



World Food
Programme

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Sao Tome and Principe

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- National emergency readiness was strengthened through a contingency mechanism, post-flood recovery using locally produced foods, and capacity-building support to the National Council for Disaster Preparedness and Response (CONPREC).
- WFP supports the Government to ensure safe, nutritious school meals for 61% of school-age children, while strengthening PNASE governance and nutrition standards, rehabilitating storage facilities, promoting greater inclusion of animal protein in school menus, and introducing energy-resilience measures such as solar power.
- Through SSTC, WFP and the Government expanded national technical capabilities by training Government technicians who supervise PNASE operations and introducing locally adaptable, climate-resilient technologies, including cisterns, eco-stoves, and fish tanks.

Advancing national resilience for lasting food security

In 2025, WFP Sao Tome and Príncipe made significant progress in implementing the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, combining technical assistance, innovation and South-South Cooperation to strengthen national systems and protect the most vulnerable in a context marked by economic volatility and energy crisis. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), the country relies heavily on food and fuel imports, making it highly exposed to price fluctuations and potential supply chain disruptions.

The strategic focus in 2025 centered on Strategic Outcome 2, through which the WFP Country Office intensified support to the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), the country's largest social protection mechanism and a cornerstone of human capital development. A relevant milestone was the rehabilitation of PNASE's warehouse on Príncipe Island, carried out in collaboration with Portuguese Cooperation. This intervention addressed recurrent storage risks and significantly improved food safety and quality in one of the country's most geographically isolated regions.

WFP also advanced its role in the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Project, a joint initiative under the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's office. Building on readiness assessments conducted in 2024, WFP responded to chronic energy shortages affecting schools by supporting the installation of solar panels in 14 schools. This investment enhanced energy autonomy, reduced disruptions, and lowered environmental impact.

Another milestone was the MenuTriC Project, co-financed by WFP and Camões I.P. and implemented by the NGO Helpo. This project strengthened home-grown school feeding by supporting PNASE to establish food production assets, including pig-rearing units, a seed bank for local crops, and meat-processing equipment. The initiative improved PNASE's operational and financial sustainability while enabling smallholder farmers to access new market opportunities. It also increased the availability of protein-rich foods, improving the nutritional content of school meals for 7,594 children in Cantagalo and Lobata. Approximately 10 metric tonnes of animal protein were delivered through the project, reinforcing dietary diversity and national ownership.

Through South-South Cooperation with Brazil, WFP coordinated specialized nutrition training for Government technicians who supervise PNASE operations. The sessions covered menu planning and food safety, strengthening the Government's capacity to oversee day-to-day delivery. Brazil-led technical missions, coordinated by WFP, also supported the installation and transfer of climate-smart technologies, such as ecological stoves, fish tanks at PNASE headquarters, and rainwater harvesting systems. The teams provided hands-on training on producing animal feed from local ingredients and on preparing biofertilizers and biopesticides. Strong inter-ministerial coordination and the engagement of cooperatives and district-level Government teams underpinned these efforts and increased the likelihood of replicating the solutions across the country.

Since the start of the CSP cycle in 2024, São Tomé and Príncipe has not faced humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters on a scale requiring activation of emergency response (SO1). This stability underscores the importance of continued investments in disaster prevention and preparedness, particularly given the country's structural vulnerabilities as a SIDS with high dependence on food imports. In this light, the contingency response mechanism incorporates both in-kind food and cash-based transfer modalities for faster and more flexible crisis response.

WFP also concluded the final phase of recovery support following the Government's request after the 2021 floods. Through a South-South partnership with Brazil and implementation by ADAPPA, more than 20 metric tonnes of locally produced fresh foods were delivered to 6,084 students in 51 schools across three districts, strengthening market linkages and creating reliable income opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women. In parallel, WFP continued to reinforce national crisis response capacities by supporting National Council for Disaster Preparedness and Response (CONPREC) in enhancing disaster preparedness, risk analysis, early warning, and emergency planning, consolidating WFP's role as a reliable partner for rapid response.

An additional pillar of WFP's work was its support to the sustainable financing agenda for school feeding. Sao Tome and Principe gained notable visibility in 2025 through participation in global platforms and innovative financing discussions. This visibility generated significant international interest and led to Sao Tome and Principe being invited by Brazil and the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) to speak at a side event of the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) in Seville, where the Government presented its approach to advancing sustainable school feeding financing. Sao Tome and Principe was also invited to speak at the School Meals Coalition Summit on the same theme, further positioning the country as a regional reference in sustainable financing for school feeding. Facilitated by the WFP Country Office, this engagement elevated the country's profile and resulted in its selection as a case study for an SFI-developed toolkit on sin-tax-based sustainable financing. Subsequently, São Tomé and Príncipe was invited to join the SFI Advisory Group, strengthening its leadership role in shaping global models for sustainable school feeding financing.

Sao Tome and Príncipe also advanced its climate resilience agenda in 2025 with the approval of a Project Preparatory Facility (PPF) from the Green Climate Fund (GCF)—a strategic step toward designing a large-scale project focused on resilient agriculture, sustainable food systems and institutional strengthening. In alignment with this opportunity, WFP began repositioning itself as a technical catalyst and transition partner, supporting the gradual transfer of implementation responsibilities to national institutions.

Throughout 2025, WFP contributed to anchoring school feeding as a national policy, decarbonizing and adapting school infrastructure, strengthening governance mechanisms and laying the groundwork for larger climate investments. These efforts reflect a broader shift toward nationally led, climate-resilient systems capable of sustaining long-term food and nutrition security for the children and communities of Sao Tome and Príncipe.

6,128

Total beneficiaries in 2025

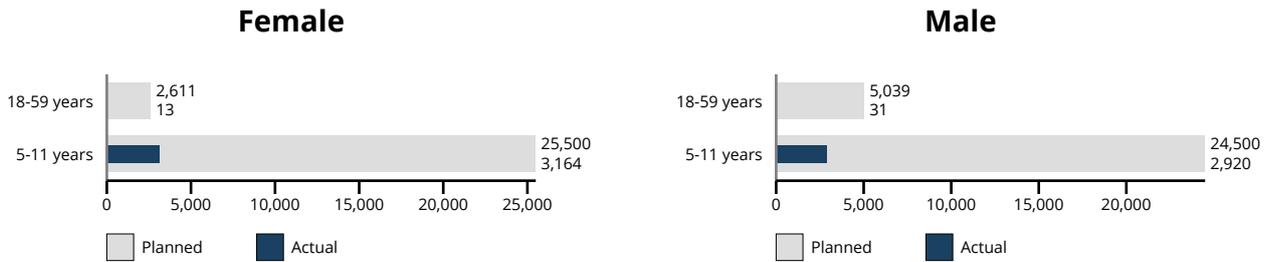


52% female

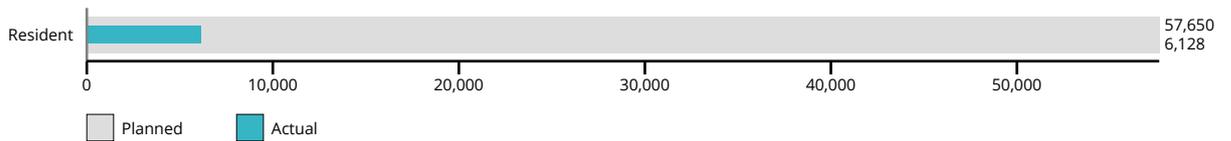


48% male

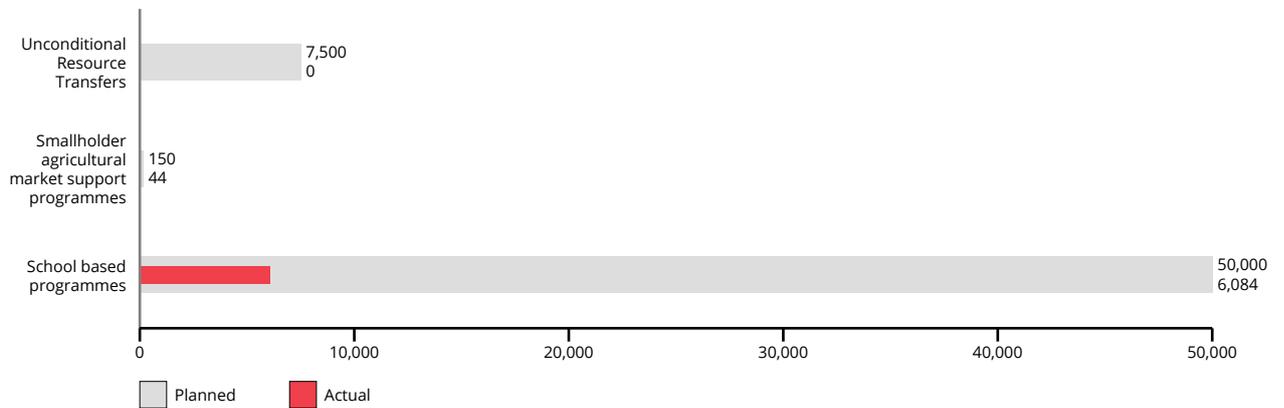
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



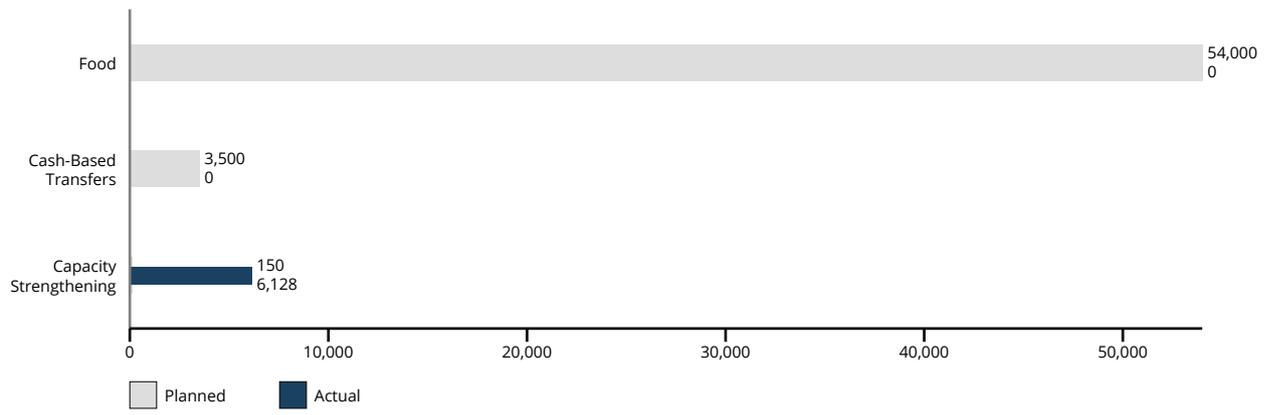
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



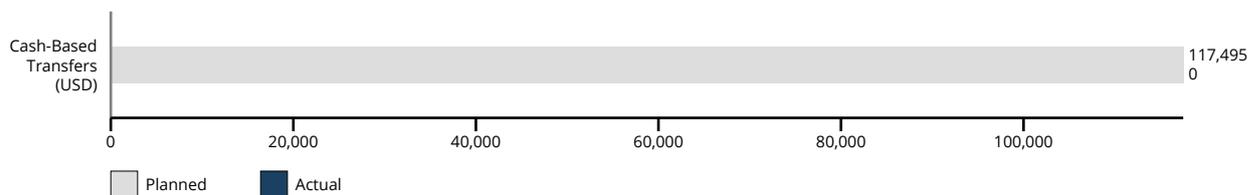
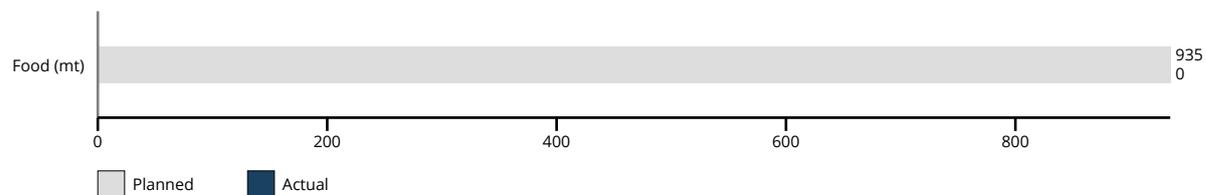
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



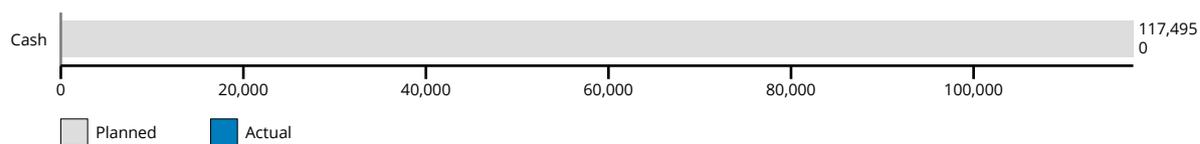
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Sao Tome and Principe, a small island state in the Gulf of Guinea with a population of about 236,000 people, of which 96 percent live on Sao Tome Island, continues to face structural vulnerabilities^[1]. The country possesses abundant natural resources, including rainforests and biodiversity, yet access to these resources remains constrained by limited

tools and inputs. Its economy is largely dependent on imports and foreign aid due to a narrow production base and limited export capacity^[2].

Entering 2025, Sao Tome and Principe showed modest but gradually improving economic prospects. National income rose despite persistent vulnerabilities. Real GDP growth accelerated from 1.1 percent in 2024 to 2.9 percent in 2025, while GDP per capita increased from USD 3,517 to USD 4,061. Inflation declined steadily, though pressures from import prices, external shocks, and election-related fiscal spending remained^[3]. In December 2024, the country graduated from the UN Least Developed Countries (LDC) category, reflecting progress in human development and gross national income per capita. U.S. Department of State

Despite these gains, poverty remains high, with 55.5 percent of the population living below the national poverty line. Socio-economic inequalities persist, compounded by limited fiscal space and weak economic diversification^[4]. The euro peg (1 EUR = 24.5 STN since 2010) has provided monetary stability, but global food and energy price increases continue to push domestic costs upward.

Food insecurity is a pressing concern: 14.1 percent of the population experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022, underscoring households' limited resilience due to dependence on imported food and fuel, exposure to global price volatility, and climate shocks^[5].

Education-related vulnerabilities also persist. Although enrollment has improved over the past decade, financial pressures forced about 18 percent of poor households to withdraw children from school in 2025. The National School Meals and Health Programme (PNASE) remains the country's main social safety net^[6], providing daily meals to around 50,000 schoolchildren—over 60 percent of all school-aged children and 21 percent of the national population. These meals encourage attendance and provide reliable nutrition for vulnerable students. The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to strengthen PNASE's capacity to achieve universal school feeding coverage, offering technical support and systems-building to ensure long-term sustainability.

Gender disparities limit women's economic and social participation. While maternal health indicators have improved, women still face barriers in education and employment. To address these inequalities, WFP and the UN system integrate gender-sensitive approaches across programming, aligned with national priorities, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028.

In 2025, WFP focused on supporting the Government to meet the needs of vulnerable populations—particularly school-aged children, women, and smallholder farmers. Under CSP Strategic Outcome 2, WFP advanced a nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive school feeding model serving approximately 50,000 school children nationwide. In collaboration with PNASE and local stakeholders, WFP introduced climate-resilient technologies for school canteens under the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) initiative. Local production was promoted through school gardens and locally sourced protein, contributing to more diverse and nutritious diets. Sao Tome and Principe's active participation in global platforms such as the School Meals Coalition Summit and the Sustainable Financing Initiative Advisory Group further strengthened national ownership of school feeding.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported Government efforts to strengthen climate resilience and emergency preparedness for climate-related shocks. No humanitarian emergencies triggered activation of this contingency mechanism in 2025. However, WFP continued to support parents and children in the flood-affected districts, helping them recover after the disaster destroyed their land and crops. In total, 6,128 people received assistance.

Economic instability, funding constraints, and a persistent energy crisis required adjustments to planned activities. Despite these challenges, WFP remained focused on strategic priorities, including capacity strengthening for PNASE and implementing climate-resilient technologies such as clean cooking solutions and rainwater harvesting systems to mitigate energy disruptions and maintain programme continuity.

Risk management

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of food security initiatives in Sao Tome and Principe requires a comprehensive approach to risk management that balances national capacity strengthening, strategic partnerships, and operational efficiency. WFP has identified recurrent risks related to resource availability, vulnerability to climate shocks, and limited national and local operational capacity—all of which influence programme continuity and long-term resilience.

Recent government efforts to reinforce national policy frameworks and gradually increase domestic investment have contributed to a more stable enabling environment. These measures support the sustainability of school feeding programmes. However, resources remain insufficient to fully establish a nationally led system that integrates smallholder farmers and strengthens local supply chains.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP has fostered diversified partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors, regional organizations, and technical partners. These collaborations expand opportunities for joint programming, resource mobilization, and knowledge exchange. Capacity-strengthening initiatives targeting national institutions, local governments, and community structures have also played a central role in enhancing resilience and reducing exposure to both operational and climate-related risks.

In addition, WFP has supported improvements in school and community infrastructure, logistics arrangements, and emergency preparedness systems to safeguard programme operations against climatic and supply chain disruptions. Even in the absence of major emergency responses, sustained investments in preparedness contribute to long-term risk reduction and more effective crisis prevention.

Operationally, continued reliance on external technical expertise remains a challenge. Strengthening thematic competencies among national staff and fostering deeper collaboration with other WFP offices are key priorities to ensure adequate technical coverage and reinforce programme sustainability over time.

Lessons learned

Several lessons emerged from implementation reviews and learning exercises throughout 2025. A central insight is the critical importance of working closely with local actors—including government institutions, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, and smallholder cooperatives—to ensure coherence, avoid duplication of activities, and maximize the long-term sustainability of interventions. Experiences showed that early joint planning, continuous communication, and shared monitoring frameworks significantly increase programme effectiveness and create stronger entry points for scale-up.

Another key lesson relates to national capacity strengthening. Technical support yields more consistent results when combined with structured follow-up and practical tools that enable national and subnational institutions to apply guidance autonomously. Ensuring that local partners are fully engaged from design through implementation also facilitates ownership and long-term continuity.

Operational reflections further highlighted the need to maintain preparedness measures, particularly in contexts exposed to climate shocks and supply chain instability. Strengthening data systems and information flows proved essential for adaptive management, evidence-based decision-making, and timely adjustments. These investments in monitoring and information management not only improve responsiveness but also build resilience against future shocks.

Country Office Story

Through school meals, the future stays alive



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Erisia stays in school, inspired by daily meals, and dreams of becoming a teacher thanks to the School Feeding Programme.

Under the grey morning sky in the Lembá district, nine-year-old Erisia walks barefoot through puddles and over stones on her way to Neves Primary School. Her white lab coat is frayed, her feet are muddy, yet her smile glows with purpose.

"When I hear the bell for break, I start smiling because I know it's time for food," she says. "I can already see the smoke rising from the kitchen."

For Erisia, that meal is more than lunch; it is a promise—a reason to keep coming to school, to dream, and to grow.

Erisia is one of 50,000 children benefiting from the National School Food and Health Programme (PNASE), implemented by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe with technical support from the World Food Programme (WFP). Between January and July 2025, the programme served more than 4.5 million school meals, each providing vital nutrition and a bridge to a brighter future.

For many families in Sao Tome and Principe, food is scarce not by choice but by circumstance. As a Small Island Developing State, the country has limited arable land, faces frequent droughts and floods, and depends heavily on imports, which account for half of national consumption.

"On some days, I can only give my children tea," says Micaela, Erisia's mother. "When they go to school, I feel safe because I know they will eat there."

In 2024, nearly 55 percent of the population—about 108,000 people—experienced moderate to severe food insecurity. Ten percent of children are stunted, four percent suffer from wasting, and sixty-five percent of children under five are anaemic. School meals are therefore more than just nutrition: they represent protection, equity, and opportunity.

"Erisia used to miss classes often," says Dionísio Pinto, headmistress of Neves School. "Now she comes every day. She eats, participates, and even says she wants to be a teacher."

School feeding programmes cover nearly one-quarter of the population, making them one of the most effective national social protection tools. Beyond feeding children, these programmes support local livelihoods, strengthen national systems, and reinforce community resilience.

At the top of the farm on Sete Ondas beach, Vitorino, a 48-year-old farmer, harvests maquequê and cassava leaves—large, soft, green leaves widely used in traditional African dishes such as sauces and stir-fries—which will soon be delivered to school kitchens.

"Before, I sold little and cheaply on the roadside," he says, wiping sweat from his brow. "Now I know that my crops feed children. It gives me dignity. I bought more tools and hired young people from the community."

Today, around 40 percent of the food used in school meals comes directly from small local farmers thanks to WFP support for local procurement and farmer training. In 2024, WFP trained 105 farmers, including 49 men and 13 women, in modern agricultural techniques, helping them boost productivity and income.

This integration of local agriculture into school feeding strengthens both food systems and education, creating a cycle of hope where farmers thrive, children learn, and communities grow stronger.

The Government of Sao Tome and Principe considers school feeding a cornerstone of its social protection and human capital development strategy.

"School meals are not charity; they are an investment in our nation's children," says Isabel Maria de Abreu, Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Higher Education. "Through PNASE and our partnership with WFP, we are ensuring that every child learns with a full stomach and that every farmer sees their labour valued locally."

The progress is undeniable, but the gains remain fragile. Without additional funding, school feeding operations risk slowing down in 2026.

"School feeding is an investment in the future. It ensures children receive the nutrition they need to thrive while supporting farmers and strengthening entire communities," says Gianluca Ferrera, WFP Representative and Country Director in Sao Tome and Principe.

To sustain operations and expand coverage in 2026, WFP urgently requires USD 1.5 million.

For children like Erisia, every hot meal is a reason to keep dreaming—to transform hunger into hope and potential into progress.

At 9:05 a.m., pupils studying in the morning line up for their meal. At 2:05 p.m., the afternoon shift does the same. The aroma of rice and cassava leaves fills the air—a daily reminder that when the pot stays on fire, the future stays alive.

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.



6,084 learners from **50 schools** received **20 metric tons of fresh food** under the COVID recovery assistance.



48 smallholder farmers (27 percent women) supported and linked with schools under **emergency recovery activity**

Sao Tome and Principe continues to face significant structural challenges to emergency preparedness and response due to its geographic exposure, limited infrastructure, and constrained national response capacities. Recurrent localized flooding, coastal erosion, and climate-related shocks threaten livelihoods and food security, underscoring the need for predictable community-based disaster risk management systems and stronger early warning, coordination, and contingency financing mechanisms.

In this context, Strategic Outcome 1 was included in the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2028) as a contingency response mechanism that can be quickly activated when shocks exceed national response capacity. Through this strategic outcome, WFP ensures that contingency plans, national institutional capacities, and community-level early warning systems are in place to protect food and nutrition security for vulnerable people should future shocks arise, while progressively reducing reliance on external emergency assistance.

Since the beginning of the CSP cycle in 2024, however, Sao Tome and Principe has not experienced humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters on a scale requiring activation of emergency response. This lack of activation highlights the value of investments in disaster prevention and the need to continue strengthening institutional crisis response capacities given the country's long-standing vulnerabilities. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Sao Tome and Principe meets only half of its food needs through domestic production, making emergency food assistance highly dependent on functioning import routes and local market stability. In this light, the contingency response mechanism incorporates both in-kind food and cash-based transfer modalities for faster and more flexible crisis response.

WFP concluded the final stages of recovery assistance linked to the government's request for support following the severe 2021 floods. Through a South-South partnership with Brazil and implementation support from ADAPPA^[1] (a local NGO), WFP facilitated the distribution of more than 20 metric tonnes of fresh, locally produced foods to 6,084 schoolchildren in 50 schools across three districts (Cantagalo, Lobata, and Lembá). This intervention strengthened economic linkages between local producers and schools, creating reliable market opportunities that boosted the income of 48 smallholder farmers—including 13 women—while improving dietary diversity for girls and boys.

WFP consolidated progress in national emergency readiness and reinforced its role as a reliable partner for rapid crisis response. To further support national institutions in strengthening their early response capacities, WFP engaged with the National Council for Disaster Preparedness and Response (CONPREC)^[2] to enhance disaster preparedness, risk analysis, and early warning systems, while refining emergency planning.

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.



50,000 schoolchildren receive **daily nutritious meals** under PNASE supported by WFP



WFP supported the installation of **solar panels** in **14 schools** and provided **electric stoves** to **08 schools** under the Green Infrastructure Project



Brazil **Centre of Excellence** supported PNASE in **capacity strengthening** and introduction of **low-cost, climate-resilient technologies**

In 2025, WFP deepened its long-standing support for the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), building on the momentum generated in previous years to advance a more resilient, equitable, and nationally led school feeding system. As the government's largest social protection intervention, PNASE remains a cornerstone of national human capital development and the primary platform for reinforcing government capacities to deliver equitable, nutritious, and climate-resilient school feeding services. WFP's efforts under Strategic Outcome 2 reflected a clear progression from 2024, with a focus on reinforcing institutional capacity, expanding the use of local foods, and upgrading infrastructure to sustain national school feeding implementation.

A major achievement in 2025 was the rehabilitation of PNASE's warehouse in the Autonomous Region of Príncipe, carried out in collaboration with Portuguese Cooperation. This intervention addressed recurrent storage risks flagged in 2024 assessments, where food stocks were frequently damaged by moisture during the rainy season. The upgraded facility now provides safer storage conditions, reinforcing PNASE's ability to maintain school feeding in one of the country's most geographically isolated regions. The intervention directly benefits students and the local community, while strengthening PNASE's logistical backbone.

WFP also advanced its role in the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Project, a joint initiative under the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's office. Building on readiness assessments conducted in 2024, WFP responded to chronic energy shortages affecting schools by supporting the installation of solar panels in 14 schools. This investment enhanced energy autonomy, reduced disruptions, and lowered environmental impact. Additionally, eight schools received electric cookers, improving working conditions for school cooks—predominantly women—and reducing exposure to smoke from traditional stoves. These interventions significantly increased the resilience of school feeding operations to power outages while advancing low-carbon, climate-adapted infrastructure for the education sector.

Capacity strengthening at both institutional and workforce levels remained central to sustainability. Building on the 2021 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), WFP partnered with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and Brazil's National Fund for Education Development (FNDE) to deliver specialized training in September 2025. Sixteen government technicians, including 14 women, were trained in nutrition, menu planning, and food safety. This training enhanced national expertise and equipped participants to oversee PNASE's operations, ensuring quality daily meals for approximately 50,000 children—many of whom rely on the programme as their primary source of nutritious food.

WFP also expanded South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) by hosting a Brazil-led technical mission coordinated by the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger and PNASE. The mission introduced low-cost, climate-resilient technologies such as eco-stoves, fish farming tanks, and a 16,000-litre rainwater harvesting cistern. These assets strengthened PNASE's operational capacity to diversify food production and improve resilience to climate-related water scarcity. Delegates also trained government technicians and local partners in producing bio-insecticides, bio-fertilizers, and alternative animal feed using locally available inputs. These sustainable solutions were tailored to the island context, addressing water scarcity, high fuel costs, and the need for diversified protein sources. They reinforced PNASE's ability to sustain service quality and climate-adapted food system practices during energy or climate stresses, while keeping operational costs manageable.

Another milestone was the ManutriC Project, co-financed by WFP and Camões I.P. and implemented by the NGO Helpo. This project strengthened home-grown school feeding by supporting PNASE to establish food production assets, including pig-rearing units, a seed bank for local crops, and meat-processing equipment. The initiative improved PNASE's operational and financial sustainability while enabling smallholder farmers to access new market

opportunities. It also increased the availability of protein-rich foods, improving the nutritional content of school meals for 7,594 children in Cantagalo and Lobata. Approximately 10 metric tonnes of animal protein were delivered through the project, reinforcing dietary diversity and national ownership.

To support policy engagement and high-level advocacy, WFP facilitated the government’s participation in the Second Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil in September 2025. Led by the Minister of Education, the delegation showcased Sao Tome and Principe’s progress toward a nationally owned, home-grown school feeding model. This engagement reinforced high-level political commitment and highlighted the country’s achievements as a member of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) school feeding network. Such visibility strengthened Sao Tome and Principe’s leadership role in advancing sustainable school feeding across Lusophone countries.

Complementing technical support, WFP developed a local food recipe manual featuring dishes that incorporate traditional ingredients. This manual represents a significant step toward standardizing nutritious and culturally appropriate recipes, supporting school cooks to improve culinary practices and ensuring greater consistency in meal quality. By embedding local food culture into school menus, the manual reinforces both nutrition and national identity.

Despite these achievements, challenges persist. Funding sustainability remains a critical concern, with PNASE facing rising operational costs and limited fiscal space to expand the proportion of locally sourced foods. Infrastructure constraints, particularly in electricity supply, continue to pose risks to food preservation and kitchen operations. Climatic variability further threatens agricultural production and food system stability. These challenges highlight the importance of diversified partnerships, expanded support for smallholder farmers, and continued investment in green energy, clean cooking, and water management solutions.

Nevertheless, WFP’s integrated technical assistance, innovation pathways, and strong partnerships continue to reinforce national systems, bringing the country closer to a sustainable and resilient nationally led school feeding programme. Strengthening financing mechanisms, expanding climate-resilient supply chains, and upgrading school infrastructure remain priorities for 2026 and beyond. By embedding resilience, equity, and national ownership into every intervention, WFP and its partners are helping ensure that school feeding in Sao Tome and Principe remains not only a safety net but a driver of long-term human capital development.

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	1 - Partially 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	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Women represent half of the population of Sao Tome and Principe yet continue to face significant economic, social, and political barriers that limit their full participation in national development. These persistent inequalities highlight the structural vulnerabilities that women encounter in accessing opportunities and resources^[1]. While specialized legislation has been introduced to advance women's rights, implementation and enforcement remain weak, leaving many women without effective protection or pathways to empowerment. Poverty is widespread across the country but disproportionately affects women.

In 2025, 71.3 percent of female-headed households experienced extreme poverty compared to 64.3 percent of male-headed households. This disparity underscores the gendered nature of poverty, where women often bear the brunt of economic hardship due to limited access to productive assets, credit, and markets. Women's access to financial services remains particularly constrained, with only 4.2 percent of women able to obtain loans compared to 7.2 percent of men. Such exclusion restricts women's ability to invest in livelihoods, expand businesses, or respond to shocks. Female labour force participation remains significantly below global averages. In 2025, participation stood at 23.09 percent, showing only a modest increase from 22.61 percent in 2024^[2]. This low rate reflects structural barriers, including limited childcare options, cultural expectations, and restricted opportunities in formal employment sectors. Educational attainment also remains unequal, with graduation rates among girls declining sharply from primary to tertiary education. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and limits women's ability to secure skilled employment, reinforcing economic dependency. Beyond economic barriers, women face entrenched social vulnerabilities. Domestic violence remains a pressing issue, reflecting weak enforcement of protective legislation and entrenched social norms. In February 2025, the National Institute of Statistics reported that 26 percent of women had experienced abuse from intimate partners in the previous 12 months^[3]. Early marriage compounds these vulnerabilities, with 5.4 percent of women aged 20-24 married by age 15, according to 2019 studies. These practices limit women's autonomy, reduce educational attainment, and perpetuate intergenerational cycles of inequality. Addressing violence against women requires stronger legal frameworks, effective enforcement, and community-level interventions to shift cultural attitudes. Without tackling these root causes, progress in economic and educational empowerment risks being undermined by persistent social vulnerabilities.

Despite some progress in removing legal barriers to women's rights, enforcement gaps remain, and cultural acceptance is limited. Women continue to be underrepresented in decision-making roles. In 2025, women held only 18.2 percent of parliamentary seats and 36.4 percent of ministerial positions. While these figures show modest improvement compared to previous years, they remain below regional and global averages.

Greater representation in leadership is essential to ensure that women's perspectives shape policies on education, health, and economic development. WFP interventions in 2025 contributed to addressing some of these barriers. Under the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), WFP ensured that at least 50 percent of school meal recipients were girls. This support encouraged consistent school attendance among girls, reducing dropout rates and reinforcing the link between nutrition and education. WFP also promoted women's economic empowerment through smallholder farmer engagement. Under the South-South partnership with Brazil, 29.5 percent of smallholder farmers linked to schools were women. This inclusion enabled women farmers affected by shocks to access markets, strengthen their economic autonomy, and contribute to household resilience. Capacity-strengthening initiatives generated positive gender results. In partnership with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and Brazil's National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), WFP trained 16 government officials in nutrition, menu planning, hygiene, and food safety. Women represented 88 percent of participants, highlighting strong female engagement in technical capacity development. This training enhanced women's expertise and strengthened PNASE's ability to deliver quality school meals nationwide.

WFP's gender-responsive programming demonstrates the importance of integrating women's empowerment into broader food security and education initiatives. By ensuring girls' access to school meals, supporting women farmers,

and prioritizing women's participation in training, WFP contributes to breaking cycles of poverty and inequality. These interventions also reinforce national ownership, as women's leadership in technical and operational roles strengthens institutional capacity for sustainable school feeding. Moreover, WFP's approach highlights the importance of linking gender equality to resilience. Women's economic empowerment enhances household resilience to shocks, while girls' education builds long-term human capital. By embedding gender considerations into every aspect of programming, WFP ensures that interventions are not only equitable but also transformative. Despite progress, significant challenges remain. Funding sustainability continues to limit the scale of gender-responsive interventions. Infrastructure constraints, particularly in rural areas, restrict women's access to markets and services. Cultural norms and weak enforcement of legislation perpetuate violence and discrimination. Moving forward, priorities include strengthening legal frameworks and enforcement to protect women from violence and discrimination, expanding access to credit and financial services to enable women to invest in livelihoods and businesses, promoting girls' education through targeted interventions that reduce dropout rates and support transitions to secondary and tertiary education, enhancing women's representation in leadership to ensure gender perspectives shape national policies, and scaling up gender-responsive programming within PNASE and other social protection initiatives to reinforce equity and resilience. Women in Sao Tome and Principe face persistent barriers across economic, social, and political spheres. While progress has been made in legislation, education, and representation, enforcement gaps and cultural norms continue to limit women's empowerment.

WFP's interventions in 2025 demonstrated the transformative potential of gender-responsive programming, from ensuring girls' access to school meals to supporting women farmers and strengthening women's technical capacities. By embedding gender equality into food security and education initiatives, WFP contributes to breaking cycles of poverty and building resilience. Sustained investment, stronger partnerships, and expanded advocacy are essential to ensure that women in Sao Tome and Principe can fully realize their potential as leaders, entrepreneurs, and agents of change.

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

Sao Tome and Principe is a lower middle-income nation with an economy primarily dependent on agricultural exports, services, and tourism. However, 90 percent of public investment relies on foreign aid, contributing to a high trade deficit. Climate shocks and economic instability further exacerbate risks to livelihoods and food security; intensifying challenges related to hunger and malnutrition. Weak infrastructure and limited disaster preparedness systems compound these vulnerabilities, leaving the population highly exposed to crises.

Poverty is widespread, with 71.3 percent of female-headed households experiencing extreme and debilitating poverty compared to 64.3 percent of male-headed households^[1]. Women and youth face systemic barriers in employment, education, and access to resources. Women are under-represented in the labour force, with only 24 percent of women above 15 years participating^[2]. These inequalities perpetuate cycles of poverty that limit opportunities for sustainable development. Girls and young women encounter significant social and cultural constraints. Early marriage remains prevalent, with approximately 28 percent of women aged 20-24 married or in a union before age 18^[3]. Traditional gender roles and expectations reinforce dependency and increase exposure to gender-based violence.

Despite government efforts to reduce domestic abuse, reported incidents of gender-based violence have increased in recent years. The Public Prosecutor's Office reported a 20 percent increase in domestic violence cases between 2018 and 2023, attributed largely to improved reporting pathways that guarantee confidentiality, alongside limited broader public awareness^[4].

These realities underscore the need for stronger legal frameworks, enforcement, and cultural change to protect women and girls. WFP's support through the national school feeding programme, which prioritizes gender parity in the distribution of assistance, has proven effective in encouraging girls' school attendance and completion.

By remaining in school, girls are empowered to build their agency as decision-makers and acquire skills and education that enhance their future participation in the workforce, while simultaneously reducing exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse. School meals thus serve not only as a nutritional intervention but also as a critical tool for advancing gender equality, breaking cycles of poverty, and building resilience among the most vulnerable populations in Sao Tome and Principe.

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)

Sao Tome and Principe is vulnerable to severe environmental challenges typical of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The country is highly exposed to recurrent natural disasters, including flash floods, drought, ocean acidification and rising sea levels that contribute to marine ecosystem degradation. Furthermore, intense rainfall triggers erosion and landslides that damage housing and livelihoods. These environmental pressures, exacerbated by unsustainable land and marine resource use and limited infrastructure, have resulted in high dependence on food imports, undermining national food security and resilience.

WFP is collaborating with the government to strengthen infrastructure and enhance resilience. Following the results of the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) assessments conducted at the end of 2024, WFP identified critical energy challenges affecting School Feeding Programme. To mitigate these challenges, WFP facilitated transition away from firewood use for the preparation of school meals, coupled with the unreliability of the national electricity supply, to more sustainable energy sources. WFP supported the installation of solar energy systems in 14 schools and provided electric cookers to eight schools. These activities were implemented under the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education project. By integrating renewable energy solutions, WFP improved food storage and preparation, ensured the continuity of school feeding activities while advancing environmental sustainability and reducing dependence on traditional biomass fuels.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Sao Tome and Principe launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023 to strengthen its sustainability framework. The country office expanded staff awareness activities in 2025, focusing on responsible waste and water management and power use. WFP will continue embedding environmental considerations in its internal operations and procedures.

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

In Sao Tome and Principe, nutrition challenges remain pressing despite recent progress. Child stunting continues to be a national concern, even as efforts to reduce stunting and expand school meal programmes show positive results^[1]. Vulnerable people still have challenges accessing and affording diverse diets due to the country's low agricultural production and heavy dependence on imported staples. Climate variability further threatens food access, underscoring the importance of integrating nutrition into school meals programming, social protection systems, and food system interventions. Persistent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies underscore the necessity for dependable, nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve children's diets. In 2025, WFP supported national institutions through system capacity strengthening, promoting climate-resilient agriculture, strengthening local food systems, and supporting National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) to implement a nutrition-focused school feeding initiative.

School feeding remained the mainstay of WFP's support to the government of Sao Tome and Principe and the largest nutrition intervention in 2025. WFP and the Government safeguarded universal access to school meals for nearly 50,000 children, contributing to children's right to safe, nutritious food and supporting improved attendance and learning outcomes. To reinforce programme quality and sustainability, WFP rehabilitated the PNASE warehouse. This activity enhanced food quality and safety and supported the timely delivery of nutritious meals, particularly to schools in remote areas.

WFP's collaboration with the Government and Brazilian partners further developed the nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE) model, embedding resilience and local ownership into the system. In 2025, the WFP strengthened PNASE's financial and operational capacities, enabling the programme to scale up and integrate fresh, locally produced foodstuffs into school meals. Through the Brazil-funded joint initiative and the ManutriC project, WFP partnered with local NGOs—ADAPPA and HELPO—to support smallholder farmers to produce and supply fresh and protein-rich foods. Resultingly, approximately 6,626 students across 50 schools received more diverse and protein-rich meals, including vegetables, roots, tubers, and other fresh foods. This approach not only improved children's diets but also strengthened local value chains.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Center of Excellence in Brazil to install climate-resilient infrastructure, including rainwater harvesting cisterns and eco-friendly stoves, increasing PNASE's ability to prepare nutritious school meals. These efforts ensured continuity even in periods of water scarcity. Additionally, with support from the Centre of Excellence in Brazil, WFP provided specialized training to PNASE technicians and school canteen staff, enhancing their capacities in nutrition, hygiene, and menu planning for better school meal practices and climate-smart food production technologies for consistent, safe, and nutritious school meals.

Through the Joint SDG-funded project, WFP and partner UN agencies acquired resources to purchase and set up solar-powered irrigation systems and agri-food processing units. These assets expanded the availability of nutritious foods for school feeding and broader community consumption, reinforcing the link between nutrition, food security, and sustainable development.

Despite these nutrition integration advancements, the lack of up-to-date national nutrition data hinders evidence-based planning and timely monitoring of malnutrition trends. High reliance on imports, limited local production, and logistical difficulties continue to limit the diversification of school meals. The expansion of nutrition-sensitive initiatives was also hampered by funding shortfalls. To achieve long-term nutrition outcomes, it remains critical to reinforce local production and continue to strengthen PNASE's institutional capacity. For all children in Sao Tome and Principe to have steady access to safe, varied, and nourishing diets, it will be essential to maintain investments in climate-smart agriculture, local value chains, and monitoring systems.

Partnerships

Innovating and Strengthening Partnerships for Zero Hunger

In 2025, the WFP Country office maintained its strategic focus on engaging a diverse range of donors, including non-traditional partners, to mobilize resources for its interventions. Notably, the WFP continued to partner with the Embassy of Portugal and secured additional funding, which was instrumental in strengthening government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme. This funding enabled the organization of the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) staff training on food management, the promotion of school gardens, the increased use of local products, and the enhancement of animal-source protein intake through the Menutric Project.

WFP Country Office also advanced the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Project, a joint initiative led by UNDP, WHO, and WFP under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator's office. Supported by a private donor committed to the well-being of the people of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Country Office received additional resources to procure equipment that will provide solar energy for cooking and food storage in 15 selected schools. In alignment with the goal of expanding access to green and clean energy, WFP engaged with the African Development Bank to explore further collaboration opportunities. These discussions are ongoing, with preliminary information being developed for WFP's consideration under the Bank's new energy transition operation, expected to start in 2026.

As a trusted government partner, WFP was designated to lead the development of the Green Climate Fund's Climate Resilient Agriculture Project in São Tomé and Príncipe. To this end, the Country Office mobilized resources to prepare a detailed proposal for the project, titled "Strengthening the Climate Change Resilience of the Food Systems and Social Protection Network of São Tomé and Príncipe." The proposal's development is planned for 2026, in close collaboration with the government and local stakeholders.

The Country Office also played a key role in promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation, positioning São Tomé and Príncipe as both a contributor and beneficiary of knowledge exchange across the region and mobilizing new partnerships and resources through these initiatives. With WFP's support, the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe participated in the 10th African Day of School Feeding in Bangui, Central African Republic, where it shared its experience in implementing a universal, government-funded, and managed school feeding programme. This visibility generated significant interest from peers and contributed to São Tomé and Príncipe being invited by Brazil and the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) to serve as a speaker at a side event during the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) in Seville, where the country shared its approach to advancing sustainable financing for school feeding. This engagement, facilitated by the Country Office, generated strong interest from other countries and led to São Tomé and Príncipe being selected as a case study for a toolkit on sin-tax-based sustainable financing developed by the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI). The country was subsequently invited to join the initiative advisory group, further elevating its leadership role in shaping innovative financing models for school feeding at the global level.

As part of its ongoing capacity strengthening efforts, the Country Office continued to support engagement with Brazil through the WFP Centre of Excellence. This included hosting technicians to train local nutritionists and to install water tanks, fishponds, and eco-stoves, and provided practical guidance on producing animal feed from local inputs, as well as preparing bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and other agroecological solutions, with funding provided by France. Together, these initiatives contributed to strengthening national capacities, promoting climate-resilient food systems and enhancing the sustainability and autonomy of school feeding programme.

Focus on localization

To achieve WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) which focuses on enabling the Government and local stakeholders deliver a sustainable home-grown school feeding programme and empower food systems to increase production and access to markets, WFP worked directly with government institutions, including PNASE, the Ministries of Education, and Agriculture, and the National Council on Food Security and Nutrition. This partnership enabled joint planning, co-implementation and monitoring of activities, thereby reinforcing local ownership.

In addition to public institutions, WFP also collaborated with international and local NGOs, such as HELPO for the Menutric Project and ADAPPA for the engagement with smallholder farmers. The current cooperation structure reflects a ratio of 1 international partner to 4 national partners, reflecting a strong emphasis on local engagement.

To further build local capacities, WFP, in collaboration with the Brazil Centre of Excellence, has trained local technicians in the construction and installation of water tanks, fishponds, and eco-stoves. The initiative was further strengthened by the active engagement of the Ministries of Justice, Education and Agriculture, local cooperatives, and PNASE, whose involvement enabled their staff to follow the installations closely, build practical skills, and enhance the potential for these technologies to be replicated and adapted across different contexts.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP São Tomé and Príncipe actively promotes joint programming and collaboration with other UN agencies. The Country Office is a key participant in the Green Infrastructure for Health and Education Project, a multi-agency initiative implemented by UNDP, WHO, and WFP under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator's office. In 2025, the Country Office worked closely with these agencies to implement the project and to identify further opportunities for joint cooperation.

Demonstrating its commitment to innovative partnerships, the Country Office co-developed a concept note with UNICEF for the initiative "Transforming Education in STP," which aims to promote digital learning and clean cooking. Both agencies are currently seeking partners to fund this initiative, including through innovative financing mechanisms such as debt swaps.

Looking ahead, the Country Office plans to further increase joint programming and collaboration with other UN agencies in 2026.

Financial Overview

Financial Overview

The new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2025-2028 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 2025, WFP's Country Office operations in Sao Tome and Principe received 51.9 percent of its total requirements of USD 2.99 million. Despite this funding gap, WFP successfully advanced key capacity-strengthening activities. Strategic Outcome 1 was not activated, as no major crisis or emergency appeals occurred during the year, resulting in no spending under this area.

WFP successfully mobilized flexible funding in 2025, securing contributions from Portugal, the United Kingdom, and UN agencies. However, while overall funding levels were relatively strong, delays in fund disbursement and administrative bottlenecks created implementation challenges. A significant portion of the budget was allocated late in the fiscal year, pushing some planned activities into 2026. Expenditure therefore remained lower than 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.

The WFP Sao Tome and Principe Country Office mobilized resources to implement school feeding capacity-strengthening activities in partnership with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil. Through this collaboration, several initiatives were carried out, including the training of nutritionists and the construction of fishponds and eco-stoves.

One of the key lessons from 2025 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 instability—highlighted the need for financial agility within operational budgets. Reliance on short-term funding also created challenges for strategic planning and sustainable programme implementation. This reinforced the importance of advocacy efforts to secure multi-year financial commitments from donors, ensuring greater stability and predictability in WFP's long-term operations.

Looking ahead, 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 Sao Tome and Principe's long-term development goals.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,860,416	0	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.	1,860,416	0	0	0
Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.	1,860,416	0	0	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	537,911	789,229	1,236,810	348,574
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.	537,911	789,229	1,236,810	348,574
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.	175,525	626,220	1,035,869	197,900
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.	280,418	163,009	200,941	150,674

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.	 81,968	 0	 0	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,398,327	 789,229	 1,236,810	 348,574
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 409,652	 100,595	 277,744	 195,162
Total Direct Costs	 2,807,979	 889,824	 1,514,555	 543,736
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 182,519	 57,839	 37,263	 37,263
Grand Total	 2,990,498	 947,663	 1,551,817	 580,999

Data Notes

Operational context

- [1] Economy | São Tomé and Príncipe | World Bank Data360
- [2] Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe: Selected Issues in: IMF Staff Country Reports Volume 2025 Issue 229 (2025)
- [3] IMF: World Economic Outlook, October 2025
- [4] São Tomé and Príncipe Poverty and Equity Brief, October 2025
- [5] The World Bank, 2022
- [6] Education in São Tomé and Príncipe | Where We Work | Global Partnership for Education

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Associação para o Desenvolvimento Agropecuário e Proteção do Ambiente
- [2] Conselho Nacional de Proteção e Resposta a Catástrofes

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] Women's Rights in São Tomé and Príncipe - The Borgen Project, 2025
- [2] Economy | São Tomé and Príncipe | World Bank Data360
- [3] National Institute of Statistics and AfDB Women and Civil Society Department and Statistics Department

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] <https://borgenproject.org/womens-rights-in-sao-tome-and-principe>
- [2] World Bank: Economy | São Tomé and Príncipe | World Bank Data360
- [3] UN Women: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/sao-tome-and-principe>
- [4] US State Department: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices>

Nutrition integration

- [1] 2022 WHO Global Health Observatory Data

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	29,539	2,951	10%
	female	28,111	3,177	11%
	total	57,650	6,128	11%
By Age Group				
5-11 years	male	24,500	2,920	12%
	female	25,500	3,164	12%
	total	50,000	6,084	12%
18-59 years	male	5,039	31	1%
	female	2,611	13	0%
	total	7,650	44	1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	57,650	6,128	11%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	50,000	6,084	12%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	150	44	29%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	7,500	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	149	0	0%
Iodised Salt	10	0	0%
Pasta	320	0	0%
Rice	410	0	0%
Sugar	19	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	26	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	117,495	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	2,535	
			Male	4,965	
			Total	7,500	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	121	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	117,495	
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	3,164
			Male	24,500	2,920
			Total	50,000	6,084
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	100	
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	3	
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	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	40	
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	100	
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	100	
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)	%	90	15
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	30,000	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	50	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	150	48

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Children - **Location:** Sao Tome and Principe - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≤20	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤15	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥40	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥40	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥40	=0	0	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥25	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥25	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥25	=0	0	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<35	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<35	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<35	=0	0	Secondary data
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	=4	≥3	2	WFP survey
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=4	≥4	3	WFP survey
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=4	≥3	3	WFP survey
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥10	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥10	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥10	=0	0	Secondary data

1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥20	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥20	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥20	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≤5	≤0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≤15	≤0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥70	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥70	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥70	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥30	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥20	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥25	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≤5	≤0	Not collected	

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≥15	≥0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≥5	≥0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≥10	≥0	Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
	Male	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
	Overall	Not collected	≤10	≤0	Not collected	
1.1.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	3	Joint survey
1.1.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	2.5	≥2.5	≥3	2.8	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall	Not collected			Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<1	<2		
	Male		<1	<2		
	Overall		<1	<2		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<2	<3		
	Male		<2	<3		
	Overall		<2	<3		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<3	<4		
	Male		<3	<4		
	Overall		<3	<4		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥94	≥91		
	Male		≥94	≥91		
	Overall		≥94	≥91		
Target Group: Smallholder famers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
1.1.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	89	≥90	≥40	89	Secondary data
	Male	89	≥90	≥60	89	Secondary data
	Overall	89	≥90	≥100	89	Secondary data

1.1.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
1.1.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not collected			Not collected	

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	76	13
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	74	31
			Total	150	44

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	2	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	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	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	15
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	50	22
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	20

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	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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	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	3	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	9	12
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	4	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (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.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	10
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	5
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	30	63

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\$	2,000	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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
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	30	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	60	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
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	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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	6
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	3	6
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	2	5
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	80	194

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	55	35
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	80	207
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	20
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	2
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	20
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	67	67
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	56	56
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	48
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	48
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	1
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)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	50	0
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	30	0
CSP Output 10: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provisions of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	15,000	10,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	10,000	15,000
CSP Output 22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	5	5
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	5	5
CSP Output 23: Percentage of smallholder farmers aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	10	10
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	10	10
CSP Output 24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	3	3

Outcome Results

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government and partners staffs - **Location:** Sao Tome and Principe - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	2	≥4	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School administrators - teachers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.55: Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall	100	≥250	≥184	184		Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP	Overall	Not collected			Not collected		
5.4.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		=3	=2			
5.4.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		=5	=4			
5.4.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		=4	=3			
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	1	≥4	≥3	2		Joint survey
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.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	Not collected	=0	=0	Not collected		
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not collected			Not collected		
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥77,000	≥76,000			
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall		≥77,000	≥76,000			

5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall			=0			
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall			=0			
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall			=0			
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
5.4.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female			≥40	≥30		
	Male			≥40	≥30		
	Overall	Not collected		≥70	≥60	Not collected	
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not collected				Not collected	
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall			≥200	≥150		
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall			≥200	≥150		
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall			=0	=0		
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall			=0	=0		
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall			=0	=0		
Target Group: Smallholders farmer - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
5.4.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female			≥22	≥20		
	Male			≥20	≥19		
	Overall	Not collected		≥40	≥39	Not collected	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder famers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	≥69	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not collected	≥80	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	Not collected	=50	Not applicable	Not collected		-
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	Not collected	≥89	Not applicable	Not collected		-
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	Not collected	≥85	Not applicable	Not collected		-
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	Not collected	≥90	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Not applicable	Not collected		-
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Not collected	Yes	Not applicable	Not collected		-
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	Not collected	≥900	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmer - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	Not collected	≥95	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School feeding programme - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	1	≥10	≥2	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	Not collected	≥45	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to affected populations before, during and after crises to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Sao Tome and Principe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	Not collected	≥70	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Cover page photo © Jorcilina Correia

Girl enjoying a plate of nutritious food in school

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

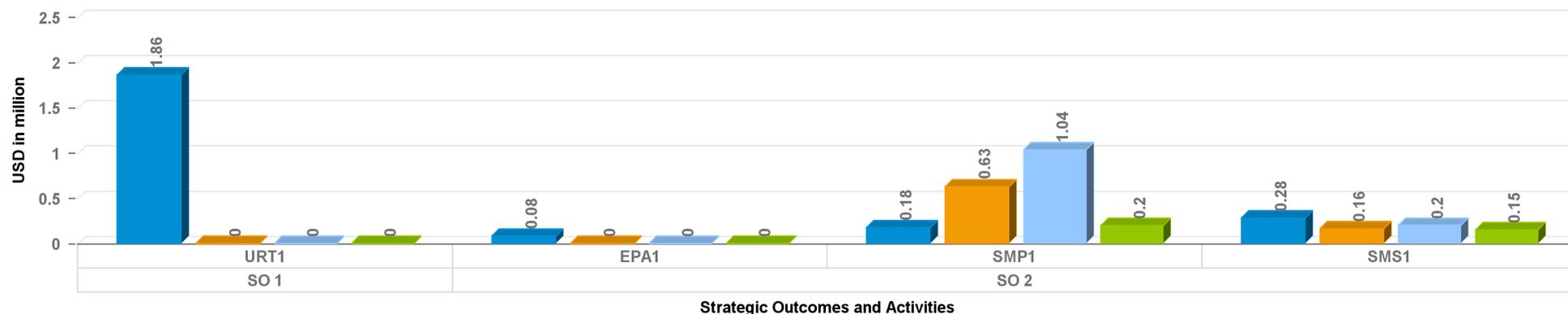
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,860,416	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,860,416	0	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.	81,968	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.	175,525	626,220	1,035,869	197,900
		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.	280,418	163,009	200,941	150,674
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			537,911	789,229	1,236,810	348,574
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,398,327	789,229	1,236,810	348,574

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			409,652	100,595	277,744	195,162
			2,807,979	889,824	1,514,555	543,736
			182,519	57,839	37,263	37,263
			2,990,498	947,663	1,551,817	580,999



Michael Hemming, CFORC

Chief,
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

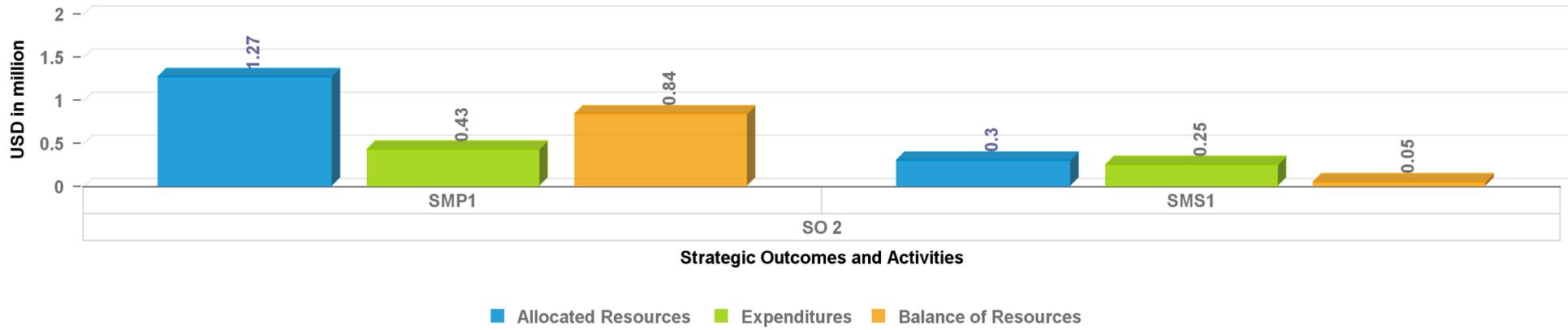
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,580,929	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,580,929	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	395,051	1,266,521	0	1,266,521	428,551	837,970
		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.	157,936	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.	452,835	298,828	0	298,828	248,561	50,267
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,005,822	1,565,349	0	1,565,349	677,112	888,236
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,586,751	1,565,349	0	1,565,349	677,112	888,236

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Annual Country Report

S.Tome,Principe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			849,304	448,912	0	448,912	366,329	82,582
			5,436,055	2,014,260	0	2,014,260	1,043,442	970,819
			353,344	130,927		130,927	130,927	0
			5,789,399	2,145,187	0	2,145,187	1,174,369	970,819

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Henning
CHIEF, CEORC
 Michael Henning
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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