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# Sao Tome and Principe Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In Sao Tome and Principe, the Government has integrated the 2030 Agenda and has adopted the zero hunger strategic review (ZHSR) report in April 2018 as a road map for achieving zero hunger in the country. Complementing the Government's efforts, WFP has been providing support in line with the national context. Over the years, WFP's operations transitioned from providing direct food assistance to strengthening national institutional capacities. In 2015, although the school feeding programme managed by WFP was handed over to the Government, the latter still faces some operational hardship. Moreover, several challenges and gaps related to food insecurity and nutrition were identified by the ZHSR report and during consultations with the Government and stakeholders to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 in Sao Tome and Principe. In line with the findings and leveraging on WFP's position as the Government's partner of choice, WFP is strengthening national capacities to autonomously implement the school feeding programme and improve market access for smallholder farmers.

On 30 June 2019, WFP successfully concluded the implementation of the transitional-interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2018-2019) and the activities jointly planned with the Government. Starting July, WFP transitioned into the new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2024) covering the next five years. The CSP was approved during the Executive Board meeting on 14 June 2019, under the patronage of the Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe and His Delegation. During the board meeting, the Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to fund the school feeding component of the CSP for the next five years.

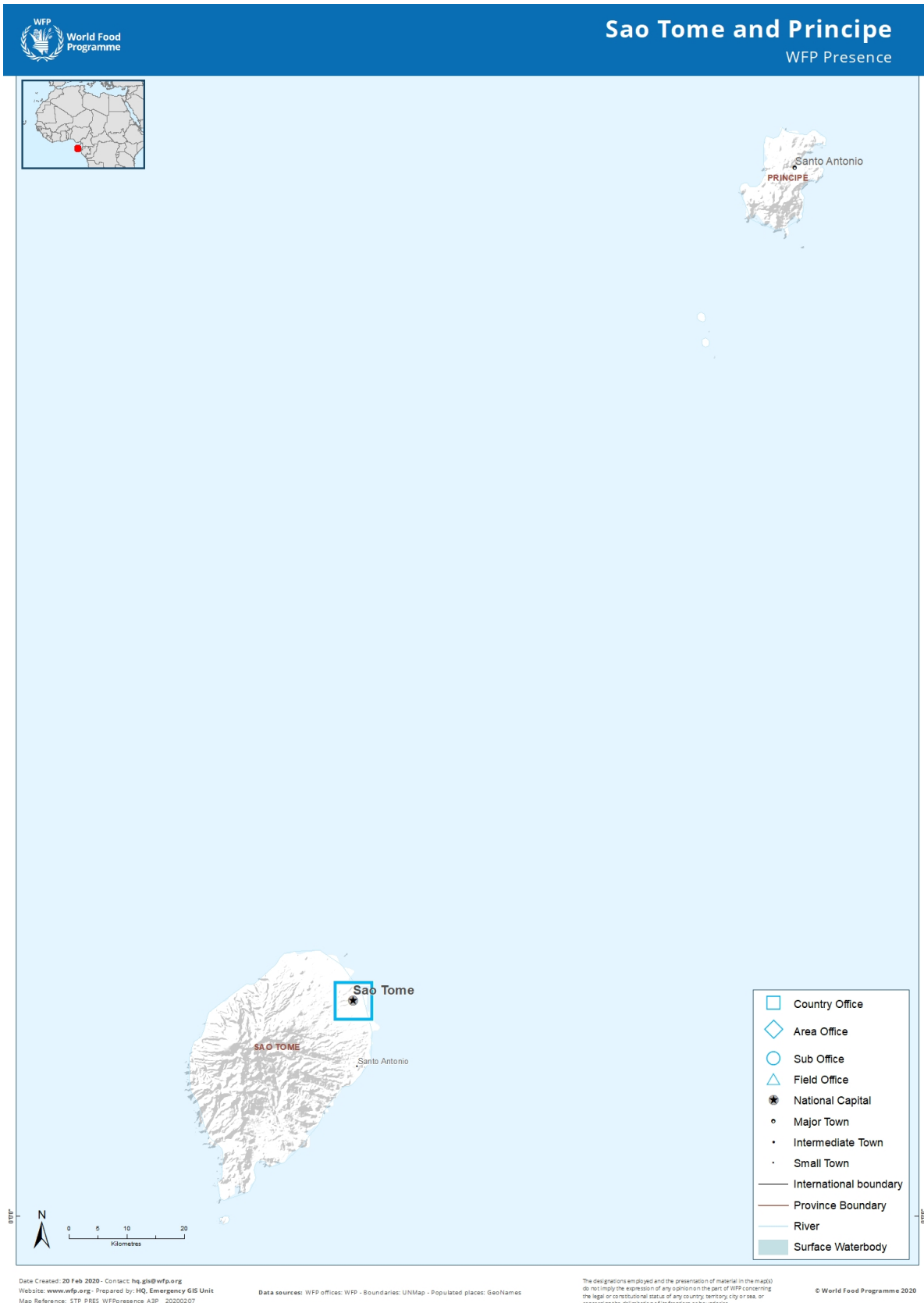
Following the approval of the plan and the signature of the Letter of Understanding with the Government, WFP conducted an assessment on the capacity needs of the stakeholders in the areas of policies and legislation, effectiveness and accountability, strategic planning and financing, programme design, and community engagement. From the main findings, WFP prepared the 2019 to 2024 work plans, to implement the activities planned. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education through the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) remains WFP's main partner. Partnerships were also strengthened with the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development through the Rural Development Support Centre (CADR).

In line with the work plan, WFP funded and facilitated a number of capacity strengthening activities with PNASE, including the revision of the school feeding law and the provision of assets and equipment to improve their performance in implementing socially sustainable nutrition-sensitive and smallholder-friendly home-grown school feeding programme, as well as related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide.

Aiming to provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets, WFP supported and funded the third CONSAN meeting in October 2019. WFP also provided the partner with necessary tools and assets that will allow them to organize regular meetings and working group sessions with partners, to discuss about food security and nutrition challenges and the implementation of the school feeding programme in the country.

Additionally, WFP funded two training sessions organized by CADR to its personnel on the supply chain management of equipment and work tools, and it provided assets and equipment to support production activities of men and women smallholders, and stimulate their access to markets. Lastly, during the first six months of its implementation, WFP supported the Government in promoting national dialogue about food security and nutrition in the country, including the need to encourage women smallholders to deliver healthy and quality products to school canteens.

# Context and Operations



The Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is a lower-middle-income small island state, located in the Gulf of Guinea with a population of nearly 200,000 [1] and a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD 1,890 in 2018 [2]. Through 2019, it registered considerable progress in the area of health and nutrition, including increasing the number of children aged 0-11 months who are fully vaccinated, while reducing child mortality and prevalence of malnutrition and anaemia among children aged 0-59 months.

Nonetheless, the country still faces serious challenges in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. The poverty incidence has not changed significantly since 2000 and recent World Bank estimates show that about one-third of the population lives on less than USD 1.9 per day, and more than two-thirds of the population live below the poverty line of

USD 3.2 per day [3]. Women are at greater risk of poverty than men and urban poverty is high compared to rural poverty due to limited employment opportunities, notably for young people and women (19.7 percent of women are unemployed against 9.3 of men [4]). In 2019, Sao Tome and Principe ranked 137th of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index and 136th out of 162 countries in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index [5] (deteriorating since 2015 when it ranked 122nd).

Access to food remains a challenge, especially due to high unemployment rates and weak productivity in the agricultural, fishing and livestock sectors, compounded by the impact of recurrent climatic shocks and environmental degradation. Natural disasters such as floods and landslides deteriorate livelihoods and prevent the production of sufficient food to meet the needs of the population. Unpredictable food availability caused by climate conditions, limited infrastructure and market access forces the country to rely heavily on imported food, particularly for cereals, beans, oil, meat, dairy and other animal products. This in turn exposes the most vulnerable families to price fluctuations, adversely affecting their livelihoods.

Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are another matter of concern, especially among children and pregnant and lactating women. Available data suggests that 96 percent of preschool-aged children and 18 percent of pregnant women and girls are deficient in vitamin A, while rates of anaemia among children aged 0-59 months are as high as 67.5 percent [6]. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe aims to implement sustainable food security and nutrition programmes and policies autonomously by 2030. As such, it has integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the national strategy, "Sao Tome and Principe Transformation Agenda 2030: The country we need to build", and has adopted the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) report in April 2018 as the road map for achieving zero hunger, SDG 2, by 2030.

Over the years, WFP's operations transitioned from providing direct food assistance in the country to strengthening the Government's capacities in implementing food security and nutrition programmes. From 2012 to 2015, WFP gradually handed over the management of the school feeding programme to the Government. However, gaps and challenges persist for the autonomous management of the programme and implementation of an innovative nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding programme (HGFSF) in the country. To strengthen operational capacities of the Government and contribute to addressing the challenges and gaps highlighted by the ZHSR and during consultations with the Government and development partners, WFP designed the country strategic plan (CSP) covering from July 2019 to December 2024.

Based on the challenges identified at various levels (legal, strategic, policy framework and operational), a number of opportunities were identified for WFP in the areas of food security, school feeding, nutrition, smallholder agriculture and multisectoral coordination for food security and nutrition. Through the CSP implementation over the next five years, WFP aims to work as an advisor, a convener and an enabler, supporting the Government in achieving targets set out under its Vision 2030 and making progress towards the SDGs. More specifically, the national priorities supported will include increasing demand for locally produced nutritious foods, consequently stimulating national food value chains and facilitating equitable access to sustainable markets for smallholder farmers.

Leveraging on WFP's position as the Government's partner of choice and working towards SDG 2, strategic outcome 1 of the CSP aims to strengthen the Government's capacity in implementing an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly HGFSF programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.

# CSP financial overview

Starting July 2019, WFP migrated from the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) to the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Two main activities were planned under the CSP's strategic outcome 1, including: capacity strengthening activities to the Government in the design, management and coordination of a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes; and capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government to stimulate local food value chains and smallholders' agricultural markets.

WFP did not receive any donor contributions in 2019 to implement the CSP, nor the anticipated funding from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe. Nonetheless, carry-over funds from the TICSP and multilateral allocations from WFP's internal funding mechanism received at the beginning of the CSP helped WFP cover most of its needs for the next immediate six months (July-December 2019), despite disparities in the level of funding between the two different activities. Expenditure plans were prepared based on the available budget for each activity. Activity 2 for example was fully resourced through the internal allocations received, which had terminal obligation and terminal disbursement dates (TOD and TDD respectively) of 31 December 2019. This enabled WFP to successfully implement all planned sub-activities (100 percent) with the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development through the Rural Development Support Centre (CADR) during this period.

Under activity 1, part of the capacity strengthening sub-activities planned were also carried out through these internal allocations, allowing WFP to implement 80 percent of the sub-activities planned. For activity 1, WFP experienced some funding constraints, as the expected contribution from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe was not received in 2019. At WFP's Executive Board meeting in June 2019, during which the CSP was approved by the board members, the Government had committed to fund USD 1 million to activity 1 of the CSP, which contributes to national priorities for long-term development. However, the country's financial crisis, reinforced by the recent negotiations between the Government and the International Monetary Fund led to the postponement of the Government's financial commitment expected in 2019. Consequently, some capacity strengthening activities, including through South-South cooperation, planned with the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) had to be postponed to 2020, subject to availability of the Government's contribution.

Only 17 percent of the available resources under activity 1 were used. Funding constraints remain one of the country office's main strategic and programmatic risks for the implementation at scale of the CSP. WFP continued to advocate to other development partners, while consulting regularly with the Government to honour its commitment made. Another mitigation measure adopted by WFP in Sao Tome and Principe is the strengthening of partnership with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance synergy and complementarity. On top of reinforcing the *"Delivering as One"* approach, the joint initiatives with other UN agencies and NGOs were found to be enhance cost savings and optimize the use of available funds.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$147,696	\$134,350	\$253,839	\$172,432

Following the launch of the new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2024) in July 2019, in August, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, and WFP signed a Letter of Understanding. The event, co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities and WFP, was broadcasted by the media and social media. Once the agreement signed, WFP conducted an assessment on the capacity needs of the stakeholders, namely the Ministry of Education and Higher Education through the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development through the Rural Development Support Centre (CADR).

Based on the capacity needs mapping, WFP designed three capacity strengthening work plans for five years (2019-2024) to be implemented with the stakeholders. The work plans were validated by the Government and were officially launched during the third CONSAN meeting, co-organized by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In line with the plans, the activities to be implemented in 2019 under the strategic outcome 1 of the CSP consisted of providing capacity strengthening support to the Government, through PNASE, CONSAN and CADR.

This strategic outcome aimed to provide the Government of Sao Tome and Principe with necessary assets, tools, skills and capacity to implement socially sustainable, nutrition-sensitive and smallholder-friendly home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030. Environment and gender were mainstreamed as cross-cutting components. Strategic outcome 1 also aimed to address the challenges and gaps that prevent the Government in autonomously implementing the school feeding programme nation-wide. Two activities were implemented under this strategic outcome.

*Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSF programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.*

Under this activity, WFP strengthened national capacities in the area of school feeding, by supporting the implementation of the PNASE. In 2019, WFP provided computers and information technology (IT) equipment to the PNASE for the operationalization of the new logistics software system installed with financial support from WFP. In line with the work plan validated by the Government, WFP recruited a national legal consultant to revise the PNASE law. This activity represented an important step for the implementation of an innovative HGSF programme. With the revision of this law, the Government is expecting to establish that parents are obligated to contribute to the school feeding programme, and to establish the direct allocation of the State Budget (a certain percentage of it) to the school feeding programme, to enhance the programme's financial sustainability. Additionally, the concepts of food security and nutrition, hygiene and sanitation are also expected to be considered in the revised school feeding law.

Additionally, in December, WFP facilitated the participation of a high-level delegation, composed of the Minister of Education and Higher Education and a representative of the PNASE, at the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) in Cambodia. For the first time, a member of the Government attended the GCNF and shared the country's experience and lessons learned and expectations with the implementation of the school feeding programme in the country.

As part of the sensitization campaign to promote the implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme based on local products, WFP provided financial assistance to PNASE to record a short video about the implementation of the school feeding programme in the country and the importance of including local products in school menus. The video is being broadcast nationwide through the media and social media. Some of the capacity strengthening activities, including training sessions to PNASE personnel, were postponed to 2020, as the contributions required and expected from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe have not been received yet.

*Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.*

Through this activity, WFP aimed to strengthen the Government's capacities to provide incentives for sustainable local food value chains and to stimulate smallholders' agricultural markets. The school feeding programme is the main food safety net in the country. By providing local products to almost 25 percent of the country population, it is expected that smallholder farmers will have the opportunity to boost their economy and consequently the country's economy. Aiming to strengthen coordination and synergies in food security and nutrition, WFP played an important role as an enabler by

supporting and funding the third CONSAN meeting in October 2019.

WFP also signed a field-level agreement (FLA) with the CONSAN on December 2019 to support the rehabilitation of its premises, enabling it to have an adequate and furnished office to organize regular meetings and working group sessions with partners. It is the national coordination platform in the area of food security and nutrition, chaired by the Prime Minister and has the Minister of Agriculture as the Vice-President. It is composed of 22 members from the Government, civil society, public and private sectors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities. These meetings, organized with the technical and financial support of WFP, facilitated the national dialogue about food security and nutrition and the implementation of the school feeding programme. Moreover, the recommendations issued out of these meetings are mandatory and are taken for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

Additionally, aiming to enhance CADR's operational capacities to support smallholder farmers and stimulate local food value chains, in December 2019, WFP signed a FLA with the Ministry of Agriculture through this institution. The scope of the FLA consisted of facilitating two training sessions to 40 personnel from CADR, both men and women, on the supply chain management of equipment and work tools which would help smallholder farmers improve their farming activities. WFP also provided assets and equipment to CADR, enabling it to provide adequate support to men and women smallholders, stimulating their access to markets.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets	1
Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes	0



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Sao Tome and Principe has a slightly higher female population (50.4 percent of women and 49.6 percent of men). Despite the numerical balance in terms of gender, women are at greater risk of poverty than men, with 71.4 percent of women living below the poverty line against 63 percent for men. The unemployment rates are also higher among women than men. 2018 Gender Inequality Index, highlighting the substantial challenges the country still faces with regards to gender equality and equitable development gains for women, men, boys and girls.

Among children aged 0-59 months, boys are significantly more affected than girls by stunting, underweight and wasting. For example, 20.5 percent of boys are estimated to be stunted, compared to 13.9 percent for girls [3]. Moreover, available data suggest that 96 percent of preschool-aged children and 18 percent of pregnant women/girls are deficient in vitamin A, while rates of anemia among children aged 0-59 months are as high as 67.5 percent (69.5 percent for boys and 65.5 percent for girls) [4].

Aiming to address some of the above-mentioned gender inequality challenges, WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) activities planned from July to December 2019 focused on ensuring gender mainstreaming throughout. With an overall Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3 for the CSP, gender was fully integrated into the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities. Gender was included as a cross-cutting component in all capacity strengthening work-plans, as well as in the activities and sub-activities jointly planned with the stakeholders.

The Rural Development Support Centre's (CADR) training sessions funded and facilitated by WFP comprised useful information for both women and men working in all districts of the country. During the third meeting of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN), facilitated by WFP in October 2019, gender was also a cross-cutting topic of discussion. The participants reviewed the recommendations of the second meeting of CONSAN organized in January 2019, including the need to encourage and empower women smallholders to deliver healthy and quality products to school canteens.

Considering that men still lead the economic markets in the country, including agricultural and fisheries market in detriment of women, empowering women at community and household level was reiterated as crucial in achieving food and nutrition security. The importance of the work being done by the women associations in the South of the country, in the areas of fish conservation, transformation and storage, was praised during the meeting. Lastly, the National Institute for Gender Equality and Parity was also invited to participate in the discussions of this third meeting of CONSAN, on the importance of the support to women smallholders, to enhance their contribution to school canteens.

# School feeding on the agenda

## SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME ON THE TOP OF THE GOVERNMENT'S AGENDA

2019 was the first year of the new Sao Tome and Principe Government mandate, following the elections in October 2018. From the first meeting with WFP, the Government had confirmed the commitment made by the previous Government to fund WFP's country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2024) with USD 1 million, demonstrating that the school feeding programme is one of the Government priorities for the next five years.

In this regard, the Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe and His Delegation participated in WFP's Executive Board in Rome, on 14 June 2019, for the approval of the CSP by the board members. During the Prime Minister's speech, he thanked WFP's Executive Director for the CSP approval and for the capacity strengthening support WFP is providing to the Government. He also reinforced the Government's commitment to fund USD 1 million for the CSP implementation. The Prime Minister's participation at WFP's Executive Board in Rome was highly praised at the National Assembly and by the population, demonstrating that school feeding, food security and nutrition are a national concern and are on the top of the Government's agenda. In fact, the school feeding programme is the main food safety net in the country, benefiting approximately 50,000 school children attending primary school and kindergartens, which corresponds to 25 percent of the total population.

In December 2019, the Minister of Education and Higher Education participated in the 21st Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), organized in Cambodia. During her speech, the Minister of Education highlighted the importance of the school feeding programme to improve education achievements and school retention of boys and girls in Sao Tome and Principe. The Minister also mentioned that, despite budgetary constraints (the State Budget depends 97 percent from external aid), the Government is committed to ensure that school children benefit from school meals 180 days per school year. The Minister ended her speech by saying that she will advocate for and will bring the school feeding programme to the Council of Ministers' discussions and mentioned that the coordination among the different Ministries and stakeholders intervening in the area of school feeding is essential for the successful implementation of the programme.

WFP in Sao Tome and Principe is complementing national efforts in strengthening advocacy and awareness-raising activities on the importance of investing in school feeding. As part of this initiative, WFP held courtesy meetings with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education and Higher Education, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Finance and representatives of the Minister of Health to discuss about WFP's capacity strengthening support to the Government, through the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), and the advantages of investing in an innovative home-grown school feeding programme in the country.

## Summary

The total beneficiaries is 0 in Sao Tome and Principe as it does not provide any food nor cash distributions. The only assistance modality it provides is through capacity strengthening (CS), and the number of people assisted through this modality is available in the Programme Performance section, under strategic outcome 1.

## Context and operations

[1] UNFPA 2019 World Population Dashboard

[2] World Bank - Sao Tome Overview, 26 September 2019

[3] Idem

[4] UNICEF Annual Report 2013 – Sao Tome and Principe. Available at

[https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sao\\_Tome\\_and\\_Principe\\_COAR\\_2013.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sao_Tome_and_Principe_COAR_2013.pdf).

[5] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report

[6] World Bank - Nutrition at a Glance, 2015. Available at São Tomé and Príncipe. Available at

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/601731468105842725/pdf/771930BRI0Box00C00Sao0TP0April02011.pdf>

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Second National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016), Ministry of Planning and Development 2012 (Estratégia Nacional de Redução da Pobreza II (2012–2016).


[2] United Nations Children's Fund. 2013. UNICEF Annual Report 2013 – Sao Tome and Principe. Available at [https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sao\\_Tome\\_and\\_Principe\\_COAR\\_2013.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sao_Tome_and_Principe_COAR_2013.pdf).

[3] Sao Tome and Principe National Institute of Statistics and others. Sao Tome and Principe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014, Final Report.

[4] World Bank Group. 2015. Nutrition at a Glance: São Tomé and Príncipe.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>						
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	156,440	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		156,440

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	<p>□ The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.</p>	- Root Causes							
Activity 01	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Output C	iii. The people of Sao Tome and Principe benefit from strengthened national capacities to operate gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication programmes on nutritional practices that improve their nutritional status.								
Output C	i. Primary school children benefit from an improved national HGSM framework to increase their access to nutritious food, improve health and achieve better education results.								
C.8*	<p><b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b></p>								
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	14,100	14,100			
Activity 02	provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Output C, K	iv. Food-insecure populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of the Food Security and Nutrition Council to coordinate equitable and inclusive food security and nutrition policies and programmes to enhance their food and nutrition security.								
Output C, M	ii. The people of Sao Tome and Principe benefit from well-coordinated, equitable smallholder agricultural market support and local food value chains that facilitate the HGSM initiative and increase their overall food security.								
C.4*	<p><b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b></p>								
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	40			

C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	1	1		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		

**World Food Programme**

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Children taking meals

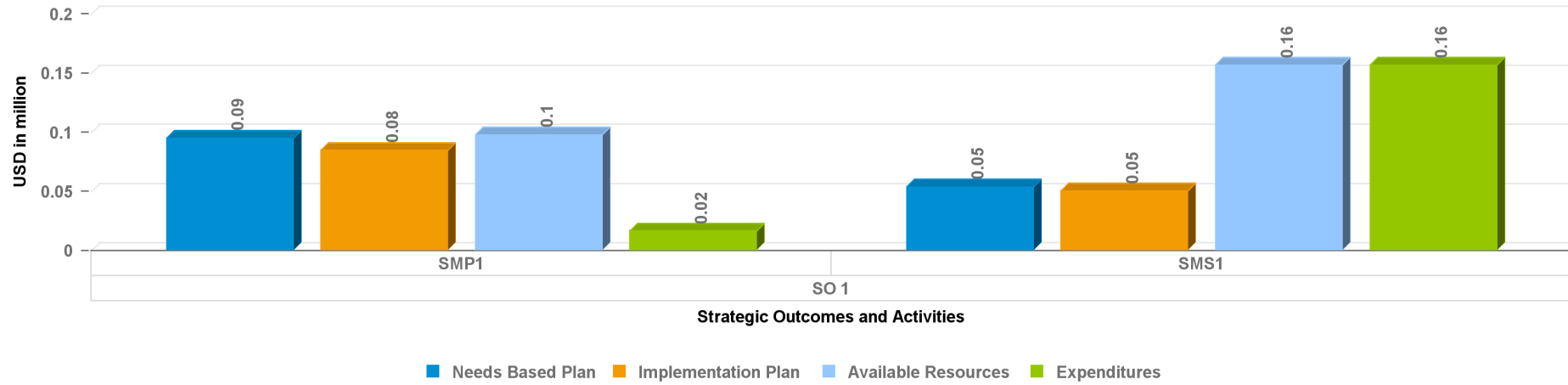
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/sao-tome-and-principe>

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.
SMS1	provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.



# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	94,405	84,291	97,387	16,181
		provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.	53,291	50,059	156,452	156,251
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>147,696</b>	<b>134,350</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>172,431</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>147,696</b>	<b>134,350</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>172,431</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,564</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>38,460</b>	<b>24,398</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>167,260</b>	<b>153,450</b>	<b>292,298</b>	<b>196,830</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>10,872</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>19,564</b>	<b>19,564</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>178,132</b>	<b>163,424</b>	<b>311,862</b>	<b>216,394</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

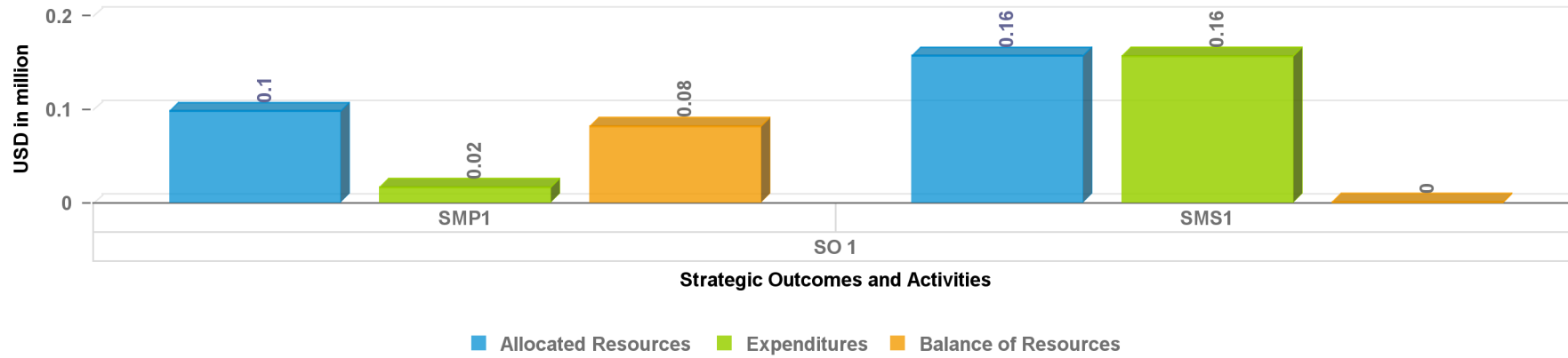
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.
SMS1	provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has strengthened capacity to implement an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and smallholder-friendly home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes nationwide by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening (including through South-South cooperation) to the Government in the design, management and coordination of an environmentally and socially sustainable, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive HGSM programme and related food security and nutrition policies and programmes.	94,405	97,387	0	97,387	16,181	81,206
		provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government in providing incentives for sustainable and equitable local food value chains and stimulating smallholder agricultural markets.	53,291	156,452	0	156,452	156,251	201
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>147,696</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>172,431</b>	<b>81,407</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>147,696</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,838</b>	<b>172,431</b>	<b>81,407</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,564</b>	<b>38,460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,460</b>	<b>24,398</b>	<b>14,062</b>

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

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			167,260	292,298	0	292,298	196,830	95,469
			10,872	19,564		19,564	19,564	0
			178,132	311,862	0	311,862	216,394	95,469

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures