering access to funds and financial support, the indication that São Tomé and Príncipe could graduate to a 'Developing Country' in 2024 poses risks for WFP operations, as the fundraising context changes while political and economic conditions lag behind the new demands.

Lessons learned

WFP has commissioned a decentralized evaluation that lasted from June to December 2023 focused on the Strategic Objective 1 activities in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. The draft report is under review, with the final report expected in January 2024 to inform decisions and enhancements in future capacity-strengthening initiatives.

Nurturing SSTC in STP

STP spearheads SDG 2 promotion through cooperation venues



© WFP/Presidência da República de Portugal, 2023
Heads of State and Government during the XIV CPLP Summit in STP

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) exchanges often serve as a platform for amplifying WFP's agenda, while shedding light on impactful initiatives at the local level. São Tomé and Príncipe can become a focal point of such exchanges between 2023 and 2025, showcasing the potential for cooperation to meaningfully address the structural and intersectoral inequalities currently contributing to food and nutrition security (FNS) among countries that share similar social and cultural heritage [1].

WFP's exchanges with two Portuguese-speaking countries exemplify how such participation can be formally catalysed. In 1996, the Brazilian Government proposed a thoughtful development among a community of countries speaking the same language. This created the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), a consortium of nations including Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste, to serve as the ongoing institutional platform for the Lusophone world.

In 2023, São Tomé and Príncipe assumed the interim presidency of the CPLP, bringing to the forefront the theme of "Youth and Sustainability" for 2023-2025. This presidency marked the country's leadership in the CPLP's Food and Nutritional Security Council (CONSAN, in Portuguese), a platform established to coordinate policies and programs addressing hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in the community.

The CPLP dynamic and ideal is not only about providing donations from more wealthy countries to more vulnerable ones, as is often the case in traditional Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects. During the 2023 CPLP Summit in São Tomé and Príncipe, Ms. Ilza Amado Vaz, the country's Minister of Justice emphasized the importance of investments in the agricultural and fisheries sector. She highlighted the importance of strengthening agricultural structures to help reduce vulnerability to external shocks and promote greater ecosystem protection.

Abel Bom Jesus, the Santomean Minister of Agriculture, and new president of the CPLP-CONSAN, expressed his support "for the community to think about its potential, for the stronger countries to strengthen the weaker ones so that we can grow and bring better days to our countries and our community" [2].

One of the examples of cooperation among Portuguese countries that can drive the CPLP agenda under Santomean leadership is the longstanding relationship between Brazil and São Tomé and Príncipe that goes beyond simple donations. It seeks sustainable development with technical exchanges and the creation and diffusion of local best practices.

To support São Tomé and Príncipe in overcoming challenges due to the 2021 and 2022 floods, collaboration among two Portuguese-speaking countries illustrated how a shared social and cultural heritage enabled effective financial support through WFP. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC, in Portuguese), serving as a focal point for cooperation within the CPLP, played a pivotal role in directing a USD 100,000 collaboration to WFP in São Tomé and Príncipe through the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence. This collaboration also aimed to address the impacts of floods in 2023 through the purchasing and distribution of local, organic, and natural products in schools situated in the most affected districts. The initiative, lasting five and a half months, sought to enhance the nutritional value of school meals, fostering a healthier diet for children. In addition to the immediate impact on schoolchildren, the project aimed to benefit local farmers, encouraging the cultivation of organic produce in selected districts without using chemicals or artificial fertilizers. This support went beyond a simple donation and reflected the exchanges taking place at the CPLP-CONSAN presided over by São Tomé and Príncipe.

The National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese) in São Tomé and Príncipe is a cornerstone initiative that has the potential to directly benefit over 50,000 children - approximately one-quarter of the nation's population. The Brazil- São Tomé and Príncipe project with WFP aligned with recent studies emphasizing the importance of investing in local products for school meals to support local agriculture, promote healthier diets, and improve health, nutrition, and education in vulnerable communities.

Edna Peres, a WFP representative in São Tomé and Príncipe, emphasized the collaborative nature of the initiative. "The Brazilian Government, the Santomean Government, and WFP, in common agreement, decided to direct funds to the purchase of organic and natural products to be distributed in the schools of the most affected districts," she stated [3]. This strategic decision not only addresses immediate needs but also sets the stage for sustainable development.

As São Tomé and Príncipe's presidency of CPLP continues, ongoing collaboration remains a clear and powerful catalyst for positive change. The joint efforts of the Brazilian Government and WFP in the country exemplify how strategic partnerships addressed immediate challenges while laying the groundwork for sustainable development and further exchanges with additional countries. By focusing on education, nutrition, and community empowerment, this collaborative project not only nourishes bodies but also nurtures the hope for a food and nutrition security agenda within the CPLP.

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 schools improved their **food conservation** and **food preparation** techniques



35 school cooks benefitted from **training** and **better working conditions**



Home-grown school feeding for green sustainability planned for **5,000 school children** for **180 days per school year**



Water tanks with capacity of up to **90 cubic meters** of **water** provided to **smallholder farmers** for local irrigation



6,630 people benefitted from **organic products, training,** and other **technical assistance** initiatives

The Government of São Tomé and Príncipe through its National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese) has strengthened its capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly homegrown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.

In 2023, WFP did not receive a request to activate the provision of emergency assistance through this strategic outcome. Thus, implementation outcomes for WFP's collaborative initiatives with the São Tomé and Príncipe Government revealed a change in what was delivered as compared to 2022. Thus, in 2023, WFP, indirectly, supported 6,688 schoolchildren (3,385 girls and 3,303 boys), representing a decrease of 65 percent from 2022. The schools were supplied by 60 smallholder farmers with organic food products. They benefitted from WFP support through trainings and access to schools as new markets. This change reflects the fact that WFP did not deliver in an emergency context in 2023, with the Government taking back its share of PNASE coverage. For comparison, WFP served at least 20,000 school-aged children (9,917 girls and 10,083 boys) during the termination of the 2021-2022 homegrown school feeding (HGSF) in emergency operation.

In 2023, WFP and the Government delivered five complementary school health and nutrition interventions alongside school feeding programmes, two more than in 2022. Results highlight the effectiveness of strategic actions, including the establishment and maintenance of 24 community school gardens and pigsties through a partnership with non-governmental organization (NGO) HELPO.

The Field-Level Agreement with NGO HELPO continued in 2023. The project started in 2022 and continued to support 24 community school gardens in Cantagalo and Água Grande and the creation of a pigsty in Água Grande. This provided the capacity to produce animal protein to improve the nutrition of at least 6,000 school-aged children. The project with HELPO focuses on the institutional capacity of PNASE to improve its food baskets (not individual farmers' capacity).

The successful production and distribution of 236 kg of pork and vegetables from pigsties and gardens, along with WFP's support in retrofitting warehouses and enhancing monitoring capabilities, underlines the commitment to food quality and safety. In 2023, the results-based approach of the Joint SDG Fund project supported 62 smallholders in the Camavo region. The initiative focused on creating an irrigation and drainage system, essential infrastructure for smallholders' water access in the Camavo community and implementing sustainable structures to preserve and process surplus crops.

The Joint SDG Fund started construction activities of irrigation systems with the capacity to store up to 90 m³ of water. This component of the project was executed efficiently, with 75 percent completion achieved in 2023, before the next rainy season. SHF from Uba Budo actively engaged in a training session on good hygiene and safety practices. This involved people from the community and partners from the United Nations (UN) and Santomean Government. Due to financial and logistical constraints, training sessions on maize and bean cultivation and leadership and conflict management for SHF in Camavo and Uba Budo under the SDG Project, as well as the distribution of agricultural inputs, were postponed to 2024. Similar constraints also affected WFP's ability to provide financial support for the PNASE to both retrofit the warehouse in the Autonomous Region of Principe and procure office equipment and material by September 2023.

WFP made technical and advocacy support available for the Ministry of Education to implement the PNASE Fund Regulation, approved in December 2021. The completion of this activity and the transfer of USD 35,000 to PNASE was completed, granting the Government increased ability to deliver it. However, due to financial stress, WFP could not deliver in early 2023 the planned Council on Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN) sessions or the high-level sensitisation campaign targeting Government, parliament, private sector, partners, and the United Nations on the importance of home-grown school feeding.

In line with the SDGs, WFP engaged in awareness campaigns, research collaboration, and support for the Joint SDG Fund Project on transforming agricultural products. In 2023, WFP supported seven events in São Tomé and Príncipe and abroad. These were crucial, not only for delivering the Joint SDG Funds' activities, but also for national policies, strategies, programmes, and other system components relating to school health and nutrition, CCS support, and advocacy. For example, WFP participated in the 2023 African Day of School Feeding in Angola, during São Tomé and Príncipe's presidency of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). During this presidency from 2023-2025, WFP could seize the strategic opportunity to highlight South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and development efforts. This is important for highlighting PNASE for SSTC with other Lusophone countries. STP also participated in the School Meals Coalition meeting in Paris, providing a great opportunity to network and form new partnerships. At the end of 2023, STP's Minister of Education participated in the WFP Executive Board in Rome. This was meaningful as the Santomean representative highlighted the will of the Government to make PNASE's coverage universal and fully government-run.

Successful collaboration with Portugal enhanced sustainable food production, with non-governmental organization HELPO implementing a school gardens and pigsty project to supply the National School Meals and Health Programme (PNASE, for the Portuguese acronym). WFP utilised Brazil's contribution to source local organic food such as vegetables, fruits, bananas, and others for PNASE, reflecting a deeper partnership involving technical exchanges.

WFP and UNDP, through the Joint Green Infrastructure Project, also began electrifying 20 schools, which will be completed in 2024. As part of the project, WFP is working alongside the World Health Organisation (WHO), to train canteen staff in proper food conservation techniques in the 20 schools by 2024. Supported by the SDG Green Fund, WFP collaborated with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to train more than 40 smallholder farmers, certifying Uba Budo youth for integration into food processing units under the coordination of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat).

WFP has commissioned a decentralized evaluation, focusing on the activities of the organisations and partners within the framework of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. Carried out by an independent external firm between April and December 2023, the evaluation covered homegrown school feeding (HGSF) and smallholder farmers (SHF) initiatives aligned with Strategic Outcome 1. The final report is anticipated to be available on the WFP's website in February 2024 (1). The evaluation's findings will inform decisions and program enhancements in future capacity-building initiatives under the 2G CSP (2024-2028).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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.

While WFP did not manage to introduce new activities as part of the emergency response under strategic outcome 2 due to limited funding streams, it diligently maintained its monitoring efforts related to the affected areas and population. Furthermore, WFP proactively organized assessments and conducted lesson-learning sessions within the affected communities, collaborating closely with relevant stakeholders to bolster emergency awareness and preparedness.

These initiatives served a dual purpose: first, to inform the development of the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 (approved in November 2023) building on the lessons learned; second, to gather essential insights and assess the impact of the interventions implemented.

As a direct outcome, the new CSP now includes a dedicated strategic outcome and activity on emergency response, along with a capacity-strengthening activity centred around emergency preparedness, anticipatory measures, and early warning systems.

Additionally, WFP mobilized supplementary resources to support schoolchildren in the three districts most severely affected by torrential rains and floods. Simultaneously, it empowered smallholder farmers who distribute organic food to schools within the same region.

Moving forward, WFP remains committed to collaborating with its partners, aiming to establish robust national systems for emergency preparedness and response. This proactive approach ensures a swift and effective reaction to unforeseen shocks or disasters.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

São Tomé and Príncipe has established constitutional principles to promote gender equality and has been working to increase women's meaningful participation in its political, economic, social, and cultural life. For example, 23.6 percent of parliamentarians are women. However, the country ranks 124th in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Gender Inequality Index (GII), scoring 0.494. WFP's mandate in São Tomé and Príncipe, therefore, faces challenges, such as only 37.1 percent of women being represented in the national workforce, and only 39.9 percent of women completing secondary education [1]. This situation has pushed gender-specific poverty to higher levels. Just over 44 percent of Santomean women live on less than the minimum wage of USD 44 per month. Most of these poorer women are heads of their households and live in rural areas [2].

Most smallholder farmers (SHF), responsible for producing staple crops and livestock are men. Women are usually involved in the production of smaller crops of vegetables. In addition to agriculture, women are mostly responsible for school kitchens and canteens. In many schools, the principals are also women, which puts supervision and direction on school meals within their purview. WFP therefore considers these differences when planning and implementing projects and joint programming.

Different impacts due to gender disparities have been noticed, which could severely impact the economic empowerment of women. Since women are neither the usual landowners nor the main producers of food crops and commodities, they generally benefit less than men do from projects. A lack of purchasing power affects women's access to food, which may cause greater food and nutrition insecurity for them and their households. WFP is seeking to overcome this challenge with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Joint Fund project.

The Joint SDG Fund project aims to support vulnerable women and adolescent girls. The project promotes a greater integration of women of all ages in the agricultural production sector through women and girls' mobilizations and targeted trainings for women in cooperatives. This has the potential to alter the context and develop higher quality and sustainable job opportunities in the small-scale processing industry. This is supported by sensitisation campaigns and training for women and adolescent girls on gender issues such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR).

The Green Infrastructure programme initiated efforts to bring electricity to schools and communities and began assessments and training for canteen staff on proper food conservation techniques in 2023. The electricity access for cooking across the selected 20 schools is expected to be achieved by 2024. Considering the high number of women who are school cooks, school kitchen supervisors, and school principals, WFP expects the Green Infrastructure joint programme to contribute to an increase in the well-being of women through clean cooking, hence contributing to the overall women empowerment within the country. As this is a new project, results from the Green Infrastructure joint programme need to be calculated in line with existing Country Strategic Plan (CSP) actions from 2023, and those planned for 2024.

For the project being implemented with Portugal and the non-governmental organization HELPO, WFP is beginning to see women's empowerment taking place. Data indicated that 54 percent of food assistance decision-making regarding the demand and utilization of food in school meals was led by women. Community school gardens with pigsties were nurtured mostly by men smallholder farmers, however, they were coordinated mostly by school principals and school kitchen cooks who are women.

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

According to the 2022 Common Country Analysis, a little over one-third of the population (35.6 percent) lives in extreme poverty, more than two-thirds of the population is characterized as poor, and more than one-third of the households are headed by women. The island continues to grapple with the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and the rising cost of commodities due to the war in Ukraine and the country's heavy dependence on imports. The country's poor and limited infrastructure such as roads for transporting products makes it more difficult for women to participate in socio-economic activities.

Additionally, an estimated 32.2 percent of the girls in STP are married before the age of 18 while an estimated 7.7 percent of the girls have children before the age of 15. These alarming numbers greatly affect girls' access to education and limit their chances to access job opportunities to alleviate themselves from poverty. It is also reported that most girls do not return to school after having children. The government, civil society and other partners are working on finding solutions to this situation. In the meantime, WFP contributes through equal access to school meals for boys and girls.

In 2023, WFP prioritized protection of affected populations, ensuring they benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that promotes their safety, dignity, and integrity. Affected populations were able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs, expressing their views and preferences in regular meetings organized with beneficiaries and through the provided phone number to call in case there was any urgent information to share. Although WFP did not directly interact with affected populations, the country office continued to ensure that partners' interventions met protection and accountability standards. Furthermore, WFP organized trainings on Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) with partners and ensured that the signed agreements streamlined protection provisions, although some challenges remain.

WFP implemented a school feeding in emergency intervention in the three most affected districts funded by the Brazilian Government following the 2021 and 2022 torrential rains that were considered the most serious in the last 30 years and impacted more than 1,500 smallholder farmers, fishermen and their families (6,000 people). Building on emergency, preparedness and response (EPR) outcomes of previous years, mobilized funds served to buy and distribute organic food to close to 7,000 school children.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is still very rampant, manifesting mostly as physical violence despite the introduction of the domestic violence legislation in 2008. The rates of GBV reflect the low empowerment of women within their households. Through the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, WFP working alongside the government, other UN Agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) advocated for increased resources to be invested in ending GBV.

WFP continued to support efforts for better AAP outcomes and contributed to the development of the first Social Protection bulletin [1]. In addition, as part of the 2G Country Strategic Plan (CSP), Protection and AAP are streamlined in all CSP activities, with plans to support the establishment of consistent beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Likewise, some measures reflected in the CSP include exploring opportunities to support community-level awareness raising on multidimensional risks and vulnerabilities related to gender and disability, and conducting surveys and assessments. WFP will ensure that monitoring tools, methods and evaluation systems are gender-responsive, protection-sensitive, and inclusive, with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability. The country office also plans to address challenges related to data collection for people living with disability (PLWD) and plans to deliver assistance using the most disability-inclusive social protection and safety net modalities.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

São Tomé and Príncipe face increased vulnerability to natural hazards and economic shocks linked to the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. These vulnerabilities may be accentuated by the limited geography and the lack of a physical connection to neighbouring nations, potentially leading to more expensive trade and aid. The archipelago faces a severe vulnerability to natural hazards and climate shocks due to a lack of land use planning and enforcement of regulations.

The Green Fund drove WFP's work in 20 selected schools in the most vulnerable districts to retrofit kitchens and canteens and install solar panels. The Green Fund seeks to provide the country with a more sustainable and environmentally friendly school feeding program, powered by renewable energies and able to deliver daily nutritious hot meals. It also aims to create new market dynamics for 20 smallholder producers.

To kickstart the first phase of the Joint SDG Fund project, WFP launched a pilot program in the Uba Budo region. Through this initiative, smallholder farmers were provided with seeds, agricultural materials, training, and access to water for irrigation, along with facilities for processing and preservation. This comprehensive support aimed to enhance local food production, processing, storage, and conservation. Furthermore, WFP's objective encompassed the transformation of maize into maize flour and the processing of dry beans, enabling both products to be stored, sold domestically, and exported. These efforts not only promote longer shelf-life for staple food products but also contribute to local production logistics, reducing reliance on lengthy importation supply chains.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP in Sao Tome and Principe keeps strengthening its workforce with respect to abiding by WFP's policies on improved waste management, recycling, and awareness of non-renewable resources for cooking, with a focus on the school feeding programme. Following the regional EMS expert's mission in Sao Tome, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has shown interest in adding more solar panels to the outside parking lot to reduce the United Nations House's carbon footprint and increase its use of alternative energy for climate mitigation purposes. Following an inaugural Regional Environmental Retreat & Workshop in Dakar, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were set to guide the implementation of EMS Action Plans. The KPIs reflect the ambition to improve WFP's environmental footprint and drive meaningful change. The specific goals for waste management and energy efficiency, including the initiation of recycling efforts and the replacement of energy-consuming equipment, highlight WFP's determination to lead by example and reduce its environmental impact while reducing costs.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Progress towards São Tomé and Príncipe's general nutrition targets has been generally positive, with lower rates of stunting and wasting compared with African averages. However, challenges persist, notably in reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age. The country is progressing towards meeting the target for stunting, with 11.7 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months affected - significantly lower than the 30.7 percent average across the African continent. Progress is also being made regarding targets for wasting, with 4.1 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months affected, which is less than the 6 percent African average. The prevalence of overweight among children aged 6 to 59 months is 4.5 percent, which continues to be seen as a difficult challenge to address [1].

WFP successfully integrated nutrition elements into existing health and nutrition programmes, especially the National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese). This involved collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture to address the overall availability of fresh and nutritious food. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Education to incorporate delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals. This collaborative work also included the dissemination of information to inform and educate the Santomean community on PNASE, driving awareness about the importance of children receiving school meals and emphasising that such meals should also include fresh and nutritious food produced within the country. In addition to community sensitisation, nutrition education was conducted for schoolchildren.

In line with strategic outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP expects to see a reduction in malnutrition rates, improved dietary diversity among schoolchildren, and enhanced child health outcomes. However, WFP's crosscutting efforts require more time to see tangible results in the form of improved nutritional indicators. In 2023, WFP co-funded PNASE to initiate the delivery of 236 kg of pork to schools, promoting animal protein intake and iron-rich food consumption. At least 7,000 schoolchildren from 24 schools in Cantagalo and Lobata benefited from this initiative implemented by the Portuguese non-governmental organization (NGO) HELPO, a WFP partner.

Through funding from the Government of Brazil, WFP collaborated with the Association for Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection (ADAPPA, in Portuguese), to procure organic products for the school meal programme and to enhance the overall nutritional value of school meals. Forty-seven schools were selected, with approximately 6,000 schoolchildren benefiting from various items, including bananas, vegetables, and breadfruits. This activity aligned with the strengthening of smallholder farmers' capacity and was completed in the second half of 2023.

PNASE interventions have had a significant impact on nutritional development in São Tomé and Príncipe. This includes improved availability and access to fresher and more nutritious food that both meets dietary requirements and is consistent with school menus.

WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Community of Portuguese Language Countries' (CPLP) Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONSAN, in Portuguese), organizing quarterly meetings and an annual national consultation on food security and nutrition in October 2023. This aligned with the planned country capacity strengthening (CCS) in the CSP, focusing on the design, implementation, and monitoring of programmes.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP continued to strengthen its position as a strong collaborator in the delivery of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). As a partner of choice, WFP cooperated with multiple actors from different areas and levels of operation to enhance its localisation initiatives and support improvements in the leadership, delivery, and capacity of local responders. Primary partners included the Santomean Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Agriculture. WFP worked with them on Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF), school health and nutrition, and support of smallholder farmers (SHF) on the ground. At a national level, WFP collaborated with the Association for Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection (ADAPPA, in Portuguese).

WFP worked primarily with international bilateral donors and cooperating partners in 2023 for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities, including the Government of Portugal's Camões Institute, the Government of Brazil's Cooperation Agency (ABC, in Portuguese), and the Portuguese non-governmental organization (NGO) HELPO. Beyond its long-standing partners, WFP engaged with new partners through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund to start the implementation of important multi-year green infrastructures for the school's project with cross-cutting impacts. This enabled WFP to increase its overall capacity for funding in 2023, compared with 2022. Such a contribution was crucial to implement WFP's planned operations while extending coverage to support other people as well as necessary infrastructure.

In the first half of 2023, WFP delivered activities based on noteworthy partnerships and collaborations for its national operations to implement the Joint SDG Fund Project and secured funding for the Joint Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Project, with implementation set for the second semester. Both joint programmes span over 2 years. In February 2023, as part of its dissemination strategy, WFP presented findings for the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)-School Feeding study, which was conducted in partnership with the World Bank. Chaired by the Minister of Education, Culture and Sciences, the SABER study presentation aimed to align its findings with São Tomé and Príncipe's Education sector policies and strategies to enhance HGSF in current, and future, legislation.

Under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) agenda, WFP received the support of the Government of Brazil, which enabled it to provide organic food products to the School Meal Programme, as part of its interventions under strategic outcome 1 of its CSP. This was achieved in collaboration with a local NGO and benefited over 6,000 Santomean schoolchildren.

In the latter half of the year, successful collaborations with Portugal and the NGO HELPO significantly benefitted nutritional food production. WFP and HELPO spearheaded a project involving school gardens and a pigsty, contributing to the supply chain for PNASÉ. During this period, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), utilising the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Programme, initiated the assessment for green electrification of 20 schools.

Supported by the Green Infrastructure project, WFP collaborated with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to conduct training for over 40 SHF, certifying youth in Uba Budo for integration into food processing units under the coordination of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund project witnessed collaborative efforts between WFP and the World Health Organisation (WHO) in training canteen staff for proper food conservation in 20 schools, to complete all project-planned interventions by 2024.

As part of these joint programmes, WFP provided technical assistance in SHF production and strengthened the network of agents involved in food availability and monitoring the nutritional status of schoolchildren. These two multiyear projects also allow WFP to establish relationships with more regional and local authorities and the community by strengthening intersectoral coordination and providing technical assistance to education, agriculture, and health players in STP.

Thanks to a previous formal engagement agreement with the Santomean Ministry of Education, WFP is the primary provider of technical assistance for the development and implementation of PNASÉ. To complement the home-grown component of PNASÉ, in 2023, the CO also signed a memorandum with the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the Joint SDG Fund project. The formalisation of the actions with both ministries is important to ensure the implementation of nutrition-sensitive school meals delivery and the home-grown school feeding model, as well as support the adaptation of agriculture to SHF needs.

While working with relevant ministries, WFP also played an important role in shaping São Tomé and Príncipe's food security strategy. It facilitated the Minister of Education's participation in the Global School Meals Coalition Conference in Paris, showcasing the country's homegrown school feeding programme. Drawing from its expertise and SSTC presence, WFP also has the potential to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) forums and within the Council on Food and Nutrition Security

(CONSAN, in Portuguese).

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP planned to involve more local actors in its activities, with 60 percent of funding intended for cooperating partners to direct to local and national responders. WFP worked with São Tomé and Príncipe's CONSANs - composed of members from the Government and civil society - on quarterly meetings and the 2023 national consultation. Within the Joint SDG Fund Project, WFP also planned to conduct training in maize and bean cultivation, leadership, and conflict management for SHF in Camavo via local actors. However, due to a lack of funding and challenges with government counterparts' availability, these actions were postponed to 2024.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

To implement large-scale projects, WFP worked alongside seven United Nations agencies: the International Labour Organization (ILO); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); the World Bank; and the World Health Organisation (WHO). These collaborations were critical for the implementation of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Joint SDG Fund project and the Green Infrastructure project - both being part of WFP's efforts to attract multi-year contributions. WFP also collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on actions for policy diffusion in the country. The CPLP is an institutional partner of the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe. This multilateral community is also a valuable platform for the WFP to discover opportunities for partnerships and cooperation for the ongoing development of the CSP and the agenda it carries with the Government.

Financial Overview

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was funded at 45 percent of its requirements. Unlike in 2022, all funds were earmarked for non-crisis response activities. The level of budget availability in 2023, compared to needs, was affected by the timing of the 2022 budget allocation. As most funds were confirmed and transferred in the fourth quarter, these were carried over to 2023. In 2023, WFP expenditure was 21 percent of the available resources. This expenditure rate was affected by the election and the change in the Government which occurred in early 2023.

























Securing multi-year funding will allow a smooth transition for the 2019-2023 CSP to the 2024-2028 second-generation CSP as the office continues to mobilize resources for the 2G CSP activities. In this regard, some funding such as the Joint SDG Fund covers the period from April 2022-April 2024, with a possible extension to late 2024. The contribution for the Green Infrastructure project was received in late 2023 and resources for the project are expected to serve until mid-2025.





The Government of Brazil's USD 100,000 donation for strategic outcome 1 and two assistance operations was fully used in 2023. It covered purchasing locally produced food for the National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE, in Portuguese).

In 2023, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to implement the PNASE Fund Regulation, which was approved in December 2021 and helped the opening of the PNASE bank account to strengthen its independence and autonomy, as recommended by the SABER-SF report. A Multilateral Allocation of USD 120,000 was disbursed to implement CCS activities for warehouse rehabilitation in Principe Autonomous Region-RAP.

In 2023, São Tomé and Príncipe's operations were exposed to a significant risk due to an impending change in its development status. The country was due to move from least developed to developing country status in December 2023. This graduation carried a high risk of reduced external financial support from international financial institutions (IFIs) and reduced support for national development for the Santomean Government. This could lead to delays in handovers and transitions and put more pressure on WFP's operational budget.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 2,282,550	 163,831	 84,285	 84,285
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.	 2,282,550	 163,831	 84,285	 84,285
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.	 2,282,550	 163,831	 84,285	 84,285
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 236,378	 296,573	 925,353	 129,792
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.	 236,378	 296,573	 925,353	 129,792
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.	 146,923	 150,017	 774,281	 79,514

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.	 89,455	 146,555	 151,071	 50,278
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,518,928	 460,405	 1,009,638	 214,078
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 270,254	 123,841	 272,261	 217,247
Total Direct Costs	 2,789,183	 584,246	 1,281,899	 431,325
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 181,296	 37,976	 63,052	 63,052
Grand Total	 2,970,480	 622,222	 1,344,951	 494,377

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (French Development Agency, in English). 2023. "São Tomé and Príncipe [www.afd.fr](https://www.afd.fr/en/page-region-pays/sao-tome-and-principe). 2023. <https://www.afd.fr/en/page-region-pays/sao-tome-and-principe>
- [2] United Nations. 2023. "UNData App." Data.un.org. 2023. <https://data.un.org/en/iso/st.html>
- [3] World Food Programme. 2023. "Crisis Response Revision of Sao Tome and Principe Country Strategic Plan (2019–2024) and Corresponding Budget Increase." WHO and Government Sitrep. 2023. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000118325/download>
- [4] Radio France Internationale, and Maximino Carlos. 2023. "São Tomé: Gasóleo Já Está a Ser Vendido Nas Estações de Serviço." RFI. RFI. June 17, 2023. <https://www.rfi.fr/pt/s%C3%A3o-tom%C3%A9-e-pr%C3%ADncipe/20230617-s%C3%A3o-tom%C3%A9-gas%C3%B3leo-j%C3%A1-est%C3%A1-a-ser-vendido-nas-esta%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-servi%C3%A7o>
- [5] The World Bank. 2023. "Overview." World Bank. September 15, 2023. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/saotome/overview#1>
- [6] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Union, World Food Programme, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. 2023. "Africa - Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2023." Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition, Statistics and Trends. December.
- [7] Global Nutrition Report: <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/middle-africa/sao-tome-and-principe>
- [8] HELPO Fundação, Ministério da Educação e Ensino Superior República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe, Programa Nacional de Alimentação e Saúde Escolar, World Food Programme, Universidade do Porto, and Camões Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua . 2023. "MeNutRic Mais STP MELHORIA DO ESTADO NUTRICIONAL DAS CRIANÇAS de SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE"
- [9] UN Women: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/sao-tome-and-principe>

Operational context

- [1] Gomes C, Tenjua E, Paquete H, Dória A. Abril 2018 República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe Revisão Estratégica "Fome Zero" - Horizonte 2030 Relatório Final.
- [2] United Nations, and São Tomé e Príncipe. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023
- [3] World Bank Group, Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. Prosperity for all Saotomeans priorities to End poverty, promote growth, and build resilience in São Tomé and Príncipe Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2021
- [4] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural–urban continuum. Rome, 2023
- [5] United Nations, São Tomé and Príncipe. Common Country Analysis. October, 2022
- [6] WFP's São Tomé and Príncipe Country Office is an autonomous office that counts on the support of the WFP's Cameroon Country Office
- [7] The PNASE Law (Law No. 4/2012), from 26 January 2022, was a pioneer in the creation of a structured public system within the framework of national administration, affiliated with the Ministry of Education. This law represented a significant legal milestone in the transition from school feeding based on direct assistance from international partners to state-funded school feeding, with the impetus to overcome the long-standing financial dependence on external donors

Nurturing SSTC in STP

- [1] Portugal is not classified as a Global South country. However, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) is considered by scholars and by itself an South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) platform, as most of its Member States and populations are in the developing world. More details: "A Experiência de Cooperação Sul-Sul e Triangular na CPLP". Feb. 2016. https://www.oacps.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/CPLP_e_Cooperacao-Sul-Sul-e-Triangular.pdf
- [2] Vatican News, and Mabel Afonso. 2023. "São Tomé acolhe Cimeira da CPLP sobre segurança alimentar e nutricional". VN. Aug. 25, 2023. Available at: <https://www.vaticannews.va/pt/africa/news/2023-08/a-capital-sao-tomense-acolhe-cimeira-da-cplp-sobre-seguranca-ali.html>
- [3] WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil. 2023. "Doação do Brasil apoia alimentação escolar em São Tomé e Príncipe". COE. June 30, 2023. <https://centrodeexelencia.org.br/en/doacao-do-brasil-apoia-alimentacao-escolar-em-sao-tome-e-principe>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP. "São Tomé and Príncipe, Capacity Strengthening Activities to Government and Local Communities: Evaluation". June 2022. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/sao-tome-and-principe-capacity-strengthening-activities-government-and-local>
- [2] Please note: São Tomé and Príncipe did not plan any direct beneficiaries for the reporting year

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] United Nations, and United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 2023. "Experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Commend Sao Tome and Principe on the High Birth Registration Rate, Ask Questions about Gender Stereotypes and Rural Women." Human Rights. May 10, 2023. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/news/2023/05/alors-que-sao-tome-et-principe-presente-son-premier-rapport-devant-le-cedaw-des>
- [2] World Bank, 2023. "The Way Forward: The Path to Gender Equality in São Tomé and Príncipe." Blogs.worldbank.org. Africa Can End Poverty. October 3, 2023. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/way-forward-path-gender-equality-sao-tome-and-principe>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

In 2023, WFP's São Tomé and Príncipe Country Office focused on capacity strengthening activities and did not distribute any food distribution due to funding constraints. Therefore, indicators related to protection and accountability to affected populations were not collected, and therefore reported as 0 percent

[1] https://www.ilo.org/lisbon/publica%C3%A7%C3%B5es/WCMS_905985/lang--pt/index.htm

Environmental sustainability

Considering the capacity strengthening nature of WFP's São Tomé and Príncipe Country Office interventions, there are no data for environmental sustainability indicators

Nutrition integration

[1] Global Nutrition Report, 2023. Country Nutrition Profiles: São Tomé and Príncipe. Available at: <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/middle-africa/sao-tome-and-principe>

Financial Overview

Available resources for strategic outcome 1 in 2022 for Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023 were USD 285,161

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	29,400	0	-
	female	30,600	0	-
	total	60,000	0	-
By Age Group				
24-59 months	male	7,739	0	-
	female	8,054	0	-
	total	15,793	0	-
5-11 years	male	21,661	0	-
	female	22,546	0	-
	total	44,207	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	60,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	50,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	10,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	201	0	0%
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
Pasta	409	0	0%
Rice	550	0	0%
Sugar	27	0	0%
Uht Milk	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	34	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.					Root Causes
Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: Primary school children benefit from an improved national HGSM framework to increase their access to nutritious food, improve health and achieve better education results.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	500,000	321,000
CSP Output 01: i. Primary school children benefit from an improved national HGSM framework to increase their access to nutritious food, improve health and achieve better education results.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
CSP Output 02: iii. The people of Sao Tome and Principe benefit from strengthened national capacities to operate gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication programmes on nutritional practices that improve their nutritional status.					

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	55	6,630
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	60	0
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	1

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.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 03: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	25	14
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	120	0
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1

CSP Output 04: iv. Food-insecure populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of the Food Security and Nutrition Council to coordinate equitable and inclusive food security and nutrition policies and programmes to enhance their food and nutrition security.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	35	0

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	35	0
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Outcome Results

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 5-14 - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 5-14 - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 5-14 - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1		≥2	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People between 5 - 59 years - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	500,000	≥500,000	≥500,000	600,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People between 5-59 years - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children 5-14 years - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	1	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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food to meet their food and nutrition requirements.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children (pre-primary); Students (primary schools)	General Distribution;	Female	30,600	
		School feeding (on-site)	Male	29,400	
			Total	60,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,504	
			Male	5,289	
			Total	10,793	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	19,996	
			Male	19,211	
			Total	39,207	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	1,266	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	148	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	700,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	6,000,000	

Outcome Results						
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: children 5-14 years - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	≥95	≥95	91	Secondary data
	Male	82	≥85	≥85	84	Secondary data
	Overall	87	≥92	≥92	88	Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2	≥2.5	≥2.5	2.1	WFP survey
Target Group: children 5-14 - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	65.4	≥70	≥70	68	Secondary data
	Male	61.8	≥68	≥68	67	Secondary data
	Overall	63.5	≥69	≥69	68	Secondary data

Attendance rate	Female	90.6	≥93	≥93	90.6	Secondary data
	Male	89.1	≥92	≥92	89.1	Secondary data
	Overall	89.8	≥93	≥93	89.8	Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2.5	≥2.5	≥2.5	2.5	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	169	≥185	≥185		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	175	≥190	≥190		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	344	≥375	≥375		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PRE/PRI - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	≤25	≤25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≤25	≤25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≤25	≤25		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	75	≥90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	50		≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50		≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50		≥80		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Jorcilina Correia

STP home-grown school feeding programme (PNASE) cook serves a meal.

World Food Programme

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 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 1	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.
SO 2	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	2,282,550	163,832	84,285	84,285
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,282,550	163,832	84,285	84,285
17.9	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.	89,455	146,555	151,072	50,279
		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.	146,924	150,018	774,281	79,514
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			236,379	296,573	925,353	129,793
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,518,929	460,405	1,009,638	214,078
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			270,255	123,841	272,261	217,247
Total Direct Costs			2,789,184	584,247	1,281,900	431,326

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			181,297	37,976	63,052	63,052
			2,970,481	622,223	1,344,952	494,378



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

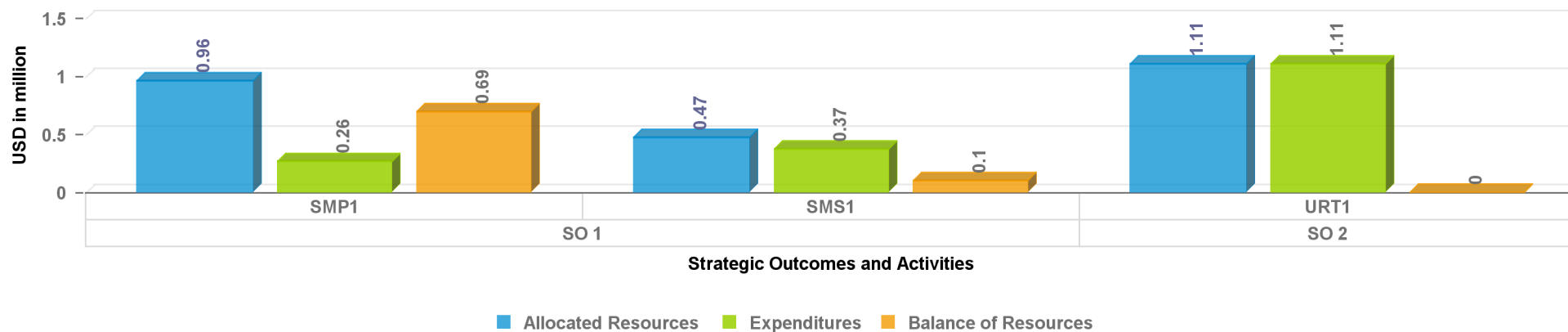
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 1	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.
SO 2	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations through in-kind transfers.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	5,606,342	1,106,447	0	1,106,447	1,106,447	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,606,342	1,106,447	0	1,106,447	1,106,447	0

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	376,144	472,353	0	472,353	371,560	100,793
		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.	668,622	959,715	0	959,715	264,947	694,767
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,044,766	1,432,068	0	1,432,068	636,507	795,560
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	6,651,108	2,538,514	0	2,538,514	1,742,954	795,560
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	678,084	506,692	0	506,692	451,678	55,014
		Total Direct Costs	7,329,192	3,045,207	0	3,045,207	2,194,632	850,574
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	476,398	173,852		173,852	173,852	0
		Grand Total	7,805,590	3,219,058	0	3,219,058	2,368,484	850,574

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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