



General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 November 2025
English
Original: French

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fifty-first session
Geneva, 19–30 January 2026

National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Sao Tome and Principe

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Introduction

1. The present national report on human rights is submitted by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe under the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review process of the United Nations Human Rights Council. It is a consolidated report in follow-up to the 161 recommendations made during the third cycle, on 21 January 2021, of which the State has accepted 148 and taken note of 13.

2. The recommendations chiefly concern the ratification of international instruments, the creation of a national human rights institution, human rights, the environment and climate change, women's rights, children's rights, economic, social and cultural rights, justice, the rule of law and the fight against corruption. Despite the obstacles encountered, the country has made significant progress in implementing some of these recommendations, particularly with regard to protecting the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. Measures have been adopted to combat climate change, initial steps have been taken towards the creation of a national human rights institution and action is under way to combat gender-based violence.

II. Methodology

3. For the preparation of the present report, the Government requested technical support from the United Nations and benefited from cooperation with the universal periodic review adviser for the region. Work sessions were organized with the participation of focal points from various government institutions, who were invited to join working groups tasked with identifying the ministries responsible for implementing the recommendations received. At the end of this process, a task force was set up under the leadership of the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights. The task force included representatives of a number of government departments and civil society organizations.

4. The report was drafted in the course of a five-day retreat, during which relevant information was collected and put together and the content to be included in the final document was reviewed. A body of documentation was consulted to this end, including previous government reports on human rights, research and data collection studies, international and regional treaties and key national legislation.

A. Ratification of international legal instruments (recommendations 106.1–106.21)

5. Of the 16 recommended instruments¹ to which Sao Tome and Principe was not yet a Party, the country has acceded to only 2: the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

6. Although it represents an important step forward in ensuring alignment with international standards for the protection of human rights, accession to these two instruments alone shows that Sao Tome and Principe still has some way to go in terms of becoming a party to more relevant international treaties in this field. The adoption of additional conventions could strengthen the national legal framework and ensure more comprehensive and effective protection against statelessness and the discrimination to which it gives rise.

7. Sao Tome and Principe is also a Party to the following regional instruments: the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa; and the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection.

Strengthening of national human rights mechanisms

8. Sao Tome and Principe recognized and accepted recommendations 106.24, 106.25, 106.26 and 106.27 issued during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. These recommendations urge the State to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

9. Although the process of establishing an independent and accredited national human rights institution is under way, in collaboration with the United Nations and the Regional Office for Central Africa under the Peacebuilding Fund project, the Government has adopted a series of structural measures to strengthen its institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights:

- Reporting and coordination mechanisms: The Interministerial Commission on Human Rights was established by Decree No. 31/2020. The Commission is an ad hoc structure under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights. It is chaired by the Human Rights Office and has the mandate of coordinating the preparation of national reports for international and regional human rights protection mechanisms and monitoring the implementation of their recommendations. The Interministerial Commission on Human Rights acts as a partner to regional organizations and is an observer member of the network of ombudsmen, human rights commissions and other national human rights institutions of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, and is recognized by the national human rights institutions of the African Union.

10. Thematic institutions:

- Decree-Law No. 18/2007 established the National Institute for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity, focusing on women's rights, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. It is duly registered and receives budgetary allocations under the general State budget;
- Institutionalization of the National Commission for the Protection of Children's Rights, dedicated to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child.

11. In 2022 the Ministry of Women's Rights was established as part of the organizational structure of the eighteenth Government. In 2025 it was incorporated into the Ministry of Justice, with the aim of supporting matters relating to the family, women and children and promoting the principle of gender equality and equity.

B. National human rights institution (recommendations 106.24–106.27)

12. The Government reports that on 30 July 2025, by Decree No. 64/GM/MJAPDM/2025 of the Minister of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights, a committee of experts was set up to draft a bill for the creation of the National Human Rights Commission, a decisive step towards the full implementation of the Paris Principles. This process culminated in a bill that is now ready for public discussion and awareness-raising. It should be emphasized that this process has benefited from the support and collaboration of the United Nations (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Africa) through the Peacebuilding Fund.

13. Sao Tome and Principe reaffirms its strong commitment to pursuing its efforts to institutionalize this fundamental structure, in order to provide the country with an independent mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights.

C. Human rights, environment and climate change (recommendations 106.29–106.39)

14. In this context, the Government has the honour to announce that Sao Tome and Principe has officially become the first country in the world whose entire territory is classified as a biosphere reserve and as part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves by the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This distinction was granted at the thirty-seventh session of the International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme, during which the Minister of the Environment, Youth and Sustainable Tourism officially received the certificate of recognition on 27 September 2025. This important milestone not only represents international recognition of the commitment of Sao Tome and Principe to environmental preservation but also symbolizes an opportunity to strengthen international cooperation and raise public awareness of the need to care for our land and sea.

15. It should be noted that the island of Principe had already received this distinction in 2012.

16. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has adopted a number of measures relating to climate governance and sustainable financing. In particular:

- A national monitoring, reporting and verification system has been set up to ensure transparency in the implementation of climate actions;
- The nationally determined contribution 3.0 has been developed; it includes integrated adaptation measures financed through the Integrated National Financing Framework Facility to unlock sustainable climate finance, particularly for vulnerable populations;
- A biodiversity finance plan has been created to strengthen the country's institutional capacity;
- A conservation trust fund has been established as an operational mechanism for facilitating debt-for-nature swaps and access to carbon markets. In 2023 the Government signed an agreement with Portugal for the conversion of debts into climate actions;
- In 2024 Sao Tome and Principe became a member of the Blue Fund for the Congo Basin;
- A national climate change adaptation plan is currently being drawn up; the steering committee set up for that purpose met in June 2025.

17. Climate action committees have been set up by the Youth Institute and the Environment and Climate Change Directorate, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

18. A number of actions have been taken in the areas of biodiversity conservation and forest management:

- The Liqueza Tela Non project, which promotes sustainable charcoal production and alternative livelihoods in forest areas;
- The National Forest and Landscape Restoration Plan, which is aligned with international ecosystem restoration and reforestation goals;
- The installation of mobile sawmills as a means of generating alternative income and reducing pressure for deforestation;
- A national forest surveillance system, powered by solar energy, to improve the monitoring and protection of biodiversity;
- Management of the Obô regional park, which contributes to the identification of areas of high conservation value.

19. Actions have also been taken in the areas of renewable energy and green infrastructure:

- Installation of solar energy equipment in all districts: schools, health centres, public institutions and Principe Hospital;
- Urban flood resilience project: currently under preparation, with funding from the Global Environment Facility.

20. To promote equitable resource governance and rights-based approaches to coastal ecosystem management, the Government has developed the Fisheries Management Plan, the

National Strategic Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Blue Economy Strategy, each with its own investment and action framework.

21. The action plan for the Coastal Resilience and Sustainable Tourism (WACA+) investment project takes into account the various risk factors affecting communities, such as sea level rise, heavy rainfall, sea and river flooding, landslides, coastal erosion and the safety of small-scale fishers.

22. The following activities have been and are being carried out:

- Creation of safe expansion zones in six coastal communities, with urban infrastructure that meets international standards (roads, drainage networks, water and electricity supply);
- Construction of 60 social housing units and ongoing construction of 90 additional units for the voluntary relocation of 150 families exposed to climate risks;
- Construction of four schools and planning of a fifth to ensure that children do not need to go into high-risk areas;
- Training of 2,000 small-scale fishers and distribution of maritime safety equipment (life jackets, first-aid kits, GPS, etc.);
- Plans for the construction of sports centres in safe areas for children and young people;
- Strengthening of the technical and material capacities of the National Meteorological Institute to improve weather forecasts and inform the public;
- Creation of 31 risk management committees in coastal communities (60 per cent men, 40 per cent women) to respond to natural disasters.

D. Combating discrimination (recommendation 106.40)

23. As a democratic State governed by the rule of law, Sao Tome and Principe has always taken measures² to combat discrimination in society, which are enshrined in article 15 of the Constitution:

“1. All citizens are equal before the law, enjoy the same rights and are under the same obligations, without distinction as to social origin, race, sex, political opinion, religious belief or philosophical conviction. 2. Women are equal to men in rights and obligations and are entitled to full participation in political, economic, social and cultural life.”

24. The principle of equality between men and women, as enshrined in article 15 of the Constitution, also applies within the family:

“Spouses have equal rights and obligations in respect of civil and political capacity and the maintenance and upbringing of children” (art. 26 (3)).

25. With regard to legislative reform, new texts have been adopted to introduce legal provisions prohibiting discrimination against women, including the following:

- Act No. 11/2021, the Political Parties Act, promulgated on 11 February 2021 and repealing Act No. 08/90. Article 28 of the Act introduces the principle of gender balance, with the aim of compensating for the absence, until that time, of specific legislation on gender parity;³
- Act No. 11/2022, the Parity Act, adopted unanimously by the parliament and promulgated on 15 September 2022 by the President of Sao Tome and Principe. The Act promotes gender equality in political and public life and establishes mechanisms to ensure the balanced representation of women and men in decision-making bodies and other institutions in the country.

26. In addition, measures have been taken to eradicate practices that discriminate against older persons and persons with disabilities, particularly persons with mental illness and those from economically disadvantaged sectors of the population whose families cannot provide

adequate care. Examples of such practices include cases of physical and verbal aggression against older persons by family members, neighbours or society in general, some of which have led to deaths considered barbaric, such as that of Ms. Filomena Torres, who was tortured and murdered and whose body was found tied to a post. She had been stigmatized as being a practitioner of witchcraft.

Equality before the law and access to justice

27. The guarantee of equality between women and men before the law is laid down in article 15 of the Constitution, which states:

“All citizens are equal before the law, enjoy the same rights and are under the same obligations, without distinction as to ... sex”. Women thus benefit from “full participation in political, economic, social and cultural life”.

28. To make this equality even more explicit, several provisions have been added to the Family Code, the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Labour Code, the Registries and Notaries Code and other national laws, creating a regulatory framework to support the effective implementation of these principles. In practice, women have legal prerogatives ensuring the elimination of any discrimination that might hinder their participation in civil life, including with regard to the conclusion of contracts, the administration of property, freedom of movement, the choice of place of residence and domicile, the right to private property and so on.

29. Pursuant to article 20 of the Constitution, every citizen has the right to take legal action against acts that infringe his or her rights as recognized by the Constitution and the law, and access to justice cannot be denied for lack of financial means.

E. Justice, the rule of law and the fight against corruption

Legal and institutional reform (recommendation 106.47)

30. It is important to highlight some significant advances in the provision of infrastructure and material resources to the justice sector. The Justice Centre in the district of Caué has been established and is now operational, representing a significant step forward in decentralization and the local population’s access to justice.

31. Other legal and institutional reforms have also been implemented. For example:

- In 2021 and 2022, rehabilitation work was carried out on certain prison facilities on the island of Sao Tome to improve conditions of detention, security and the dignity of inmates, in line with international human rights principles;
- A room at the central hospital was renovated in 2022 and inaugurated in 2023 to accommodate medical examinations for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse of minors, ensuring an appropriate, private and functional space for the specialized treatment of such cases;
- A vehicle was acquired for the Public Prosecution Service of the Autonomous Region of Principe, enhancing mobility and efficiency in the exercise of the Service’s functions;
- A vehicle was acquired for the reform office of the Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women’s Rights to support the implementation of ongoing institutional reforms;
- Furniture and information technology equipment were purchased to strengthen the operational capacities of the courts, the criminal investigation police, the Public Prosecution Service and courtrooms, contributing to the modernization and proper functioning of the judicial system;
- Integrated public services consisting of public administration, registry and notary services were established in Mé-Zóchi and Lobata, with a view to extending them to

other districts and to the Autonomous Region of Principe, to bring these services closer to the public.

Improving the efficiency of the judicial and prison systems (recommendation 106.52)

32. The Government, through the Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights, has expressed its intention to reform the prison sector by improving material conditions, amending legislation on alternatives to imprisonment and strengthening the role of oversight institutions. Progress remains gradual, however, and is largely dependent on international cooperation and the mobilization of financial and technical resources.

33. Conditions of detention in Sao Tome and Principe reflect the challenges faced by the judicial and prison system due to material and financial constraints, which prevent the State from fully meeting legal requirements.

34. The prison and social rehabilitation services face a number of problems, such as inadequate infrastructure, overcrowding, a high rate of detention in terms of both the number of prisoners and the length of pretrial detention, slow procedures, a shortage of qualified staff and a lack of space for social reintegration activities.

35. The physical conditions in cells are inadequate because of limited ventilation, lighting and hygiene; basic and sometimes inadequate food; and insufficient access to healthcare.

36. With regard to fundamental rights, efforts have been made to allow visits by families, civil society organizations and public institutions concerned with human rights. However, difficulties persist in providing regular access to legal assistance, particularly for economically disadvantaged prisoners, as there are no dedicated telephone lines in prisons to enable them to communicate frequently with their lawyers or families.

37. Opportunities for social reintegration remain limited. The scarcity of structured education, vocational training and psychological support programmes makes it difficult to prepare prisoners for life outside prison. However, some ad hoc initiatives, in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have involved educational and awareness-raising activities. Over the past six years, the prison services have introduced literacy courses running in parallel with the national education system, with the same curriculum and grade levels (1 to 12), and other courses such as crafts, recycling and gardening, among others, with the participation of over 200 prisoners.

38. In short, conditions of detention in Sao Tome and Principe reveal significant weaknesses, but also a growing awareness of the need for structural reforms to ensure respect for prisoners' dignity and compliance with international human rights standards.

Ensuring accountability for human rights violations (recommendation 106.54)

39. Civil and political rights are progressively guaranteed, enabling citizens to participate actively in the exercise of political power through the regular and peaceful exercise of universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage, in accordance with the Constitution. As has been recognized both nationally and internationally, there is no systematic practice of preventing citizens from enjoying the fundamental rights and freedoms conferred on them by law.

40. However, despite the country's many advances, the incident of 25 November 2022⁴ resulted in the tragic and inhumane deaths of four civilians, seriously compromising the historical process of democratization.

41. The Government sought regional and international cooperation,⁵ thus demonstrating its commitment to transparency and the rule of law. A delegation from the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) visited the country to monitor the situation and provide support. In addition, the expert assistance of a team of inspectors from the criminal investigation police of Portugal was requested and obtained during the investigations. This underlines the authorities' determination to ensure the credibility of the proceedings. The competent authorities, such as the criminal investigation police, the Public Prosecution Service and the national courts, were urged to open an immediate investigation to establish the facts and determine who was criminally responsible, in accordance with the applicable procedures.

42. The Public Prosecution Service promptly opened a criminal investigation into both crimes to establish the facts and determine who was responsible. As a result of these investigations, formal charges were brought against the surviving civilian, several military personnel and other parties. This attests to the State's determination to pursue justice.

43. The judicial process is still ongoing. The Civil Court, having decided that it did not have jurisdiction to try the military personnel, transferred the case to the Military Court. An appeal filed by the Public Prosecution Service against this decision was rejected by the higher courts, confirming the jurisdiction of the Military Court. The civilian involved was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, and the sentence was upheld on appeal.

44. Among the actions taken by the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice, a complaint regarding serious human rights violations was addressed to the Public Prosecution Service, urging the immediate opening of an investigation to ensure justice for the victims and punishment for the perpetrators. The Office also visited the military detainees in the military prison and the civilian in pretrial detention and then in the prison where he is serving his sentence. It followed the hearings to ensure compliance with requirements concerning detention conditions and due process.

45. The State reaffirms its strong commitment to ensuring that the process results in full accountability for the perpetrators and reparation for the victims, thus serving to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law in the country.

Good governance and the fight against corruption (recommendations 106.50, 106.55 and 106.57)

46. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe remains committed to good governance and the fight against corruption, which are essential pillars of the rule of law and the realization of human rights. It demonstrated this commitment by ratifying the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption on 28 May 2019 and by enacting reforms of the justice system, including the creation of the criminal investigation police to strengthen criminal investigation.

47. In the area of administration of justice, measures have been taken to guarantee the independence and effectiveness of institutions, such as the physical separation between the Supreme Court of Justice and the judicial courts and the strengthening of the Attorney General's capacity to act.

Implementation challenges and institution-building needs

48. Despite the legal and institutional progress made, the full implementation of good governance has been met with significant challenges, as highlighted by several of the recommendations from the third universal periodic review cycle. The main obstacle lies in the insufficient human, technical and financial resources allocated to monitoring and oversight bodies, as this undermines the capacity for prompt investigation, systematic auditing and rigorous enforcement of anti-corruption laws, thereby affecting transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

49. The absence of a comprehensive legal framework for transparency and the protection of key players limits the effective participation of civil society, making it urgent to strengthen State action in these areas.

50. In response to international recommendations, and in recognition of the shortcomings identified, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe is prioritizing the following legislative and institutional measures:

- Increasing the budget and the financial independence of oversight bodies, in particular the Court of Audit, with enhanced technical capacity for more rigorous and effective supervision of public resource management;
- Implementing a plan to strengthen the technical capacities of the criminal investigation police and the Public Prosecution Service, with specialized training in the investigation of white-collar crime;

- Preparing essential legislation to strengthen the legal framework for preventing and combating corruption;
- Rapidly adopting the bill on access to public information in order to establish the fundamental right of access to State documents and data, thereby strengthening transparency and public oversight;
- Bill on whistleblower protection: creation of a legal mechanism guaranteeing security and protection against reprisals, thus encouraging civic participation in the fight against corruption;
- Asset regulation project: preparation of a legal framework for the declaration, monitoring and transparent verification of the assets and wealth of political office holders and senior civil servants.

51. These actions, some of which are being prepared with input from civil society, demonstrate the Government's commitment to moving from the regulatory level to the effective implementation of a system of good governance and transparency.

Administration of justice and fair trial

52. The administration of justice and the principle of fair trial are fundamental pillars of the rule of law in Sao Tome and Principe, resting on solid legal and institutional foundations. The Constitution guarantees essential rights such as access to justice, due process, the independence of the courts and the impartiality of judges. The Ministry of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights plays a central role in defining and implementing public policies in this sector, overseeing institutions such as the criminal investigation police, the prison and social rehabilitation services and the registry and notary services.

53. The country has implemented strategic plans for justice sector reform, focusing on institution-building, administrative modernization, training for professionals in the sector and the introduction of technologies to improve the efficiency of the judicial system.

54. International and regional cooperation efforts have also been undertaken, including the signing of protocols with countries such as Cabo Verde, to exchange best practices, strengthen institutions and promote technological innovation in the justice sector.

55. Despite these institutional advances, practical challenges persist and continue to hamper the conduct of fair trials:

- Access to justice in remote areas is limited by the distance between courts, travel costs and the lack of adequate infrastructure;
- The lack of human and material resources has led to a shortage of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and essential equipment in some regions;
- The slowness of proceedings has led to significant delays and jeopardized the right to a trial within a reasonable time;
- Public trust is fragile owing to a perceived lack of impartiality or independence in certain judicial decisions.

56. Despite these challenges, a number of government initiatives and reforms are worthy of mention, such as the Justice System Modernization Project, which includes decentralization (establishment or strengthening of courts in remote districts or islands), rehabilitation of court buildings and actions to bring justice closer to communities.

- Judicial decentralization: the Government has made efforts to strengthen the presence of courts of first instance outside the capital, with permanent human resources, to reduce the need for citizens to travel in order to access justice;
- Free legal advice ("Justice closer to you"): introduction of free legal consultations in the most remote communities to inform citizens of their rights and facilitate effective access to justice;
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure: rehabilitation of the Court of First Instance of the Autonomous Region of Principe;

- Training and capacity-building: improving the skills of judicial officials (judges, prosecutors, defenders, court clerks) in the areas of ethics, professional conduct, new technologies, case management and human rights;
- Legislative reforms: updating the legal framework to ensure that procedural laws are consistent with international human rights standards, eliminating any laws or practices that are incompatible with the right to a fair trial.

57. The Government believes that it is essential to ensure fair trials by judicial institutions that are independent of political authorities and free of undue interference, where judges, prosecutors and other judicial officials act impartially, ethically and transparently, ensuring equal treatment between the prosecution and the defence and upholding the rights to a defence, to adversarial proceedings, to the presumption of innocence and to a trial within a reasonable time.

National action plans/Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)

58. As Sao Tome and Principe is paying increasing attention to human rights, it requires a strengthened commitment to adopting sector-specific measures aligned with international commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals and universal periodic review recommendations. It is therefore essential to devise implementation strategies that guarantee the effectiveness of fundamental rights such as access to justice, education, health, gender equality and the protection of vulnerable groups, including children, women and persons with disabilities.

59. However, one of the main challenges is the availability of financial and human resources. The State faces budgetary constraints that limit the full implementation of human rights policies and programmes, with the budgetary allocation for the Human Rights Office remaining unchanged for the past four years. Nonetheless, the Government has sought partnerships with international organizations, civil society and development partners to mobilize funding, technical assistance and institution-building.

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms and requests for technical assistance

60. Sao Tome and Principe has benefited from the support of international and regional partners in the context of cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including in the preparation and presentation of its mandatory periodic reports.

61. Thanks to technical and financial support from its partners, between 2021 and 2023 the country prepared and presented the following:

- With the support of OHCHR, through the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review during the fourth cycle, Sao Tome and Principe is currently preparing its fourth national report on the situation of human rights;
- As a result of this assistance, the country will also be able to ensure the participation of an official representative in the work of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, scheduled for January 2026, thus guaranteeing effective representation and constructive dialogue with other Member States and mechanisms of the United Nations;
- The third national report under the universal periodic review process;
- The seventh periodic report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- The fifth periodic report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- The report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

62. In 2023, the country received an official visit by members of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights for a workshop on the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The visit served to strengthen the national dialogue on the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. It also provided an opportunity to convey key messages in favour of participation in the African

human rights protection system, the political commitment required to achieve this and the central role of national stakeholders in this process.

Preparation of initial and periodic reports in the African Union context

63. With support from the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria, the following documents are currently being prepared:

- Initial and combined report on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, initiated in August;
- Initial and combined report on the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, initiated in August.

F. Freedom of expression and access to information (recommendations 106.58–106.60)

64. Sao Tome and Principe reaffirms its unconditional commitment to the fundamental rights to freedom of opinion, expression and the press, which are enshrined in the Constitution. The Government has implemented major structural reforms to strengthen professional journalism:

- Professional Journalists' Statute: adoption of a new Statute and Code of Ethics that set standards of editorial independence and professional excellence in line with international best practice;
- Commission on Accreditation of Journalists: establishment and launch of an independent body for accreditation and ethical oversight to ensure the sector's professional independence and credibility.

65. These measures have consolidated the institutional foundation for the full exercise of free and responsible journalism, which is a fundamental pillar of the nation.

66. In response to the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, the Government has identified two strategic priorities for the completion of its regulatory framework:

- Administrative transparency: the absence of specific legislation on access to public information is a critical gap hindering full government transparency and informed civic engagement;
- Criminal law compliance: the continued inclusion of offences against honour in the Criminal Code requires revisions to bring national legislation into line with international standards for the protection of freedom of expression.

67. The Government has specifically undertaken to overcome these challenges:

- Access to Public Information Act: the text is currently being drafted with international partners and civil society, in accordance with recommendation 31, to guarantee the fundamental right of access to information from the public administration;
- Amendment of the Criminal Code: legislative amendments are being prepared to decriminalize defamation, slander and insult and to transfer such cases to civil jurisdiction, in accordance with recommendation 30, thus bringing national legislation into line with international best practice in protecting freedom of the press.

68. These legislative initiatives will strengthen the democratic environment in the country by ensuring the safe exercise of freedom of expression and unrestricted access to public information.

G. Measures to combat trafficking in persons (recommendations 106.61–106.67)

69. Sao Tome and Principe has a history of slavery and forced labour on cocoa and coffee plantations. After slavery was officially abolished, practices of labour exploitation known as *serviçais* persisted. Although these practices were legally distinct from slavery, they involved similar conditions of extreme violence and submission, as reported by historian Natália Umbelina in her book *Travail forcé dans l'archipel de São Tomé et Príncipe* (Forced Labour in the Archipelago of Sao Tome and Principe), which reveals how the post-slavery transition maintained structures of domination and abuse.

70. Although Sao Tome and Principe is not among the main countries of destination or origin of international human trafficking, issues of institutional fragility, poverty and lack of access to justice have created an environment conducive to exploitation, particularly child labour and exploitation in rural areas and the domestic sphere, where it is often invisible. Such vulnerability is heightened by the lack of effective reporting and protection mechanisms, particularly in the Autonomous Region of Principe, where there is only one resident judge and some legal procedures are even carried out via WhatsApp, and by the precariousness of public services (lack of ambulances, drinking water and transport).

71. Contemporary forms of slavery in Sao Tome and Principe can include unpaid domestic servitude, especially between families of different social status; forced or early marriages, in communities where traditional norms take precedence over legislation; and forced labour on plantations and construction sites, when workers have no formal contracts or legal protection.

72. Despite the country's international commitments, including its accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the practical enforcement of laws remains limited. This is due to institutional and legal challenges such as the lack of human and material resources for investigating and trying cases, corruption and impunity that weaken trust in the justice system and poor coordination between the Government, civil society and international organizations.

73. To combat trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, the Government plans to invest in:

- Community education and awareness-raising, particularly in rural areas and schools;
- Strengthening the judicial system, ensuring that judges and public defenders are present in all regions;
- Partnerships with NGOs and international organizations for purposes of training and the funding of protection programmes;
- Establishment of reception and support centres for victims, offering psychological, legal and social assistance.

H. Youth employment and integration (recommendations 106.68, 106.69 and 106.78)

74. Through the REINA platform (the national network of business incubators and accelerators), inclusive business initiatives have been promoted to ensure that young people, women and persons with disabilities have access to personalized services and digital financial tools, such as mobile payments and support for formalization. Capacities have also been developed in charcoal-producing communities, benefiting over 1,000 citizens, 45 per cent of whom are women, with a focus on sustainable livelihoods and the promotion of gender equality.

75. The Government of Sao Tome has also implemented other initiatives with support from international partners and the private sector:

- The “Empreende Jovem” (Young Entrepreneur) project, an initiative launched in April 2020 between the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Entrepreneurship and UNDP, was aimed at supporting the private sector and creating new jobs;
- With the support of UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO), through the *Muala+* (women entrepreneurs) project, it promoted the training of 200 women in small business management in July 2021;
- In July 2024, it launched a paid internship programme for 350 young people, providing a monthly allowance of €57 for six months. Through this initiative, 50 young people found employment in public and private institutions. The second phase of the programme began in July 2025.

I. Economic, social and cultural rights (recommendations 106.70–106.84)

Health

76. The Government received technical support to respond to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The Ministry of Health, with support from UNDP, mobilized international health specialists (epidemiologists, internists, laboratory technicians, monitoring and evaluation specialists, nurses).

77. Strategic measures have also been taken for the response to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, including the development of the new National HIV Strategy 5 and other national strategic documents in collaboration with other partners, such as the National Health Development Plan for the health system in general.

78. The Government digitized health information systems with the launch of the DHIS2 platform, an electronic system that is gradually replacing the paper-based system.

79. Positive measures have been taken to improve health infrastructure, including:

- Construction of a new national warehouse for healthcare products (medicines, diagnostics, vaccines, etc.);
- Renovation of the National Epidemiology Centre;
- Construction of an oxygen plant to supply the central hospital;
- Modernization of laboratories, including the National Reference Laboratory.

Employment

80. With support from ILO, on 14 March 2024 the Government officially endorsed the findings of a diagnostic study on the promotion of formal employment in the transport sector, in compliance with the ILO Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204).

81. A new project on youth employment opportunities is being developed to create more opportunities for young people.

82. In terms of social protection, the Government has implemented the Social Protection, Response and Recovery from COVID-19 project to mitigate the social inequalities that were exacerbated by the health crisis, particularly among vulnerable groups.

Culture

83. The Government revised its Cultural Policy Charter on 7 November 2024, replacing the 2012 version. The new charter comprises nine strategic areas, including institutional capacity-building, protection and promotion of cultural heritage, dissemination of national culture, promotion of research, development of cultural and creative industries, and strengthening of synergies between culture, education, tourism and the environment.

Housing

84. Nationwide, 45,500 families were surveyed from 15 November to 15 December 2024. In all districts, owner-occupied housing predominated, accounting for more than half of all occupied housing. Conventional rental of housing is also common, while rental with a purchase option remains marginal.

85. Housing construction accelerated between 1991–2010 and 2010–2020. A total of 32,162 households either built or bought their homes. Of these households, 90.2 per cent did so with their own savings, 5.1 per cent with bank loans and 0.6 per cent with microcredit.

Water and sanitation

86. According to the fifth general population and housing census, carried out from 15 November to 15 December 2024, access to sanitation remains limited: only 4.6 per cent of families use the public sewerage system, with the Autonomous Region of Príncipe showing the best coverage (11.1 per cent). In some districts, this system is virtually non-existent.

87. With support from the World Health Organization (WHO), water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure has been improved in several health units, including the construction and rehabilitation of water tanks, sanitary facilities, drains and septic tanks. The units that benefited include:

- The hospital of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe;
- The Água-Grande, Trindade, Guadalupe, Neves, Água-Izé and Angolares health centres.

88. In the education sector, under the Girls' Empowerment and Quality Education for All Project, supported by the World Bank, water pipes and tanks were installed in 15 schools, ensuring the safe and regular supply of water for the girls concerned.

Right to food

89. The Government continues to guarantee the right to food, mainly through the National School Meals and Health Programme. This school programme benefits tens of thousands of children (it serves around 8,777,340 meals a year to some 50,000 children), with the aim of ensuring healthy food in schools, school nutrition and better school retention. In this regard, a new law on school meals has been adopted, Act No. 1/2023, which provides that certain alternative resources can be allocated to the National School Meals and Health Programme. For example, 10 per cent of the State's education budget must be allocated to the Programme.

J. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (recommendations 106.85–106.94)

90. Over the years, the country has made significant progress in this area. With support from the United Nations Population Fund, 30 health service providers have received training to improve the quality and effectiveness of services. The training covered patient management, clinical protocols and the appropriate use of healthcare equipment, with ongoing follow-up and support.

Progress on gender-based violence and social norms:

- Formalization of the regulations governing the Rede Vida network;
- Increased access to essential services for survivors of gender-based violence;
- Training and creation of safe spaces at the community level;
- Improvement of gender relations in communities;
- The programme has reached 60,000 adolescents and young people, far exceeding the initial target of 25,000.

Comprehensive sexuality education in and outside school

91. Significant strides have been made in the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education:

Comprehensive sexuality education outside schools:

- Strengthening of engagement by youth associations;
- 62 awareness campaigns, condom distribution and promotion of safe behaviour;
- Production of 27 radio programmes, podcasts and publications on social media.

Comprehensive sexuality education in schools:

- Creation of 75 girls' and boys' clubs in 15 schools (2023/24 school year);
- 18 educational and vocational fairs, benefiting 1,201 students;
- One national fair in the Água Grande district, involving 471 students;
- Two educational and vocational workshops for 140 participants;
- Installation of 35 condom dispensers in 15 schools and distribution of 3,200 condoms;
- Identification of 145 communities for expansion and creation of distribution points;
- Training of 36 people in logistics, management and tracking of condom distribution.

K. Education (recommendations 106.95–106.106)

92. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has taken various measures⁶ to enhance the quality of education in Sao Tome and Principe. They include reducing class sizes, enriching the curriculum, extending basic schooling to the sixth grade and offering vocational courses in all districts. Conditions for inclusion have also been created for students with special needs, with specialized classrooms and adapted equipment.

93. The Government has created a digital directory of the Ministry of Education, containing information, legislation, reports and other relevant documents on the country's education system.

94. With support from UNICEF, the Government has promoted actions to strengthen inclusive education, such as the creation of pilot classes for children with disabilities in four schools, the acquisition of specialized equipment such as Braille machines and talking globes, and training for professionals, including Braille training for members of the Associação dos Cegos e Amblíopes de São Tomé e Príncipe (Association of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons of Sao Tome and Principe) (ACASTEP). A framework law on special education is currently being drafted. Reported violations with regard to education are addressed through proceedings that may entail administrative or criminal penalties.

95. Awareness-raising programmes have been broadcast on national television to combat stigmatization and violence against persons with disabilities, highlighting the importance of special education. Basic education remains the academic level with the largest number of students, mainly in public schools. In recent years, significant progress has been made in school enrolment and completion rates among girls, children in rural areas and children from low-income families, thanks to government initiatives and support from partners.

96. Other projects have been implemented to improve public education services, including teacher training, acquisition of equipment, revision of regulations, technical assistance and school rehabilitation. Other actions include revitalizing school gardens, training school canteen managers, distributing school and hygiene kits, delivering courses via radio and television, and investing in digital education with support from the Global Partnership for Education and UNICEF.

97. In terms of educational infrastructure, the Government, with support from the World Bank through the Girls' Empowerment and Quality Education for All Project, has rehabilitated 15 schools and built new classrooms.

L. Women's rights (recommendations 106.107–106.127)

Women's political participation (recommendation 106.121)

98. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to promoting gender equality and the balanced participation of women and men in political and public life. One significant step forward was the adoption of the Parity Act (No. 11/2022),⁷ which establishes a minimum quota of 40 per cent for each sex on electoral lists and in decision-making positions. This law was drawn up, funded and adopted in 2022, with support from the joint UNDP-African Union regional project "Accelerating the Ratification, Domestication and Implementation of African Union Treaties", as well as support from the United Nations.

99. This legislation is meant to ensure equality of rights and obligations for men and women, eliminate persistent discriminatory practices and promote equal opportunities in accessing and exercising public and political functions.

100. The law's full implementation is reflected in the composition of the nineteenth constitutional Government, where 4 of the 10 ministers are women. This illustrates the notable progress made towards parity in the executive branch.

101. In the legislative branch, however, the situation is different: in the National Assembly, only 8 women have been elected as deputies, compared with 37 men. In other words, women account for around 14.5 per cent⁸ of the total, far from the 40 per cent stipulated by law. The Political Parties Act (No. 3) was revised in January 2021 to establish a minimum quota of 30 per cent women in elective positions.

Combating violence against women and sexual and gender-based violence

102. To raise public awareness of the need to prevent domestic violence and other forms of violence against women, several public institutions and NGOs have carried out training and information initiatives aimed at raising social awareness of women's rights and eliminating all forms of discrimination. Public reporting of cases of such violence has increased.

103. Progress has been made in enacting criminal law provisions on crimes of violence against women.

104. Nevertheless, the country still faces a number of difficulties, not least the absence of a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

105. The Government has adopted several measures to combat violence committed by intimate partners or spouses, including:

- Support for victims and referral to the judicial authorities via the Domestic Violence Counselling Centre;
- Awareness-raising campaigns aimed at changing behaviour, conducted by the Domestic Violence Counselling Centre and targeting young people, adolescents and couples in communities and schools;
- Training of police officers and healthcare personnel to identify cases of sexual violence and abuse;
- Implementation of the Rede Vida action plan to prevent revictimization;
- Decentralization of victim services;
- Creation of an integrated database for recording and tracking data on such offences;
- Establishment of free hotlines for reporting cases of sexual abuse to the police and the Public Prosecution Service;

- Definition of care pathways and guidelines for assisting victims of sexual violence, neglect or abandonment;
- Creation of care pathways for assisting victims of physical and psychological violence in the home.

106. These measures have helped to increase the number of reports received by all relevant entities in the country: district police commissions, the criminal investigation police, the Domestic Violence Counselling Centre, the civil society organization SOS Mulher, the Public Prosecution Service and the Central Hospital.

M. Children's rights (recommendations 106.128–106.156)

107. Since acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1999, the country has made significant progress in promoting and protecting children's rights.

108. As a signatory to the main international instruments relating to the rights of the child, Sao Tome and Principe has carried out actions at all levels (legislative, institutional, political and programmatic) to ensure children's well-being, although certain shortcomings persist owing to insufficient financial resources.

109. With regard to policies and strategies to prevent and combat violence against children, the following actions have been implemented:

- In 2016, development of the National Child Protection Policy, which is aligned with other development plans such as the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2012–2016;
- In 2020, institutionalization of the National Commission for the National Policy on Children;
- In November 2021, establishment of a protocol for the care and follow-up, by the social protection services, the Public Prosecution Service and other institutions, of child victims of sexual abuse, ill-treatment, neglect and abandonment.

110. Sao Tome and Principe, as a State Party to several international conventions on the rights of the child, does not allow corporal punishment. The country has always adopted measures to promote children's rights, including legislation to prevent, prohibit and punish any practice that harms children's physical, psychological or moral integrity.

111. The authorities plan to strengthen reporting mechanisms by revising the protocol for the care and follow-up of child victims of sexual abuse, ill-treatment, neglect and abandonment, clarifying entry points and referral mechanisms.

112. The revised Criminal Code includes provisions penalizing sexual abuse and exploitation of minors (arts. 175–183 of the current Code).

N. Vulnerable groups (recommendations 106.157–106.161)

113. The Government reaffirms its commitment to social inclusion and the promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children with special needs, rural communities and socially excluded groups.

Children with special needs

114. Barriers continue to hinder access to health services and inclusive education. In the field of education, there are only two classrooms for basic education at the Atanásio Gomes School. Further efforts are necessary to ensure greater access, particularly in rural areas and at universities, to guarantee equity and inclusion.

115. In the field of inclusive entrepreneurship, a pilot initiative in 2024 benefited 11 young entrepreneurs who are hard of hearing, through business management training with sign language support. In 2025, this support was stepped up in partnership with the Federação das Associações das Pessoas com Deficiência (Federation of Associations of Persons with Disabilities) (FADSTP) and included the supply of specialized equipment for a Braille

printing business. These models demonstrate the viability of inclusive businesses and promote the financial independence persons with visual impairments. They are recommended for inclusion in the national network of business incubators and accelerators (REINA platform).

Democratic participation

116. UNDP, the African Union, the National Electoral Commission and civil society organizations took measures to ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the 2022 legislative, regional and local elections:

- Production of accessible educational materials;
- Measures to ensure the physical accessibility of polling stations;
- Awareness-raising campaigns to combat stigma and promote active civic engagement.

Persons with disabilities

117. The Government reaffirms its commitment to a fair, accessible and inclusive society, especially for children with disabilities who face systemic barriers. Measures and public policies in this regard include:

- The enactment, in 2025, of regulations pertaining to the Inclusion Act;
- The national strategy for the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities 2026–2030, with support from the United Nations;
- Advocacy brief on promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, October 2025, with support from the United Nations;
- Training sessions on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the United Nations and the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Statement of commitment to inclusion, to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities;
- Inclusive events for the Day (workshops, performances, picnics);
- Local motto: “Inclusion without awareness is exclusion”;
- Active participation by civil society: FADSTP, ACASTEP, etc.

118. The United Nations has supported the country in developing inclusive policies, social protection systems and awareness-raising actions, stressing that sustainable development requires full inclusion.

III. Conclusion

119. The fourth national report on human rights submitted by Sao Tome and Principe under the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review reflects the progress made, the commitments undertaken and the challenges faced in the promotion and protection of human rights.

120. During this cycle, the Government made significant efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework, with a focus on protecting vulnerable groups, promoting gender equality, combating climate change and strengthening the rule of law. Measures were also taken to improve access to justice, modernize public administration and strengthen mechanisms for participation and dialogue with civil society.

121. Major challenges nonetheless remain, especially in terms of ensuring equitable access to justice, overcoming human and technical resource constraints and strengthening the culture of human rights in all sectors of society. The Government reaffirms its commitment to implementing the accepted recommendations, strengthening cooperation with international and regional mechanisms and promoting sustainable and inclusive public policies, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

122. Sao Tome and Principe reiterates its openness to constructive dialogue with international partners and recommits itself to ensuring respect for and the protection and promotion of human rights for all its citizens, without discrimination.

Notes

¹ (I) Convention pour la prévention du crime de génocide, (II) Convention sur la non-prescription des crimes de guerre et des crimes contre l'humanité, (III) Convention internationale contre l'apartheid dans le sport, (IV) Convention internationale pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées, (V) Statut de Rome de la Cour pénale internationale, (VI) Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide, (VII) Convention de l'UNESCO contre la discrimination dans l'éducation, (VIII) Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles, (IX) Conventions de 1954 et 1961 sur le statut des apatrides, (X) Convention de 1954 relative au statut des apatrides et Convention de 1961 sur la réduction des cas d'apatridie et les Protocoles facultatifs suivants : (XI) à la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, (XII) au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, (XIII) à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant concernant l'implication des enfants dans les conflits armés, (XIV) à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant établissant une procédure de présentation de communications, (XV) Protocole optionnel à la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées, (XVI) Protocole facultatif au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels.

² D'autres mesures législatives avaient déjà été adoptées auparavant.

(a) La loi n° 8/2010 relative à la défense nationale et aux forces armées prévoit la participation de tous les citoyens dans les rangs militaires et paramilitaires ;

(b) La loi n° 11/2008 relative à la violence domestique ;

(c) La loi n° 12/2008 – Loi sur le renforcement des mécanismes de protection juridique des victimes de crimes de violence domestique et familiale ;

(d) La loi n° 19/2009 – Loi approuvant le nouveau code de procédure pénale ;

(e) La loi n° 6/2012 – Loi approuvant le nouveau code pénal ;

(f) La loi n° 6/2019 – Code du travail, nous trouvons : l'article 15 (Concept de discrimination) ; article 16 (Droit à l'égalité dans l'accès à l'emploi et au travail) ; article 17 (Interdiction de la discrimination), article 21 (Accès à l'emploi, à l'activité professionnelle et à la formation), article 22 (Conditions de travail) et article 23 (Carrière professionnelle), etc. ;

(g) La loi n° 19/2018 – Code de la famille, nous notons l'article 79 (Égalité des époux) ; l'article 80 (Direction et représentation de la famille) ; l'article 81. (Devoirs des époux) ; article 82 (Domicile familial), 84 (Devoir d'assistance) ; article 85 (Devoir de contribuer aux charges de la vie familiale).

(h) La loi n° 4/2018 – Loi fondamentale sur le système éducatif.

Outre ces diplômes, la RDSTP a également ratifié les instruments juridiques internationaux et régionaux les plus importants qui interdisent expressément toutes les formes de discrimination, à savoir : la Convention internationale sur l'élimination et la répression du crime d'apartheid ; la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (CEDAW) ; le Protocole facultatif à la CEDAW ; la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale (ICERD) et la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées.

Des dispositions ont été introduites dans le Code pénal en vigueur qui préviennent et interdisent toutes les formes de discrimination et de violence à l'égard des femmes, prévoyant des mesures punitives contre les crimes : contre la vie (articles 129 à 136) ; contre la vie intra-utérine (articles 137 à 140) ; contre l'intégrité physique (articles 141 à 152) ; contre la liberté des personnes (articles 153 à 165) et contre la liberté et l'autodétermination sexuelles (articles 166 à 183). Dans ce contexte spécifique, on peut citer : le défaut d'assistance matérielle à la famille, art. 260 ; le défaut d'assistance matérielle hors mariage, art. 261 ; l'abandon du conjoint ou de l'enfant en danger moral ; les mauvais traitements ou la surcharge des mineurs et des subordonnés et la violence domestique, art. 152 ; et la bigamie, art. 256.

³ Cette loi stipule que « en l'absence d'une législation spécifique sur la parité entre les sexes, les partis politiques doivent, lors de l'établissement de leurs listes de candidats aux élections pour les organes du pouvoir politique, respecter le principe d'égalité entre les sexes dans les sièges éligibles, et il appartient à la Cour constitutionnelle de vérifier le respect de ce principe ».

⁴ Le cas 25 novembre 2022 porte sur un événement au cours duquel quatre hommes ont été torturés et tués violemment après avoir tenté de s'introduire dans une caserne militaire.

- ⁵ Cette mobilisation multilatérale illustre la portée stratégique du soutien reçu, en ce qu'elle a permis de renforcer la légitimité et la crédibilité du processus judiciaire, tout en assurant une plus grande transparence dans la conduite des investigations.
- ⁶ Le gouvernement a également créé le projet ERGUES (Enseignement et réforme de la gouvernance éducative à São Tomé et Príncipe). Ce projet mise sur une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable comme axe central d'intervention dans le secteur de la coopération au développement. L'initiative est mise en œuvre en partenariat avec le ministère de l'Éducation, de la Culture et des Sciences (MECC) et l'Université de São Tomé et Príncipe (USTP), et se concentre sur quatre axes d'intervention prioritaires définis par le gouvernement :
- (a) Enseignement technique et professionnel avec double certification ;
 - (b) Production de matériel didactique numérique pour l'enseignement primaire et secondaire ;
 - (c) Formation des enseignants et recherche en matière d'éducation ;
 - (d) Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles du MECC.
- Le projet est principalement financé par la coopération portugaise, par l'intermédiaire de Camões, I.P., et cofinancé par les institutions partenaires impliquées dans sa mise en œuvre : AMVF (entité coordinatrice), Université d'Aveiro, Université d'Évora, Institut polytechnique de Santarém et Université catholique portugaise. Ces entités apportent leur savoir-faire technique et l'expérience acquise lors de précédents projets de coopération dans le pays.
- ⁷ Pour plus d'informations, cliquez ici : [LEI DA PARIDADE | As Nações Unidas em São Tomé e Príncipe](#).
- ⁸ D'autres statistiques sur la représentation féminine à São Tomé-et-Príncipe peuvent être consultées ici : <https://saotomeeprincipe.un.org/pt/292927-resumo-informativo-com-estat%C3%ADsticas-de-g%C3%A9nero>.
-