



World Food
Programme

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Sao Tome and Principe

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- **Strategic alignment with national priorities** strengthened school feeding as the national social protection mechanism, providing nearly 9 million meals to 50,000 children.
- **Capacity strengthening initiatives for smallholder farmers** empowered 105 farmers with modern techniques and tools, improving food security, creating equitable employment, and boosting local food production.
- **Regional and international partnerships, such as with CPLP and Brazil**, amplified resource mobilization, South-South cooperation, and WFP's ability to implement impactful programmes.
- **Focus on gender empowerment and resilience** led to enhanced people's capacity, strengthened school infrastructure, and improved emergency preparedness to address future climate and socio-economic challenges.

Advancing Food Security and Resilience

In 2024, WFP continued to play a pivotal role in addressing hunger and advancing sustainable development in São Tomé and Príncipe. Despite economic pressure, funding constraints, and the lingering impacts of climate-related shocks, WFP focused on supporting the most vulnerable populations—school-aged children, rural women, and isolated smallholder farmers—to build resilience and ensure food security. **By aligning its strategies with national priorities and fostering strong partnerships, WFP contributed to the country's progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

WFP's presence is driven by the country's high vulnerability to food insecurity, which stems from heavy dependence on food imports, limited agricultural capacity, and exposure to droughts and floods. These factors exacerbate challenges in achieving consistent access to nutritious food, especially for children and marginalized groups. **In this context, WFP's expertise in school feeding, capacity strengthening, and emergency preparedness provides critical added value.** By supporting government initiatives like the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), WFP strengthens the long-term viability of the country's current sole social protection mechanism.

The prevalence of hunger and malnutrition remains a pressing issue. Stunting among children under five stands at 10 percent, while wasting affects 4 percent. Overweight rates are high at 5 percent, indicating the need for holistic approaches to nutrition. These issues are compounded by the country's reliance on imported staples and limited access to fresh, locally produced food. Smallholder farmers face significant barriers, including scarce resources, difficult terrain, and the effects of climate change, which limit their capacity to meet local demand [1].

Women, children, and smallholder farmers are the most affected by food insecurity and economic vulnerability. Women face systemic barriers, including lower workforce participation and income disparities, which heighten their risk of poverty and food insecurity. **School-aged children rely heavily on PNASE as the country's only active social protection mechanism. PNASE provides nearly 9 million meals to 50,000 children annually.** Smallholder farmers, who are critical to local food production, struggle with inadequate resources and infrastructure.

In 2024, WFP achieved notable milestones despite challenges. **The successful integration of PNASE into government frameworks, bolstered by the 2023 School Feeding Law, marked a significant step toward sustainability.** This law, which seeks to stabilize national resources for school feeding, reflects WFP's advocacy efforts and its commitment to strengthening national capacities. WFP also supported smallholder farmers through initiatives like the Uba Budo Food Processing Centre, which trained 105 farmers in modern techniques and equipped them with tools and machinery. **This project, funded by the SDG Joint Programme, improved food security and created equitable employment opportunities.** Additionally, WFP's focus on gender empowerment led to the training of 20 local mentors to promote gender awareness and combat gender-based violence (GBV).

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 focuses on capacity strengthening, social protection, and emergency preparedness. **Its strategic outcome 2 aligns with national priorities and leverages regional platforms like the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) to create awareness, mobilize policies, and secure**

resources for home-grown school feeding. This approach aims to improve the availability of nationally harvested food and promote South-South cooperation. Strategic partnerships, such as those with Brazil, highlight the value of international collaboration in addressing local challenges.

WFP's activities are closely aligned with the government's development goals, including the emphasis on school feeding and local food production. By providing technical assistance and capacity building, WFP has enhanced the government's ability to autonomously manage key programmes like PNASE. The collaboration with Brazil has strengthened through technical assistance and financial contribution to support smallholder farming and PNASE. This underscores the importance of leveraging global partnerships to advance local initiatives.

Several trends shaped WFP's operations in 2024. **The gradual enforcement of the School Feeding Law and the integration of local food into PNASE highlight the shift toward sustainable, locally driven solutions.** WFP's efforts to enhance emergency readiness, including external evaluations of school infrastructure, have improved the country's capacity to respond to future shocks. Engagement with CPLP and South-South partnerships demonstrated the potential of regional platforms to amplify impact and mobilize resources.

São Tomé and Príncipe made incremental progress toward SDG 2, with reductions in stunting and improvements in school feeding coverage. However, challenges such as reliance on imports and limited agricultural capacity persist. **WFP's partnerships with government and international stakeholders have significantly contributed to these achievements, exemplifying the spirit of SDG 17.** While progress was made in several areas, gaps remain, particularly in relation to school infrastructure and facilities. WFP is committed to addressing these challenges in future initiatives. Despite funding constraints, WFP maintained critical assistance, ensuring the continuity of PNASE and other key programmes.

In 2024, WFP demonstrated its ability to adapt to challenges and deliver impactful results in São Tomé and Príncipe. **By aligning with government priorities, fostering partnerships, and emphasizing sustainability, WFP has laid a strong foundation for future progress.** As the country transitions to a new CSP cycle, WFP's focus on capacity strengthening, emergency preparedness, and local ownership will be crucial in achieving long-term resilience and sustainable development.

62

Total beneficiaries in 2024

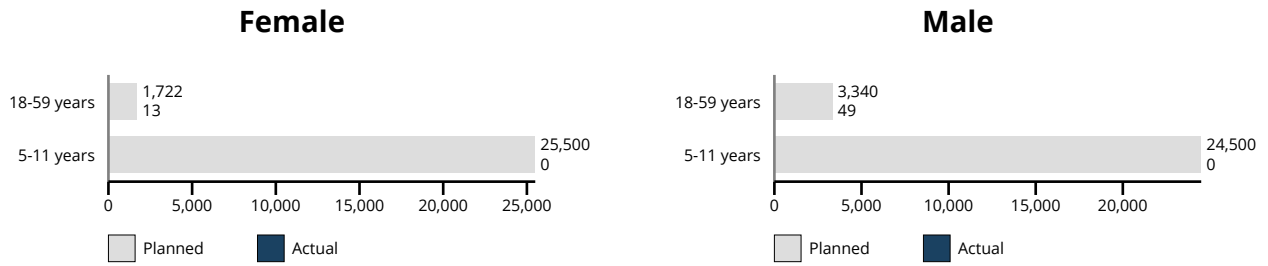


21% female

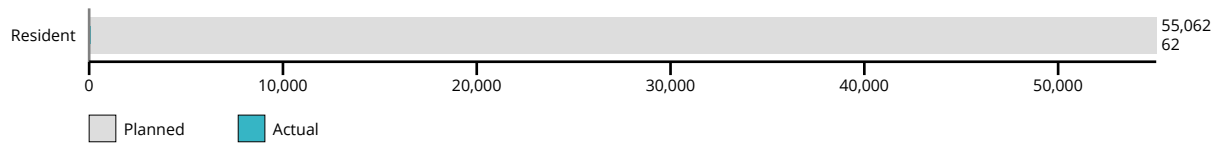


79% male

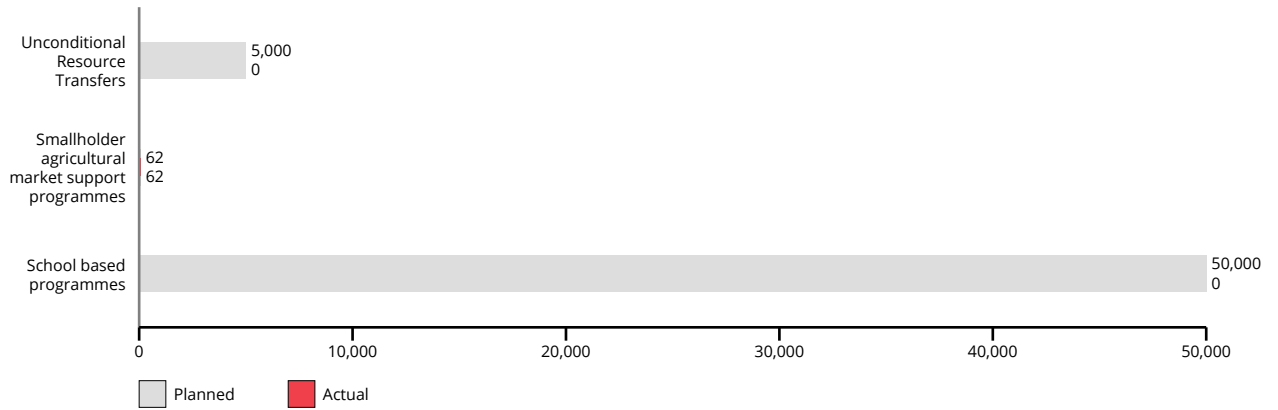
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



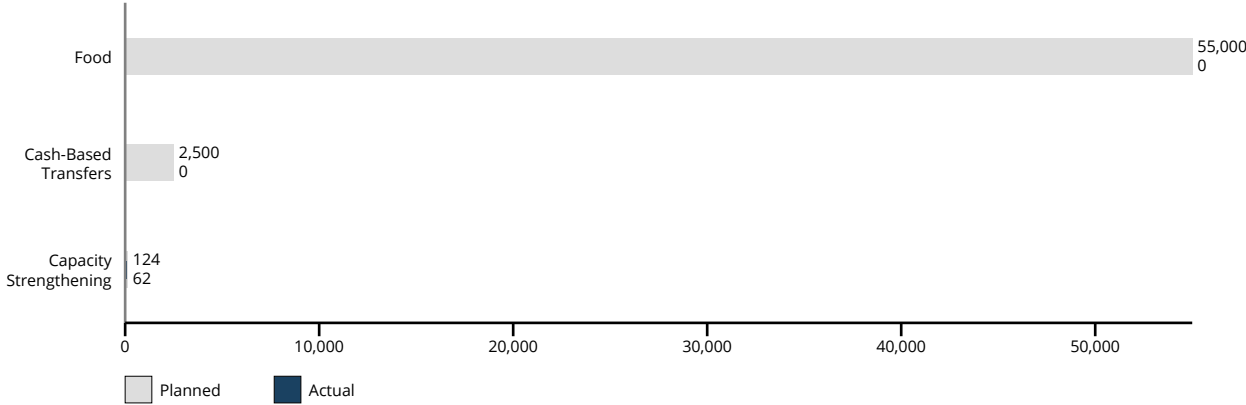
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



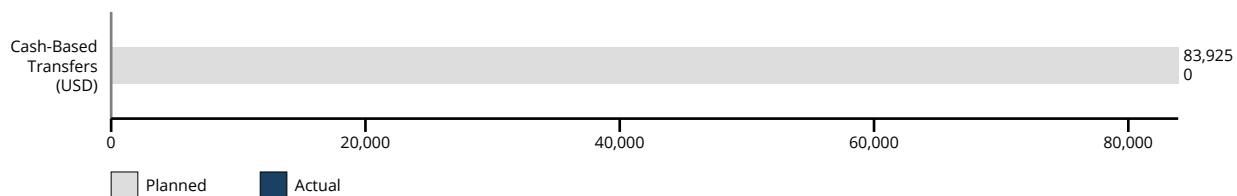
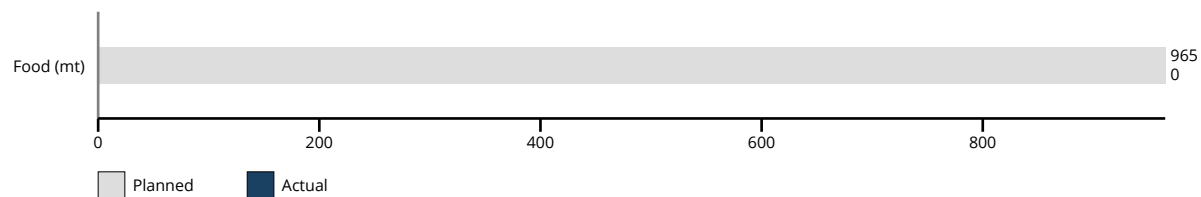
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



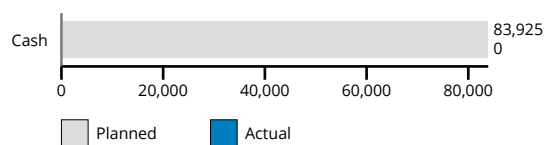
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Strengthening Responses and Overcoming Challenges



São Tomé and Príncipe, an archipelago in the Gulf of Guinea, comprises two main islands. **The country covers approximately 1,001 km² and has a population of about 197,700 people, with São Tomé Island home to 96 percent of the population** [1]. It possesses abundant natural resources, including rainforests and biodiversity, yet accessing these resources remains a challenge due to limited tools and inputs.

Food security remains a concern, with **55 percent of the population experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity** according to a 2023 report [2]. Inflation has **driven up the cost of imported and locally produced food**, exacerbating economic vulnerability. Economic growth has been modest, with GDP increasing from **0.1 percent in**

2022 to 1.1 percent in 2024 [3]. The World Bank estimates that the poverty rate stood at 15.7 percent in 2024, with approximately one-third of the population living on less than USD 1.90 per day. **Slow growth is driven by external shocks, high import dependency, and the global economic downturn, raising food and oil prices.** Inflation rose from 8.2 percent in 2021 to 21 percent in 2023, before decreasing to 11.6 percent as of December 2024 **as a result of restrictive monetary policies** [4].

Despite these economic challenges, São Tomé and Príncipe graduated from the **United Nations' Least Developed Countries (LDC) category in December 2024**, becoming the eighth country to do so. **This milestone reflects improvements in education, health, and per capita income. However, the transition presents risks, including potential reductions in external financial support.**

Education challenges persist, affecting school enrolment and participation in the national school feeding programme. **Of nearly 82,000 school-aged children, only 56 percent are enrolled and can benefit from school meals under the National School Meals and Health Programme (PNASE).** The programme remains the country's primary social safety net, reaching 50,000 schoolchildren. **Nutritional deficiencies are widespread, with 65 percent of children under five suffering from anaemia, highlighting persistent challenges** [6].

Gender disparities continue to affect economic participation. São Tomé and Príncipe ranks **124th in the World Health Organization's Global Gender Inequality Index**, with **only 37.1 percent of women represented in the workforce and 39.9 percent completing secondary education** [5]. **Women, particularly in rural areas, face barriers to landownership and access to financial resources, limiting their agricultural productivity and economic empowerment.** In response, WFP continues to integrate gender-sensitive approaches into its programming.

In 2024, WFP remained focused on supporting the Government to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly school-aged children, women, and smallholder farmers. These groups were prioritized due to their critical vulnerability to food insecurity, exacerbated by the country's dependence on food imports, climate-related risks, and limited economic opportunities. **WFP's services targeted these populations to enhance resilience, ensure access to nutritious food, and support sustainable development** in line with the unique challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). WFP supports the Government in providing a home-grown school feeding programme, which aims to support smallholder farmers and be environmentally and socially sustainable, as well as gender transformative.

Efforts to **enhance food security and address gender disparities** are ongoing, with various initiatives aimed at empowering women in agriculture and improving nutritional outcomes for children. Continued support from international organizations and the implementation of **sustainable development strategies are essential for São Tomé and Príncipe** to build resilience against economic and environmental challenges aligned with the national development objectives and the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)** and the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028.

To complement the integrated approach to school feeding and reinforce its impact, **WFP leverages its global expertise and supports the Government in anticipating and preparing for the effects of climate change and strengthening the resilience of national systems and communities.** Emergency preparedness and response (EPR) systems are now in place to support the Santomean population in times of crises, notably with emergency school feeding. The contingency crisis response outcome (strategic outcome 1), which was initially developed during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, remains a pillar under the new strategy and a crucial asset in the event of a crisis.

The year was marked by several significant events, including **economic instability and funding shortfalls**, which necessitated adjustments to planned activities. Despite these challenges, **WFP maintained a focus on strategic priorities such as the PNASE, capacity-building for women and youth, and the establishment of community-based initiatives** like the **Uba Budo Food Processing Centre**. These efforts were aligned with national development strategies and the broader SDGs, ensuring relevance and coherence with global and local frameworks.

Needs were prioritized through consultations with government partners, local communities, and other stakeholders, emphasizing interventions with the greatest potential for impact. The planning and implementation of development activities were designed to complement national and international objectives, fostering synergies with other United Nations agencies and regional bodies.

WFP effectively implemented risk management measures outlined in the **CSP 2024-2028**, including **diversifying funding sources, enhancing operational flexibility, and strengthening local capacities.** These actions mitigated the impact of funding gaps and operational disruptions, enabling WFP to sustain critical programs and transition key initiatives to national ownership.

Implementation throughout 2024 highlighted the **importance of aligning with government priorities, fostering partnerships, and leveraging regional platforms** such as the **Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)** to attract resources and build momentum. These insights underscore the value of **collaborative, context-specific approaches** in addressing vulnerability and advancing sustainable development.

Risk management

Ensuring the sustainability of food security initiatives in São Tomé and Príncipe requires a multifaceted approach to risk management, balancing national capacity strengthening efforts with strategic partnerships and increased operational effectiveness. The main risks identified by WFP relate to the **availability of resources to ensure programme continuity and sustainability**, the **impact of climate shocks**, and **limited operational capacity**.

The government's increased budget allocation, bolstered by the enforcement of the School Feeding Law, enhanced the programme's sustainability. This improved resilience reduced vulnerability to external shocks, and ensured food security for vulnerable populations. However, the resources required for a fully integrated national school feeding programme with a stable supply chain from smallholder farmers remain insufficient.

WFP mitigated resource constraints by fostering strong partnerships with external donors, including Brazil, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), expanding opportunities for joint programming. The collaboration with the Brazilian government and the successful handover of community school gardens and pigsties to local agents in 2024 exemplified WFP's capacity to address risks and build long-term resilience.

On the crisis-prevention front, WFP provided technical assistance to improve school infrastructure and emergency preparedness, ensuring that schools are better equipped to handle climate shocks. Despite the absence of an emergency-level response in 2024, WFP's focus on capacity strengthening and long-term resilience-building continued to reduce vulnerabilities and improve preparedness for future challenges. These efforts align with the broader goal of fostering sustainable food systems and enhancing social protection.

A critical operational challenge remains WFP's reliance on technical expertise from the WFP Cameroon country office, creating a dependency risk for São Tomé and Príncipe. To address this, there is a need to invest in thematic training for national staff and strengthen collaboration with the Cameroon office to build local technical capacity and ensure operational sustainability.

Lessons learned

One key lesson learned in 2024 is the critical importance of aligning WFP's initiatives with national priorities while leveraging regional platforms, such as the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), to amplify visibility and foster collaboration. The successful integration of the **PNASE** into government frameworks, supported by the **School Feeding Law**, highlighted the value of policy advocacy and capacity strengthening in ensuring program sustainability.

Partnerships with CPLP could serve as a venue to showcase São Tomé and Príncipe's progress, attracting additional resources and technical expertise while promoting South-South cooperation. Furthermore, the experience reinforced the need for robust resource mobilization strategies and cross-sectoral partnerships to address funding constraints and expand impactful interventions.

New hopes coming from the land

Ana Maria motivated to cultivate her farm to feed her family



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Ana Maria, Santomean farmer, cultivates her land

In the heart of São Tomé and Príncipe, in the rural area of Camavo, life has always been a delicate balance between hope and hardship. For years, the farmers here have been working under the hot sun, their hands calloused from the land they cherish. Water, a precious commodity, has always been scarce, with many families walking miles to the Manuel Jorge River, a steep journey that tested their strength and spirit. But now, something is changing. Something that may ease their burdens and brighten their futures.

For Ana Maria Pensava, a grandmother of five and a mother of eleven, the days of struggle are beginning to shift. She has worked her land for over 25 years, raising subsistence and some cash crops with their children and grandchildren. Her plot, once dependent on the capriciousness of the weather, is now a place of hope, thanks to a new WFP initiative that has brought water, training, and support to the community. At 62, Ana Maria never imagined she would see such a transformation. "I thought I would live with this difficulty until my last days," she says, her voice filled with hope. But with the arrival of a water tank that will bring life to her fields, every day, Ana Maria's expectations come closer to reality.

The Joint Project "Promoting Local Food Value Chains and Equitable Employment Opportunities through a Sustainable Agri-Food Industry in São Tomé and Príncipe," funded by the Joint SDG Programme Fund, is bringing transformative change to the communities of Uba Budo and Camavo. After 20 months of implementation, the project, led by ILO, UN-HABITAT, UNFPFA, and WFP, is equipping 105 farmers with modern techniques, tools, and machinery for product processing. These efforts are helping local families restore food security, meet market demand, and rebuild their livelihoods, all while empowering communities to overcome long-standing challenges.

Camavo and Uba Budo, not far away, were chosen for the project due to their agricultural potential, particularly in maize, beans, manioc, matabala (taro), and bananas. However, these communities face significant challenges: limited access to water for irrigation and difficult terrain make farming a struggle. Many farmers rely on rainwater or must trek to the Manuel Jorge River, located 1 km away, to fetch water. The road is steep and difficult to navigate, further hindering their ability to access water and transport their produce. Additionally, the country's only major market is 10 km away, making it difficult for farmers to sell their goods. Years of drought have devastated Camavo's farmland, destroying crops and affecting families who rely on agriculture as their sole source of income.

Ana Maria, along with other farmers, received training in modern agricultural techniques, including the cultivation of maize and beans, and was provided with agricultural inputs and seeds. "Before this project, I didn't plant like this. On a small plot, I harvested 200 kilos of peppers—something I've never done before," she shares. "I've learned how to use space more efficiently, and I now understand the importance of hygiene and safety in the workplace. I also know how to resolve conflicts."

The Ministry of Agriculture recognized the hardship of the situation in Camavo and Uba Budo in the past. This is why they requested the project's intervention. The project's support, estimated at almost USD 1 million, is helping to promote local food value chains and create equitable employment opportunities in São Tomé and Príncipe, ensuring that farmers like Ana Maria can continue to thrive.

Ana Maria's story is one of resilience in the face of extreme weather conditions. The island of São Tomé and Príncipe has been plagued by floods and droughts, which devastate agriculture. "When it doesn't rain, the clay becomes hard, and everything is deserted. My husband and I no longer have the strength to fetch water from the river, and we depend on our children," she explains. "I can only think of my grandchildren, whose parents have special needs. Everything we need, from school materials to food, comes from the fields."

Through the efforts of WFP and its partners, Ana Maria's community is being transformed. The provision of water, training, and resources has empowered her to not only improve her own life but also to secure a better future for her children and grandchildren. Ana Maria's story is a testament to the power of community-driven change, and the role that WFP plays as a catalyst for this transformation.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.



50,000 children can receive food assistance in the event of a crisis and emergency



90 days of emergency school feeding guaranteed as part of WFP's crisis response capacity



At least **25 percent of the Santomean population can be immediately covered** by WFP's food assistance if a crisis hit

São Tomé and Príncipe faces significant challenges in preparing for and responding to emergencies. **Disaster risk management in São Tomé and Príncipe remains a critical challenge** due to the country's geographical vulnerabilities, limited infrastructure, and constrained financial and technical resources. The Government faces difficulties in responding to sudden-onset emergencies, including flooding and coastal erosion, which frequently impact livelihoods and food security. A lack of **early warning systems**, inadequate **emergency response coordination**, and limited **national budget allocations** further hinder disaster preparedness efforts. Strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives, and securing sustainable funding remain key priorities to improve resilience against future shocks.

To address these challenges, **WFP stands ready to support the Government upon request** by providing **emergency or complementary school feeding, direct assistance** to smallholder farmers, and **cash-based transfers** for vulnerable populations. A contingency crisis response strategic outcome was incorporated into the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 in 2020 following the Covid-19 pandemic. At the Government's request, WFP maintained rapid response capabilities to mitigate deteriorating situations. During 2021 and 2022, WFP implemented crisis response interventions to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate shocks. By 2023, activities linked to emergency-level crisis response were phased out as the allocated resources were fully utilized. Under the CSP 2024-2028, a contingency crisis response objective was retained, leveraging WFP's previous experience in handling emergencies.

While no large-scale emergency response was required in 2024, WFP continued promoting food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations in a post-crisis context. In collaboration with the Government, WFP supported national social protection initiatives, including the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE). Current efforts to enhance these mechanisms align with strategic outcome 02, which focuses on capacity strengthening.

One of WFP's most significant achievements is its ability to ensure the continuity of school meals during crises or emergencies that disrupt the government's capacity. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the Government fully manages the national school feeding programme, providing meals throughout the 180-day school calendar. However, if necessary, **WFP can step in to deliver school meals for up to 50,000 children over a 90-day period**. This coverage accounts for approximately 25 percent of the total population, underscoring **WFP's critical role in safeguarding food and nutrition security**. Notably, the emergency response maintains a balanced gender distribution, with 50 percent of boys and 50 percent of girls benefiting from the program.

Providing **nutrition-sensitive responses** during crises remains a complex challenge. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), São Tomé and Príncipe's food supply chain meets only 50 percent of national needs under normal circumstances. High import costs further strain food availability and the possibility of diversifying the food basket to include more nutritious food. In its current capacity, WFP can purchase cereals, pulses, oil, salt, and sugar if strategic outcome 01 responses are activated. WFP does not currently plan to procure multi-fortified foods, while fresh dairy and animal proteins largely depend on local production. With the CSP 2024-2028, WFP aims to expand its response capacity by incorporating **Cash-Based Transfers (CBT)**, leveraging government systems and programmes where feasible.

São Tomé and Príncipe is making gradual progress towards a more structured Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) strategy. This process has been supported by WFP's participation in initiatives led by the National

Center for Prevention and Response(CONPREC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction(UNDRR). These collaborations aim to strengthen national capacities for integrating risk knowledge into impact-based early warning systems and emergency planning.

In 2024, as part of the transition from COVID-19 emergency responses, WFP transferred the management and maintenance of **24 community school gardens and pigsties**—created in partnership with the NGO HELPO in 2023—to local authorities. The **Brazilian government’s support for São Tomé and Príncipe**, initiated in 2022 to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, was fully delivered in 2023. This partnership enabled school children to access fresh, locally produced food. By 2024, this collaboration transitioned to **CSP strategic outcome 2**, with a **USD 100,000 donation** to support PNASE’s smallholder value chain activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crisis to meet their essential needs	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.



9 million meals served to approximately 50,000 children through the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE)



8 awareness-raising initiatives conducted on **gender equality**, reaching **248 individuals**



3 multi-year projects on their final stages in 2024, with plans for further capacity development in 2025

In 2024, WFP continued to support the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe in strengthening the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) as an effective and inclusive social safety net. By ensuring access to nutritious meals, the programme not only improves children's education, health, and nutrition but also contributes to local economic development. WFP worked closely with the Government and other partners to create market opportunities for local producers, including smallholder farmers, reinforcing their resilience to climate-related shocks and promoting a more sustainable food system less dependent on food imports.

Technical Assistance to the PNASE. In 2024, **PNASE provided nearly 9 million meals to approximately 50,000 children across the archipelago.** The typical foods provided through school meals are rice, beans, and cassava. In 2024, the Government also purchased an additional **33 mt of food for PNASE to complement the basic school meals menu**—767 kg of palm oil, 32 mt of cornmeal, and 500 kg of milk. While this strategic outcome focuses mainly on capacity strengthening, some food was procured from smallholder farmers as part of the remaining activities of the previous Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023.

WFP's capacity strengthening activities were guided by the findings of the 2021 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment. Throughout 2024, WFP continued to advocate for the integration of food security and nutrition into public policies and national social protection strategies. In collaboration with national stakeholders, WFP provided technical assistance for the effective implementation of the School Feeding Law, approved in 2022. This included refining PNASE's operational manual and conducting training sessions for government officials and local stakeholders to enhance programme implementation.

To further reinforce school feeding as a driver of local development, WFP continued to work alongside government partners to raise awareness and continue advocating for the expansion of home-grown school feeding within national strategies. This approach emphasized the importance of locally sourced food as a sustainable foundation for school meals.

In March, WFP and PNASE marked the ninth African Day of School Feeding with a reflective workshop focused on strengthening PNASE's sustainability. The event provided a platform to address challenges related to securing hot meals for 180 school days per year and identifying solutions to improve programme efficiency.

In August, under South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), a high-level delegation from São Tomé and Príncipe, led by the Minister of Education, Culture, and Sciences, visited Brazil. The mission aimed to exchange best practices with Brazil's National School Feeding Program (PNAE). Local partners included the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the National Fund for Educational Development (FNDE), the National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP), the Ministry of Education, and the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger. The delegation engaged in meetings and field visits to explore links between school feeding and educational outcomes, family farming integration, and sustainable financing mechanisms. The insights gained informed strategies to enhance PNASE, strengthen intersectoral coordination, and reduce reliance on imported food.

In December, São Tomé hosted the third International Seminar on Best Practices in School Feeding for the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). The event highlighted national achievements and reinforced shared commitments to the global school meals coalition. Discussions focused on promoting food security and nutrition in schools, implementing school gardens, strengthening links to local production, and professionalizing school meal services.

The Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Programme. As part of the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund initiative, WFP contributed to the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Programme, which seeks to build

an economically efficient, energy-sustainable, and climate-resilient health and education system in São Tomé and Príncipe. This effort focuses on enhancing infrastructure by integrating sustainable energy solutions and improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools and healthcare institutions.

In 2024, WFP conducted an external evaluation of 14 targeted schools to assess their readiness for solar panel installation and kitchen equipment upgrades. Currently, all school kitchens rely on wood fuel, but with connectivity to the local power grid, there is strong potential for transitioning to electric cooking systems once solar panel installations are completed. This shift is expected to improve energy efficiency and reduce environmental impact.

SDG Joint Project: Promoting Local Food Value Chains. In collaboration with UN agencies and the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Fisheries, WFP concluded the SDG Joint Project: Promoting Local Food Value Chains and Equitable Job Opportunities Through a Sustainable Agri-Food Industry in São Tomé and Príncipe. The project focused on strengthening local agricultural production, processing capacity, and cooperative organization in Camavo and Uba Budo districts.

WFP played a key role in improving smallholder farmers' capacity to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices. The establishment of the Uba Budo Food Processing Centre significantly enhanced local storage and primary processing capabilities, benefiting 62 farmers, including 49 men and 13 women. The facility is primarily used for maize flour production and the processing of beans for local markets.

Additional project achievements included training 45 farmers in hygiene and workplace safety in Camavo, while 41 women in Uba Budo received similar training. Furthermore, 20 young people participated in vocational training on sustainable building materials that WFP organized with the International Labour Organization (ILO), which were used to renovate the processing centre and provide alternative income-generating opportunities. Eight awareness campaigns reached 248 individuals, covering key themes related to local development and sustainability. Additionally, 20 local mentors were trained by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with WFP's logistics support to promote gender equality and raise awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Collaboration remained central to WFP's approach in São Tomé and Príncipe. The Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sciences, through PNASE, continued to be WFP's principal partner in advancing school feeding initiatives. Partnerships were further reinforced with the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development, particularly through the Rural Development Support Centre (CADR).

Additionally, WFP strengthened ties with the Association for Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection (ADDAPA), which played a critical role in supporting smallholder farmers and promoting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. ADDAPA's expertise in organic farming and agroforestry helped improve the quality and diversity of locally produced food, contributing to more nutritious school meals.

WFP also maintained strong coordination with other UN agencies in the implementation of joint programmes, ensuring alignment with national development priorities and maximizing collective impact.

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in supporting the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe in strengthening school feeding, improving local food systems, and advancing sustainable development initiatives. While challenges remain, particularly in ensuring the long-term sustainability of school feeding and reducing import dependency, WFP's continued technical assistance, capacity-building efforts, and strategic partnerships have laid a strong foundation for future progress. Moving forward, WFP remains committed to fostering inclusive, resilient, and locally driven solutions that enhance food security and nutrition across the country.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver, nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive green and sustainable home-grown school feeding programme	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production, and access to markets, including schools	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning and shock responsive social protection systems, with a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable approach	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Since 2022, **São Tomé and Príncipe has taken leaps in advancing gender equality through the enactment of the Parity Law**, which among other things sets a target of 40 percent female representation in decision-making roles. While this marks a significant step forward, challenges remain. Women currently account for just 14 percent of deputies in the National Assembly, reflecting broader systemic barriers to achieving gender parity [1].

In the labour market, women face considerable disparities despite representing most of the population. Only 40 percent of women participate in the workforce, compared to 75 percent of men [2]. Unemployment rates among women at eight percent nearly doubles those of men [3]. Moreover, women are underrepresented in the formal private sector while over-represented in vulnerable employment, including informal roles and unpaid domestic work. These positions often lack job security, fair wages, and social security, perpetuating cycles of economic vulnerability [4].

The economic gap is further underscored by disparities in income. Women's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is less than half that of men, limiting their access to essential resources, including food. This intersection of gender inequality and economic disparity exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity, particularly for women, who often bear the primary responsibility for household food provision.

In 2024, **WFP implemented targeted initiatives to address gender disparities in São Tomé and Príncipe. WFP's technical assistance to the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE)**, supported the provision of balanced meals to approximately 50,000 schoolchildren, **ensuring equal coverage for boys and girls.**

WFP also contributed to agricultural development in the communities of Uba Budo and Camavo. The joint project "Promoting Local Food Value Chains and Equitable Employment Opportunities through a Sustainable Agri-Food Industry" supported 105 farmers, including 13 women. Beneficiaries received training and access to tools and machinery to enhance the production of staple crops such as maize, beans, manioc, matabala (taro), and bananas. This initiative helped families recover from food insecurity, supply local markets, and rebuild livelihoods.

To further promote gender equality, **WFP launched the Green Infrastructure Program.** This initiative brought electricity to schools and communities, provided training for school canteen staff—predominantly women—on food conservation techniques, and enhanced infrastructure for sustainable school feeding programs. *Of the 14 schools targeted, WFP will benefit more the 3,500 students, 52 percent boys and 47 percent girls.*

In partnership with the Joint SDG Fund, **WFP initiated programs to empower women and adolescent girls**, focusing on agricultural production and awareness **campaigns on gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health.** These efforts included conflict management training for 90 smallholder farmers, 28 women and 62 men. Additionally, **WFP partnered with UNFPA to work in the Uba Budo Food Processing Centre, under the SDG Project, to deliver eight awareness-raising campaigns. These activities reached 248 people, and 20 local mentors were trained to promote gender equality and raise awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).** Despite progress, deeply rooted social norms and patriarchal structures continue to hinder gender equality. Nearly 19 percent of women and 13 percent of men aged 15-49 years believe that violence against women is justified under certain circumstances, while many women must seek spousal permission to make decisions about their reproductive health [5].

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to support the Government in addressing capacity gaps with a stronger focus on gender-sensitive approaches. WFP also recognizes that existing gender disparities require targeted efforts to promote meaningful and sustainable changes in behaviours. Future concerted efforts will focus on ensuring that both women and men have equitable access to resources, technology, and markets through support that is tailored to their needs.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people 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**, **20.7 percent** of São Tomé and Príncipe's population lives in **extreme poverty**, while more than half are classified as **poor (55.5 percent)** [1]. Over **one-third of households** are headed by women, who face additional barriers that restrict their participation in socio-economic activities. The nation continues to struggle with high inflation and a heavy reliance on **imported goods**.

Girls and young women face particularly challenging conditions. An estimated **32.2 percent** of girls in São Tomé and Príncipe are **married before the age of 18**, while **7.7 percent** become mothers before the age of 15. These alarming figures significantly limit their access to **education and economic opportunities**, trapping them in cycles of poverty. Reports indicate that most girls who become mothers **do not return to school**, further narrowing their future prospects.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains widespread in São Tomé and Príncipe, with physical violence being the most common form, despite the introduction of domestic violence legislation in 2008. The high prevalence of GBV reflects the limited empowerment of women within their households and communities. In response, the Government, civil society, and partners are actively seeking solutions to address these pressing issues. Meanwhile, **WFP plays a role in supporting gender equality through equal access to school meals for both boys and girls**, ensuring that all children have the opportunity to benefit from nutrition and education.

In 2024, protection-specific activities were not as prominent as the country did not activate an emergency-level programme. Nonetheless, technical assistance activities directed at smallholder farmers and school staff were used as a channel to promote measures to enhance the protection of school staff. Until recently São Tomé and Príncipe had no comprehensive policy to detect and protect girls from sexual exploitation and harassment in schools. WFP supported PNAE in developing mechanisms focused on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse (PSEA), and conducting sensitization campaigns with school actors on topics of sexual and reproductive health. As part of the technical assistance provided to smallholder farmers, **20 local mentors** were trained to promote gender equality and raise awareness about **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**. Farmers in Camavo (45) and Uba Budo (41) received training in hygiene and workplace safety.

Under the **Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Project**, capacity-building initiatives trained **62 smallholder farmers**, including **13 women**, while an additional **41 women** received specialized training in hygiene and workplace safety. **Youth engagement** was also prioritised, with **15 young people** gaining skills in sustainable infrastructure practices.

The **Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Project** is in its final evaluation steps to install solar panels at selected schools. This **alternative and sustainable energy source can power many appliances in school kitchens, like electrical fuel-cooking pans or stoves**. Today, all schools run kitchens on wood or coal stoves. Electrical appliances will make the kitchen a safer place for the staff and children at the school premises.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Although São Tomé and Príncipe's greenhouse gas emissions are minimal, the archipelago faces significant climate change effects. Rising sea levels have accelerated coastal degradation and salinization, while flash floods, reduced rainfall, and declining river water levels exacerbate the country's vulnerability. The archipelago's vulnerability is compounded by the challenges in land use planning and enforcement of environmental legislation [1].

The absence of major emergencies in 2024 allowed WFP to shift its focus toward the long-term objectives outlined in the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028. WFP is supporting the country in strengthening its disaster risk management capacity and reducing dependency on food imports through sustainable and socially inclusive food production systems. This strategy aligns with São Tomé and Príncipe's broader goal of improving resilience by decreasing reliance on imported and fossil-based energy sources.

WFP will continue efforts to establish infrastructure that enhances the country's resilience and responsiveness to emergencies. This will be achieved through an equitable national school feeding programme, the empowerment of smallholder farmers, and the strengthening of emergency response systems.

As part of the transition from emergency response projects, WFP transferred the management and maintenance of 24 community school gardens and pigsties—developed in partnership with the NGO HELPO—to local stakeholders.

Another key initiative focuses on expanding zero-waste practices in schools and integrating renewable energy solutions, such as solar panels, to improve food storage and preparation. WFP and its UN partners are implementing the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Project. As part of this initiative, WFP conducted an assessment of 14 schools to support them in transitioning to more sustainable models. The results highlighted various areas of improvement, such as the widespread reliance on wood for cooking, which could be replaced by electric appliances with the installation of solar panels. The assessment also revealed structural damage in all 14 schools, with one school at medium to high risk of instability and another at severe risk of collapse. Strengthening school infrastructure is crucial not only for improving school meals operations but also for ensuring resilience during climate shocks and emergencies.

In Uba Budo and Camavo, the Joint Project Promoting Local Food Value Chains and Equitable Employment Opportunities through a Sustainable Agri-Food Industry reached 105 farmers, equipping them with new techniques, tools, and machinery for processing maize, beans, manioc, matabala, and bananas. The project delivered a solar-powered irrigation system in the Camavo district, benefiting 62 smallholder farmers, including 49 men and 13 women. Another key output was the rehabilitation of the Uba Budo processing facility, which was conducted partly using sustainable building materials produced by local youth after receiving specialized training.

By combining renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure, and local food production systems, WFP's initiatives in São Tomé and Príncipe address the interconnected challenges of climate change, food security, and social inclusion, paving the way for a resilient and sustainable future for the archipelago.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP São Tomé and Príncipe launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) during the first quarter of 2023. Since then, it has been working on making its operations more sustainable, following its environmental action plan. In 2024, the organization has focused on training and awareness, promoting sustainable practices among its workforce concerning waste management, water management, recycling, and the use of renewable energies. WFP is committed to ensuring that moving forward its in-house operations and ongoing activities incorporate environmental considerations into its standard procedures, manuals, and general agreements.

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 toward São Tomé and Príncipe's child nutrition targets has been generally positive, with notable advancements in reducing stunting and improving school meal programmes. The prevalence of stunting among children under five stands at 10 percent, which is a positive outcome compared to many African nations, indicating strong progress towards meeting global targets. The prevalence of wasting remains a concern at 4 percent, requiring continued efforts to reduce this figure. The rate of overweight children under five, at 5 percent, is an increasing challenge that needs to be urgently addressed to prevent long-term health consequences [1]. Climate modelling suggests that by 2050, many of the additional child deaths linked to climate change will have malnutrition as an underlying factor, further highlighting the urgency of strengthening food security and nutrition resilience [2].

Despite the progress, significant challenges persist in ensuring consistent access to fresh and nutritious food. Limited access to such food has long-term consequences on children's physical and cognitive development, reinforcing a cycle of poverty and malnutrition. A major barrier to stable access and utilization of fresh food is the country's continued reliance on food imports, which account for nearly 50 percent of consumption. This challenge stems from the limited capacity of the agrarian sector, owing both to the country's geographic constraints and restricted access to agricultural inputs, particularly fuel and equipment. Moreover, collecting reliable nutrition data in São Tomé and Príncipe continues to be a challenge, with the most recent data available dating back to 2022.

The National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) remains the country's largest social protection programme and the largest nutrition programme for school-aged children. In 2024, PNASE provided nearly 9 million meals to 50,000 children across the country. However, the country still imports a significant portion of the school meal food basket, including iodized salt, palm oil, cornmeal, milk, rice, and beans. The Government's goal is to progressively incorporate more locally produced food through the implementation of the School Feeding Law, with the support of WFP's technical assistance.

In this line, WFP works with the Government to source more locally produced food, such as poultry, pork, cassava, and vegetables from smallholder farmers and school gardens to school feeding and other initiatives. WFP and the Government are also working to promote healthier diets, aiming to include animal protein, fruits, and vegetables in daily meals. Notably, the food baskets currently provided lack fortified foods, apart from iodized salt.

WFP is also prepared to provide emergency school feeding for 90 days, ensuring continued access to nutritious meals during crises. A ready-to-deploy emergency food basket has been developed, comprising cereals, pulses, oil, iodized salt, and sugar. These rations play a critical role in emergency contexts, offering protein, energy, and essential micronutrients to prevent malnutrition and support recovery.

In 2024, several initiatives contributed to improving local agricultural productivity and the availability of nutritious food for school feeding and WFP projects. Key efforts included the installation of solar-powered irrigation systems in Camavo and the training of 45 farmers in hygiene and workplace safety. Additionally, school gardens and partnerships with agricultural cooperatives have the potential to increase the availability of fresh food for children. While these efforts are still at an early stage, they lay the groundwork for scaling up local food production.

A notable example from 2023 was a crisis response project supported by Brazil and ADAPPA, under which WFP and the Government procured seven metric tons of fresh, locally sourced produce—including cassava, breadfruit, silver banana, eggplant, maqueque, jimboa, kale, and pumpkin—for PNASE. This initiative demonstrated the untapped potential of smallholder farmers in São Tomé and Príncipe to improve food security and nutrition sovereignty.

WFP's partnerships with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and local farmers have been instrumental in enhancing the nutritional value of school meals. In 2024, a USD 100,000 contribution from Brazil supported the procurement of organic agricultural products, benefiting 4,316 children across three districts on São Tomé Island. This funding not only improved access to nutritious food for schoolchildren but also boosted local farmers' incomes, contributing to a more sustainable food system.

Despite these positive outcomes, challenges related to the sustainability of local food production persist. The country continues to rely heavily on food imports, which affects the overall nutritional security of the population. Additionally, while school feeding programmes have expanded, ensuring that meals are consistently nutritious and sourced locally

remains a priority. WFP's continued advocacy for the enforcement of the new School Feeding Law, which promotes the inclusion of locally produced food, is a key step toward achieving long-term sustainability.

Looking ahead, WFP's efforts in strengthening the capacity of local institutions and promoting government ownership of school feeding programmes will be crucial in addressing the remaining nutritional challenges. The focus on sustainable agricultural practices and local food sourcing, alongside the continued collaboration with international partners, will help ensure that São Tomé and Príncipe can meet its child nutrition targets and improve the overall health and well-being of its population.

Partnerships

Strengthening Partnerships & Advancing Food Security

In 2024, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, advancing key national development objectives beyond school feeding to include smallholder farming and climate-sensitive planning. These collaborations were essential in promoting food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.

National partnerships played a crucial role in implementing key projects such as the **Promoting Local Food Value Chains and Equitable Job Opportunities through a Sustainable Agri-Food Industry** joint programme, funded by the **SDG Fund**, and the **Green Infrastructure for Health and Education** initiative, financed by the **Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office** managed through the **UN Development Programme (UNDP)**.

With support from the **Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Joint Programme** and the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, WFP collaborated with the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** and **UN-Habitat** to train canteen staff across 20 schools on proper food conservation techniques. This cooperation was further reinforced by formal agreements with the **Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sciences** and the **Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development**, ensuring continued progress in strengthening the **National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE)**.

During the **9th African Day of School Feeding** in March, WFP and PNASE co-hosted a national event that highlighted the achievements and contributions of partners on the path to building a resilient and sustainable school feeding programme for children in Sao Tome and Principe. During the high-level workshop, which brought together the **Minister of Education, the UN Resident Coordinator, and representatives from partner countries, agencies** and other government institutions, participants addressed challenges and explored solutions for program sustainability and expansion.

In 2024, São Tomé and Príncipe continued its leadership within the **Portuguese-Speaking Countries Community (CPLP)**, a multilateral forum established in **1996**, comprising **nine states** with Portuguese as their official language. Having assumed the **rotating presidency in 2023**, the country remained at the forefront of regional discussions on sustainable development and social protection.

São Tomé and Príncipe's partnership with **Brazil through WFP**, particularly under **South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and the WFP Centre of Excellence**, has reinforced the importance of collaborative solutions in addressing systemic challenges. The joint efforts in **2024** were a continuation of **long-term technical assistance and knowledge exchange** that have strengthened national capacities in school feeding, agriculture, and social protection.

To maximize impact, WFP will continue fostering **technical exchanges** not only with Brazil but also with other **Portuguese-speaking countries through the CPLP**, as well as with **other emerging countries** that share similar socioeconomic characteristics. These exchanges will promote **sustainable development**, leveraging local leadership and expertise to build **stronger, climate-resilient food systems**.

The experiences of **2024** demonstrated that leveraging **local resources**, such as **organic and locally produced food**, can promote more sustainable and healthy supply chains for both **school feeding programs** and **local economies**, benefiting children and smallholder farmers alike. This underscores the need to **deepen investments in resilient food systems** to ensure long-term improvements in **food quality and availability**.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to expand the partnerships initiated in **2024** by fostering more **bilateral collaborations with high-income countries** and engaging with the **private sector** to mobilize additional resources. Furthermore, WFP will consolidate its engagement in priority areas where **SSTC has proven its added value**, including **school feeding, social protection, nutrition, smallholder market access, and climate-sensitive value chain development**. This also encompasses **early warning and preparedness measures** to strengthen national resilience against climate shocks.

By **2025**, these strengthened partnerships and resource mobilization efforts will yield tangible results. Contributions from the **private sector, European and Asian countries, and various funding mechanisms** already account for **11 percent** of WFP's **implementation plan for 2025**, marking a significant step toward ensuring the sustainability and impact of WFP's initiatives in **São Tomé and Príncipe**.

Focus on localization

In **2024**, WFP deepened its engagement with **local actors**, marking a key milestone with the **partnership agreement** signed with the **National Food and Nutrition Council (CONSAN)**. This formalized a planning process that began in **2023**, reinforcing CONSAN's role in deliberating with the civil society, the government and the Presidency of São Tomé and Príncipe about how to design, implement and oversee **food and nutrition security policies** in **São Tomé and Príncipe**. Through this collaboration, WFP supports the **development of a local, sustainable food supply chain**, focusing on **improving food production and distribution techniques** to enhance access to **healthy, locally sourced food**.

As part of the **SDG Fund project**, WFP also contributed to **capacity-building efforts**, supporting the **training of 90 smallholder farmers** through its partner, the **Agri-Livestock Technical Training Centre (CATAP)** under the **Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Fisheries**. These trainings enhanced the **skills and knowledge** of local farmers, enabling them to play a more active role in **food security and nutrition initiatives**. These efforts reflect WFP's **commitment to localization**, strengthening the role of **local stakeholders** in addressing **food insecurity** and building **resilient food systems**.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Joint UN programmes, such as the **SDG Fund** and the **Green Infrastructure for Health and Education initiative**, demonstrate the impact of **inter-agency collaboration** in São Tomé and Príncipe. Through the Green Fund, **WFP and WHO trained canteen staff in 20 schools**, improving food conservation, meal quality, and safety.

Under the SDG Fund, **WFP partnered with UNFPA, ILO, and UN-HABITAT** to establish a **Food Processing Centre in Uba Budo**, equipping **62 smallholder farmers** with machinery and training in hygiene and workplace safety. These agencies also supported **41 women and 15 young people** in sustainable agriculture and infrastructure development while leading awareness campaigns that reached 248 community members.

By working together, **UN agencies aligned efforts with government priorities**, advancing the Zero Hunger Strategy and PNASE's legal framework while securing multi-year, semi-flexible funding essential for long-term, locally driven solutions.

Financial Overview

Multi-donor funding bearing fruits

The new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 establishes a strong framework for advancing WFP's efforts in crisis response, under strategic outcome 1, and its capacity strengthening and resilience building activities under strategic outcome 2. **In 2024, WFP's Country Office operations in São Tomé and Príncipe received 55 percent of its total requirements of USD 2.8 million.** Despite this funding gap, WFP successfully progressed with key capacity-strengthening activities, supported by earmarked multi-year funds. **In 2024, strategic outcome 1 was not activated** as there were no major crises or emergency appeals. Therefore, WFP recorded no spending under this area.

WFP successfully mobilized flexible funding in 2024, securing contributions from **Portugal, private donors, the United Kingdom, and UN agencies.** However, while overall funding levels remained strong, delays in fund disbursement created implementation challenges. A significant **portion of the budget was allocated later in the fiscal year**, pushing some planned activities into 2025. This explains why, although strategic outcome 2 was well-funded, **expenditure remained low compared to available resources.** These challenges underscore the need for improved pipeline forecasting, streamlined administrative processes, and enhanced proactive planning with partners to ensure timely resource allocation and execution.

One of the key lessons from 2024 was the **critical importance of flexible budget planning.** The ability to rapidly adjust financial plans in response to external shocks, such as climate events or economic crises, highlighted the need for financial flexibility within operational budgets. Additionally, **reliance on short-term funding created challenges for strategic planning and sustainable program implementation.** This underscored the need for advocacy efforts to secure multi-year financial commitments from donors, ensuring greater stability and predictability in WFP's long-term operations.

Moving forward, WFP aims to **strengthen financial resilience by expanding multi-year funding agreements, improving pipeline management, and working closely with partners to enhance timely resource mobilization.** These measures will help ensure that WFP's programming remains efficient, responsive, and sustainable, ultimately supporting São Tomé and Príncipe's long-term development goals.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,720,513	239,313	0	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.	1,720,513	239,313	0	0
Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.	1,720,513	239,313	0	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	467,911	577,141	1,149,528	328,538
SO02: By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.	467,911	577,141	1,149,528	328,538
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.	219,525	433,303	844,852	230,651
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.	172,418	143,838	304,675	97,887

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning and shock responsive social protection systems with a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable approach.	 75,968	 0	 0	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,188,424	 816,454	 1,149,528	 328,538
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 439,652	 183,967	 291,458	 171,167
Total Direct Costs	 2,628,076	 1,000,421	 1,440,986	 499,706
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 170,825	 65,027	 90,116	 90,116
Grand Total	 2,798,901	 1,065,449	 1,531,102	 589,822

Data Notes

Overview

[1] World Bank Data on São Tome and Príncipe. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=ST>

The actual numbers in the graphics may appear lower compared to the planned figures because they refer to Tier 1 (direct WFP beneficiaries). In 2024, WFP did not activate emergency or crisis response and did not deliver PNASE, which is managed by the Government.

Operational context

[1] World Bank Data on São Tome and Príncipe. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=ST>

[2] FAO's State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report in English. Accessed January 2025. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/ca9692en.pdf>

[3] World Bank Data on São Tome and Príncipe. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=ST>

[4] International Monetary Fund, Conselho de Administração do FMI aprova um novo acordo de 40 meses ao abrigo da Facilidade de Crédito Alargado (ECF) para São Tomé e Príncipe, <https://www.imf.org/pt/News/Articles/2024/12/19/pr24490-sao-tome-and-principe-imf-approves-new-new-40-month-agreement-under-ecf-arr>

[5] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2024, <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/digest>.

[6] HELPO. Ficha de Projeto São Tomé e Príncipe – Anemia. https://helpo.pt/library/files/Ficha%20de%20projeto_SToP%20ANEMIA.pdf

New hopes coming from the land

Story originally written by Jorcilina Correia, Santomean and Communication and Programme Officer at WFP.

Strategic outcome 01

1. STP Press. (2023). MECC e PAM iniciam campanha de sensibilização para fontes alternativas de financiamento do PNASE. Accessed in January 2025:

<https://www.stp-press.st/2023/05/26/mecc-e-pam-iniciam-campanha-de-sensibilizacao-para-fontes-alternativas-de-financiamento-do-pnase/>

2. The number of children covered by HGSP-based programmes (N.7.1) and the number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools (N.8.1) relate to some activities of the CSP 2019-2024 that were finalized in 2024, for example purchases from SHF with support from Brazil and the NGO HELPO.

3. In 2024, WFP did not activate emergency or crisis response and did not deliver PNASE, which is managed by the Government. Thus, the actual number of direct (tier 1) beneficiaries is zero.

4. The number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSP) model refers to the PNASE model receiving WFP technical support to promote purchases from local production.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Bank Gender Data Portal. "São Tomé and Príncipe: Labor Force Participation Rates."

[<https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/economies/sao-tome-and-principe>]

[2] Index Mundi. "São Tomé and Príncipe - Female Unemployment Rate."

[<https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/s%C3%A3o-tom%C3%A9-and-principe/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS>]

[3] World Bank. "Unemployment, Total (% of Total Labor Force) (Modeled ILO Estimate)."

[<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=ST>]

[4] World Bank. "Country Economic Memorandum: What Do We Know About Gender in São Tomé and Príncipe?"

[<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/826781562912158832/pdf/Country-Economic-Memorandum-Background-Note-13-What-do-we-know-about-gender-in-S%C3%A3o-Tom%C3%A9-and-Pr%C3%ADncipe.pdf>]

[5] UNICEF. "São Tomé and Príncipe: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)."

[<https://mics.unicef.org/country-profiles/sao-tome-principe/4186>]

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] World Bank, 2024. Poverty and Inequality in São Tomé and Príncipe: A Revision of the Poverty Assessment. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-report/s/documentdetail/099051324131539127/p17723112544480f11a2d4120136fc3c24c#:~:text=This%20document%20is%20an%20update%20to%20the%20previous,and%20an%20update%20of%20non-monetary%20poverty%20indicators.%20>

Environmental sustainability

[1] World Bank, 2019. São Tomé and Príncipe: Coastal Communities Fight Impacts of Climate Change. Accessed in January 2025: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/08/19/sao-tome-and-principe-coastal-communities-fight-impacts-of-climate-change>

Nutrition integration

[1] UNICEF (2022). Country profile: São Tomé and Príncipe <https://data.unicef.org/country/stp>

[2] Agostoni C, Baglioni M, La Vecchia A, Molari G, Berti C. Interlinkages between Climate Change and Food Systems: The Impact on Child Malnutrition-Narrative Review. *Nutrients*. 2023 Jan 13;15(2):416.

The number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model refers to the PNASE model receiving WFP technical support to promote purchases from local production.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	27,840	49	0%
	female	27,222	13	0%
	total	55,062	62	0%
By Age Group				
5-11 years	male	24,500	0	-
	female	25,500	0	-
	total	50,000	0	-
18-59 years	male	3,340	49	1%
	female	1,722	13	1%
	total	5,062	62	1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	55,062	62	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	50,000	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	62	62	100%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	5,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	153	0	0%
Iodised Salt	10	0	0%
Pasta	333	0	0%
Rice	423	0	0%
Sugar	19	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	27	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	83,925	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.					
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 01: (1.1) Crisis affected populations receive assistance that meets their food and other essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,690	
			Male	3,310	
			Total	5,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	151	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	83,925	
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Crisis affected children have access to school feeding as part of the social safety net to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school attendance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	25,500	
			Male	24,500	
			Total	50,000	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	814	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	32	

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.					
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 01: (1.1) Crisis affected populations receive assistance to meet their food and other essential needs					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	50	0
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Crisis affected children have access to school feeding as part of the social safety net to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school attendance					

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	186	0
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	2	0
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	0
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	50	10
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	0
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	15,000	4,316
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	30	50
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100	52

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 04: (3) Food systems actors benefit from improved national capacity (and from direct individual capacity strengthening) to enhance nutrition sensitive and resilient value chains and increase access to school and other markets, through approaches that promote women and youth empowerment and clean energy solutions					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	32	13
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	30	49
			Total	62	62

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.					
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: (2) School children have access to safe, healthy, and nutritious meals through the strengthened capacity of the Government to deliver a home-grown school feeding programme that promotes locally produced nutritious foods and access to clean energy solutions.					
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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0
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	2	2
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	1	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	8	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	150	71
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	30	10

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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	190	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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	11
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	2	3
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	9
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.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	3
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	2	4
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.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	20	0

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 04: (3) Food systems actors benefit from improved national capacity (and from direct individual capacity strengthening) to enhance nutrition sensitive and resilient value chains and increase access to school and other markets, through approaches that promote women and youth empowerment and clean energy solutions

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	1,500	547.14
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	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	50	166
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	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.5: Number of training series organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	4
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2
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	2
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.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	20	62

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	49	49
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	13
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	434
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	0
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	10	0
			Individual	20	0

Cover page photo © © WFP/Jorcilina Correia

Ana Maria Pensava show her produce in the Camavo region

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/sao-tome-and-principe>

Financial Section

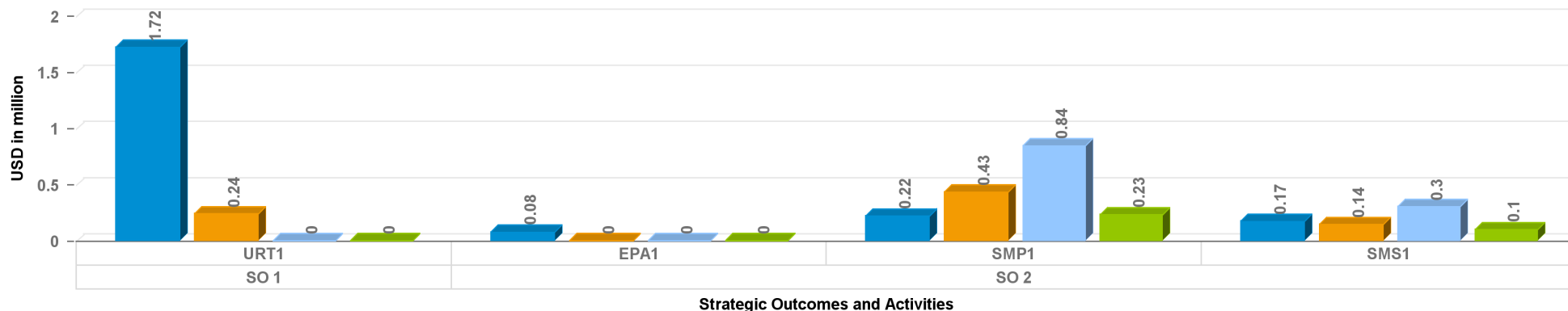
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.
SO 2		By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.
SO 2	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning and shock responsive social protection systems with a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable approach.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.
SO 2	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.	Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.	1,720,513	239,313	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,720,513	239,313	0	0
17.9	By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning and shock responsive social protection systems with a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable approach.	75,968	0	0	0
		Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.	219,525	433,303	844,852	230,651
		Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.	172,418	143,838	304,675	97,887
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			467,911	577,141	1,149,528	328,538
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,188,424	816,454	1,149,528	328,538

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			439,652	183,967	291,458	171,167
			2,628,076	1,000,421	1,440,986	499,706
			170,825	65,027	90,116	90,116
			2,798,901	1,065,449	1,531,102	589,822



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

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

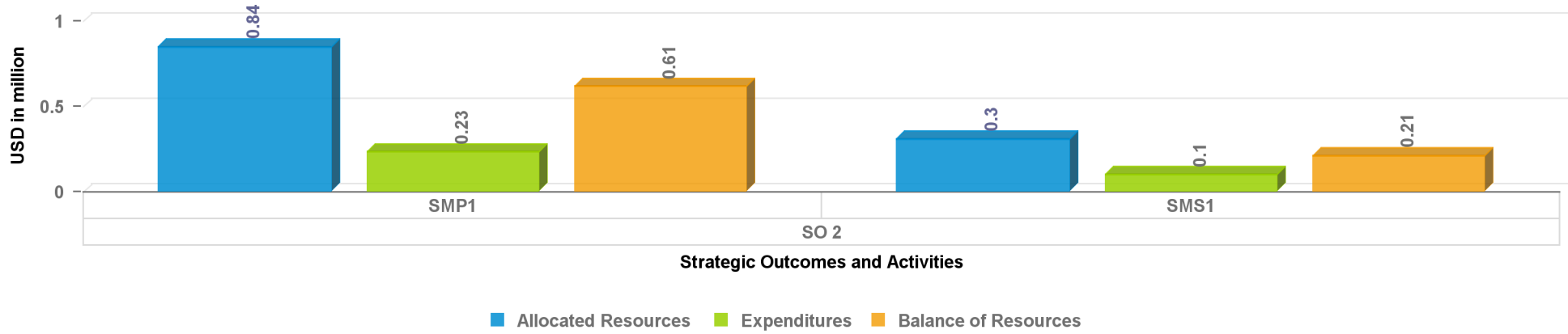
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 2	By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 2	SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.
SO 2	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 in Sao Tome and Principe are able to meet their food and other essential needs before, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters.	Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.	1,720,513	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,720,513	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2030, the government has strengthened capacity to deliver a sustainable school feeding programme as part of strengthened social protection and resilient food systems.	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to deliver a nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive, green and sustainable home grown school feeding programme.	219,525	844,852	0	844,852	230,651	614,201
		Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and stakeholders with the aim of enabling them to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning and shock responsive social protection systems with a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable approach.	75,968	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide technical assistance to the Government and stakeholders to support food system actors with the aim of enabling them to increase local nutritious, green and sustainable food production and access to markets, including schools.	172,418	304,675	0	304,675	97,887	206,788
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			467,911	1,149,528	0	1,149,528	328,538	820,989
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,188,424	1,149,528	0	1,149,528	328,538	820,989

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

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	439,652	291,458	0	291,458	171,167	120,291
		Total Direct Costs	2,628,076	1,440,986	0	1,440,986	499,706	941,280
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	170,825	93,664		93,664	93,664	0
		Grand Total	2,798,901	1,534,650	0	1,534,650	593,370	941,280

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemming
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