

RELATÓRIO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO EM SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE 2014



A qualidade de liderança como factor inibidor da instabilidade política e promotor do desenvolvimento humano:

O papel da Sociedade Civil e da Juventude



NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
IN SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPE 2014

**Quality of leadership as an inhibitor factor of political instability and
promoter of human development: *the role of civil society and youth***

Human Development Report Elaboration Team in São Tome and Príncipe:

Supervision: UNDP Resident Representative in STP, José Salema

Technical leadership: Assistant of the Resident Representative for Program, Antonio Viegas

International Consultants:

José María Caller Celestino - Research Coordinator, preparing the introduction:
“The civil society as key factor for political stability and human development.
Youth, innovation and leadership "and" conclusions of HDR 2014: the potential of
youth and organised civil society”

Dade Said – "Human Development and the Millennium Goals"

National Consultants:

Celiza Lima-"Justice and Human Development. *The value of transparency and legal security.* "

Juvenal Rodrigues-"The leadership of the media for human development. *The impact of Voice and free Citizen Participation*"

Nilda Borges-"The civil society in STP: Typology of the organizations and its development leadership needs"

Preface

One of the biggest challenges of the United Nations Development Programme is the elaboration of the National Human Development Report. Besides of providing correct socio-economic information and a deep analysis, it strongly encourages the citizens to be the truly responsible and protagonists of their own development.

The insurance of sustainability and durability of all the obtained progress will certainly depend on the appropriation of Human Development by the population who will require its ongoing improvement.

From this analyzis, came the interest for Sao Tomé's society to assume its role in achieving a leadership capable of contributing to ending the chronic political instability and trying to focus on the efforts of all political, social and economic actors, in a solid approach of human development strategy.

The present National Human Development Report, the fourth produced by São Tomé and Príncipe, gives a special attention to the demands of society to have civilian organizations with leaders capable of fully participating in processes and strategic development goals.

In this empowerment of civil society for human development, the santomean youth should play a key role, in so far as youth still constitutes the under-used social capital despite her extraordinary potential.

If anything has been proven during this report's research, it is the inefficient use of youth potential, who is every day more educated and willing to get out of an undeserved socio-economic position, especially among young girls, as gender equality still being a pending demand.

The priority should be to open spaces to fulfill youth potential and to facilitate their participation to leaderships of civil society, not only to encourage the country's development, but also to transform a possible social instability into pride for Sao Tomeans.

And why should we have to refer explicitly to this identity? We had already seen it in our previous reports, and, it seems to be confirmed again in this new report, that it is imperative to satisfy the need of constructing a saotomean identity that values former and present saotomean culture. The current youth has the ability and the desire to

recover the best of traditional culture of Sao Tomé and to articulate it with a human development culture of the 21st century. And, an integrated culture from both sides would facilitate the creation of an identity for which the Sao Tomeans should feel proud of.

A clear obstacle for this past and present identity, able to push the country from its roots until the full human development, is corruption. All Sao Tomeans from all social and economic status, with a lower or higher academic level, apprehend corruption and consider it as an unacceptable ill, especially within political class.

This report also deals with the problem of the urgent need to refer to the justice reform, desired not only by all citizens, but also by the actors of the judiciary world themselves, starting from the Bar Association up to S. E. President of the Supreme Court of Justice, who, during the opening of the judicial year of 2014, stressed that “maintaining the rule of law depends on the existence of a strong, credible and independent justice system”.

In all National Human Development Reports, the most important indicators have been updated and compared on their evolution, related to the previous report.

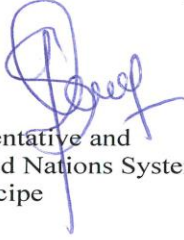
On this occasion, a positive reading allows us to affirm that Sao Tome and Principe remains in the Group of countries with an average human development, despite of an unfavorable international environment and of lack of achievement in the exploration of oil, which was expected in the previous report. In STP, it has been observed a universalization of primary education and appreciable improvements in maternal health and children under 5 years.

On the other hand, the country continues to record a significant gender inequality-particularly in the access to instances of political power, with a marginalized youth, with little opportunity of qualified employment, without always found solutions to the

problem of education quality in the country and with a considerable part of the population living in terrible poverty level.

Despite of difficulties to reach, on time, the various Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has renewed, its hope and contribution for a better future in São Tomé and Príncipe. As we already stated, civil society, and especially youth, is giving clear signs of its commitment to bring to the country a desired human development for all.

We assure you our full support in the realization of this sublime aspiration.


José Salema
UNDP Resident Representative and
Resident Coordinator for United Nations System
São Tomé e Príncipe

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACEP - Association for Cooperation among People

ADAPPA - Association for Agro-Livestock Development and Environmental
Protection

AMEP - STP Association of entrepreneurs and professionals women and professionals of
Sao Tome and Principe

BEAR - Association for reinsertion of children at-risk

BISTP - International Bank of Sao Tome and Principe

CRC - Convention on the rights of the children

CNJ - National Youth Council

CST - Santomean Telecommunications Company

EITI - Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

PRSP - Poverty Reduction Strategy

GFCF - Private Consumption and Gross Fixed capital Formation

IMF- International Monetary Fund

FONG-STP- Federation of non-governmental organizations in Sao Tome and Principe

GSTP - Government of São Tomé and Príncipe

IDHAD- Human development index adjusted to the inequality

HDI - Human development index

IDHG - Gender development index

IDS - Demographic Health Survey

NSI - National Statistical Institute

IOF - Tax on Financial Transactions

HPI-1 Human poverty Index

MLSTP - Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe

NU - UN

OGE - General State Budget

MDG - Millennium Development Goals

WHO - World Health Organization

NGOs -Non-Governmental Organizations

CSO - Civil society organization

PASS- Social Sector Support Project

PCI - International Comparison Program

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

UNDP - United Nations Development Program

ILO - International Labor Organization

PPS- Purchasing Power Parity

REDSAN – Civil society Network for food and nutritional security in the CPLP
Community of Portuguese language countries

RESCSAN - Civil society Network for food and nutritional security of Sao Tome and
Principe STP

RMDH - Global Human Development Report

RGPH - General Census of Population and Housing

GNI - Gross National Income

RNDH - National Human Development Report

STP - Sao Tome and Principe

UNDP - United Nations Development Program (United Nations Development
Programme)

UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund

INDEX

Foreword, by the UNDP Resident Representative -----	3
Abbreviations -----	4
Chapter I, by José María Caller	
Civil society as key factor for political stability and human development. Youth, innovation and leadership -----	12
Chapter II, by Saide Dade	
Human development and the Millennium goals -----	33
1. Introduction -----	33
2. The Economic Context in Sao Tome and Principe -----	36
3. What Are the indicators of human development of STP?-----	42
3.1 Human development index -----	42
Progress on the dimensions of human development	
Sao Tome and Principe in Global perspective	
3.2 The gender and Human Development in STP -----	49
The Gender Development Index	
Other indicators of Gender Inequality	
Women in the labor market	
Woman and participation in decision-making body	
Woman and access to education	
4. Human development and Human Poverty -----	58
5. The human development and the Millennium Objectives -----	62
6. Youth and human development -----	66
7. Conclusion-----	72
Bibliography-----	74
Chapter III, by Celiza Lima	
Justice and human development. The value of transparency and legal security. -----	76
Start Note-----	76
1. Summary of conclusions and recommendations in the reform programme of Judicial Sector-----	78

2. Impact of the implementation of the measures contained in the program of reform of the Judicial System on human development -----	81
2.1. Political Level-----	82
2.2. Economical Level-----	84
2.3. Social level -----	85
2.4. Environment Level -----	91
2.5. Fighting Coorptions-----	95
2.6. Civil Society, Transparency and good governance -----	97
3. Conclusion -----	103

Chapter IV by Juvenal Rodrigues

The leadership of media for human development. The impact of giving voice to a free civil society. -----	105
1. Media characterization in STP -----	106
2. Media bodies in STP -----	108
2.1. State bodies -----	109
Human Resources	
2.2. Private Media bodies -----	112
3. Access to information and the exercise of the freedom of the press in STP -----	114
4. The media, Civil Society and Human Development -----	117
5. Conclusions -----	129

Chapter V, by Nilda Borges

Civil society in STP: typology of organizations and needs to develop its leadership.	134
1. Context -----	134
2. Theoretical framework -----	135
3. Brief history about the civil society organization in STP -----	137
4. Typology of Civil society organizations in Sao Tome and Principe -----	139
4.1. Typology of Civil society organizations -----	140
4.2. Typology of Civil society organizations in Sao Tome and Principe -----	141
5. What kind of leadership for civil society organizations in Sao Tome and Principe?	145
6. Conclusion -----	155

Bibliography-----	156
Chapter VI , by José María Caller	
Conclusions of HDR 2014: the potential of youth and civil society organizations-----	159
Attachments -----	175
Technical notes -----	176
Technical note 1 – calculation of the human development index (HDI) and gender (IDHG) -----	176
Technical note 2 – Calculation Methodology of human poverty index (HPI-1) — —	179
Technical note 3 - Methodology to calculate oprogress towards each objective-----	180
Frames - -----	181
Chapter II -----	181
Table 1. . Economic performance by sectors of activity, 2005-2013 (%) -----	181
Table 2. Table 2. Human development index and gender and its components, 2004-2013 -----	182
Table 3. Population of 22 years and over as per condition of economic activity 2012 (%) -----	183
Table 4. Human poverty index (HPI-1), 2006-2012 -----	184
Table 5. STP progress towards the goals of the MDGs, 2013 -----	185
Table 6. Age profile of the population of STP by regions and Country, 2012 (%)----	186
Chapter V -----	187
Table 1 – Main specific areas of intervention of the CSO in STP-----	187
Table 2 – General area of intervention of the CSO in STP -----	187
List of NGOS -----	188
Boxes -----	197
Box 1. The Millennium development goals -----	197
Graphics -----	198
Chart 1. STP in Global perspective, 2011 (\$PPC))-----	198
Chart 2. Contribution of the Sectors in the standard economic 2005-2012 (%) -----	199
Chart 3. Accumulated inflation 2007-2013 (%) -----	200

Chart 4. Price levels of STP in the Global perspective (Africa = 100) -----	201
Chart 5. Contribution of the components of the HDI, 2004 and 2013-----	202
Chart 6. STP in Regional perspective HDI, and loss, IDHAD 2013-----	203
Chart 7. Male, Female and total Human development index -----	204
Chart 8. Unemployment rate of the population of 15 years and over, for 2001 and 2012 (%)-----	205
Chart 9. Participation of women in Parliament (2013) (%) -----	206
Chart 10. Distribution of Families according to the Sex of household Head Familiar by level of education, (2012)-----	207

Chapter I

Civil society as key factor for political stability and human development. *Youth, innovation and leadership*

In Sao Tome and Principe (STP), the political instability has become one of the main repeatedly problems identified for the development of the country. This identification is shared not only by the inquired Sao Tomeans of different social, political and economic sectors, but also by numerous experts of foreign entities invited to analyze the situation of STP. This coincidence of opinion of citizens from different sensitivities, results from the fact that no Government has been able to complete its four years of management, resulting in a discontinuity in the implementation of key policies – such as the ones that affect human development-which should be for long-term.

It should be emphasized that this limitation to permit continuity of policies does not seem to proceed of substantive discrepancies and also on the diagnosis of the main problems and needs of STP, nor with the possible proposed solutions to solve them in the best way, successfully. The São Tomeans emphasize the absence of a

clear commitment on a development strategy that is respected by politicians, the no accountability of leaders who are seen as lacking in sense of State-and the lack of a strong civil society, responsible and active.

To better illustrate the previous representations, nothing more appropriate than giving a reading of numerous surveys conducted since the arrival of democracy, and especially the ones explicitly reflecting the vision of the country, the aspirations of the sao tomeans and the measures proposed to achieve STP that is desired.

See, for example, the *National Report on Human Development in SaoTome and Príncipe 2008 (2008 HDR), National Study of long-term Perspective-strategic reflection 2025 (NLSTP), Sao Tome and Principe 2030. The country that we want (STP 2030) or the national consultation report Post Development Agenda 2015. Sao Tomé and Príncipe (PR 2015).*

All studies demonstrate the imperious need to achieve political stability and

establishing development strategies that are respected. As mentioned in PR 2015, p.9 (the underscore and ours):

The SaoTomeans wishes political stability

Throughout the hearing, nearly all respondents focused on problems of political instability that has been watching and that has led to the delay in the country, to the extent that development is a continuous process. Therefore, stress the need to find mechanisms that lead to political stability and the establishment of concerted strategies for the promotion of development.

Stressed the fact that the country has benefited from various development projects, however, due to constant political instability, they never achieve the objectives.

And in the document STP 2030 (the underlining is ours too):

Thematic consultations carried out, provided a space for retrospective and prospective reflections on the paths to be

pinched to a better future for the Sao Tomeans. In this context, the query results constituted the basis for the definition of common vision on the horizon of 2030, which aims to mobilize all Sao Tomeans around the political stability and progress for national development.

It also shows steadiness the importance of a strong civil society and its relationship with the State itself in these same documents (STP 2030, p. 10):

*It was noted also that **the Sao Tomeans are wanting an active and responsible civil society**, in so far as they consider that a strong civil society is a promoting vehicle for a strong State and more fair.*

And PR 2015, pp.12-13

The Sao Tomeans want an active and accountable civil society

It was expressed during the hearings, that the Sao Tomeans desire the strengthening of civil society, as a fundamental instrument for the existence of a strong State.

It was also molded, that the development of a nation depends on the attitude of its citizens, and therefore appeal to the elaboration of a code of conduct that contains rules of good education and civic and moral values of the country.

An active and responsible civil society contributes to the strengthening of the patriotic feelings of the Sao Tomeans, to defend and value the best things that exist in the country. For this to happen, it is necessary to develop actions that lead to a change of mentality, attitude and character of Sao Tomeans woman and man.

Democracy is the product of a strong civil society, and not its creator. A strong civil society generates responsible and honest leaders, while a fragile civil society generates a weak government and irresponsible which keeps weak civil society.

"An active and responsible citizenship is the basis for development"

In 2008 HDR, pp. 135-136, has emphasized the aspirations:

A consolidated Democratic rule of law and political stability and an enlightened, organized civil society, participative and dynamic.

To choose the theme of the present Report, in addition to these fundamental questions about political instability and civil society, there was also a marked interest in the situation of Justice, the State of youth and its role in development, as well as the need for innovation in STP.

In relation to **Justice**, there is no doubt that the Saotomeans are aware of that there are no modern and democratic State and the real human development cannot be referred if there is no real justice, and that there is a strong link between the effective functioning of the judicial system and the stability of society as a whole.

The beginning of the speech of S. E. the President of the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJP in successive), at the 2014 Judicial opening ceremony is illustrative in this regard:

The continued existence of the rule of law depends on the existence of a strong justice system, credible and independent, considering that its

making exercise is of high responsibility as it is from there that citizens find the unconditional affirmation of their fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees constitutionally enshrined.

It is also referred the relationship of investment, political instability and justice:

Could it be that what actually may discourage investment in São Tomé and Príncipe, particularly abroad, is the political instability somehow verified, the problem is unfair competition, is the lack of incentives to foreign investment, is the lack of honesty on the part of certain national partners for which they are associated to, is the inadequate legal service provided to such investors, is the aggressive and disrespectfully ways that the courts have been referred to, about justice and about the judges?

The description of the shortcomings and the needs of the judicial system is also made with a lot of clarity (SCJP, p. 6):

Why one more National Discussion on Justice and what

is the purpose of this discussion, when the problems of Justice in Sao Tome and Principe are already properly identified, bearing in mind the Forum called the general states of Justice in the year 1995, and recently, the national meeting of Justice with the participation and involvement of all Judicial Operators, whose report integrating the conclusions and recommendations is common knowledge and, more recently, the program of reform of the Justice Sector prepared by a renowned International Consultant, duly paid by UNDP? Who will benefit from another National discussion on justice? Are all these works useless, are they not updated, or does not comply with the will of the suitors of the new discussion, or is it pure strategic under undeclared interests? How to shoot indefinitely all these jobs when they weren't even tested the implementation to evaluate their importance and effectiveness?

Emphasize the need to implement the recommendations of the work carried

out with so much effort and resources adjusts to the demands of citizens consulted. It seems clear that it should be given greater visibility and maximum relevance to relations between justice and human development. It may be said without fear that there is no true human development without justice and it would be a grave mistake to ignore the limitations of more quantitative indicators. That's why the inclusion of Justice and its relationship to political stability and human development is a mandatory topic in this report.

In the frame of analysis of Justice the **corruption** is a recurring theme. It is seen by the citizens as one of the main causes-even the main for many respondents- of deficient functioning of the State. The epitome of corruption in the collective imagination of Sao Tomeans is the political class. And its most obvious manifestation, the impunity. But if the political class summarizes the best representation of the corruption, the pernicious phenomenon is not politicians' heritage. As, a significant part of the same society and public administration share these forms of acting. It should be stressed that this behavior so extended (branched) has a devastating impact on human development in the country. A

deeply reflection is necessary on this subject.

A country with a significant proportion of politicians, public administration and society identified as corrupt daunts national investment and, above all, the foreign investment, essential for a State like STP. It has also a disastrous effect on free competition and, therefore, to have the most effective companies in strategic sectors and projects.

However, if the **direct impact on the economy** is important and translates the middle and long term in a clear limitation on the economic level of the citizens, the consequences on other components of human development, such as education, health and gender equity, are even more depressing.

How can we expect that citizens trust great efforts **in education** if they realize that the training has no relationship with the opportunities to achieve a social, economic and symbolic position that matches the sacrifice accomplished? If for example, to obtain a scholarship, it is better to have close relations with the political class than the previous academic results, how the competitors without privileges will not be discouraged? If a considerable part of these scholarships will benefit the relatives of the ruling class who do not

return to the country after finishing training in a foreign country, while consuming a large proportion of the total resources for education in STP, how to hope that citizens support the educational policy?

To have a position of responsibility in the public administration, a citizen considers that the academic titles and professional experience of a candidate cannot compete with political patronage and government parties are the ones who will impose their candidates, why should strive a continuing and quality education? And those people who begin working knowing that each change of Government could mean the loss or cancellation of projects started, even if the qualification acquired during this period and the results are excellent, some may question whether it is worthwhile to deepen knowledge. Which credibility in the educational system, families and teaching staff can share, if the values transmitted does not correspond to the social reality?

If the pernicious effects of corruption on education can be observed without difficulty, in the **field of health** are also very important, even if visibility is less direct.

Firstly, corruption cause damages in the economic development of a country and

the financial and social resources that could be used to improve the public health system are seriously affected. In STP, the majority of population lacks the means to finance the minimum expenses caused by a disease, the shortcomings of the public system have a direct impact on the quality and life expectancy of citizens. The corruption affects not only the resources available. It also has an impact on own policy of intervention in the sector, affecting infrastructures and services. As greater is the corruption, the greater is the need for resources to all and lower quality control of processes and results. The essential purchasing, in a country that imports almost all machinery and medicines, may raise and delay, without justification, the works. These can perpetuate itself without any guarantee of fulfilment of objectives. At the same time, the professionals have to perform their duties in a situation of precariousness compounded. This corruption therefore focuses on population health and human development.

The frustration of Sao Tomeans increases while observing that the political class solve their health problems abroad.

With regard to **gender equity**, corruption contributes to perpetuate inequalities. The men of the ruling class are the one that impose a model where women have serious limitations of access to political power. If the principles of merit and equal opportunities are being violated flagrantly in the public sector and the political class, it's not likely trust the remarkable advance on equality in other areas of society. Corruption imposes an additional fee of marginalization of women, forgetting that no human development can be built with larger disparity in opportunities. As shown by the results of the Millennium Goals (Mdgs) and as confirm by the data of this report with the gender development index (GDI), as well as the analyses carried out (see chapter II), gender equity is a challenge whose fulfilment is still far in STP.

The youth, its role in development and innovation are closely linked topics and also fundamental to the common of the actors consulted.

STP has a very young population, which is the main interested in the future of the country. It is unthinkable to continue to design the possible long-term development alternatives, without

considering who will be living in these decades. On the same way, the participation of STP in the world of the 21st century will depend to a large extent the ability of innovation of society and very special way, of those young people who have had an opportunity to get a first-rate academic training and a more global vision of the challenges that present themselves.

Youth participation is imperative not only for the reasons mentioned above, but also by the greatest guarantee of social stability. Keep a large proportion of youth in precarious situation can be a source of serious conflict, especially between human resources best qualified. Young people can understand the difficulties and economic limitations of STP, particularly in current unfavorable international situation, but hardly will be excluded from participating in an attempt to solve the problems that affect them directly.

Making the youth been an active part in solving problems and not a problem in itself, constitutes a priority for the future of STP. Accordingly, we must consider their integration into civil society organizations and their potential as leaders of human development. It is necessary to clarify schedules that will contribute to ensure an effective and enthusiastic participation in their future.

The **innovation** is not an option, but a basic need in order to participate, compete and enjoy all the advantages of a modern world where interrelations are increasingly complex and fast. It is necessary to introduce new technologies in all areas, both the State side and the private company. However, innovation cannot be just material. The mentality should be changed in order to be able to participate in multiple international networks already in place and create the necessary networks in the country to achieve the proposed objectives. It is a challenge itself to propose a profound change in mentality of a society in a short period of time. It is even more difficult in an adverse economic environment and with collective images very fragmented and deteriorated. The SaoTomeans must **build an image** of themselves as a people, as a nation, that is **complimentary**. A 21st century mentality should be adopted, but in a collective perspective, gained timely and with changing options according to the dreams.

Strengthen civil society to perform all its functions, to make visible the relationship between a modern judicial system and human development, providing the youth of a basic roadmap

to participate effectively in the development of STP as the world, introduce innovation in all scopes, are keys to limit contributions to political instability that so worries the reason of Sao Tomeans.

However, a fundamental question affects everything that has been said previously: which person or persons can **lead these changes** so significant? STP has or may have, within a reasonable period of time, leaders with the dimension of a Nelson Mandela or Gandhi, able to agglutinate the different sensitivities and social policies with a view to achieving objectives of common interest more strategic? And if the country does not have in actuality of individual figures so notable, that entities, groups, sectors, could generate such leaders?

Whereas the political parties are perceived by Sao Tomeans as part of their own main problem of political instability (perception corresponds to the continuous changes of Government and the impossibility for all years of democracy to fulfill the legislatures completed), it may be understand the widespread skepticism of the population in their political will to overcome partisan interests and lead the stability that require the great themes of State.

If this perception corresponds to the growing need of giving greater role to civil society, *it* seems logical to try to find leaders in social organizations that can play a role demanding in fulfilling the strategic goals. However for a stabilizing function in the usual trends already in STP or short-term political visions, it is needed several conditions that this report should place and analyze in detail.

Which civil society organizations have sufficient capacity to boost this process? What kind of support they need to fulfill the objectives in an efficient and sustainable? How to avoid undesirable consequences for taking a leadership role in spaces where the political class has exerted an almost absolute control to the present? How to get support from this political class so that these civil society organizations can act, without wishing to cut them? There is an intelligentsia able to generate ideas, analysis, discussions, etc. which can contribute to the strengthening of civil society and facilitate his meeting with the political class? If you do not yet have this fundamental, critical mass where and how can you create it? These are not easy questions to answer in a country with very limited resources to civil organizations, with a recent

democratic tradition, a poor educational quality and a little political class predisposed to be inspected. However, STP has this privileged resource, youth, which with the intelligent support can lead to civil society to secure the permanent objective of human development.

The conclusions of this report will establish a viable roadmap so the youth can play that key role.

This report has been structured taking into consideration the selected theme by Sao Tomeans which should be discussed in depth-is to say, the problem of political instability, the possibilities for leadership in civil society for its control and the role of youth in this change and the future development of STP-as the specific requirements of the UNDP human development reports, which try to reflect with a set of indicators and analyses the country situation over the years and in comparison with other States.

On this occasion, the NHDR coincides with the proximity of the date fixed in order to achieve the so-called Millennium Goals (MDGs), which introduced a compliance analysis and, especially, in its relation with the HD.

The first chapter is an introduction of the report as a whole, with emphasis on the central problem, which is the chronic political instability, the problem of corruption, the importance of civil society and youth to contribute to their control and boost human development.

It has been used quotes from key actors in the world of Justice to clarify the identification of the relationships between these themes. The first links between justice and human development can be verified through the effects of corruption in the economy, education, health and gender equity. That means, there is a brief overview of how the different parts of the system are affected by the recurring problem of the condition of an unable political class that until today, was not able to assure government stability and morale required in the exercise of power and in the use of public matters in the country. As a result, another most quoted issue in the participatory choosing of the main Report theme was approached: youth and its role in development. If put into sharp relief its social role, some of their advantages and limitations to lead key changes and their possible role in organizations. If part of a first chance that the change will come through a strong civil society, organized and with

fundamental participation of youth. However, the possibilities for development of the youth and the possible routes to achieving a fundamental role in the future of STP will be seen throughout the report. The different profile of chapters contributes to reflect since several perspectives not only on political instability, but also about his own youth; Since the economy, society, media, justice and human development offers partial visions that, taken as a whole, allow to understand the complexity of the problem and the importance of taking substantive measures to make the political stability a reality and a more active citizen participation in the future.

In this first chapter it makes also brief exposure of all those chapters of the report, as shown below.

The **Chapter II** focuses on human development and the Millennium Goals, but emphasizes also the role of civil society in the development of STP and the profile of youth with respect to HD, responding to the theme chosen by Sao Tomeans for this report. In the words of Mr. Said, his study:

(...) includes an analysis of the State of human development in STP in the context of the

Millennium development goals, an analysis that looks at the development as a process not only of increased income, but also of satisfaction of basic needs, whose goal is to extend the capabilities and options of the people and society as a whole. (...)

This report is also unique because it is the first time that it addresses specifically the perceptions and the role of civil society in the process of sustainable development of STP. Around the central theme – "the quality of leadership as limiting factor of political instability and promoter of human development" is associated with the theme "youth and its role in development," one of four themes that, in choosing the main theme participatory, were the most quoted. This chapter includes an analysis of the profile of youth in STP in perspective to understand the quality of life of this layer of the population and deprivation levels through a script focused on aspects such as education, health, gender, poverty,

employment and their participation in society.

The rest of the chapter is structured as follows. After the introduction there follows an analysis of economic conditions that prevailed in STP over the past few years. Then, make a presentation and evaluation of progress in human development since the last edition of NHDR, particularly around its components. The evaluation is made considering not only in terms of the evolution of the iconic index in the period considered, but also in terms of the positioning of STP in the global context. The third part extends previous analyses and adjusts the average achievement in the dimensions of HDI according to differences in the achievements of men and women as mentioned in the Global Human Development Report. The poverty profile is discussed in part four and emphasizes poverty from the perspective of deprivation of basic needs considered essential. The fifth section assesses human development in the context of the

objectives of the Millennium development goals. The Sixth Chamber makes a screenplay on youth and its role in development. The seventh and final section presents the conclusions of the chapter.

The analyses include the new methodology adopted in 2010 to measure human development, both in education (now with access to knowledge measured by the average years of schooling and years of education expected – before it was measured with the adult literacy rate with weight of 2/3 and combined rate of registration of the primary, secondary and pre-university weighing from 1/3-) as in income (since the 2010 gross national income *per capita* in PPP dollars and before *GDP per capita*).

The **Human development index** of São Tomé and Príncipe changed from 0.506 in 2004 to 0.559 in 2013 and bring the country to the Group of countries with average human development index, but the HDI of women represents 89.8% of men's human development index.

Which concerns to **the Millennium Goals**, significant progress are

remarked on universalization of primary education, reducing child mortality of children under 5 years and improvement of maternal health. However, there are limitations in the remaining goals, especially those that are related to the eradication of poverty and hunger, and the promotion of gender equality.

With regard to **Human Poverty** analysis will highlight the slow pace of improvement. Increased from 23.7% in 2006 to 22.1% in 2012.

This chapter concludes with an exhibition about the **profile of the local youth** and the options that Dr. Said considers keys to overcome the appreciable lack of education, inadequate technological absorption and the mismatches between labor market demand and the profiles of the offer of the educational system and vocational training.

The **Chapter III** presents the close working relationship of Justice and human development, with special emphasis on the ubiquitous problem of corruption. One of the main objectives of this chapter is to reflect on the value of transparency and legal certainty.

It is shown how an inescapable first step to control the political instability is require approval of legal instruments intended to prevent, monitor, punish and combat corruption. This requirement must be accompanied by continued support to the implementation of the recommended actions in the framework of the programme of reform of the Justice Sector to obtain a swift justice, effective and accessible to all citizens. The effects of this implementation would affect all applications:

At the political level, it would strengthen citizens ' confidence in their political activity, with the subsequent impact on the functioning of the democratic system;

At the economic level, legal certainty would have a strong impact on wealth creation, in foreign direct investment in sectors which are considered a priority and in the economic development of the entire country;

At the social level it would reduce existing inequalities within Sao Tomean society, ensuring access to justice for all citizens regardless of their economic, social or cultural condition. It would allow the State to confer greater

protection to minors and children at risk, preventing school drop-out, sexual abuse, and exploitation of child labor and other forms of violence against children. It would also have a positive impact on gender issues with the increased awareness of women and their empowerment;

The effects in the environmental field would be notable, as the reform would contribute decisively for that public, private institutions and the general population view the need for environmental protection in its most varied aspects, namely: waste management and particularly of toxic waste, the protection of water and soil, climate change, protection of nature and biodiversity as a means of ensuring the sustainable development of the country.

In summary, support the reform of Justice with the implementation of the reform program would be a good start to provide to civil society the role it takes in the process of ensuring a minimum political stability for human development of the country.

The **Chapter IV** begins with an exhibition about the characteristics of the social communication in STP to make more understandable after

relations and contributions among the media and human development.

From the perspective of the report:

The paradigm of Social Communication in Sao Tome and Principe should be reviewed. The State and private bodies need be assumed resolutely as vehicles of movement of ideas that promote human development, strengthen unity and highlight positive examples.

It contemplates the need for open spaces to the different social actors, in order to have greater balance with the permanent presence of political actors:

It is appropriate to reduce the monopoly that the political actors and the contents of that nature occupy in the Sao Tomeans Media, by adjusting actions and views of social actors, even if they are individuals or collectives.

The access to information and the exercise of the freedom of the press in STP and some potentially positive relations between culture of Sao Tome

and social communication to enable civil society and reduce political instability is also analyzed.

The **Chapter V** focusses on Sao Tomean civil society and on the capacity and needs of their organizations to respond to the challenges posed in this report. In the words of Mrs. Mata:

(...) intends to know what is the role that civil society organizations (CSOs) can play in the sustainable development in Sao Tome and Principe.

To this end, two main objectives guiding the study: first, will focus on typology of existing CSOS; Second, carry out an analysis on the leadership of the CSO in the country.

But, considering important to know which is the trajectory of the CSO in Sao Tome and Principe, before addressing on the two main objectives of the study, a brief history will be presented, and the theoretical framework concepts of civil society and civil society organization will be made.

The writing will show how to change the OSD from the years 80 and, above all, with the arrival of the democratic regime, what are the levels of independence of these organizations, in which areas to focus, what are the relations between them and with other entities, what is the role of international cooperation and the State in its development, what strengths and weaknesses have shown throughout these years of democracy. In other words, making an exhibition, the most complete picture and meaningful as possible in order to better understand the current situation point and the realistic options to intervene effectively to promote sustainable development and contribute to the social and political stability of the country.

The whole description and analysis of these organizations will be preceded by a presentation of the most important concepts related to civil society and the legal framework of the organizations up to today, where it is pointed out the law No. 8/2012 that focus on the legal

framework of the Constitution and functioning of non-governmental Organizations.

The chapter ends with an exhibition of some of the options that exist for these CSO may improve opportunities to exercise its functions and to decrease the dependence of certain notable sources of funding.

With the view of facilitating the detailed overview of existing NGOs in STP, the list of NGOs making part of FONG is in attach.

The **Chapter VI** presents the conclusions of 2014 HDR. It includes a brief reference to the point where the Sao Tomeans are met in terms of human development and the advances achieved in order to attain the Millennium Goals. The written focuses attention on organized civil society and the potential of youth to contribute to the political stability and boost human development. It approaches also the central subject of development of leaders and the possible roadmap allowing the youth to play that key role.

Chapter II

The human development and the Millennium development goals

1. Introduction

São Tome and Principe has been making notable at international and regional arena for its ongoing fighting for development whose path is predictably paved for real structural challenges characterized by little diversified economy inherited from the colonial period and based on monoculture of cocoa, an economic structures completely dependent on outside, deficient social and productive infrastructures, a chronically deficit balance of payments, a high external debt burden in 2012 which represents approximately 77% of its gross domestic product (GDP) -after the peak of about \$ \$355,5 million achieved before the relief in 2006, a high vulnerability to external shocks, due to its strong external dependence – over 93% of public investment depends on foreign aid, and an embryonic undertaker sector with weak job creation capacity, among others.

Associated to these challenges, is the one that concerns to the exceptionally low standard of living in most of the

population. About 2/3 of Sao Tomean population estimated in 2010 on 163.8 thousand habitants according to the survey of Family Budgets (2010 FBS), lived in poverty with an average expense *per capita* less than 30.1 thousand Dobras per day with strong regional unbalances. According to the same survey, near 20.6 thousand habitants was in extreme poverty with less than 12.3 thousand Dobras daily *per capita*, which puts a certain uncertainty in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those concerning the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

These structural constraints and other cyclical factors have raised some discussions among economic and social partners on how to deal with the problem of development in STP. There is some acceptance that the mitigation of structural problems towards development and achievement of the MDGS goes necessarily through political stability, by a solid and transparent macroeconomic

management, which encourages and attracts private investment, especially in agriculture and tourism, improvement of public services in order to access the electricity, education, sanitation and health, widening of diplomatic and trade relations with emerging partners in addition to its traditional partners (NSI, 2010).

Like the previous ones, this NHDR includes an analysis of the State of human development in STP in the context of the Millennium development goals, an analysis that looks at the development as a process not only of increased income, but also of satisfaction of basic needs, whose goal is to extend the capabilities and options of the people and society as a whole. How would say Amartya San (1989) the justification to expand the choices of people is based on human capabilities, i.e. the number of things that people are able to do or be ", operationalized in several human dimensions, above all, those that appear immediately necessary for the existence of the individual: the yearning to live long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and to the resources needed for a decent standard of living.

This report is also unique because it is the first time that it addresses specifically the perceptions

and the role of civil society in the process of sustainable development of STP. Around the central theme – "*the quality of leadership as limiting factor of political instability and promoter of human development*" is associated to the theme "youth and its role in development," one of four themes that, which in choosing the main theme participatory, were the most referred. This chapter includes an analysis of the profile of youth in STP in perspective to understand the quality of life of this group of population and deprivation levels through a script focused on aspects such as education, health, gender, poverty, employment and their participation in society.

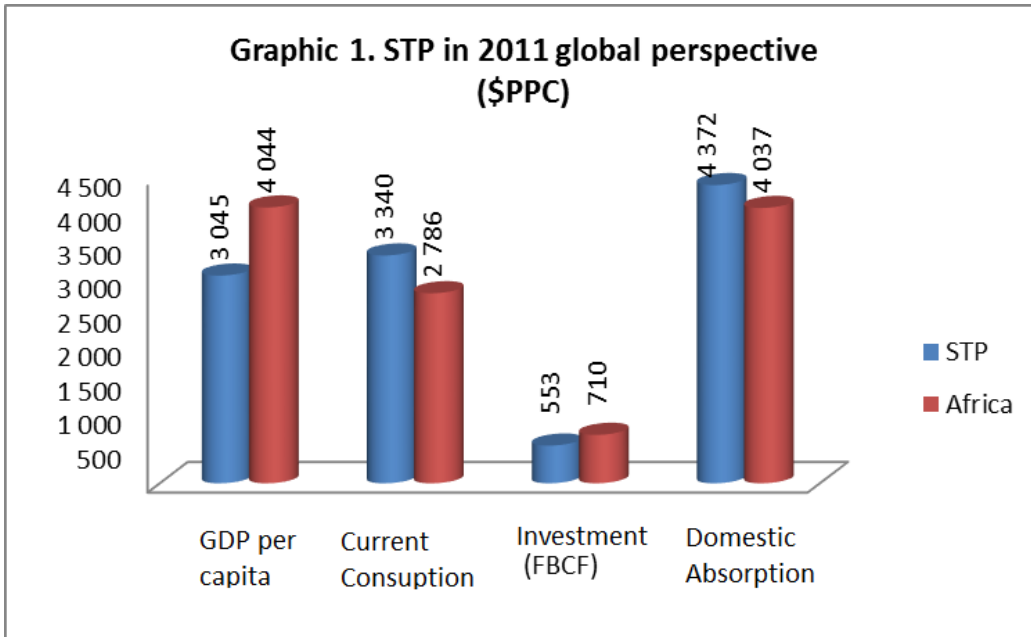
The remaining of the chapter is structured as follows. After the introduction follows an analysis of economic conditions that prevailed in STP over the past few years. Then it makes a presentation and evaluation of progress in human development since the last edition of NHDR, particularly around its components. The evaluation is made considering not only in terms of the evolution of index in the considered period, but also in terms of the positioning of STP in the global context. The third part extends previous analyses and adjusts the average achievement in the dimensions of HDI

according to differences in the achievements of men and women as mentioned in the Global Human Development Report. The poverty profile is discussed in part four and emphasizes poverty from the perspective of deprivation of basic needs considered essential. The fifth section assesses human development in the context of the objectives of the Millennium development goals. The Sixth Chamber makes a roadmap on youth and its role in development. The seventh last section presents the conclusions of the chapter.

The Economic Context in Sao Tome and Principe

São Tomé and Príncipe is a country with a smallest economy of Africa. Its GDP is only 0.012% of the Africa GDP which puts the country in 49th place on

a list of 50 countries according to the ranking of the African Development Bank in the framework of the 2011 Round of the International Comparison Program (CIP) —recently disclosed, surpassing only the Comoros that presents 0.011% of participation in the GDP of Africa. However, within the framework of the same program, STP appears among the 21 countries with the highest real GDP *per capita* estimated at \$ 3045 PPC for an average of \$ 4044 African PPC, among the 15 countries with the highest current individual consumption estimated at \$ 3340 PPC for an average of \$ 2786 of African PPC, and more importantly among the 20 countries with high investment levels measured by gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) with \$ 553 PPC for an average of \$ 710 African PPC (graph 1).



Despite of this apparently favorable framework, the international financial crisis that has been lashing the world since 2008, it has been particularly affecting STP with negative impact in the various spheres of national life, especially in the economic and social sphere due to its strong dependence on outside both in terms of basic needs in food, energy and equipment, but also in terms of financing the economy in general. More than 93% of public investment depends on external resources consisting of donations (53%) and the remaining 47% by means of credit. The delay or lack of disbursement of these resources has conditioned the execution of multiple

investment projects with negative reflexes in both the productive and social sector.

Due to these constraints, the local economy has been growing very shy. After a robust growth of 8.1% in 2008, the economy retracted-stabilizing at levels of 4.4% per year as shown on the table 1, slightly below average growth in sub-Saharan Africa estimated at of 5.1% in 2012. Less optimistic prospects point to a growth of the economy around of 4.5% in 2013, to an inflation of 7.1%. Even so, the prospect of below average of economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated at 4.8% to 6.9% inflation.

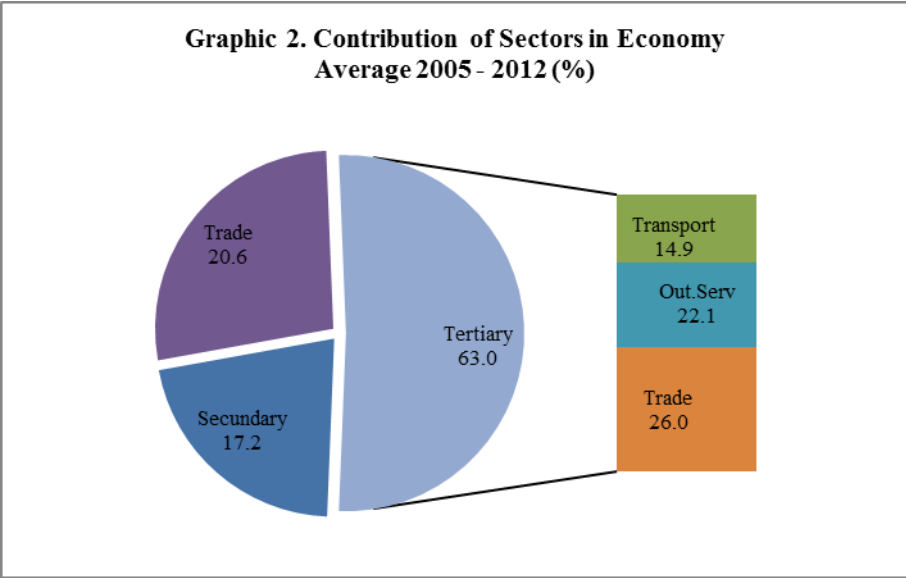
Table 1. Economic performance by sectors of activity, 2005-2013 (%)

Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2020	2011	2012	2013*
Primary Sector	1,6	5,9	2,8	8,5	3,9	-1,1	1,0	-0,1	
Agriculture	1,7	7,3	2,7	11,2	4,4	-2,9	0,3	-1,3	
Fisheries	1,4	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	
Extractive industry	2,6	6,7	2,8	3,9	4,6	5,0	0,9	-1,0	
Secondary Sector	3,9	6,4	4,1	5,9	0,3	2,3	1,8	4,5	
Manufacturing industry	3,6	5,0	3,2	7,7	2,7	0,5	3,9	8,4	
Electricity and water	10,5	9,6	3,8	5,9	8,0	9,6	12,7	14,9	
Construction	2,6	7,0	5,1	4,2	-3,9	2,0	-3,6	-3,3	
Tertiary Sector	11,8	7,1	-1,1	5,1	2,9	4,7	2,1	1,8	
Trade	6,6	9,6	1,3	9,7	1,0	6,3	0,8	3,1	
Accommodation and catering	0,8	8,6	0,0	1,2	-1,9	-2,5	4,5	4,7	
Transport and communications	32,3	2,7	-7,4	1,1	8,0	4,1	3,0	-2,2	
Others Services	3,9	7,6	1,3	1,4	2,0	3,1	3,4	3,2	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	7,1	9,1	0,6	8,1	4,0	4,5	4,8	4,5	4,0-4,5
Inflation	17,2	24,6	27,6	24,8	16,1	12,9	11,9	10,4	7,1

Source: National Statistics Institute; * Central Bank forecast of STP

With a predominantly economy of service representing more than 60% of GDP (Chart 2), in the face of all external and internal constraints, no wonder this is the most dynamic sector of the economy with an average growth of 4.3% per year driven primarily by transport and communications services that grew 5.2% per annum, followed by

trade with about 4.8%. The potential of tourism that the archipelago displays, is far from being leveraged to its ability to contribute to the growth. Captured partially on the system of national accounts by sector of Hotels and catering weighing 1.4% in GDP, had an average growth of only 1.9% per year over the last eight years.



The secondary Sector constituted by the manufacturing industry, electricity and water, and construction, which together contribute about 17% of GDP, was the second most dynamic sector in the economy with an average growth of 3.6% induced by electricity and water with an average growth of 9.4% and manufacturing industry essentially limited to small-scale food processing that had an average growth of 4.4% per annum. It is believed that this unlikely scenario will change in the short to medium term due to the fact that the labor of this sector is intensive, be structurally constrained by the small size of the local workforce. On the other hand, it should be noted an apparent contradiction between the image that emerges from the results of the 2011 Round of the International Comparison program that puts STP from among the

20 countries in Africa with high levels of investment as measured by the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) with a per capita expenditure of 553 \$ PPC and the image of stagnation provided by official results. However, if we consider the stimulus resulting from large-scale private investments in the tourism sector and the nascent oil sector, it may be infer that the country is gradually improving its growth potential in the future.

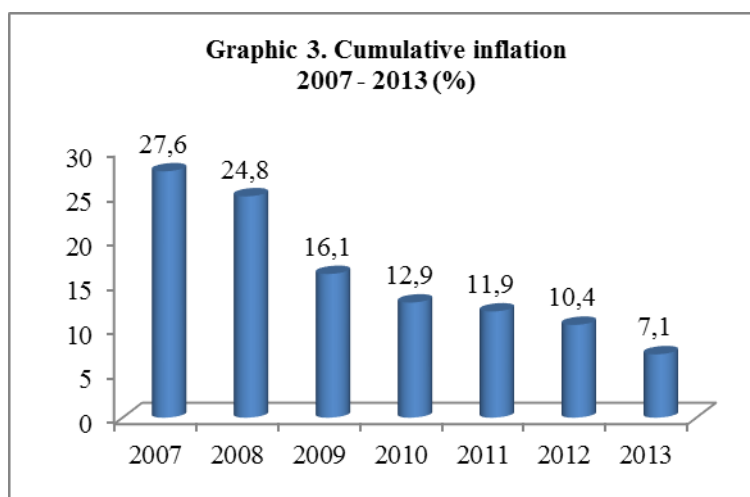
On the other hand, agriculture is the largest source of foreign exchange and employs about 18% of the economically active population according to the RGPH 2012, it was not only the sector which has been growing less as well as its participation in the GDP has been reducing over the last two decades due on all vulnerable and irregular nature of

the sector, strong dependence on a small number of primary products, weak productivity, and vulnerability to exogenous factors such as price fluctuations in the international market for cocoa, its main export product. Therefore, economic reforms are necessary in this sector as an engine of national production and the diversification of the remaining sectors of the economy. The gains could be felt not only in terms of economic growth, but also in terms of job creation and poverty reduction.

The low performance in agriculture reflexes in exports mainly dominated by the culture of the cocoa which represents about 93% of the exports in 2013. Although in nominal terms, the exports have grown about 90% between 2008 and 2013, when moving from 6.8 million dollars in 2007 to about 12.9 million dollars in 2013, the increase was not enough to compensate for the

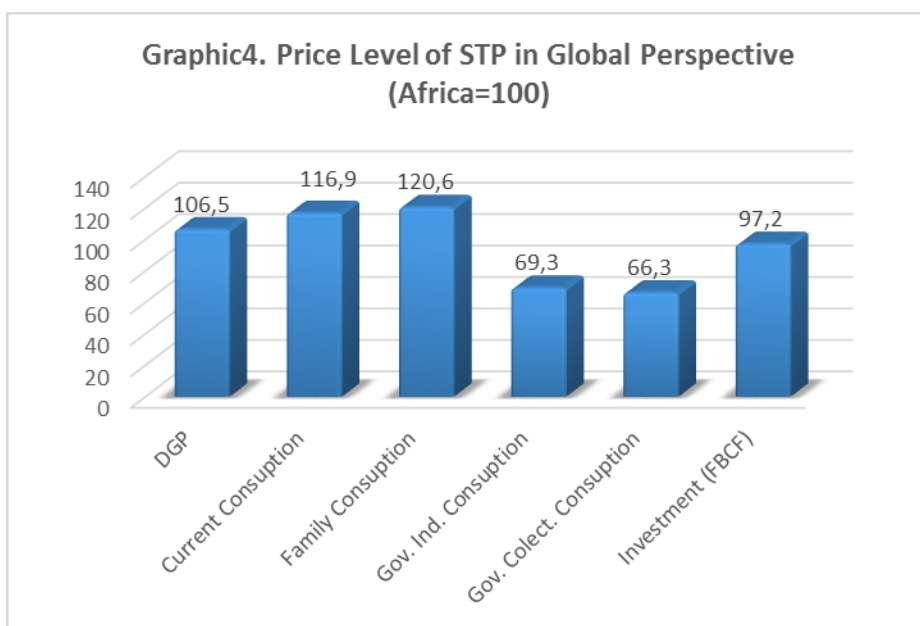
increase in imports dominated mostly by food goods and investment and the energy needs that in together went from 92.2 million dollars in 2008 to 128.3 million dollars in 2013 aggravating further the already deficient balance of trade.

The above economic situation is reflected in the level of the cost of living as measured by the consumer price index which, although with declining trend continues of the highest in the region (chart 3) and reflects the volatility of internal climate conditioned by various exogenous factors. Inflation move from 27.6% in 2007 to 10.4% in 2012. However, because a prudent monetary policy that aims to the goal of low inflation, a fixed exchange rate regime, and real growth robust, inflation finally settled at the level of a digit of 7.1% in 2013. Even so, above the average of sub-Saharan Africa estimated at 6.8%.



The high levels of inflation of the last eight years justify also the 26th place the country occupies in the ranking of 50 African countries in terms of the price level. According to the results of the 2011 Round of the International Comparison Program, the price level of total expenditure in terms of purchasing power parity in STP is 6.5 percentage points above the African average (chart 4). The situation is more serious for the lower levels of expenditure with price levels of current consumption

expenditure 16.9 percentage points above the African average induced by price levels of individual consumption expenditure that place at 20.6 percentage points above the African average. Prices for the remaining levels of expenditure for STP are all below the African average with emphasis on the individual and collective consumption expenditure of Government with 30.7 price levels and 33.7 percentage points below the African average respectively.



10

3. What are the indicators of human development of STP?

Since the launch of the first GHDR in 1990, human development has been

defined as a process of enlargement of the choices of people who, although they have multiple dimensions, it was operated on those who appear immediately necessary for the existence

of the individual: to have a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge, and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living.

This section presents and evaluates the progress of human development through the emblematic human development index (HDI) and some of its well-known complementary indices: the human development index adjusted to inequality (HDIA) and the recently introduced gender-development index (GDI). Each of these indexes provides the State of people's lives in various dimensions mentioned above.

3.1 Human development index

The human development index (HDI) is a composed measure used to assess countries' progress in human development. It is an embracing indicator for measuring progress, although it does not provide a fully complete view of human development, it seeks to go beyond the old paradigm that looked at the development as a process of increasing material wealth of a society as a basis for attaining higher levels of well-being of a country. The argument is that although economic growth has the potential to expand the ability to draw public actions that

facilitate human development, it is only a means to improve people's lives, but it is not an end in itself. The By including in its calculation, the dimensions that enrich people's lives, the HDI fully reflects the central thesis that "people are the real wealth of a nation." In this regard, the HDI reflects the average human development achievement in three basic dimensions:

- A long and healthy life measured by life expectancy at birth;
- Access to knowledge measured by the average years of schooling and years of education expected (before 2010 this dimension was measured by the adult literacy rate with weight of 2/3 and combined rate registration of primary, secondary and tertiary weight of 1/3);
- A decent standard of living measured by gross national income per capita in PPP dollars (per capita GDP \$PPC in the methodology prior to 2010)

In the last NHDR of STP, the HDI was calculated as a simple average of its three dimensions. This report follows scrupulously the new methodology (see the technical note 1), in which the HDI

is calculated as a geometry average of the normalized indexes of the tree dimensions.

4-According to the UNDP (2010), the average years of schooling is the number of years of schooling received by people of age from 25 years ago, during his lifetime and the expected years of schooling represents the number of years of schooling than a child in age of entry into the school can expect to receive, if

prevailing patterns of age registration fees remain the same along its route.

5- It is argued that the new indicators capture better the concept of education and standard of living that the previous variables and have large discriminatory power between countries (UNDP, 2010).

The Table 2 estimates the HDI and its breakdown between women and men for the period 2004 and 2013 and reflects the availability of data for the calculation of indices presented on it.

Table 2. Human development index and gender and its components, 2004-2013

Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Basic Data</i>										
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64,3	64,6	64,9	65,2	65,5	65,7	65,9	66,0	66,1	66,3
Women	66,1	66,5	66,8	67,1	67,4	67,6	67,8	68,0	68,2	68,3
Men	62,5	62,8	63,1	63,3	63,6	63,8	64,0	64,1	64,2	64,3
Mean years of schooling (years)	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7
Women	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
Men	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5
Expected years of schooling (years)	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,8	10,8	10,8	11,1	11,3	11,3
Women	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,9	10,9	10,9	11,2	11,4	11,4
Men	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,7	10,7	10,7	11,0	11,2	11,2
Per capita income (PPP \$)	1.994	2.135	2.329	2.343	2.532	2.634	2.751	2.882	3.012	3.132
Women	1.296	1.387	1.511	1.519	1.639	1.704	1.935	2.045	1.991	2.062
Men	2.708	2.903	3.171	3.193	3.454	3596	4.092	4.332	4.055	4.201
<i>Calculation of indices</i>										
Life expectancy index	0,682	0,686	0,691	0,695	0,700	0,703	0,706	0,708	0,710	0,712
Women	0,671	0,676	0,682	0,686	0,691	0,694	0,698	0,700	0,702	0,705
Men	0,692	0,697	0,701	0,705	0,709	0,712	0,715	0,717	0,719	0,720
Education index	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,457	0,457	0,457	0,465	0,471	0,471
Women	0,402	0,402	0,402	0,402	0,436	0,436	0,436	0,445	0,450	0,450
Men	0,441	0,441	0,441	0,441	0,479	0,479	0,479	0,488	0,493	0,493
Income index	0,443	0,450	0,454	0,479	0,483	0,490	0,510	0,517	0,517	0,520
Women	0,390	0,397	0,400	0,426	0,429	0,436	0,456	0,463	0,466	0,469
Men	0,483	0,491	0,495	0,520	0,524	0,531	0,551	0,559	0,555	0,559
Human development index	0,506	0,511	0,517	0,518	0,538	0,541	0,545	0,551	0,556	0,559
Women	0,471	0,476	0,483	0,484	0,503	0,506	0,514	0,522	0,523	0,525
Men	0,534	0,539	0,544	0,546	0,567	0,570	0,577	0,584	0,583	0,585
Gender development index	0,883	0,885	0,887	0,887	0,888	0,889	0,892	0,893	0,897	0,898

Source: UNDP, RGDH for education indicators and GDP per capita, the latter adjusted to the size of the population as published by INE of STP; INE, to life expectancy.

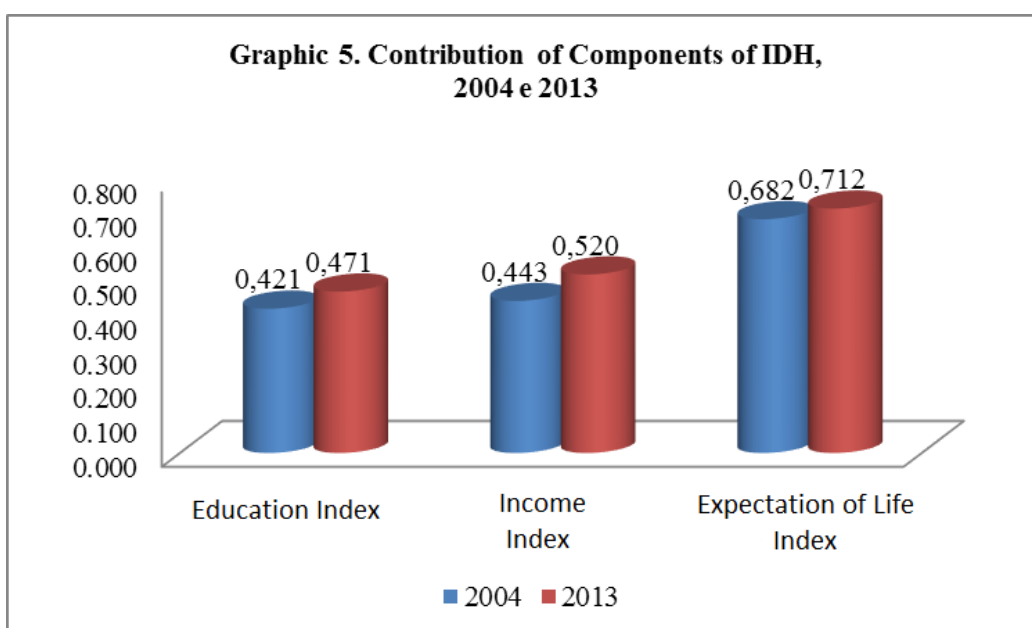
The image that emerges from the above table is that the human development index of Sao Tome and Principe has been evolving positively over the years despite several structural and cyclical challenges which affect its development, having moved from 0,506 in 2004 to 0.559 in 2013 which represents a growth of 10.4% to an annual average growth rate of 1.1% placing STP in the group of countries with average human development index.

Progress on the dimensions of human development

The HDI was not designed to assess the progress of human development in the short

term because two of its indicators - life expectancy and education do not react to short-term policies. Therefore, the best way to highlight the actual changes of human development is comparing progress in the medium and long term of its components.

In principle, the basic indicators of development progress of STP was consistent throughout the period under review. As illustrates chart 5, the country has registered progress in all indicators of human development and the cumulative effects of its variations resulted in the progressive improvement of the value of the HDI. For example, during the period under review, the dimension which captures a long and healthy life represented by the index of life expectancy at birth had an accumulated growth of 4.5%, and can be considered robust having regard to their structural nature.



In the same period, the index that captures the knowledge dimension grew

11.9% having moved from 0.421 in 2004 to 0.471 in 2013, constituting on

this regard, one of the most effective tools to enhance the achievements of the people, their freedoms and capabilities, due to its multiplier effects as the results in education can strengthen the ability to induce progress in other dimensions. The significant growth in the dimension of knowledge was induced primarily by years of education expected to have increased from 8.2 years in 2004 to 11.3 years in 2013 which represents an increase of 3.1 years in little less than a decade. On the other hand, the modest increase of only 0.5 years in average years of schooling reflects the structural nature of this indicator. By failing to take into account, for example, literacy programs and adult education makes it practically impossible to observe this indicator gains in the short term. Nevertheless, if we consider the gap between the average years of schooling and number of years expected, we can infer that STP is making progress in terms of provision of educational services towards universal primary education considered already a reality in some districts of the country. Examples of such progress include, according to the Government of STP (2014): gratuity of basic education since 2005/06, the educational offer by constructing classrooms and schools in the second cycle of basic education and school

feeding, which has made it possible to reduce or nearly eliminate school-leavers in this cycle of education. However, although the expected years of schooling and the average years of schooling they better capture the concept of education earlier, they did not assess the quality of education, a critical factor in the educational system in STP.

On the other hand, the dimension that represents the standard of living of the people also had a robust growth. Its index moved from 0,443 in 2004 to 0.520 in 2013 for a cumulative growth in the period from 17.4% and reflects the economic gains mentioned in the previous section that resulted in average growth of 4.4% per annum.

São Tomé and Príncipe in Global perspective

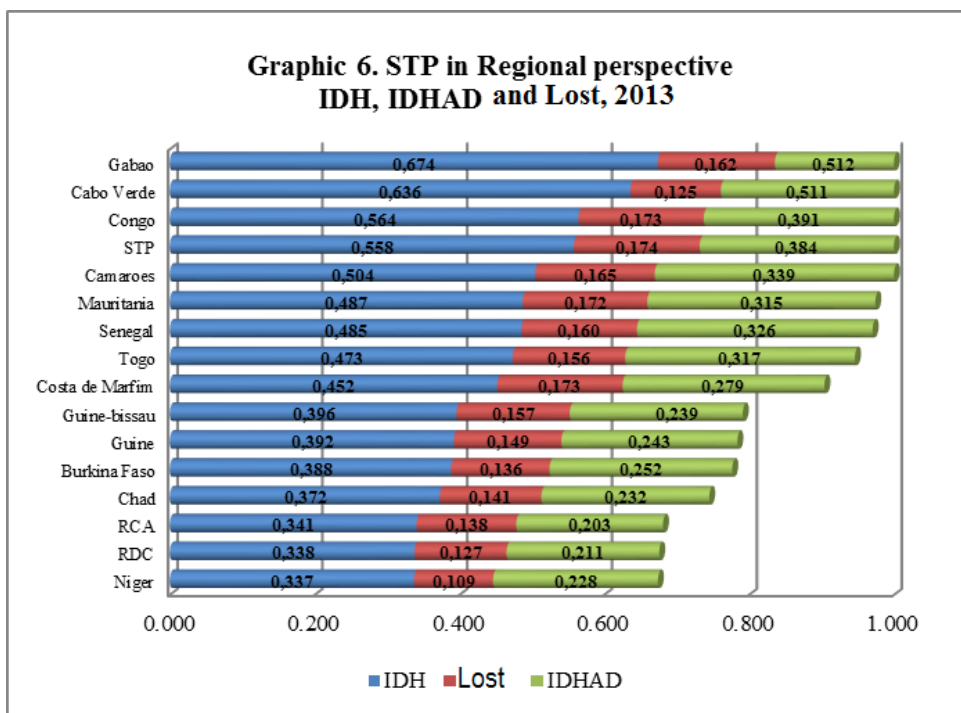
Human development index (HDI) allows the countries not only to monitor the achievement of the level of human development over the time, but also allows to place every country in the world in a global perspective, identifying those who are more advanced, and those which are lagging behind in terms of human development. The positioning of STP in the group of countries with average human

development is consistent with the results published on the UNDP Global Human Development Report of 2014 that place STP in the 142 place on a list of 182 countries with an HDI equal to 0.558 which, although below the average of the HDI in this group of countries estimated at 0.614, it is far above the average of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa estimated at 0.502 and leaving behind many countries in the regions as shown in the graph 6 that compares the performance of countries in terms of human development index (HDI), the human development index adjusted to inequality (AHDI) and in terms of loss in human development potential due to inequality (Loss). The AHDI for STP was calculated in 0.384 in 2013 which represents a waste of human potential development 31.2%. Inequality in human development between men and women is more pronounced with a coefficient of income inequality estimated at 44.2%, followed by inequality in life

expectancy with 26.9%, and finally in education with a coefficient equal to 20% for a global human inequality coefficient of 30.4%.

7-According to UNDP (2014) The countries of the world are classified into three groups: (i) countries with low human development (IDH between 0 and 0.550); (ii) Countries with medium human development (IDH between 0.550 and 0.699); Countries with high human development (IDH between 0.700 and 0.799); Countries with very high human development (IDH equal to or greater than 0.800);

The values of the HDI calculated for this report differ from those published in the UNDP (2014) due mainly to the difference in income and reflects the old problem of discrepancy between national data and of United Nations Agencies.



Source: UNDP (2014)-Global Human Development Report 2014.

More than the value of the HDI itself and position the country occupies in global perspective, it should be noted real progress in reducing gaps in human development in STP measured by the distance between the current value of the HDI for the maximum value possible set at 1 that represents the distance the country has to go through to reduce the deficit in human development. Between 2004 and 2013, the reduction of the deficit between the present value of the HDI and the maximum possible was about 11%. In relative terms, this value can, at first sight, seem negligible, but highlights the nature of human development itself as it was underlined in UNDP (2007/8), it is a slow process and its indicator is due to its composition, while conducive to major changes in the short term.

3.2 Gender and human development in STP

The paradigm of human development defines development as enlargement of the choices of people regardless of gender, because according to the UNDP (1990) the development should be seen as a process not only of increased income, but also of satisfaction of basic needs, whose goal is the expansion of capabilities and options of the people and society as a whole. Expand the options and choices of people implies greater access to knowledge and skills, better nutrition and health and better access to basic social services, However, the reality shows us that the different groups enjoy differently these options and choices that enable improvements in social welfare.

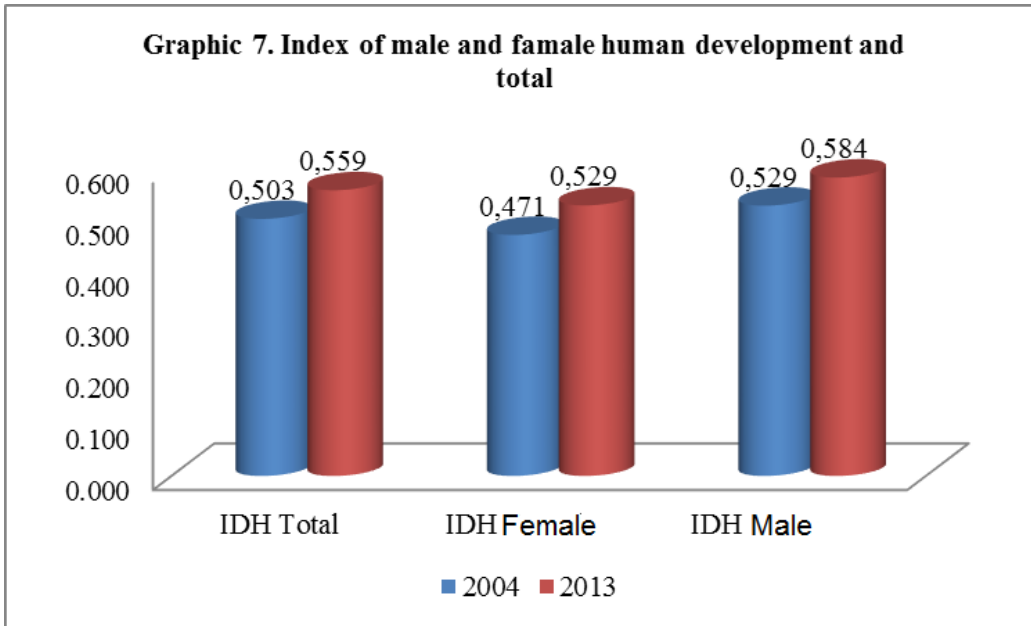
And exclusion or marginalization of women in various political, economic and social processes is the most eloquent example of this differentiation. One of the merits of human development was to have awakened this reality, often overshadowed in the aggregated statistics such as it is done on the human development index. Indeed, the HDI when evaluating only average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development, does not reflect the downside due to gender-based inequality and do not allows measuring the gap that the gender may produce on the achievements of such dimensions. To reveal these differences and measure this gap, UNDP introduced its new GHDR indexes that will complement the emblematic HDI. This is the gender inequality index (GDI) introduced in 2010 and perfected in an innovative way the human development index adjusted to gender development index (GHDI) published in the report of 2014. Due to lack of data to compile the GDI, this report includes only the progress in human development between men and women captured by the gender development index (GHDI).

The gender development index

The gender development index (GHDI) is a new index introduced in GHDR of 2014 to measure the gap that the gender may produce in the human development

achievements in three basic dimensions: health (measured by the female and male life expectancy), education (measured by the years of schooling of adults 25 years and older, and expected years of schooling of children both female and male); and control over the resources (measured by estimating the gross national income per capita female and male).

As illustrates chart 7, the gender development index was estimated at 0.898 in 2013 and reflects the differential in the human development of women and men estimated at 0.585 and 0.525 respectively. In other words, the human development index of women represents 89.8% of the human development index of men and reflects, without debt, a remarkable progress if we take into account that full equality is achieved with The GHDI equal to unity. However, in spite of STP is placed at a distance of 10.2 percentage points to reach this parity, the reduction of the distance between 2004 and 2013, has been achieved to a very modest rate of 0.2% per year. To get an idea of the effort required to achieve human development equality between women and men if current trends prevail and assuming the hypothesis of linear progression, would require a reduction rate of 2.4% per year, for example, achieve equality in 2025, i.e. an additional 12.8 times the effort today.



Source: Table 2. Human development index and gender analysis

The value of the GHDI estimated in this report for 2013 is 0.4 percentage points higher than the published in the UNDP (2014) that puts STP in 115 place among of 148 countries included in the calculation of this index and above both the average of sub-Saharan Africa with GHDI equal to 0.867 as countries with medium human development index estimated at 0.875 in which STP is clustered.

Other indicators of Gender Inequality

There are many other dimensions that reflect gender inequality and which are not

captured by the gender inequality index. Although the statistical data available do not allow to calculate a composed measure that provides a fully complete vision of inequality as illustrated by the gender inequality index introduced in the 20th anniversary edition of the human development index, evidence based on few available data extracted from 2012 GPHR and other administrative sources and systematized in table 3 show that the exclusion in the development process is very evident in STP, and always associated with some form of discrimination, being the most evident with respect to that gender.

Table 3. Population of 22 years and over as per economic activity condition 2012 (%).

Descrição	Total		Urbano		Rural	
	H	M	H	M	H	M
Condition before economic activity	49.5	50.5	48.5	51.5	51.7	48.3
Maid	61.8	38.2	59.8	40.2	66.2	33.8
Unemployed	40.9	59.1	37.5	62.5	50.9	49.1
Inactive	39.1	60.9	39.2	60.8	39.1	60.9
Participation of the resident population employed	61.8	38.2	59.8	40.2	66.2	33.8
Legislative and executive powers, directors and	75.6	24.4	72.7	27.3	91.3	8.7
Specialists of Intellectual Activities	56.0	44.0	55.7	44.3	57.8	42.2
Technicians and professionals of intermediate level	68.6	31.4	66.6	33.4	78.6	21.4
Administrative Staff	53.9	46.1	50.9	49.1	67.2	32.8
Service personnel and salespeople	41.1	58.9	37.5	62.5	51.1	48.9
Farmers and skilled workers of the agriculture, fisheries	83.5	16.5	90.9	9.1	77.5	22.5
Workers, Craftsmen and Similar Workers	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4
Unskilled Workers	29.2	70.8	28.6	71.4	30.6	69.4
Resident population in Unemployed families who	43.1	56.9	39.3	60.7	54.5	45.5
Distribution of Families according to Sex of the	58.8	41.2	55.7	44.3	64.8	35.2
Without Level	28.3	71.7	23.7	76.3	34.6	65.4
Pre-School	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
Basic Education	59.5	40.5	54.3	45.7	67.6	32.4
Literacy	40.7	59.3	42.3	57.7	36.4	63.6
Secondary	65.4	34.6	62.6	37.4	73.2	26.8
Professional/Technical	80.0	20.0	77.3	22.7	97.6	2.4
Top	77.9	22.1	77.3	22.7	86.0	14.0

Source: Estimates based on the results of the RGPH of 2012;

To better understand the extent of the problem at STP, what follows is a roadmap for the different areas where the exclusion of women is observed especially in the labor market, participation in decision-making bodies and access to education.

Women in the labor market

Women in STP as in several countries in the region, continue to be severely disadvantaged in the labor market with a very low participation if compared to men. According to the 2012 GPHR, in the universe of a population of 125.6 thousands

of 10 years and over, less than half (45.2%) have formal employment.

Although the small number of people with formal employment demonstrates the fragility of the economy, enhance women's marginalization also with a stake of only 38.2% versus 61.8% of its male counterpart. On the other hand, the unemployed and inactive population representing respectively 7.3% and 47.5% of the population aged 10 years and older, more than half are women representing just over 59% and 61% respectively. This situation is more critical in the countryside

where the participation of women in the labor market was estimated at 33.8% versus 66.2% of men.

Still in the labor market, according to the results of the survey of Family Budgets (FBS) 2010) conducted by the National Institute of statistics, about 30.1% of the incomes received by the worker are paid below the minimum wage. The situation of

women is much more dramatic, with 44.5%, against only 20.8% for men. Unemployment is a challenge for the São Tomé authorities, despite the slight decline between 2001 and 2012 (chart 8), the levels still high, affecting approximately 13.6% of the population and with higher incidence in female active population with 19.7% against 9.3% of men.



Source: RPGH 2001 and 2012

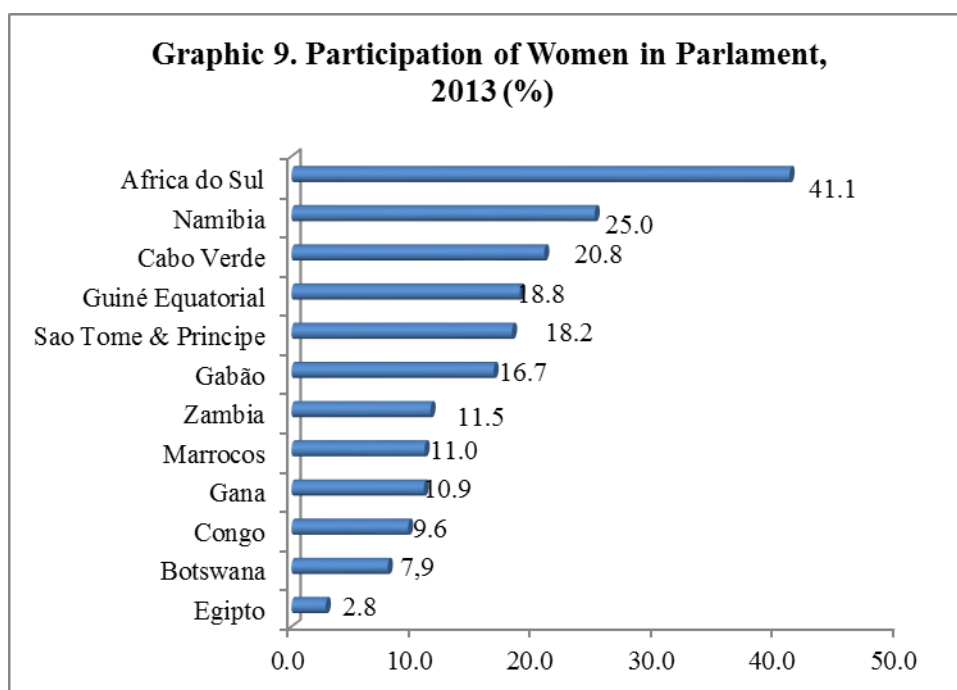
The image that emerges from the above graph confirms the alarming situation of job vacancies in the labor market for women registered in 2010 when the results of the FBS showed that the employment rate of around 30.5%, was systematically in favor of men (36.9% versus 24.6% for women). The most critical situation is one that concerns the vulnerable employment estimated at 40.1% at national level with a situation more precarious for women (50.8%) compared with men (33.5%).

Woman and participation in decision-making body

The participation of women in decision-making bodies in Sao Tome and Principe makes also a long way to go. According to the GPHR of 2012, from 1470 individuals with Legislative powers, functions and executives including Directors and Executive Managers, only 358 are women representing 24.4% of the universe with those functions. The situation is most

critical in the countryside where only 20 women exercising functions in the decision-making bodies referred to above, which accounts for less than 1.5% of the total of the universe in the country and 8.7% of the total number of vacancies in these occupied positions in the countryside. At legislative level, of the 55 seats in the National Assembly in the last legislature of STP, only 10 are occupied by women representing 18.2%, far below the national goal set at 30% and 50% international goal.

The participation of women in the legislature, although encouraging considering the jump as compared to previous legislature, it still insufficient for the proportion of women in the population and falls short of the average of sub-Saharan Africa estimated, according to the UNDP (2014) at 21.7%. Even so, it encourages to know that it overcomes many countries with medium human development index according to the classification of GHDR 2014 as illustrates the Chart 9.



The power of decision on the use of the income of women is regarded as one of the direct indicators of the status of women as it allows to measure its level of financial autonomy. According to the Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2008-09) almost all of the women married or in de facto Union in STP decides on the use of the money they earn for their work, either by themselves

(74%) or jointly with their husband or partner (17%). The joint decision on the use of the income earned by women varies from region to region. In the region of Prince 38% of married women or in de facto Union declared that the use of the money they earn is taken jointly with their husband/partner, followed by the southern region with 31%, and finally the northern

region with 30% of cases. The proportion of women who decides on the use of income gain is greater in urban areas (81%) and for women who have a level of secondary

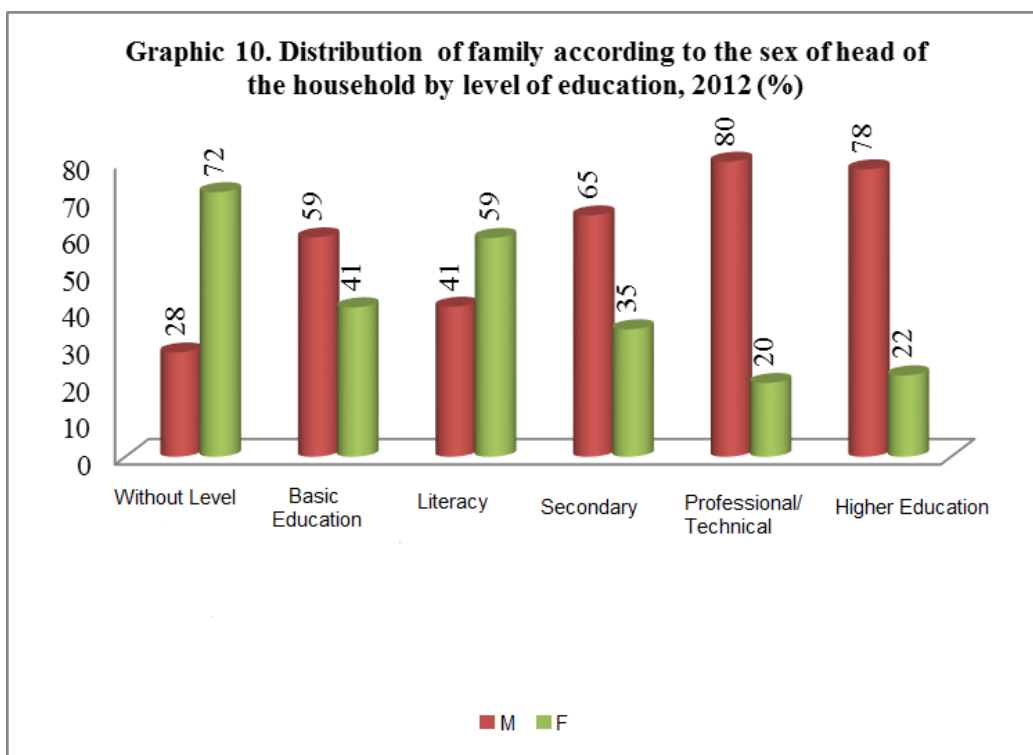
education or more (86 percent) which reinforces the argument that women's education is one of the main requirements for full emancipation.

Wife and access to education

The Education in its various strands may allow the woman to obtain the necessary skills that will help to eliminate any deprivation since the most basic as hunger until it reaches the full participation in the sphere of public policy. Empirical evidence showed that there is a strong correlation between poverty and education. The analysis of the poverty indexes by sex according to the survey of family budgets 2010 shows that education is the greatest determinant of poverty. More than 72% of the poor has no instruction and approximately 95.5% have an education

level not higher than primary and no major differences between men and women.

On the other hand, although there is an improvement in parity with regard to basic and secondary education, which reinforces the possibility of eliminating gender disparity by 2015 in the context of the Millennium goals, the results of Graph 10 illustrate that women are particularly disadvantaged than men about everything when it comes to professional and higher technical education. Among 305 heads of households with technical and professional education and among 1260 with higher education, only 20% and 22% respectively are female.



On the other hand, from 9649 unskilled workers, more than 70% are women and approximately 67.9% they live in the urban area. 14 584 workers ' service activity and sellers, more than half (58%) are women living mostly in urban area (77.9 percent).

Although the Elimination of inequality requires depth studies on the cultural, social and political foundations that sustain discrimination, the battle for equality and gender equity will only be totally win if it is based on a political determination to devise, implement and evaluate periodically policies sensitive to fairness and equality. As advocated in the UNDP (2001), the political wish proved to be, over the time, the most effective instrument in tackling deprivation based on the segregation of women than the abundance of material wealth.

4. Human development and Poverty

The human development index measuring the overall progress of human development of a country or region, may hide the uneven distribution of this progress and poverty. The argument is that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, that contains aspects linked to access to basic services as education, health, water supply, etc., whose denial usually reflects the State of malnutrition, low survival rates, low levels of education, poor health conditions in addition to low income levels among others. If human development is the process of enlargement of the choices, the poverty

manifests itself through the denial of opportunities and choices.

There are different measures of poverty as well as the impact that each of the measures have on poverty statistics. The different assessments of the poverty in STP are in absolute poverty approaches based on the cost of essential needs, namely final consumption expenditure per capita harmonized households and reflects the realities of the different living conditions of families, and one that looks at poverty as a lack of income for the satisfaction of food and non-food needs according to the living standards of society, or relative poverty (ENI, 2012). Although they have been already conducted two evaluations using these two approaches, the latest assessment relates to the distant year of 2010 and not only, it does not reflect the situation of recent years as well as there is no information to its update. An alternative approach explored in the literature is that which defines poverty as "denial of basic opportunities and needs to choose considered essential to human development being the most critical ones that influence human poverty: live a long and healthy life, being educated and enjoy a decent standard of living" (UNDP, 1997). This approach emphasizes the privations relating to three essential dimensions of human life included in the HDI:

- Deprivation to survival defined as the vulnerability to death at a relatively early age and measured

by the probability at birth of not living up to 40 years;

- Deprivation of knowledge understood as the exclusion from the world of reading and communications and measured by the adult illiteracy rate; and
- Deprivation of adequate standard of living, understood as the lack of access to global economic supply, and measured by the weighted average of three indicators: proportion of the population without sustainable access to an improved water source, proportion of the population without sustainable access to health services; and percentage of children

under 5 years with inadequate weight for age;

The combination of these deprivations provides an alternative measure to the concept of poverty in terms of income, the human poverty index (HPI-1). Thus, the HPI-1 is a multidimensional measure of poverty introduced in 1997 to reflect the lack of choices and opportunities that allow individuals to have a long and healthy life, knowledge and economic supply. However, due to a lack of national data required for calculating the HPI-1, the estimates in this report were only possible by combining various sources which allowed to obtain estimates for the years 2006 to 2012 as illustrated in table 4. The methodology for calculating the HPI-1 is illustrated in technical note 2 attached to this report.

Table 4. Human poverty index (HPI-1), 2006-2012

Period ¹	Human poverty index	Deprivation of Survival (% of people who should not exceed 40 years)	Deprivation of knowledge (% of illiterate adults)	Composed of deprivation of Adequate standard of living (%)	Deprivation of Adequate living conditions		
					Population without access to (%)		Children < 5 years c/weight < deficient
					Drink ing Water	Sanitary Services	
	IPH-1	P1	P2	P3	P3.1	P3.2	P3.3
2006	23,7	15,1	15,6	31,9	13,8	71,9	10,0
2008	22,9	15,1	12,1	31,4	11,0	70,0	13,1
2010	20,9	13,9	10,8	28,6	5,9	66,9	13,1
2012	22,1	13,9	9,9	30,6	16,4	65,6	9,9

¹ The Data refers to the period in reference, or to the nearest year, obtained from various sources: INE (IDS 2008-09; MICS 2006; RGPH 2012; 2010 IDS; IOF 2010; and third ODM Report)

Two conclusions can be drawn from these results. The first is that human poverty, measured in terms of opportunities denies

and needs of choosing considered essential to human development, it is reducing gradually from 23.7% in 2006 to 22.1% in

2012. Poverty in 2012 represents a slight increase compared to the year 2010 when it was estimated at 20.9% explained mainly by the increase in proportion of the population without access to drinking water increased from 5.9% in 2010 to almost triple in 2012. Even so, the value of 2012 represents a reduction of about 1.6 percentage points compared to the distant year of 2006 and reflects on all the gains on investments in the area of education which results not only on its expansion, as well as a closer approximation of the beneficiary population. Indeed, the education sector constitutes one of the priority areas of the Government as demonstrated in allocating public resources according to the World Bank (2012) increased from 2.7% of GDP in 2002 to 8.8% in 2010. In the same period, the current expenditure increased from 17.3% in 2002 to 37.9% in 2010, which puts the country at the top of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa in this category¹¹.

On the other hand, according to the results of the 2008/09 IDS, about 94% of the population uses water from improved sources although with slight differences between urban (99%) and rural areas (89 percent). Of this population, about 26% offers a source of potable water supply in accommodation and 46% have less than 30 minutes to access a source of supply, and 39.2% in urban areas and 52.4% in rural areas. In contrast, only 34.6% of the

population with appropriate and adequate washing and toilet facilities, with 42.5% 26.6% in urban and in rural areas. As a consequence, deprivation of adequate living conditions of São Tomé operationalized in this report by the proportion of the population without access to basic services (drinking water and sanitary services) and children less than 5 years with poor weight reduced slightly from 31.9% in 2006 to 30.6% in 2012.

In the same period, the probability of dying before the age of 40 years spent 15.1% to 13.9% ', which translates investments in health, especially in preventive medicine. The deprivation of knowledge measured by the rate of illiteracy also reduced considerably, from 15.6% in 2006 to 9.9% in 2012 and translates the actions carried out within the context of literacy and education for young people and adults in the last 15 years by the Government with the collaboration of various partners, among which the Brazilian Government allowed the young people aged over 15 years access to formal education and expand their knowledge and develop their potential (STP Government, 2014). However, despite these gains, the average number of people who simultaneously suffer from deprivation of knowledge, longevity and basic services still worrying for the size of the population of STP as illustrates the Framework 4. In other words, in 2012 about 26 thousand São Tomé were deprived of live beyond 40 years, 18.5 thousand deprived of access to

¹¹ STP project Quality Education for all: Report On PID7787

knowledge, and 57.4 thousand had no access to basic services such as access to clean water and sanitary services including children younger than 5 years old with poor weight for age.

The second lesson is the discrepancy between the human and income poverty. According to the income approach used in official poverty assessment in STP, about 108.4 thousand individuals in 2010 were unable to ensure for themselves and their dependents a basic minimum set of conditions for their livelihood and well-being. However in the same year and by deprivation approach, only 41.4 thousand individuals were deprived of basic needs and opportunities of choice considered essential to human development. Although the two approaches of poverty are not directly comparable, the difference in the results highlights the weaknesses of used approach that emphasizes the satisfaction level of material goods, denying the multidimensional aspect of poverty that include aspects linked to access to basic services as education, health, water supply, etc., whose denial usually reflects the State of malnutrition, low survival rates, low

levels of education, poor health conditions among others.

12-Defined as being water bathrooms connected to a sewer system or a septic tank, and ventilated improved pit latrines, the latrines with sanitary and dry cover.

5. The human development and the Objectives of the Millennium

In 1990 the United Nations and Multilateral aid agencies pledged to a specific agenda of reducing poverty, in response to the damage to the global level. The agenda was agreed in September 2000, when 189 Heads of State and Governments of 191 Member States adopted the Millennium Declaration (MD) which according to UNDP (2002) highlights its "collective responsibility to sustain the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level" and eight fixed objectives for those countries achieve in 15 years. In the literature, these objectives are quantified and consolidated in a single document under the name of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Box 1. The Millennium development goals (MDG)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- 1.1 halving the proportion of the population with income less than 1 dollar purchasing power parity;
- 1.2 to halve the proportion of people who suffer from **hunger**;

2. Achieve Universal primary education

- 2.1 Ensure that all children of both sexes, to complete a full cycle of primary education;

3. Promote equality between the sexes and women's Autonomy

- 3.1 Eliminating gender disparities in primary education;
- 3.2 Eliminate disparities between the sexes in secondary education;

4. Reduce the mortality of children under 5 Years

- 4.1 Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under 5 years;

5. Improve maternal health

- 5.1 Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio;
- 5.2 Achieving universal access to reproductive health

Box 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- 6.1 Stop the proportion of HIV/AIDS and begin to reverse the present trend;
- 6.2 Stagnate the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, and begun to reverse the current trend;

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- 7.1 halving the number of people without sustainable access to an improved water source;
- 7.2 halving the number of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation;

8. Establish a global partnership for development

- 8.1 in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, in particular, of information and communication technologies;

For each of the objectives it has been set numerical targets with appropriate indicators, some of which, organized in 1 Box to monitor the progress of each of them until 2015 by referring to the responsibility of Governments to make, from time to time, the follow-up of the progress made. Approaching the deadline for their achievement, the MDGs are the center of attention in developing countries and the Governments of these countries are mobilizing to achieve the defined goals until 2015. This section makes use of the most up-to-date official data available to assess progress toward each objective by comparison, according to the UNDP (2004), the current annual progress, if current trends prevail until 2015, with annual progress needed to achieve the goal, assuming the hypothesis of linear progress. It is not intended here to make an exhaustive assessment of the progress of all the indicators

defined in each objective, once that the availability of information limits such purpose. The results presented in table 5, refer only to those targets for which there is information with some degree of update for the respective indicators.

The results show that between 2000 and 2012, STP has made progress on some goals with assignable good prospects for reaching the goals until 2015 with a focus on the objectives related to the universalization of primary education,

reducing child mortality of children under 5 years, and improvement of maternal health. The rates of current progress indicators associated with these objectives are higher than the rates of progress required to achieve the goals in 2015, if the current

trends prevail. In the specific case of universalization of primary education, perspectives reflect the efforts of the Government in terms of provision of education services to their citizens with greater educational offer in the form of buildings of classrooms and schools in the second cycle of basic education, provision of school meals and free basic education, which has made it possible to reduce or nearly eliminate school-leavers in this cycle of education.

The prospect of 2/3 reduction in the mortality of children under 5 years translates the efforts of authorities and of development partners in the expansion of primary health care, progress in the fight against the malaria, materialized on the distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, higher integration and collaboration between the programs dealing with health and survival of children, with emphasis on the national immunization program, the promotion of breastfeeding, vitamin A distribution, among others.

Table 5. STP progress towards the goals of the MDGs, 2013¹

Indicador	Indicator values for (t0)	Indicator values for (to)	Year must reach the goal (TODM)	Current Annual rate of progress	Annual rate of Progress Required	Classification of Progress
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
Halving the proportion of the population with rendimento less than 1 dollar per day PPC	53.8	49.6	2015	-0.9%	-3.6%	Slow or Reversible
Halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty	15.1	11.5	2015	-3.5%	-3.6%	Slow or Reversible
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years	13.0	13.1	2015	0.1%	-3.3%	Slow or Reversible
2. To universalize primary education						
Net rate of Primary escolarizacao (1st + 2nd cycle)	80.2	99.1	2015	4.3%	4.0%	A caminho
Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years, women and men	30.0	90.1	2015	3.9%	4.0%	Slow or Reversible
3-Promote gender equality and the empowerment of Women enter Women						
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education	49.0	99.0	2015	8.2%	7.1%	The Way
Proportion of women exercising a national parliamentary mandates	7.3	18.2	2015	0.7%	4.8%	Slow or Reversible
4-Reduce mortality in children under 5 Years						
Reduce by 2/3 the mortality rate of children under 5 years criancaas	89.0	30.2	2015	-11.5%	-3.3%	The Way
5.Improve maternal health						
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	189.3	58.0	2015	-17.4%	-5.0%	The Way
Achieve universal access to reproductive health	47.3	45.2	2015	-0.4%	9.1%	Slow or Reversible
6-Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases						
Stop the proportion of HIV/AIDS and begin to reverse the present trend	1.0	1.5	2015	0.1%	7.1%	Slow or Reversible
Stagnate the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, and begun to reverse the current trend	400.0	50.0	2015	-38.9%	-5.0%	The Way
7_Ensure environmental sustainability						
Halving the number of people without sustainable access to an improved water source	73.9	83.6	2015	1.1%	-3.6%	Slow or Reversible

According to UNDP (2004), the objectives are classified into three categories: (I) Achieved whether the country has already achieved the objective, (II) the way if the rate of growth of the indicator is equal to or higher than the growth rate required to achieve the goal, and (iii) slow or reversible-if the rate of growth of the indicator is below the growth rate necessary to achieve the goal in 2015.

However, although the prospect of achieving the goals in 2015 is possible on the objectives mentioned above, it still constitutes a major challenge to STP the achievement of other objectives, being the most critical ones those related to the poverty and hunger eradication, and promotion of gender equality. Indeed, over 81 thousand São Tomeans live with less than 1.25 US dollar purchasing power parity with strong regional imbalances and other 20.5 thousand are extremely poor, i.e. live under 12,260 STD daily per capita, which does not allow them to buy the minimum of subsistence foods. Although the prospects for poverty reduction contained in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy II, which covers the execution period from 2012 to 2016 still to be validated, reflecting the Government's engagement in the commitment to meet the targets in the context of the MDGs, a second real goal is necessary after 2015 and this must contemplate necessarily the creation of decent employment opportunities for young people, prioritizing inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

6. Youth and Human Development

The NHDR of 2014 is unique because it is the first time that addresses specifically the perceptions and the role of civil society in the process of sustainable development of STP. Around the central theme – "*the quality of leadership as limiting factor of*

political instability and promoter of human development" four themes are associated, in the participatory choosing of the main theme, the following were the most quoted:

- The role of organized Civil society in the process of sustainable development;
- Innovation: mobilizing Sao Tome and Principe to innovate in the way of thinking and doing;
- Judicial system improvement and Re-foundation;
- Youth and its role in development;

This section examines the profile of youth in STP in perspective to understand the quality of life of this population fringe and its deprivation levels through a script focused on aspects such as education, health, gender, poverty, employment and their participation in society. The analysis is based on the results of the Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2008/09), the survey of Family Budgets (IOF 2010) and the General Census of Population and housing (2012) that provides information on specific age group on youth.

There is no universal definition of the term youth. It depends on the socio-economic and cultural context, institutional, and even geography. Without prejudice to the

definitions of the Member countries, the United Nations (UN) defines youth as persons aged between 15 and 24 years, considered the transition time between the period of development of skills and knowledge and the phase of its integration in the spheres of economic, social and political life. The UN recognize also other definitions of the various agencies and associated regional organizations. For example, the World Health Organization (who) and the United Nations Children's Fund, define youth as all individuals aged between 10 and 24 years. Not existing in STP a legal instrument that defines and demarcates the fringe of the youth population, this report adopts the definition contained in the African Youth Charter¹ that defines "youth or young as any individual aged between 15 and 35 years". Based on the above definition, youth constitutes a vibrant segment of the São Tomé society. According to the RGPH of 2012 (table 7), there was in STP about 64 000 young people aged between 15 and 35 years, representing 35.8% of all Sao Tomean people with almost equal distribution between men and women.

¹ The African Youth Charter is a legal document that defines the responsibilities of the Member States in the youth development. It was adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government at its meeting in Banjul in July 2006.

Table 6. Age profile of the population of STP by regions and Country, 2012 (%)

Regions	Youth		Urban		15-24		EAP	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Água – Grande	40,2	52,2	37,0	50,9	39,0	51,9	40,4	52,2
Mé-Zóchi	25,2	49,7	25,4	50,3	25,7	48,9	24,8	50,3
Cantagalo	9,2	47,4	10,0	50,2	9,5	46,8	9,3	47,9
Caue	3,1	45,8	3,5	49,7	3,3	45,4	3,2	46,5
Lobata	10,7	48,1	11,1	50,3	10,8	47,7	10,6	48,3
Lemba	7,7	47,2	8,7	49,2	7,9	48,2	7,8	47,6
R. A. Príncipe	3,8	49,4	4,2	49,6	3,7	51,9	4,0	48,2
TOTAL - STP	35,8	50,0	45,4	50,4	55,7	49,7	63,0	62,7

Source: INE: national results-general census of Population and housing, 2012

The image that emerges from the Table 6 shows that about 2/3 of the youth population lives in Agua Grande (40.2%) and Mé-Zóchi districts (25.2%). Since they are the two largest cities, it justifies also the great concentration of this fringe of population in the urban area where live more than 45% of the young population and from this number about 62.4% live in these two districts. From the point of view of human development, the increasing concentration of young people in the urban environment brings social problems such as unemployment and exclusion to basic services such as education and health. More than half of the population are youth between the ages of 15 to 24 years (55.7%), i.e. in the range of transition between the period of development of skills and knowledge and its integration in the spheres of economic, social and political life. If

they are excluded from access to these basic services such as education, the most serious consequence is their exposure to delinquency and violence. The education is a critical component of human capital because it influences the skills, knowledge and health, that are determinants tools to end the vicious circle of social exclusion and provide the achievement of the best levels of well-being of any social fringe. The lack of education limits the development of capabilities and opportunities so that people can choose the style of being and achieve improved levels of human development.

According to the NSI (2014) although most of young population of São Tomé is literate, i.e. knows at least read and write, more than half (58%) has as basic education instruction level, 37% have high school and less than 2% has technical and

professional level and above, with the majority in 25-35 age group and with almost equitable distribution between men (50.9%) and women (49.5%). It is important to mention that in secondary schools, about 86% of young people with relevant age enrol in 7th grade, but only 16.8% reach the end of the secondary cycle. Many of these young people face many difficulties in continuing their studies after completion of secondary education. Of the three higher education institutions, two are private with the tuition costs that discourage young people attending these private schools, due to the lack of scholarships and the weak financial capacity of their relatives.

Youth and the Labor Market

According to the RGPH of 2012, the economically active population (EAP) according to the definition of the International Labor Organization (ILO) that considers all individuals in 15 and 64 age group was 88.5 thousand representing 54.8% of the entire Sao Tomean people. More than 3/4 of the EAP consists of young people representing therefore a great potential of the labor force. However, its absorption is simultaneously an opportunity and a serious challenge to the development of STP. More than 8% of young people are unemployed, being 6.9% men and 9.5% women. Unemployment is higher among youth in 20-24 and 25-29 age groups with 10.5% and 9.3% respectively. A large

portion of the unemployed consists of a working population with low levels of professional qualification, young people looking for their first job and women heads of their households.

Together with low levels of professional qualification which limit the conscious and responsible citizen participation in the development of entrepreneurial initiatives for the creation of wealth and well-being of the population in general and youth in particular, there are other constraints that this fringe of the population faces, many of which are associated with socio-cultural and political aspects which influence in any way the being and living. According to the NSI (2014) some of these constraints include:

- Little bet in measures and actions that promote the emergence of a culture of entrepreneurship and the appearance of a living tissue of young people business initiatives;
- Lack of sustainable entrepreneurship programs for young people;
- Absence of a professional training policy;
- Absence of an Insertion Program and Youth Employment and its integration with the different national programs and international cooperation;
- Lack of special tax incentives that stimulate the young entrepreneur to empower himself and settle in their

region of origin, which could generate more direct or indirect job;

- Lack of incentives for the operationalization of the newly created Youth Associations as a model of organization and space of integral development of young people, learning, principles and values that are essential to the development of a spirit of coexistence and democratic experience.

It will be also a forum for sharing ideas and its implementation, in the perspective of struggle for political, economic, social and cultural democracy that meet the expectation of all young saotomeans;

- Little diversity awareness programs related to sexual and reproductive health issues and training/qualification for the labor market;
- Lack of a housing policy for young people. Many of those who live in the country or returning after training abroad are facing today with lack of proper accommodation and necessarily have to cohabitate with their parents or relatives with all the frustrations arising from this situation;

As result of these constraints an urban youth force has been growing with many difficulties in finding decent work partly

determined by the low levels of professional qualification, but mainly all by the fragility of economic structure and thus referring to the informal sector stimulated by women and young people, selling various goods, or acting as taxi drivers of motorbikes called "bikers", as an alternative not only for survival resulting from the inability of the domestic market in offering decent opportunities, but also represents the only alternative to meet their aspirations.

Today it seems to be an overall consensus today that the education system in STP, in general needs deep reforms, which promote rapid technological absorption and improve the skills of young people mainly in the perspective of the country to maximize their potential. In this perspective, a robust professional and technical teaching and a high quality higher education are essential to the promotion of decent and sustainable employment. Due to the government and the families' financial limitations, the implementation of the above mentioned reforms will only be possible when based on smart partnerships between public authorities, industry and educational institutions, aimed at the definition of appropriate education policies and strategies, in line with market needs.

7. Conclusion

In this chapter we analyzed the state of human development in STP, an analysis that looks at the development as a process

not only of increased income, but also of satisfaction of basic needs, whose goal is to extend the capabilities and options of the people and society as a whole. From this analysis the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Despite various structural and term challenges and a seemingly unfavorable economic framework which has resulted in a below-average economic growth of the continent, the average achievement in human development of STP is one of the most robust of the continent with a HDI that qualifies it in the group of countries with average human development;
- However, the results reveal that women and men enjoy differently the average achievement in the different dimensions of human development. The human development of women is not only 10.2 percentage points below their men's counterpart as well as the reduction of the gap is being achieved at a modest rate of 0.2% per annum, i.e. 12.8 times lower than that which would be required to achieve full equality in 2025. Inequality is more visible especially in the labor market and in decision-making bodies. In the labor market, unemployment is 19.7% of the female population against 9.3% of men. Regarding to their participation in decision-making

bodies, 24% of women hold tasks in the Legislative and Executive Powers against 76% of men. The largest discrepancy is in the Legislative Power which only 18.2% of the seats in the National Assembly are occupied by women in this legislature, although this it overcomes many countries in the region;

- Regarding to the poverty, although 2/3 of the saotomean population lived in poverty situation in 2010 with an average *per capita* expenditure of less than 31 thousand Dobras daily, only 20.9% lived deprived of access to basic services as education, health, water supply and whose denial usually reflect the state of malnutrition, low survival rates, poor conditions of health, among others;
- In the context of the Millennium Goals, the chapter showed that for STP, the progress towards the goals is still modest. Under hypothesis of linear progress if current trends prevail, the 14 indicators evaluated in this chapter, less than half have annual progress rates higher than required to achieve the goals in 2015, being the most critical ones those related to the Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, and the Promotion of gender equality

specially in terms of become more easy the win of power by women;

- The chapter also showed that youth constitutes a vibrant segment of the saotomean society. Representing more than 63% of the economically active population, constituting therefore a great potential workforce, its absorption constitute simultaneously an opportunity and

serious challenge to STP development due to low levels of professional qualification, but also due to inability of the local market in offering decent employment opportunities resulting from the fragility of economic structure, referring to a large part of this population fringe to the informal sector;

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Chapter III

Justice and Human Development. *The value of transparency and legal security*

INTRODUCTION

First, it should be noted that in the assessment of the level of human development of a country, we must consider, among multiple macroeconomic variables, its political system, the degree of respect for human dignity, access to health care, education etc.

It is known that only democratic systems, by the features they present, ensure respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens, including freedom of speech and freedom of association as fundamental rights. Hence the crucial importance of the Courts, as the body responsible for administering justice on behalf of the people sovereignty, being irrefutable its direct relationship between the quality of democracy of a State and the functioning of the judiciary system. Thus, the implementation of the reform of the

judiciary system, now consensually demanded by everyone, will certainly have a positive impact on the country and will contribute decisively to its political, economic and social development.

This approach will focus on the need for reform of the legal sector in Sao Tome and Principe based on the current state of the sector, taking into account recent studies reported about this issue, especially the Reform Program for Justice Sector. It will be analyzed, therefore, the potential impact on human development, the full implementation of the conclusions and recommendations drawn from these studies and how they can contribute to build up a Sao Tome grounded in universal values of respect for human dignity, where there is a fairer, faster and truly justice at the service of

citizens, with the Courts as a true guarantor of democracy and the democratic rule of law.

Therefore, in approaching this issue and in accordance with the terms of reference provided by UNDP, will be graded in the first place, some of the steps necessary for successful reform of saotomean judicial system and then present an analysis of the impact of implementing the recommendations of the reform of the judiciary system on the level of human development in Sao Tome and Principe, which will include an assessment of the impact of sector reform. The conclusion will highlight the most relevant aspects that, when implemented according to the reform program will have a major impact on the level of human development in Sao Tome and Principe.

1 -SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS STATED ON THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM SECTOR REFORM PROGRAMME

Sao Tome and Principe celebrated on July 12 of this year, the thirty-ninth anniversary of the proclamation of its independence, the appropriate occasion to reflection about the current state of the country, especially on progress and

setbacks, about the major aspirations, challenges and achievements with emphasis on structural reforms claimed over thirty-nine years.

The inventory on changes triggered by national independence requires that a particular attention is given to the justice sector that faced some improvements, especially after the implementation of the democratic regime.

With the approval and adoption of the new constitution, Sao Tome and Principe became a democratic state based on respect for the rule of law. This new reality imposed to repeal of some laws deemed unconstitutional, and change others, in order to adjust the new legal framework of State.

The requirement for new legislation to fill the gap in the existing packages was extended to the judiciary sector which was benefited with some legislative changes.

However, these changes did not correspond to a deep structural reform, fact that led crisis in the system, forcing the government in 2009 to organize, with funding from the United Nations Development Programme UNDP, to

organize the National Meeting of Justice.

Forum, which took part the entire judiciary operators, a detailed analysis of the Sao Tome judiciary panorama was made. From the conclusions, it was extracted a set of recommendations for the justice sector reform program, based on identified priorities that must be implemented by the State.

Among the recommendations from the National Meeting of Justice the following are highlighted:

- a) Adoption of measures to reduce social inequalities in the access to justice and law and to ensure the effective protection of the legitimate interests of citizens and economic agents;
- b) Review the entire legislative process, given priority the revision of the Codes of Judicial Costs, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure and the Code of Commercial Companies;
- c) Preparation and approval of the Law of Minors and Youth at Risk and a Children's Act, the Adoption Act and the

ratification of the Convention on Inter country Adoption;

- d) Implementation of proximity justice through the creation of peace courts or special courts to judge civil cases of small crime of reduced economic value, allowing to administrate the courts in a quick and effective manner;
- e) The decongestion of the Courts (the des judiciary conflict) through the development of arbitral justice in the areas of Civil, Commercial and Labor Law and of mediation;
- f) The selection and recruitment of judges, based solely on merit and competence and suitability criteria, to ensure the administration of justice in an objective way, unbiased by the magistrates;
- g) The establishment of a training, judicial research and legal school that allows the training of judges and other professionals in the justice sector;

- h) The creation of an independent inspection service, consisting of a body of inspectors into exclusive arrangements that allows the evaluation of the judge's performance, retaining in the system only judges and judicial officers whose evaluation result is positive;
- i) Revision of the judicial map;
- j) Humanization the execution of penalties and adoption of policies with social reintegration (the construction of a prison in the Autonomous Region of Principe, as well as education and training of prisoners);
- k) Decentralization of Registry and Notary Services;
- l) The adoption of legislative measures aimed at improving the business environment in Sao Tome and Principe, by simplifying administrative procedures in granting permits, licenses and authorizations to engage in business activity and the adoption of a package of tax incentives for foreign investment;
- m) Fight against corruption and impunity of the politicians and leaders class (need approval of a Law on Criminal Liability of holders of Political offices) and the moralization of the class;
- n) Adoption of effective supervision and control of the election process, aimed at punishing crimes related to election process, including the purchase of votes, using the method commonly known as "bath".

First of all, it is noted that since the date of the events and studies that resulted in the preparation of the Program of Justice Sector Reform in Sao Tome and Principe, some of the actions inserted in the conclusions of this paper have been implemented, namely, by XIII, XIV and XV constitutional governments. These actions consisted mainly of judgment in creating the courts for enforcement of penalties, the approval of the Law of Judicial Assistance and Legal Assistance on domestic violence and the creation of the Single Business Window, whose impact is noted on a day-to-day basis of the economic agents

operating in the country. Therefore, it is important to emphasize that the vast majority of recommended actions under the reform program is still awaiting implementation, which could occur in the near future. In the second part of this work, we intend to reveal the impact on various sectors of society that would result from implementation of the recommended actions in the reform program.

2 - IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT MEASURES CONTAINED IN THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY SECTOR PROGRAM.

In this thematic approach, it is intended to present the positive impacts that would arise from the implementation of the reform of the justice sector, namely the political, economic and social sectors of Sao Tome and Principe, as well as the expectations of saotomeans about the implementations of these measures.

It is important to emphasize, first of all, that the improvement on the functioning of the judiciary system, one of the cornerstones of a democratic rule of law State, generates inherently real impacts

on the functioning of a modern State, namely on political, economic, social and environmental issues, as well as those associated with the strengthening of civil society, the exercise of transparency in the management of public affairs and the practice of good governance in general.

2.1 Political Level

Since the State is the privileged place of events, facts and political decisions related to its operation, the implementation of conclusions and recommendations contained in the Reform Program of the Justice Sector will reflect, positively, in the quality of decisions and hence in the whole of Sao Tome and Principe political praxis. Due to the nature of its functions, the powers that are invested and the universality of recipients of their decisions, the quality of the Courts has profound political consequences in all segments of society, and can determine or strongly influence the access to and the exercise of a fundamental right, limiting not only the perception that citizens have with the State as their own relationship with the State.

Guaranteeing citizens' rights, the quality of functioning of the courts and how

they administer justice can be taken as key measures for gauging the overall quality of a democratic regime. As far as they have the power to judge disputes or conflicts between instances of power and also between citizens (or between those and these), their decisions contribute to the conflict or to the stability and harmony, as may be deemed fair or unfair.

There is broad consensus that corruption is one of the major blocks to the development of any country, the prevailing framework in Sao Tome and Principe seems to be extremely troubling, complaining adoption of susceptible measures to stop and reverse the situation. Thus, the adoption and entry into force of a law about the criminal liability of the holders of political offices would serve not only to end the currently existing legal vacuum in Sao Tome legal system in relation to the definition of illegal acts committed by political officers, but also to stop the constant violations of the principle of equality embedded in the Constitution. Since the Courts are the sovereignty body invested with the power to administer justice to all citizens and one of the pillars of the Democratic Rule of Law State whose performance has impact in the level of the whole body of

state and of all society, it seems sensible to start by highlighting, at the political level, the positive impacts that could result the implementation of the measures contained in the Reform Program of Justice system.

The people from STP expect that the implementation of those measures will:

- a) Contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of the democratic system and compliance with the rules that govern it;
- b) Contribute to political and governmental stability;
- c) Strengthen and ensure the compliance of the electoral laws in general;
- d) Ensure a greater effectiveness to punishment of electoral of crimes, specifically the phenomenon known as “bath”;
- e) Restore the citizens’ confidence in the functioning of the democracy system and the importance of voting in elections;
- f) Restore public confidence in political class and recognition of the importance of political activity;

2.2 Economic Level

In an economic perspective, it is important to emphasize, above all, the importance of adoption and entry into force of the laws relating to crime against property and state assets. Indeed, the recognition and protection of citizens' rights to private property have, in our legal system, a constitutional legitimacy from the Constitution of 1991, and by this way the requisition and the expropriation can occur based only on public interest and law.

It is also important to emphasize the entry into force of diplomas about the simplification of administrative procedures in granting permits, licenses and authorizations to conduct the business or professional activity that results in the improvement of the business environment in Sao Tome and Principe. Particularly in the areas of economic nature, des legalization of conflict, through the development of arbitral justice, to be implemented as one of the recommendations of the reform program, which will certainly have a positive impact on the level of investment and value creation in the economy of Sao Tome and Principe.

It is also important the approval and the entry into force of the code of tax benefits, under which tax incentives would be given to investors, leveraging the increasing of the investment level, particularly foreign direct investment and in economic priority areas. It is indisputable that a democratic rule of law state with a credible and effective justice, attracts much more easily foreign investment as it gives security guarantees for the investor, the implementation of the recommendations of the reform program will necessarily have a strong impact in wealth creation and economic development. In summary, the full implementation of the actions of the reform program is seen by saotomean people as an instrument to boost the economy, allowing, namely:

- a) A clear improvement of the business environment;
- b) The attraction of foreign direct and indirect investments;
- c) Greater certainty and confidence in legal and commercial traffic;
- d) Improvement and fluidity of legal commerce.

2.3. At Social Level

One of the evaluation indexes of human development level of a country is the level of respect for public and private human rights institutions, understood as a whole and transversal to political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. An evaluation of the study about the Reform of the Justice System reveals that the effective implementation of the recommended actions would have a direct positive impact on human rights, including the aspirations expressed by saotomean people in particular at the moment of recent consultation process under Development Agenda after 2015. In this document, the consulted citizens have made it clear that they want a functional and accessible justice for all the citizens. Remember that the authors of the study found that " judicial institutions are viewed with great suspicion by citizens and that " the differentiation between the various groups of society in law enforcement results in severe inequalities of opportunity. " The approval of Law of Access to

the Courts and the Law such as the regulation of the law which approved the Statute of the Bar Association, came up against the reiterated concerns of saotomean people, regarding the need for greater equality in access to justice, regardless of economic status, region of origin or residence, social status, culture or otherwise. To conclude that " the adoption of measures to reduce social inequalities in access to justice and law and to ensure the effective protection of the legitimate interests of citizens, " the recommendations contained in the Reform Program, correspond in letter and spirit to a widespread demand of a limited law, among other factors, by gaps and inefficiency in the legislative process. Similarly, the recommendation to review the entire legislative process, giving priority to review the Codes of Judicial Costs, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure calls for the removal of barriers penalizing the most disadvantaged citizens. The two laws mentioned above thus appear as instruments of human rights and enhancing the reduction of social inequalities, paving the way for greater access for all

citizens to justice. In this domain, the effective implementation of the reform process will also result in a reconciliation of society with the judicial institutions, the empowerment of citizens through conditions that assure them the exercise of a fundamental right, allowing them to review in court decisions that would be recognized as fair and impartial, giving satisfaction to a deep aspiration of society. *In fine*, the successful completions of recommended actions give back prestige and credibility to the system.

In an eminently social perspective, assessing the impact of the implementation of some recommendations of the Reform Program in human development points to other significant gains, especially for a greater humanization of sentencing terms, the adoption of rehabilitation measures and rehabilitation of the inmate, once the sentence is served, as well as a more general level, to reduce the currently existing inequalities. In this domain, it is of undeniable importance the positive change that represented the enactment of the Organic Law of Prison Services and

Social Welfare, which takes into account, aspects related to the social reintegration of the prisoner, making feasible, from the establishment of a legal framework, the reversal of rules consensually, reputed undesirable due to its attempt to human dignity and the aim of a more cohesive, more just and harmonious society.

The current situation in the penitentiary system calls for urgent measures in view to its improvement, specially, the need to humanize the operating lines, driven by the objectives of giving back to society truly rehabilitated citizens, useful to themselves, their families and the community. The occupation of prisoners in closed regime, their education, training and targeted integration in the labor market after their liberalization arrangements, constitute some measures of protection and defense of human health of Inmates and protecting the integrity of society itself.

Under this assumption, it should be emphasized as an urgent need, to plan the construction of two more prisons, respectively in the Autonomous Region of Principe, to overcome a serious and old gap, and on the island of Sao Tome, to solve the multiple problems resulting from overcrowding of the only prison in

the country. The situation of prisoners from the island of Principe configures a worsening of the already isolation imposed by the regime of imprisonment to the extent you are required to serve time on the island of Sao Tome. The construction of a prison in the region, would allow these inmates to benefit from visits from family and friends, serving their sentences in acceptable condition, from the human point of view.

It should be highlighted also the importance of implementing other actions consistent with the serving sentence to respect minimum standards required of human dignity.

At the level of the sentence, is emphasized the importance which contains the recent creation of Judgment Execution of Punishment, with the task to deal exclusively in this matter, authorize a control monitoring compliance in observance to the rights, freedoms and guarantees of prisoners foreseeing that the full operation of this instance will translate into a positive impact in the area of human rights and, consequently, of human development. Furthermore, the implementation of local justice through the creation of peace courts, as a result of review of the

judicial map, aims to better align the offer of the judicial district to the need of the general population and allow the administration of justice to operate in a swiftly and effectively manner.

In summary, the effective implementation of these reform recommendations would lead to the rehabilitation of much of the prison population and in compliance with the goals of specific prevention or rehabilitation, being one of the major sentencing purposes, while fulfilling the expectation of santomeans relating to their judicial system.

An evaluation of the judicial reform impact would be in our view incomplete, if it was not referred the importance given to the establishment of the staff's framework from the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries as well as the decentralization of services, extending them to the most vulnerable districts as well as to the citizens currently facing limited access to these services. The absence of a record of most of the officials assigned to the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries Services, or the central services of the Ministry of Justice, the lack of education and training of employees, as well as the absence of the establishment framework of personal

assigned to the services, which causes dissatisfaction and weaken the performance of employees in the exercise of its duties, making therefore a situation with strong social impact and Hence strong consequence on human development.

Another far-reaching impact on human development that will result in effective implementation of reform, is related with the adoption and entry into force of laws for minors' protection, particularly children at risk. It is important to clarify that this main objective of protecting children and children at risk also depends on ratification by the State of Sao Tome, in Hague Convention of 1993 about Children Protection and Cooperation in International Adoption.

In a context of extreme poverty for many families, the lack of legal instruments for the protection of minors and the absence or weakness of public institutions for monitoring and supervision of children at risk, resulted in the emergence of many cases of beggar, whose consequences are school dropouts, and, often, sexual abuse, crime and the exploitation of child labor.

This framework, that transformed Sao Tome and Principe in a " paradise " for international adoptions, sometimes with very questionable contours, can be changed with the full implementation of the Justice Sector Reform.

The adverse multiplier effects resulting from non-protection of children and minors, particularly of children at risk, involves the exercise by the State of its prerogatives and obligations to defend the rights of this segment of population, which should be taken in line with the wills of a balanced and harmonious human development plan, desired by the Saotomeans. Hence the positive impact of an effective implementation of Justice System Reform.

In the field of protection and respect for minorities, it is also very significant the expectations of saotomeans about the positive impact of an effective implementation of the Justice Sector Reform in the sphere of individual and collective rights of people with disabilities. Although the Constitution and the laws establish full equality among citizens, cultural values and economic needs came together to a legislative vacuum, for decades, to limit rights, including the right to education.

Saotomeans expect the implementation of the reform will translate into a greater awareness of decision-makers and society in general, contributing to the creation of conditions to eliminate stigma and social discrimination against these citizens, allow them the full enjoyment of their rights and play a truly respect of equality in the culture difference.

Regarding to the current situation in Sao Tome and Principe and in the survey that supports this approach, situations that reflect inequality or differentiation of rights to the detriment of racial, ethnic or religious minorities were not registered.

Analyzing the impact on the social level, it seems equally important to point out that unofficial defenses usually practiced in the santomean judiciary system with objective to provide a proper administration of justice, now attenuates significantly social inequalities and seeming smooth the widespread perception that such inequalities are not based on racial or ethnic issues, fundamentally occurring of excessive centralization of political, economic and cultural nature issues.

Taking into account that the malfunctioning of the judicial system is reflected more clearly, the social sector raises for most reasons, higher expectations, for saotomeans, with positive impact, highlighting the following:

- a) That the judiciary system is more just, more functional and more credible in the eyes of their operators society in general;
- b) Justice is cheaper and more accessible to citizens and the economic condition is no longer a limiting facto of access to justice;
- c) Increased awareness of public and private authorities in respect for human rights;
- d) Reduction of social conflicts arising from the delay of the judiciary system in resolving conflicts submitted to them.

2.4 Environment Level

The entry into force of a set of regulations on the environment and the new Penal Code fills existing huge gaps in the legal system of Sao Tome related to the sector. Filling these gaps demonstrated that the State of Sao Tome and Principe concern to the environmental issues, being

strengthened the protection and preservation of the environment as patrimony and asset for common use.

Pursuing this line of approach, is particularly relevant the close link established between Environment and two of the three components of the Human Development Index, namely the Health and GDP per capita.

As per other small islands, one of the most serious problems of environmental considerations faced by Sao Tome and Principe relates to the packaging of household garbage and solid and liquid wastes, including sewage discharges, a situation exacerbated by the scarcity of health conditions to housing level. Although efforts have been developed in recent years, namely through the placement of containers in the main urban centers, the collection of household waste remains a problem in both urban and rural areas.

This situation results the pollution of the environment due to non-collection or late collection of rubbish dumps or from garbage dumping in the open air next to residential areas leading to the contamination of river water and other sources of water supply, affecting the

health and causing illness and even death.

One of the dilemmas which the country is facing is related to the urgent need to attract foreign investment on one hand and on the other to comply with the rules related to the environmental impact of these projects in the country's biodiversity.

Although it is now universally recognized that sustainable development must be an essential condition for the protection of nature and environment, and Sao Tome and Principe, is still far from achieving this harmonization, despite the efforts made in this direction.

Not least to emphasize the importance for the introduction of first legislative action in defense of the environment and strive for further development and implementation of legislative framework as positive impact for the economy.

In a small island country, similar to Sao Tome and Principe, the need for protection and preservation of the environment as a collective patrimony is a factor of sustainable development and responsibility of present generations

towards future generations has become the center of concerns of a number of citizens and leaders, with the aforementioned impacts on the legal framework.

These concerns embody the indispensability of developing an awareness of exhaustibility of natural resources and a respectful and protective culture for the environment, as a condition for sustainable development, based on the one hand on the defense of existing environmental resources and, secondly, the use and balanced and sustainable exploitation of these resources.

The consensus-based identification of tourism as a strategic focus of development and source of income, were joined in recent times, the protection of eco-tourism or need for environmental protection in the definition and implementation of policies. In the society, raises the awareness that overlooking or deteriorating the environment would have a very negative impact in this area and particularly to the island of Principe, declared as World Biosphere Reserve.

The territorial smallness of Sao Tome and Principe and rate of population growth also justify the adoption and implementation of legal measures for conservation of agricultural resources, taking into account, among other factors, the percentage of STP dependents, as well as the need to ensure food security for the population in general. The depletion of agricultural resources due to environmental factors placed the country completely dependent on imports, with the resulting economic and budgetary implications.

Marine resources raise the same considerations, being appropriate to register the emergency efforts to educate the public about its importance, the advantages of responsible fishing, pollution risks to the species and the need to protect endangered species, including turtles, species already under protection. The need for protection of coastal areas has been also highlighted in ascending order.

Regarding forestry resources which represent the start, of an advance on the legal and regulatory provisions already adopted (and to adopt) shall depend, in terms of positive impact on its effective implementation.

Preservation of forest resources depends not only on the economic livelihood of a considerable number of STP, but the proper balance of ecosystems, causing its reduction or destruction, a decrease in rainfall levels, soil erosion and loss of habitat for species often threatened.

In this sector, one of the biggest impacts of the justice reform, shall be raising the level of awareness of public and private institutions and the general public to the need for environmental protection, in its various refractions, as a measure of consciousness a citizen and as a key to sustainable development. Without civic consciousness shall not be possible to ensure the environmental protection. But without an appropriate legal framework will be much more difficult to take the necessary measures.

However, despite the entry into force of the Criminal Code and the above environmental nature diplomas, there has been a huge legal gap with regard to the definition of environmental crimes, revealing insufficient administrative sanctions provided for by the legislator in the suppression of offenses committed against the environment. Therefore, it becomes necessary to raise the issues relating to environment protection to the legal asset category

worthy of criminal law and, consequently, to criminalize the conduct that would violate this heritage and legal asset by typing environmental crimes. Anyway, as a pioneer, these diplomas can be considered as a legal framework in need of further development.

In this sense, Sao Tome e Príncipe expects to contribute, at the environmental level, to implementing measures under the Reform Program in order to:

- a) Decision making on the choice of structuring projects for country development be taken based on the need to protect nature and the environment;
- b) The population in their day to day becomes more and more environmentally friendly avoiding behavior likely to cause environment damage;
- c) Greater activity of the organizations of civil society aimed to environmental;
- d) Bigger and more effective punishment of behaviors causing environmental damage.

2.5. Fighting against Corruption

Nowadays there is a consensus that corruption is one of the major blocks to

the development of any country, and the prevailing framework in Sao Tome and Principe raises widespread concerns expressed by various sectors of society. The lack of official data does not preclude the finding that the phenomenon has been reaching high proportions in the different levels of the state apparatus, with signs pointing more to expand than to reduce it.

It should be noted that, currently, the ruling and political team is identified, particularly by the ordinary citizen, as an element and main factor of corruption and main beneficiary of the phenomenon, which has been classified as a cross scourge throughout STP' society , having widespread to the point of taking, today, institutional boundaries.

The exercise of political activity has become not honored and installed a perception that relates the political instability and governance, outstanding throughout the multiparty regime, defending interests of individuals and groups who view the exercise of power at the State level, as an opportunity for illicit enrichment.

Consequently, many STP understand nonexistence by most political leaders,

any effort to end the malfunction and deregulation of public administration.

One major aspirations expressed by STP auscultation in the preparation of Agenda for Development after 2015 is that the country has honest and responsible leaders, which calls for the adoption of measures capable of halting and reversing the situation.

Thus, the adoption and entry into force of a law on the criminal liability of the holders of political offices would serve not only to end the legal vacuum existing in saotomean legal system when it comes to the definition of illegal conduct, but also to stop the constant violations of the principle of equality embedded in the Constitution.

Thus, one of the positive impacts of the Justice Sector Reform would end the widespread impunity in society and the accountability of government agents, which would be induced and coerced in their performance, to give priority to the public interest. Similarly, financial, civil and criminal accountability of political leaders and administrative officials would be a dissuasive practice of corruption and mismanagement factor, fostering a culture of respect and safeguard in the republic. The Act would mean or expected that the holders

of political and administrative positions were more prudent, more and more serious in the management of public affairs. Positive changes result also the implementation of a culture of accountability of politicians to their constituents, not as a merely formal and inconsequential exercise, but as a duty which would result in a high level of accountability.

The entry into force and effective implementation of the law on criminal liability of holders of political office and the effective financial, civil and criminal accountability of managers and administrative staff are two instruments that could contribute largely to the state's reorganization, expelling the negative practices within, hence moralizing and endorsing credibility of politicians and leaders, within the implementation of the reforms' recommendations.

The unanimous recognition by all policy makers and judicial institutions, the need for an unrelenting fight to this national phenomenon, coupled with a growing awareness of citizens of the urgent need to moralize the politicians and a class of leader, would end in the adoption of legal instruments to prevent, monitor, punish and combat corruption, which would imply the creation of

institutions geared specifically to take care of this matter.

One of the biggest impacts of the implementation of the justice sector reform expected by STP is undoubtedly the unrelenting fight against corruption, which shall allow the channeling of resources to the development agenda and to the satisfaction of collective welfare.

In this sector, STP expect, unanimously, for the implementation of measures with positive impact to have the following results:

- a) Reduction of levels of corruption, nepotism and cronyism prevailing in the country.
- b) A political and administrative culture respectful and protective of public affairs.

2.6. Civil Society, Transparency and Good Governance

The concept of civil society identifies the set of non-governmental institutions and social organizations that, alongside the state, contribute to the organization of society. Their role and importance in a democratic rule of law have come to be seen as essential for its ability, if properly organized, to raise levels of

public participation and influence the definition and the implementation of the public policy agenda, helping policy makers make responsible choices geared to the public interest and, thus, contributing to better governance practices.

Combining the pressure capability to the practice of law, civil society's vocation is to raise levels of government accountability and of other decision-makers, demand better quality of public services and the observance and respect of political, civil, social, cultural rights and belief. Thus, an active and well organized civil society has the ability to be in the democratic regime as a consolidation factor, becoming its level of organization and intervention a measure of the systems' quality.

In Sao Tome and Principe, non-governmental, non-profit, community associations, associations or professional bodies, women's organizations of defense and protection of children and religious, are faced with the challenge of strengthening to play the role, after the emergence a federation of NGOs, which was seen as a significant advance for the possibility of combination and complementary of strategies.

In a study published in April 2014 and entitled " Civil Society, Communication and Advocacy ", the Federation of Non-governmental organizations of Sao Tome and Principe, FONG-STP, is recommended as conditions for this strengthening:

- a) Think the Media in a plural and inclusive sense, investing in new formats;
- b) Adapt media and messages to audiences' diversity;
- c) To affirm as 'stations', meaning, know-how to listen in order to influence public and political agendas;
- d) Gaining skills and monitoring techniques (e.g. public finance, human resources management.)

The set of recommendations on the reform of the justice system, we have identified the potential positive direct impact on civil society recommendations on " the fight against corruption and impunity of ruling political class on the need of to moralize the class and still on the need for Criminal Responsibility Act of holders of political office ".

A good implementation of this recommendation would provide a legal basis to civil society actions oriented towards greater monitoring of public

resources' use, for greater transparency in the management of these resources and the accountability of managers at the same time to their protection from possible retaliation. On the other hand, this recommendation would justify and support initiatives by the civil society aiming to create legal mechanisms to ensure the reception of information on the management of public finances in general and, in particular, the percentage distributed to organizations affected by them.

Furthermore, we understand that effective implementation of the reform as a whole, would create a legal framework favorable to the intervention of civil society, with a positive impact on their dynamism, functionality and consolidation. Furthermore, we understand that effective implementation of the reform as a whole, would create a more favorable legal framework for the intervention of civil society, with positive impact on their promotion, functionality and consolidation. A more effective justice, faster and less costly, would facilitate, for example, the creation of foundations and non-profit associations, regulation or update any of the legal frameworks that governs it and adoption of instruments to monitor the use of

resources needed to assist the campaign against poverty and the development.

Another positive impact of a fair judicial system free and impartial to take charge effectively of the legitimate interests of citizens, would be ensuring compliance with the law on a set of rights, including the right to demonstrate, to organize meeting, to create or join a free association and to have freedom of speech, when those rights were compromised. In summary, the implementation of Justice's Reform would have a positive impact on civil society because it would be a factor of empowerment of organizing citizens and their levels of public participation, strengthening the quality of citizenship and democracy.

It is expected that the implementation of the measures included in the Judicial Sector Reform Program allows:

- a) That there is a civil society increasingly active, responsible and aware of their role;
- b) Strengthening the capacity of civil society to influence and monitor public policy agenda.

In recent times, it has become the consensus that good governance implies political and institutional processes and

mechanisms leading to results that, as a whole, aim to achieve the goals of development, including inherent principles such as legitimacy, participation, transparency, responsibility, accountability and efficiency in meeting the needs of citizens.

The materialization of these principles implies, among others, that citizens have a voice in decision-making processes and divergent interests are mediated aiming at a broad-based interest. Also implies a leadership capacity oriented to human development, the existence of institutions and mechanisms able to manage efficiently the resources available for the benefit of the team, the accountability of policymakers, private and civil society to the public, one degree of transparency which enables the flow of information and its monitoring, as well as the principle of equal opportunities, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Even with these principles and assumptions, Sao Tome and Principe is still a fragile state, in need urgently to improve its performance in the field of good governance and transparency.

The main aspirations of saotomeans expressed in the Development Agenda after 2015 indicates clearly a very negative judgment of the institutions and the results that have been obtained by their performance.

Being irrefutable that good governance depends on the existence of institutions and practices, which enable the State to continue successfully the goals of eliminating poverty and sustainable development, emerge, in the first place, the positive impact that the effective global implementation of the recommendations for the Reform of the Judicial system would have on good governance sphere, whereas a fair system, free and impartial would enable the State to perform more effectively, one of its basic obligations.

Analyzing separately the impact of each of the recommendations, we would highlight the adoption of effective monitoring mechanisms and control of the electoral process to the punishment of electoral crimes, including the purchase of voting, through the method commonly known as " bath ". In our view, there is a relationship between this recommendation and one of the fundamental principles of good governance which is the legitimacy.

Effective implementation would increase the levels of transparency of electoral processes and consequently strengthen the legitimacy and the perception of legitimacy of the elected bodies by universal suffrage.

It seems important to point out also that, given the relationship between good governance and respect for human rights and constituting the Courts as a guarantor of respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens, the recommendations for the reform of the justice system would compete for practice good governance, in that it would lead to a more scrupulous respect of those rights. On the other hand, by choosing measures that reduce social inequalities and ensure access to justice for all, ensuring the effective protection of the legitimate interests of citizens and economic operators, implementing the recommendations for reform of the justice system will have a positive impact, first, because will enable compliance with the principles of equal opportunity for all, inseparable from the practice of good governance.

Greater access would translate in the empowerment of citizens or groups of citizens organized, facilitating their use of justice, where appropriate, to make their voices heard with respect, for

example, the questionable methods or processes of decision making. By electing a faster and more effective justice, to serve the legitimate interests of citizens, the recommendations for the reform of the justice system go towards the participation, one of the principles of good governance. Faced with an unfair decision by the State or other decision-maker, citizen, civil society organization or an economic operator will feel more motivated to go to court if it is credible, and thus defend their rights and reversing, judicial, an unfair measure, thereby contributing to the practice of good governance.

Finally, we will refer the impact of implementing the recommendation on fight against corruption and impunity among politicians and their moralization and about the need for adoption of a Law of Criminal Liability of holders of political office. Implying good governance to the existence of institutions capable to manage with efficiency and transparency, the resources available for the benefit of the collective and to the service of the development goals as well as the accountability of policy makers, private and civil society, the impact of effective implementation of this recommendation on the functioning of the institutions, in

particular on the criteria that guide the processes and decision-making methods in the management of resources and collective patrimony can be very positive.

In this context, the effective implementation of the reform and the implementation of a strict justice system could lead to greater empowerment of the State at the administrative level, through changing behavior and mentality of its staff and the consequent improvement of processes and leadership methods, contributing to the establishment of a culture of good governance.

In this sense the STP aspire:

- a) A strong state and a stronger democracy;
- b) A country with honest leaders, responsible and leaders in the true sense of the word ;
- c) The development of a culture that rewards work, merit, and competitiveness;
- d) The development of a culture of honesty and accountability of leaders and citizens;

- e) The emergence of a culture of leadership, in community, local, regional and national levels;

3. CONCLUSION

After the completion of the National Meeting of Justice, it was prepared the reform program of the Sector of Justice, which compiled the conclusions and recommendations drawn from that meeting. Today, its full implementation depends basically on its ownership by the saotomean government and the rulers. In turn, the level of ownership and implementation will be inextricably linked to the quality of our leaders, assuming that quality to the capacity of inclusion and dialogue, capacity building of the state and empowering people, the mobilization capacity of Sao Tome man and woman to achieve the major national goals.

The poor quality of leadership or lack thereof is a potential source of political instability and constraint to human development.

Chapter IV

The leadership of the media for human development. *The impact of the Voice and the free Citizen Participation*

The paradigm of Social Communication in Sao Tome and Principe should be reviewed. State and private agencies need to assume itself as the motor for circulation of ideas that promote human development, strengthen unity and highlight positive examples.

On the other hand, it is convenient to reduce the monopoly that the political actors and the contents of this nature occupy in the saotomeans Media, by adjusting them to the actions and opinions of social actors, whether collective or individual.

"The saotomeans want a more conscious and responsible participation, at all levels and layers of society, in order to capitalize on the gains of a larger collective role in the country's development process," in "Sao Tome and Principe 2030 The Country we Want "(p. 15).

In the era of New Information and Communication Technologies, in the Digital Age Revolution, the media

organism should stop dreaming about being the so-called "fourth power". There is much information and opinions circulating on the Internet. The strategy, particularly in Sao Tome and Principe should be directed to influence and contribute to the development and growth of the country in its different aspects.

This chapter, and characterization of Media sites, also contains proposals for the STP's media which plays a pivotal role in human and sustainable development process.

1. Media Characterization in STP

The legal support for the Media in Sao Tome and Principe is still incomplete.

In the Basic Law, Article 29 (*Freedom of expression and information*) states in that *"everyone has the right to freely express and disseminate his thoughts by words, images or by any other means."* It adds that *"the offenses committed in the exercise of this right shall be subject to the general principles of criminal law, and their appraisal is a matter for the courts."*

It means that one should respect the right of others. When extrapolation occurs, the courts are responsible to apply sanctions. In other words, there are limits on freedom of expression through the press, imposed by law. It act as preventive measures against possible abuse of that freedom and to safeguard the moral integrity of citizens, ensure impartiality, objectivity and truthfulness of the information, defending the public interest and the moral and democratic order.

Article 30 (Freedom of press), in turn, says that "in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe it is guaranteed freedom of the press, in accordance with law." And that "the State guarantees a public press service independent from the interests of economic and political groups."

One can deduce that free expression of thought by the press is not restrained to any form of censorship or permission. What happens in practice will be seen below.

The Press Law (paragraph 2/93) is available which highlights in his introduction that "*the democratic process in Sao Tome and Principe*

should have as one of its fundamental principles freedom of expression of thought through the media."

The law reaffirms that "*freedom of expression of thought through the media that integrates the fundamental right of citizens to free information and free, is one of the fundamental principles of democratic practice, social peace and progress in Sao Tome and Principe*".

However, this law needs to be updated to take into account technological developments that allowed the emergence of digital media or "*online*".

In June 2001 were approved the Television Law and the Radio Law. It was evoked the Article in the Constitution and in the Press Law that "*set the basic constitutional and legal framework on freedom of expression of thought*".

They arise also by the need to "*set the regulatory legal framework of freedom of the press, concerning the creation of private broadcasting stations in order to be ensured, in effective terms, greater pluralism and democracy in the media.*"

The same argument is used in relation to television, but without specifying whether state or private. Perhaps

because at the time was not expected technological advances that currently assists and it was thought that the costs involved in setting up a private television channel, given the small size of the market, would be extremely costly and therefore discouraging for economic groups.

The Superior Council of Press as "high authority for the promotion of press freedom, pluralism and independence of the media," according to the Press Law, has come into operation. It is an "independent body", on the premises of the National Assembly.

If the current legislation guarantees the principles of freedom of expression, information and the press, it is necessary that other laws that are still in projects for several years can be approved. Among them are, the Journalist Statue, the Code of Ethics and the Professional Card Regulation.

The Union of Journalists and Santomean Media Technical Staff (SJS) wants to lead this process. However, various obstacles and unforeseen have delayed the adoption of these essential documents, which can contribute to join the class.

2. Media Agencies in STP

The media network in Sao Tome and Principe is characterized by state agencies, private as well as emissions of radio and television channels in open signal and online, including foreigner agencies.

2.1 Public Agencies

The National Radio of Sao Tome and Principe is the oldest and with the largest coverage. The TVS, Saotomean Television, in just over two decades, has become more important, by the power of images.

The news agency STP-Press, does not fulfill the classic role. In other words, providing basic material for the other news stations. To adapt to modern times and the country reality, this news station produces its online journal, which also uses content from other new stations, including public news station.

'Regarding the specific characteristic of the agency we focus on the interest also outside the country. Not everything that is internally news is published by the agency. Our information agency is still use for promotion of the State, "says a professional of STP-Press.

"With the Internet, it is difficult to separate what is information for internal and external consumption. If we do not adapt we can be overtaken by other digital or newspapers circulating in social networks" analyzed.

"Today, the agency is equivalent to other stations such as radio and television in the broadcast content," he added.

These agencies face many difficult every day. Different governments with their economic difficulties have not made the necessary investments on a scheduled basis to improve the technical and material conditions adequate to the reality of a developing country. Different strategies outlined were hardly implemented.

The planned budget lines are rarely performed due to a lack of financial resources mobilization, or by funding deviation to other sectors or to the situations considered highest priority. The state budget depends on about ninety percent of foreign aid.

For the makers of information, this shortage scenario over the years reflects, in general, lack of government's political wish to keep

them very dependent, vulnerable and subject to manipulation.

The audiovisual tax used in many countries for many years and that was a reality in the colonial period abolished with independence only recently have been approved by the XV Constitutional Government. Its implementation will be a good balloon of oxygen for the Media.

"When professional conditions of the media improves, these problems will be overcome", said a leader of civil society.

On the other hand, for "the media, at least the public media can contribute it must be organized itself. The sector is not properly organized in order to meet the challenges it is subject to. It needs to be restructured, reorganized, with people able to meet the demands of society", admits the head of a state agency.

Human Resources

Human resources, with solid training in the media sector, even medium or high level are very scarce. Of this group, very few had the opportunity to deepen their experience in international media organizations, which is always an asset, particularly in organizational level.

On the other hand, the recruiting staff criteria were not taken seriously. Family relations, friendship and political sympathy have predominated instead of knowledge and technical expertise. All these factors, combined with the excessive politicization of public administration entities and their over-dimensioning, influences the quality of products offered by state media.

Another aspect to be considered and with influence in the work of media entities is the absence of a National Strategic Plan for the sector. It was prepared one plan for the period 2008/2012 with the support of UNESCO, but did not go beyond the draft.

One such plan would help, among other things, to incorporate important documents as the Government's Program, the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, the Millennium Development Goals, which Action Plan would assume consciously content in order to monitor the objectives that were set.

It would also allow upgrading to the most recent proposals, such as the

Development Agenda for after 2015 or the 2030 Vision.

2.2 – Private Media Agencies

For the print media and private radio stations, the situation is no better. The private print media is marked by irregularities. Titles come and go quickly. Some disappear more quickly than others. Only one has managed to stay on the market for about two decades.

In the elections period some of these newspapers, printed in A4 format, raises and are then buried after the completion of the process with the publication of final results and the composition of the new government.

The key factors responsible for this scenario are: absence of a printing plant that facilitates printing at affordable prices, market size using advertising, little reading habits and lack of State support.

Thus, in general, there is no formally constituted newsroom. The director accumulates role of editor and journalist. He may have some employees, but mostly volunteers.

The alternative to printed weekly or fortnightly are digital diaries. They suffer with the similar problems, but their leaders with ties to other companies or journalistic institutions try to be more regular keeping the online newspaper more updated.

The private radio stations are thematic, with religious vocation and with some news service. A generalist radio which tried to revive as such, did not resist because of lack of money.

Concerning to television, the private experiences in the field use the Internet.

The country is taking the first steps towards digital inclusion with the installation of optical fiber, whose network is in the enlargement process. Now the internet is relatively easier in the capital city. With the exception of the city of San Antonio, in the Autonomous Region of Principe, the internet is still not open in squares and parks the way that young people can access it freely.

Young people looking to spend a long time on the internet, regret the fact that there are few contents, for example, related to cultural issues of Sao Tome and Principe on websites, blogs or

social networks. This difficulty can also be explained by the lack of disclosure. However, they have not yet developed initiatives to deal with this identified gap. It is the mentality of waiting for someone to do.

Public audiovisual agencies still have limitations on the full use of this platform to put their content, in particular for the Diaspora to follow regularly developments in the country.

However the people, in the context of cooperation, has access to television channels which broadcast directed to Africa in open signal. Examples are the RTP Africa and RTP International and *TV5 Monde/Afrique*.

The same applies to the radio: RDP Africa, Radio France International (RFI) and Voice of America (VOA). The last two, in addition to Portuguese, broadcast in their languages, namely English and French.

The Voice of Germany, DW, has an agreement with the Catholic Jubilee Radio, for their service in Portuguese for Africa. The argument was that it was not able to satisfy the requirements set by the actual Director of the National Radio.

In the recent years, the benefits to the official Sao Tome and Principe entities derived from these understandings were minimal.

On the other hand, those who can afford, install satellite dishes services and have access to other radio channels and international televisions.

3. Access to information and the freedom of press at STP

Therefore, Sao Tome and Principe is not a closed State in this chapter for information. This is one of results of democratization.

However, freedom of the press provided in the fundamental law is directly related to access to information sources by journalists.

Under the law, the journalist has free access to all public documents and sources of information. For this, the public or private entities provide necessary help and facilitate their access to sources of information for the full realization of its mission, except in special cases.

These cover the judicial secrecy processes, classified or protected documents under specific legislation, personal data that are not public, the named documents concerning to third parties, documents that reveal business and industrial secrecy, or related to the literary, artistic or scientific property, as well as documents which support the preparatory acts of legislative decisions or contractual instruments.

In this domain it is assumed that there are barriers. There are many causes.

It is known that the exercise of power depends on the control of information. But the fact remains that the sharing of information establishes a trust, reduces the level of possible social tensions and can help mobilize consciences for troubleshooting.

Regarding to various public and private entities the trend is more control. It does not take into account that the dynamics of the media is more intense than administrative. Particularly in the public sectors, the directive is that the child does not speak without the permission of the Director and this, in turn, does not say anything without the approval of the Minister.

However, this procedure can be overtaken depending on the level of confidence that the journalist inspires. Some sources, for example, refuse to give information with the fear that they are misleading.

However, most of media professionals, as well as leaders of civil society organizations agree that there is freedom of expression.

"There is freedom of speech and thought and often exaggerated. In this case should call people's attention to this excessive liberalism, but this is not done. Freedom of expression exists in Sao Tome and Principe unlike many African countries I know ", ensures a civil society activist.

"A journalist has to be daring. He should not be intimidated. There is freedom of press, speech, but in practice it does not. In fact, freedom of opinion is exercised by some adventurous people", argues a head of a private entity.

"I have not felt any pressure. There are issues that are of responsibility. What can I highlight is that the respect, in particular for certain agencies and entities must prevail in the preparation of a matter. Considering the way our

society is impaired in related to education and civic behavior ... some people think that making a correction so that the text fits the appropriate parameters, press freedom can be questioned. This confusion can be purposeful", says a senior official of a state agency.

"Every journalist has his own way of writing, search his angle of approach. Each journalist himself turns out to be limited. Along his training process he used to be tied to this or that aspect and the idea that there is no press freedom. But it exists. Any journalist is free, provided that writes within the rules. Often, he censure himself ", admits an independent professional.

3. The Media, Civil Society and Human Development

Everyone recognizes the importance and the influence that Media can have on people's lives. As someone once defined it is a "double-edged sword". The way it is used contributes to shaping behaviors and attitudes, for better or for worse. Naturally, provide information and other content that prime for the accuracy, depth, diversity and educational help in the formation of free and independent opinions. It is an essential support in the formation of

awareness, constructive and proactive citizens. The opposite can contribute to adulterate the individual personality.

"Ideally, the media and people seek to find ways to use the power of communication in a more productive and less selfish (which refers only to its own benefits / returns). Reflective action and well-articulated with the social action would help to reduce the physical and emotional violence index that people have suffered and removes the social chaos. With interconnected actions, society would have a greater chance for becoming healthy and achieve a better emotional balance, undermined by the pressures and difficulties, which attack the moral and ethical values", we can read on a text on the Internet about "The influence of communication mass in the development of personality and behavior of individuals" of Mary Esther Cambréa Alonso (Language Domain IV - 2004).

Human development, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *"is one that places people at the center of development, promotes the potential of people, of increasing the possibilities and the*

enjoyment of freedom of live the life they value".

"Human development is the process by which a society improves the lives of its citizens through an increase of goods they can meet their basic and complementary needs, and creating an environment that respects the human rights. It is also considered as the amount of options that a human being has in its own environment and to be or to do what he wants to be or do. Human development can also be defined as a measure of quality of life that it develops, and a key variable for the classification of a country or region".

In a generic sense, "human development is the acquisition of part of individuals, communities and institutions, of their capacity to participate effectively in the construction of a world civilization that is prosperous both in a material sense and as spiritual".

As it is known, the Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of human development in the country. This index is compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The HDI is a statistical social indicator with three parameters: long

and healthy life, education and standard of living.

As mentioned before in this chapter, the action of the Media in Sao Tome and Principe should be directed to influence and contribute to the development and sustained growth of the country in its different aspects.

One of the major obstacles in the development of a country and recognized by all is the political instability. The reasons given are many; among them the defense of personal Interests and groups.

Some scholars, on the other hand, argue that the tendency to conflict between saotomeans goes back centuries because the sense of Saotomeans's Nation is not yet consolidated.

Albertino Bragança in his lecture about "*Cultural Identity and Santomensity*" as part of the celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of independence, says (p.1):

"Projects were drafted up, plans designed, a proliferation of diagnostic studies and government programs conceived, and the political class engaged in finding solutions to avoid the gap in which the country would

gradually sink, without such an effort, tangible results were not reached".

And then asks: "does this failure is due only to the lack of resources (human, material, financial and otherwise) which the country traditionally struggles or is there something more to disrupt the path of sustained development of our country, that is, after all, what we all want?"

"Is that because, given the constraints cited above it is urgent to address the substantive issues facing our identity as a specific community inserted in the world, in order to facilitate in the best way, our collective journey through the ways of the future? "

"Is it not time to worry over a problem that seems to greatly affect our development and move forward, decided upon, in deep reflection on the role of culture in the development of the state and the relationship between culture and development?" (p.8)

"How to characterize the situation of a State like Sao Tome where, for historical rezons, it appears that the nation is still in being constructed and the Culture, because the inhibition, insensitivity or misunderstanding of the

elite, is far from taking the unifying role it would be expected? "

He concludes: *"If culture is the fortifier embryo of this Nation and the essential mainstay of the state, it is time to debate about our identity, in order to develop a cultural policy that takes into account the particularities of saotomean social structure and strengthening and consolidating of the democratic rule of law state now under construction."*

Young students are also concerned about the direction that saotomean cultural heritage is taking or lack thereof.

On the other hand, they say they are influenced by the media, because the tendency is desiring to know more, and be informed.

"For example, regarding to culture, in the Internet almost nothing is seen about the culture of our country. The values that will help us in the future is seen in the media. A little promotion of our values by the agencies has greatly influenced the young people. We are joining more foreign culture and what is our root is being lost every day", they claim.

"They criticize us, speak of the poor education of young people today, but the elderly forget that they are also responsible. The moral and cultural values are being lost. The own home education is influenced. "Quinté glandji" (large yard that gathers several family members) is a tradition one that was also lost. Should we rescue this custom? Therefore, it is necessary that the media's work, make reference to this, to call people's attention."

There is a Web TV channel platform with the same name which facilitates the transmission values through interaction. Their managers consider that the new technologies in the social networks can further enhance this tradition of *"Quinté glandji"*.

In the Cultural Policy document of 2012, of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Training, it was said that *"because of its importance for the sustainability of human development, culture must be the subject of attention by the state, mainly when, in practice the meetings and reunions shapes the global and peaceful coexistence availability, one takes the risk of losing its specificity and may lead to a distortion of identity of their characteristic features that is*

constituted and by which it is referred differently. "(p.6)

In the document it was mentioned that it is necessary to provide a definition for *"a cultural policy to guide on ways of expression and intervention alternatives, respect for cultural diversity, contribute to value, encourage and safeguard national cultural events as very expression of sameness in correspondence with the aspirations of population development."* (p.6)

Cultural policy is understood as "a policy instrument" of procedures that support interventions in this area in order to correct the wrongness observed in order to prevent its further degradation so that "the Saotomean discover the convergence points to strengthen its identity."

"From this perspective, it is designed taking into account the concepts of human rights, cultural diversity, cultural identity, cultural identity and participatory citizenship and organization and management parameters that generate dynamic recreation and leisure activities as well as productive opportunities of employment and income generating"; it is referred in the text (p.7).

Some principles have been proposed to be adopted, among them are: *"defense of culture as an instrument of affirmation of national identity"; "Appreciation of culture as a factor of social development, economic and intellectual growth"; "Freedom of cultural and artistic expression and cultural exchange as a contribution to promoting understanding, respect and peaceful coexistence."* (pp 8-9)

Despite several statements in order to put an end once and for all with the instability, hitherto the political class in general, seems to continue to have difficulty finding points of understanding, binding axes towards human development.

We can see in society certain saturation with this state of affairs that prevents the definitive start of the country.

The alternative can go through a more dynamic media and a more active civil society, and the cultural support or sameness as leverage. It is the main platform that is able to serve as social cohesion factor, confidence promoter between citizens and collective self-esteem. Ignore the cultural context is

virtually condemn to failure development projects.

A spokesman of civil society organizations said that *"our political leaders outlines policies and perform. There is no intermediate space to consult civil society, so that there is a wider consensus. The country has had several public policies, but when it does the assessment the result is not what you want. We see that there is always something that fails. The idea is to try to create a space for us to position ourselves and influence our decision-makers, until they become aware that they have to create space for dialogue with civil society in order to develop a more participatory democracy. "*

Organized civil society is in a transition period. NGOs do not want to be called only to manage projects. They want to have a say in the monitoring of public policies and before that, participate both in their design and evaluation.

As the study "Civil Society, Communication and Advocacy in Sao Tome and Principe" says (p.13) the civil society organizations needs to *"strengthen institutional capacity (negotiation skills, communication, mobilization of various stakeholders*

and coordination with others) as well as the financial capacity (adequate infrastructure and resources to cover operational needs inherent to monitoring activities). In a context of scarce resources, collaboration and search for complementarities between CSOs is essential for winning voice. "

The "winning voice" is also to get space in local Media in the first place.

What is the assessment of civil society organizations of saotomean media entity?

Some of his auscultation representatives think that the media could do more, despite the limitations they face.

"I think the civil society, as far as there are things to be broadcast, meets the media. When I refer to what can be more, I am also thinking in reverse. That the media meets these concerns of civil society and thus can help them promote their actions, their activities and their needs. This would contribute enough for such a marriage, the most effective marriage between civil society organizations and the national media."

"We must join forces, elements with capacity to be able to inform on the basis of prior research. They are very

limited in terms of research. Often they report on a matter and that arise from those situations we watch. I think it's important to get all the media have conditions to go to the ground, research, taking the necessary time since they publish a serious and true information."

On the other hand, *"there are civil society organizations that need some strengthening of institutional capacity, organizational and functional, grant that these contents could be improved. Anyway, messages pass. While some civil society organization want to pass a message goes after the media and these messages are often reported and well."*

Other heads of NGOs think that the media give *"more priority to political issues. Facts of the civil society are not addressed in a further comprehensive perspective. The dissemination of news is made, without trying of what is behind it. Lacks the improvement of approaches to development issues presented by civil society."*

The FONG-STP is developing a project called "Civil Society Development", with three components: communication, training and advocacy. The aim is to

improve social policy dialogue capacity of Civil Society.

The invitation is that *"the media starts to follow this process so that through it the civil society can influence decision makers and cause changes. We still need to work on the communication aspects between the media and civil society. To do so the journalists must be available to participate in training promoted by FONG in the level of transparency, political efficacy and self-development, to take ownership of this approach and realize that civil society is a development agent interested in participating in the dialogue on policies by expressing their perspectives. "*

"The communication has a fundamental weight. The current structure of media - I believe - does not allow you to do much. The population is poor. The advertising market is weak. These bodies cannot in many ways meet their needs. Moreover, there is the matter of training more expertise. If we achieved this, the approaches would be different."

"Whether private or public, civil society issues have been very few. Some NGOs have taken important steps in this development process but the approach

in media entities has not been the best. Starting to publicize the event, but will not go too deeply to provide quality information on what NGOs are doing. But it is true that when the NGO appeals and seeks the support of these bodies, they participate."

"The fact is that journalists have a very low yield and are easily influenced by political parties. If they yields could improve I think things would be better. The entities themselves should provide an approach, by opening spaces for civil society through the media so they can influence public policy and lead to development more effectively."

Young people, in turn, say they are deeply connected to the media, because they are thirst for information. Furthermore, this is an island country, which further increases the need to be in contact with the world.

"Sometimes we perform small youth meetings to discuss some issues related to young people, but we do not see the presence of the media. We tried to contact TVS but there is always a small embarrassment. I think it's negative because it is these little things that tomorrow become big things."

"The National Radio and TVS only work in function of government A or B. There are governments that control more than others".

How does the Media, in turn, appreciate the Civil Society?

According to professionals from private and thematic media consulted, *"issues related to civil society occupy a prominent place alongside sovereignty entities"*.

In public agencies, some journalists consider that *"civil society is not properly structured and these organizations are associated to political parties"*.

They admit that the issues related to civil society do not have much space in the information service. And the coverage given is mainly for events.

In other hands, the society in general does not provide many alternatives, when we tend to analyze more deeply some issues.

For media-makers *"the OSCs have very limited access to information and because of this the interest on media as a source is reduced"*.

The universities, for example, do not have autonomous elements who can stimulate public reflection about many themes.

In turn, the Superior Council of Press understand that *“a Civil Society related to media does not have enough expression that shows there is an effective benefit. So it is very incipient. We can refer to the presence of FONG on the TV program Linha Directa; some presence on radio, but not in a consolidated way. There are attempts but the people are still resistant”*.

Some organizations have used the radio to promote program about environment, where the farmers give their opinion about what they do, i.e., life project for fighting against poverty, or related to health, under the campaign against HIV or teenage pregnancy.

“To affirm its presence, overall to convince and achieve leadership, the Civil Society needs to appear more, the way they can grow and be more interesting”, says the SCP.

4. Conclusions

For the media to take the lead in the context of sustainable development of Sao Tome and Principe, it will need

first, to define a strategy and set the editorial policies of the entity to this great objective, obviously respecting diversity, considering from the legal point of view there are conditions for the exercise of freedom of expression, thought and the press.

However, these instruments will not be enough without human resources able to understand and interpret the phenomena that occur in both the Media and in society in general. However, the work should aim to be done and look to fill gaps with contributions from Sao Tome capacity in the diaspora and scholars on Sao Tome and Principe.

One hears repeatedly that the Sao Tome state does not value its workforce, particularly in the development of programs and projects. For now, there are few people available to a critical statement. The number of opinion-makers is so limited that the recommended diversity of opinions on a particular subject is limited.

Anyway, local media have to organize in order to set up their network to facilitate handling, track and monitor relevant aspects of human development in the country, opening spaces to their actors, thus helping to create a multiply

effect of best practices, civic attitudes, innovations and initiatives to find solutions.

At the same time, the daily life of its action, should have these essential documents already produced in order to strengthen the argument, as well as the cultural reality of the country.

By the way, culture can and must contribute, as they say in Cultural Policy Document of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Training, so that "the Sao Tome rediscovers convergence points for strengthening their identity."

It has branches in "concepts of human rights, cultural diversity, cultural identity, cultural identity and participatory citizenship and postulates parameters and management organization that generate dynamic recreation and leisure activities as well as opportunities for productive jobs and generating yield".

As it was said before, given the difficulty of the political class to find consensus to ensure stability and human development, the contribution to achieve these desiderata can go through a more dynamic media and a more vibrant civil society, and the cultural

support or the santomensity as leverage. It is the main platform that is able to serve as social cohesion factor, confidence promoter between citizens and collective self-esteem. Ignore the cultural context is virtually condemn to failure of development projects.

Taking in account that the majority of population is young, it is desirable to motivate and engage these citizens in deepen cultural reality. This process should involve schoolchildren, urban areas and rural communities.

For example, through the "Tafua", a dance practiced by descendants of contractors in Monte Café would be possible to reconstruct the colonial reality in that plantation, by listening some actors that are still alive and their descendants. This script could be enriched telling stories involving the colonial heritage.

Why not try to understand the meaning of pagan ritual that involves the celebration of St. Isidore or San Zudón, patron of farmers adopted by the citizens of Ribeira Afonso? Several believe it is a patron saint and helps improve people's lives.

This should also create defense movements and recovery Plomón Deçu, the Kinah, the Bligá, the Ússua and gone Lundu. It would not only be towards protecting folklore of Sao Tome, but especially when delving into the philosophy, the teachings and the values underlying them.

In gastronomy, for example, to know and disseminate the vegetables for confectioning or some traditional dishes like Calulu or Djogó and even with influence on health.

In the handcrafts, the interrupted experience of some projects indicates that the country can take advantage of its flora to produce paper, dyeing paints and other derivatives to create products "Made in STP."

Why not admit that small manufacturers of their own toys as scooter, wire cars or banana stem with breadfruit wheels if well targeted, can integrate innovative teams?

Young people from High School Student Association claim lack of information in the global network on cultural topics of Sao Tome and Príncipe. They can be proactive forming activist groups facing these issues, investigating and promoting outreach events.

Young people and civil society organizations can be structured to perform this type of action, without waiting for special conditions. Initiatives can be facilitated with the profitability of new technologies of information and communication.

Chapter V

Civil society in STP: *Typology of organizations and its development leadership needs*

1. Rationale

This study is carried out in the preparation of the Fourth National Report on Human Development, whose central theme is *"The quality of leadership as an inhibitor factor of political instability and human development promoter"*.

Together with the perennial political instability, Sao Tome and Principe lives, economically, with an external dependency situation.

About 180,000 inhabitants¹, we are aware that over 50% of the population lives in poverty, and about 15% live in extreme poverty.

The country has already produced two National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS), the first being in 2002, which was reviewed by the Government in 2005 to include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)², given

that the saotomean State also adopted the Declaration of the United Nations Millennium Summit produced in September 2000.

According to the second national follow-up report, conducted in 2008, despite recent progress, only three³ of the eight MDGs can be achieved by Sao Tome and Principe in 2015.

For the first NPRS, ran lower than expected as far, as the follow-up reports and evaluation of impacts of measures and programs implemented.

In 2012 was adopted the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction II, in a horizon 2012-2016.

The present work aims to know the role that civil society organizations (CSOs)

1 Source: NSI, General Census of Population and Housing 2012.

2 The Millennium Development Goals are 8, namely: Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger; Ensure primary education for all; Promote gender equality and empower women; Reduce mortality of children under five years; Improve maternal health; Combat HIV /

AIDS, malaria and other diseases; To ensure a durable medium environment; and Implementing a global partnership for development. The acceding countries should meet them all in 2015.

3 Namely: Ensure primary education for all; Reduce mortality of children under five years; Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases

can play in sustainable development in Sao Tome and Principe.

For this purpose, two main objectives guided the study: First, will focus on typology of existing CSOs; second, to make an analysis on the leadership of CSOs in the country.

But considering important to know what was the trajectory of CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe, before look into the two main objectives of the study, a brief history is presented, and it will be done the theoretical framework of civil society concepts and the organization of civil society.

2. Theoretical background

First of all it is important to clarify what is meant by civil society and civil society organization.

There are several definitions of civil society, the first was the Scottish philosopher Adam Ferguson, who wrote the first book about the civil society in 1767, a work entitled "Essay on the History of Civil Society".

Regarding the purpose of this study, the definition of civil society used in this work is the one formulated by the philosopher and anthropologist Ernest Gellner. According to Gellner, "*the civil society is a set of non-governmental institutions, which can*

counterbalance the State and although do not hinder its role as regulator of interests and compulsory reserve regarding the preservation of social peace, may prevent from hegemonies and atomize society".

Therefore, civil society encompasses a wide variety of organized non-governmental organizations, wishing to restrict the abusive powers of state and government, on the one hand helping to build a fairer society and less asymmetric, and on the other, drawing attention to the excesses committed by Government and State in order to guarantee other rights and duties of citizens.

Within civil society we have NGOs (non-governmental organizations), religious organizations, trade unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, community groups, professional associations and foundations.

Regarding the CSO (Civil Society Organization), according to Nildo Viana, Brazilian sociologist, is "a bureaucratic mediation between civil society and state⁴."

⁴ Cf. Viana, Nildo "State, Democracy and Citizenship", Rio de Janeiro: Achiamé, 2003.

However, it should be noted that the term to describe these organizations has no consensus and it is usual to use different expressions, such as: Social Economy, Solidarity Economy, Third Sector, Sector not lucrative, Popular Economy, among others.

The different designations require different theoretical frameworks and historical contexts, which does not matter now to mention, but also *"different interpretations of the role played by these practices and / or initiatives in society, especially the place they should occupy in relation to the State spheres and the market⁵".*

However, there are common ground between the different meanings that allow us to conclude that the phenomenon is characterized by two findings: refers to a social dimension that focuses on solving social issues of excluded or vulnerable populations; an alternative way to make savings as far as it presupposes the production of goods and services in solidarity logic.

For institutional characteristics of CSOs, they are characterized as:

- ✓ Organized;
- ✓ Private (with public purposes);

⁵ Cf. France Filho, Genauto Oak, "Third Sector, Social Economy and Solidarity Economy Popular Economics: mapping conceptual boundaries", Bahia, and Data Analysis, Salvador, pp.9-19, June 2002.

- ✓ No-profit;
- ✓ Self-governing;
- ✓ Voluntary (although they can and should have some level of professionalism in terms of contract staff)

3. Brief History of the Civil Society Organization in STP

In the recent years we have seen the phenomenon of growth of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) worldwide, and Sao Tome and Principe was no exception, since it grew up in the idea of organized society to participate in the management of state affairs without replacing it, making it a strong partner for the solution of various social, economic and political problems of the countries.

Currently, CSOs are viewed by many as the third sector⁶, and has proven to be, for studies, an important economic force in countries like United States of America, Netherlands, and Belgium.

⁶ Are not linked to the State (the first sector) and the capitalist market (the second sector). They are private with public functions, that is, arise from civil society sector initiative to fulfill functions normally assumed by the state welfare.

But the story of CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe is relatively recent, considering that most were created from the 90's.

After independence (the July 12, 1975), particularly from the 80s some informal associations of farm workers, forced to double performance were recorded, being of employees of agricultural enterprises and peasants with unauthorized access to land more or less abandoned, despite the one-party regime in the post-independence prove averse associations and civil society organization, taking into account the guardian calling the state led by Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement (MLSTP).

In the mid-80s, Sao Tome and Principe state resigned from his role as guarantor of livelihoods and social helplessness reached first the plantation workers nationalized in 1975.

During that period, instead of associations arise then the mass organizations, such as workers, women, youth and pioneers, politically and ideologically controlled by one party.

But even in the single-party era, instead of associations some foreign NGOs²¹ appeared in the country whose installation depended on prior dialogue with political power on the part of its action as well as some national NGOs²².

Therefore only from the 90s, with the change of the political system and democratization in progress, that in Sao Tome and Principe witnessed creation in "mass" of CSOs.

As a first step, there are socio-professionals associations such as gardeners, fishermen, etc., and then were created numerous CSOs acting in several areas, such as education, health, social, sports, culture, environment, agriculture, fishing, etc. Despite the weakness from the Therefore only from the 90s, with the change of the political system and democratization in progress, is that in Sao Tome and Principe are witnessing creation in "mass" of CSOs.

As a first step, there are socio-professionals gardeners associations,

²¹ We can cite for example, CARITAS of Sao Tome and Principe, established in 1981. (Source: FONG-STP)

²² We can cite for example, the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe, established in 1976. (Source: FONG-STP)

fishermen, etc., and then were created numerous CSOs acting in several areas, such as education, health, social, sports, culture, environment, agriculture, fishing, etc.

Despite the weakness from the institutional, organizational and financial point of view (heavily dependent on the state and public development aid), they assumed contours that allowed the creation of FONG-STP (Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations in Sao Tome and Principe)²³, in April 19, 2001.

According to the data obtained by FONG-STP, are members of the Federation about 85 CSOs.

The level of the legal system finally in September 2012 approved the n.º8 Law / 2012, Legal System Constitution and Operation of Non-Governmental Organizations, which in addition to establishing the operating rules of associations, foundations and other private nonprofit institutions also

²³ The FONG-STP is a representative platform of NGOs operating in Sao Tome and Principe, which among other functions should promote greater cooperation and coordination between national, foreign NGOs and the government, as well as with donors and other institutions involved in the processes of development of the country.

defines the respective areas of intervention (Article 4 of Law n.º8 / 2012).

4. Organizations Typology of Civil Society in Sao Tome and Principe

Before looking into the types of CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe, there is a need to make a brief analysis to the list of members of FONG-STP, provided by the Federation, because all CSOs are classified as NGOs.

It is true that the textual definition of NGOs (that which is not of the Government) is so broad that includes any non-state organization of nature, which makes it benefits from many interpretations.

Because there is no exact definition of NGOs, it can be seen that the title of n.º8 Law / 2012 - Legal Framework Constitution and Operation of Non-Governmental Organizations establishing CSOs operating rules in Sao Tome and Principe mentions NGOs and not the CSO.

However, corresponding to the theoretical framework, it was seen that within the DSB's are classified as NGOs, religious organizations, trade

unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, community groups, professional associations and foundations.

Although NGOs having INSTITUTIONAL characteristics (formal, private with public purposes, independent, voluntary, non-profit), identical to other CSOs, they have some peculiarities of their own. NGOs don't have only social function, but socio-political²⁴ also; they are not representative, i.e., do not represent a particular interest of a specific group, such as cooperatives that are organizations made up of members of particular economic or social group, that play objectives, for the common benefit, such as economic activity. Instead, NGOs work with certain causes that are universally treated as fight against poverty and social injustice, environmental protection, defense of certain ethnic groups, and others.

Moreover, there are organizations that are non-state nor public, but corporate, as is the case for example of the unions.

4.1. Organizations's Typology of Civil Society

²⁴ NGOs seek to influence and democratize public policy.

Traditional types make the differentiation of CSOs through various criteria, namely (health, education, etc.), purpose (providing service, campaigning for change, etc.), resource supply (sale, grants, donations, monthly fees) and composition of the Board.

But some scholars argue that differentiation based on these criteria neglect the issue of organizational diversity of CSOs.

Therefore, they propose a typology based on organizational diversity, which have four (4) types of organization:

- ❖ Non-profit organization;
- ❖ Voluntary organization;
- ❖ Mutual aid organization;
- ❖ Social organization.

Therefore, it can be seen that yet there is no own organizational theory to CSOs.

4.2. Organizations Typology of Civil Society in Sao Tome and Principe

Considering the lines set out above, and taking into account the STP reality, this study was based on what characterizes most the CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe (e.g., nature, activity, source of funds, etc.).

Nowadays, membership in the FONG-STP is about 85 CSOs. Among the 85 OSC 85, 86% are national and international is 14%.²⁵

Overall, they are all non-profit organizations, and provide service to the community without any interference of the beneficiaries in their decisions, with some exceptions

(e.g. neighborhood associations).

Regarding the intervention area, it appears that actions are undertaken in the field of agriculture, health, education, HIV / AIDS, sanitation, children / youth at risk, youth, culture, nutrition, environment, livestock, fisheries, rights human, sports, women (gender), violence against women, rural and community development, family and community, elderly, vulnerable people, micro-finance and others.

In Sao Tome and Principe apparently no OSC elected political activity as an intervention area. But it can be seen that the FONG-STP EXPRESSES the vocation to establish itself as a political partner, especially as governance monitoring instance.

However, the main specific action areas

are: health; education; children / young people at risk; environment; family and community; culture; sanitation; and the elderly, as shown in Table 1 below:

²⁵ Is in the group of international CSOs foreign CSOs as well as those that are not related to any specific country (e.g. Caritas). CSOs are foreign origin and those that have registered offices outside the national territory with representation in the country, as ALISEI and AMI.

Table 1 - Main specific areas of CSO intervention in STP

Ord.	General Area of intervention	No. of OSC	%
1	Health	20	23,5%
2	Education	20	23,5%
3	Children/Young people at risk	20	23,5%
4	Environment	14	16,4%
5	Family and Community	12	14%
6	Culture	12	14%
7	Sanitation Services	11	12,9%
8	Elderly	9	10,5%

Note: Based on 85 CSOs that are members of the FONG-STP.

It is of note that 7% of CSOs is working in the field of women (gender issue), and also 7% develop actions for rural and community development.

However, when the analysis is carried out into general areas, shows that social area occupy the first place, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2 - General Area of intervention of CSOs in STP

Ord.	General areas	Specif Areas	No. of OSC	%
1	Social	Family and Community	33	38,8%
		Elderly		
		Women (gender)		
		Vulnerable people		
		Women victims of abuse		
2	Health	Health	29	34%
		Nutrition		
		HIV/AIDS		
3	Environment and Sanitation	Environment	25	29%
		Sanitation Services		
4	Childhood and Youth	Children and Young people at risk	24	28%
		Young people		
5	Education	Education	20	23,5%
		Training		
6	Rural Development and Fishery	Farming	16	18,8%
		Cattle-raising		
		Fishery		
		Rural and Community Development		
7	Culture and Entertainment	Culture	13	15%
		Art		
8	Human Rights	-----	5	5,8%

Note: Based on the 85 CSOs are members of the FONG-STP.

In order to avoid confusion with the results, one must consider that the same OSC acts in several areas, fact also demonstrated in the result of the diagnostic study done in 2010 by

FONG-STP and ACEP. Therefore, CSOs in the country often diversify and extend its intervention in other areas, besides the primary domain of action. Hence the need to encourage, CSOs that

operates in the country to expertise a given area.

The actions undertaken in the above mentioned areas are within the organization's own projects or collaborating with the Government in the implementation of programs funded by development partners.

It can be seen that most CSOs develop their actions on a national level, about 75%, and the remaining a more focused action.

Usually depend on specific resources related to projects, funds or programs established by government or international funding agencies, and position themselves more as simple executors of the actions set out under the projects.

Also in terms of financial resources, some CSOs have the system fee payment but members do not perform the payment, which does not support at least small expenses related to the operation of the organization.

During the interview, separately, with three (3) representatives of CSOs have to quota as a means of obtaining background, in response to the question *"Why members do not pay quota" made by the Consultant, all gave the same answer "does not exist in the country the culture of fee payment"*.

Wanting to know the fee amounts practiced by each of the OSC, the Consultant was able to verify that even though symbolic (eg, STD 20,000.00), the members have a hard time fulfilling its duty.

In terms of human resources, most of CSOs are working with volunteer staff, which are not always the most qualified, and typically offer their work according to their time availability.

But this does not mean that their contribution is less important. The volunteer is the kind of employee who besides having great involvement with the cause that the organization stands for, adds even love to his work.

Another aspect that should be emphasized is that some CSOs, particularly the most active, have adopted their own administrative practices to traditional companies, and focus primarily on efficiency in the delivery of services to the community. And this reality is because funders today require greater professionalism of CSOs, which translates into the establishment of several traditional practices in the private and public administration, such as financial planning, human resources, leadership, etc.) in order to allow better efficiency

and better use of resources invested by these actors.

Considering the ongoing activities under the responsibility of FONG-STP, whose purpose is to provide an improvement to the organizational and institutional level of CSOs in the country, it is likely that in the coming years will have new elements to characterize them.

5. What leadership for Organizations of Civil Society in STP

In light of social, political and economic circumstances of Sao Tome and Principe today, the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) can be a credible partner for sustainable development.

In several countries, CSOs participate in decision-making processes, training and implementation of public policies. Therefore, there is a dual role of CSOs: to serve as a counterweight to the state, proposing alternative routes when this is seen without outputs on various subjects and its frequent collaborator without replacing it.

The role of CSOs is now widely recognized. In September 2008, at the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra, Ghana, was adopted the Accra Agenda of

Action, in which the appeal to the governments of developing countries to establish collaboration ties with CSOs .

It is therefore necessary that all development actors work in more inclusive partnerships so that the efforts can have greater impact on each country's development process.

In Sao Tome and Principe, it can be seen that one of the programs of Strategic Axis I - *Reform of Public Institutions and Strengthening Good Governance Policy*, in the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction II, 2012-2016, is to promote civil society and their active involvement.

Paragraph 1 of art.º16, the n.º8 / 2012 Law - Legal Regime of the Constitution and Operation of Non-Governmental Organizations, recognizes the right to pronouncement of CSOs on issues concerning the definition of national policies or administrative decisions in the areas that act, either on its own initiative or upon request of the public administration.

Thus, it appears that CSOs have participated actively and with the assistance of international partners in the materialization of development projects in the country, in areas such as education, health, HIV / AIDS, the environment, agriculture, fishing, etc. Sometimes CSOs are called to also

participate in the preparation of either the preliminary draft law, as well as some strategies for development.

For example, regarding Youth, the National Youth Council (CNJ), an organization that brings together the existing youth associations in the country, was invited by the Government, through the Ministry of Youth and Sports, part of the team that is working on the National Youth Strategy.

Therefore, there has been progress in the relationship with the State but that is not enough.

Due to lack of financial or material resources, as well as trained human resources in some cases, turns out that the activities of several CSOs are loose, and of a very limited impact on CSOs action regarding the monitoring of public policies. This monitoring could be done in two ways, either through advocacy actions before and during the process of defining a policy or the State Budget (OGE); is to intervene as observer that is to observe the effective implementation of a policy.

As for the state budget, CSOs could influence the definition of investment priorities, for example alerting to issues related to the fight against poverty, promoting the rights, among others.

It is true that some personalities are skeptical about the role of CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe, in that civil society does not have the necessary impact, preparation and understanding to function as a control element and pressure force; for it is found that there is a certain centralization of the state when it comes to the management of resources and the design of public policies; and because CSOs rely heavily on financial terms from the State and cooperation partners.

However, the FONG-STP has had some relevant interventions in promoting good governance. In March 2008, in the amendments to the Fundamental Law on oil revenues, the government proposal would lead to a less rigid procedures in the allocation of blocks for exploration and exploitation, the FONG-STP together with other NGOs, particularly the saotomean NGO Webeto in diaspora, managed to warn the government that the change would result in less transparency in decisions on the exploitation of oil resources, while the government at the time gave up to change the law in question.

In December 2007 the FONG-STP was chosen to integrate the National Committee of the EITI (Transparency Initiative Extractive Industries) whose duty is to monitor the implementation of

oil revenues in the country's development and poverty reduction²⁶.

Within the framework of its competences, FONG-STP, with the support of development partners, has been conducting various training activities for its members, with the aim of strengthening their institutional and organizational capacity. Training was provided in areas such as accounting, projects elaboration, etc.

Currently there is in the country a large number of CSOs, but studies show that most are inactive, that is, do not develop new projects, some of which are to manage only old projects that are underway, such as the Association of Women Entrepreneurs and professionals of Sao Tome and Principe (AMEP-STP), one of the CSOs interviewed by the Consultant, related to the issue of credit granted to members of the Association. Importantly, the line of credit in favor of the associated granted by the Government was the result of good law made at the time by the AMEP-STP.

According to the President of AMEP-STP in recent years they have failed to

develop new projects for lack of support.

Aware of the need to improve the practices of CSOs for development of Sao Tome and Principe, the FONG-STP in conjunction with the Association for Cooperation between the Peoples, decided to implement the project "Civil Society for Development, Communication and Advocacy in San Tomé and Príncipe ", which" aims to create spaces for debates and instruments of information and awareness on issues related to good governance and, on the other hand, strengthen the monitoring capacity of public policy and advocacy FONG-STP and its members "and spaces of coordination between CSOs, media and policy makers.

This project is funded by the European Union and the Portuguese Cooperation, will last three years and is established for the period 2013-2016.

The results expected from implementation of the project are as follows:

- Capacity to monitor public policy and advocacy of enhanced CSOs;
- Journalists and opinion makers more aware and with access to quality information;

²⁶ See Order # 17/07 of 13 December 2007, published in the Newsletter of the National Petroleum Agency of Sao Tome and Principe, # 6, a copy of which is attached hereto.

- Work Capability Network of NGOs strengthened and created thematic networks on good governance, gender and development, the environment and, in general, on issues of development effectiveness, in conjunction with international thematic networks;
- Channels and communication materials enhanced and CSOs and people regularly informed and sensitized.

However, once strengthened the institutional and organizational capacity of affiliated CSOs the FONG-STP and of the Federation itself, urges the question: how will they be able to overcome the financial constraints?

According to the results of the diagnostic study carried out in 2010²⁷, of 72 NGOs surveyed in a total of 98 members of the FONG-STP, 25% stated that the greatest obstacle to the implementation of its activities is of a financial nature, fact also underlined by heads of some CSOs member of FONG in interviews by the Consultant.

²⁷ A study by the Federation of NGOs in Sao Tome and Principe (STP-FONG) and the Association for Cooperation among Peoples (ACEP).

We are aware that even developing CSOs monitoring activities will have to bear some costs, and it is known that NGOs in Sao Tome and Principe are very dependent on the support provided by the State and by development partners (Portugal, France, Taiwan , Spain, UNDP, UNICEF, European Union and others).

Taking into account the state's financial constraints, support to CSOs has not been a priority, and so most of their operation depends on the dynamics of international cooperation acting in the country.

It is noteworthy that CSOs that have the quota system, cannot guarantee the value for the running costs since members do not perform the payment, a situation which has been verified within the FONG-STP. Therefore, it is noted that CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe have a hard time ensuring the sustainability of the institution and its projects.

The support of the private sector is almost nonexistent, domestic enterprises are absent from major investments in social areas. Today, it is more often the support of the International Bank of Sao Tome and Principe (BISTP) and STP Telecommunications Company (CST).

The interviews found that the CST, in the social, offers free phone service and internet to some CSOs.

Although CSOs have gained increasing visibility in the country, in actively collaborating in the implementation of various programs under, for example, the project to support the Social Sector (PASS), there is some loss of confidence in relation to some lack of transparency concerning the presentation of accounts.

So today more than ever, given that some donors have had difficulties in securing funding to help developing countries, situation resulting from the global financial and economic crisis, and given the context of growing demand in the application of donor funds the ability to be accountable is critical to the survival of CSOs.

Thus, there is a need of CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe to become more autonomous and more sustainable, and to do so develop mobilization strategies of innovative and creative resources. FONG-STP is likely to play an important role in organizing resource mobilization workshops.

The fact that there is in the country a diversity of CSOs can be seen as an asset, but with the condition of those taking up the challenge to specialize and work together when it comes to the

issue related to their specialty, so being that, they become great leaders in defense of this or that cause.

With the interviews, was found that there is a certain rivalry between CSOs, as well as much individualism. For example, the fact that the fund be allocated to a particular CSO to carry out a project involving various organizations can cause discomfort.

Despite battling it still several weaknesses and constraints in some areas, there are CSOs that can be considered as a reference in view of the impact of their action.

The level of children's protection and young people at risk, for example, one can quote, ARCAR, New Future Foundation, Santa Casa da Misericordia and Children and Youth Foundation, which could together develop actions that require a collective effort, as monitor of public policies aimed at childhood in the light of the commitments made with the adoption by the country of some international instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The fact that there is still much to be done in the legal field, together they can play a crucial role in updating and approval of instruments guaranteeing the effective protection of children and

youth. Today, it is known that there is an urgent need to review the Statute on Jurisdictional Assistance to Minors, Decree No. 417/71. This is a diploma from the colonial era and many of the proposed standards are offset from reality.

There is also the possibility of working together by creating thematic networks, which has already been made in some areas. In agriculture the Civil Society Network was created for Food and Nutrition Security of Sao Tome and Principe (RESCSAN-STP), to stimulate the agricultural sector in the country.

The RESCSAN-STP is in turn a member of the Civil Society Network for Food and Nutrition Security in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP-REDSAN).

During the interview with the head of the Association for Agriculture and Livestock Development and Environmental Protection (ADAPPA), a member of RESCSAN-STP and consequently member of REDSAN-CPLP, questioned by the Consultant on the benefits of being part of a network, he stated that "in addition to providing other advantages, there is a greater ease in terms of access to financing."

In the framework of the project "Civil Society for Development, Communication and Advocacy in Sao Tome and Principe", developed by FONG-STP and the ACEP, was recently created Civil Society Network for Good Governance, which will function to set priorities for action and implementation of advocacy initiatives and monitoring policies.

The neighborhood associations have also played an important role in STP society. The Association of Residents of Boa Morte, whose President was interviewed by the Consultant, in partnership with the Association Leigos para o Desenvolvimento, has offered educational support to the students of local Primary School, and the School was ranked first in terms of achievement, in the academic year 2013-2014²⁸.

Speaking about the relationship with the media, it is noted that the actions taken by neighborhood associations and other CSOs have not had proper coverage of the media, in particular public TV, often justified by insufficient equipment by that institution. Thus, most of the work undertaken by CSOs does not have the

²⁸ Information given by the President of Association of Residents of Boa Morte

dissemination and recognition that could have and deserve.

However, it must be recognized also that has not been practice in the country to have CSOs develop a communication strategies with existing media in the country. It is known that in addition to publicize the work that is done, it is possible to awaken the interest of the person receiving the information to the point of being ready to support an initiative.

FONG-STP for the project by the Civil Society Development - Communication, Training and Advocacy, created a radio program, which is broadcasted monthly on National Radio, providing information to citizens on the activities of the Federation and its members, provide also debates on issues that scarcely are worked in the country, such as transparency, governance, and others.

It is true that there are few media, but CSOs should use more the internet. In many countries, CSOs resort to this means to show what they do and to obtain financing, even an ordinary citizen for the implementation ²⁹of a particular project.

²⁹ In the country there are one radio and one public TV; about three private radios, two religious in Sao Tome and another at Principe. Regarding to the press only one newspaper is published.

Today, even CSOs that do not have their own head office³⁰ or financial conditions to support the costs of Internet use they have the opportunity to appeal to the Resource Centre established by FONG-STP. The Center is installed at the Federation's headquarters, and was created to give support to members who need information, to contact donors, to produce and develop information materials, access to the computer connected to the Internet, among others.

The FONG-STP has already a website, where disclosure is made to the activities of the Federation and its members, but it is not an interactive portal, and every reason to think that the members have not appropriated the "powerful" tool to put arrangement thereof.

Another relevant aspect is the state of situation as the partnership with the local government. Although there is some dynamic, there is still need to strengthen the relationship between CSOs and local authorities.

³⁰ The diagnostic study of NGOs carried out in 2010, by FONG-STP and ACEP, it was observed that most of the ONGs surveyed (56%) have no own head office, Some develop their activities in the Community, Parish or at Schools.

Regarding to each district, CSOs, with the support of FONG-STP could establish a thematic network and monitor the implementation of public policies.

It is expected that FONG-STP contribute through the implementation of the ongoing project³¹ to build the capacity of CSOs and their engagement in monitoring and advocacy of governance.

But regardless of the support of FONG-STP, each CSO can through the means already available work towards simply implementers of projects and spending to become active participants in building a participatory citizenship.

6. Conclusion

The proliferation of CSOs in the country has seen since the 90s, it demonstrates the willingness of civil society to cooperate with the State in solving various social, economic and political.

Despite the constraints, the organizational and institutional weakness of most CSOs, and the skepticism of some entities, turns out to

that has been an undisputed partner of the state and donors in the implementation of development projects.

Even within its own activities, the impact on the target audience has been positive. But there is certain inertia; CSOs in Sao Tome and Principe do not play in fact the key role in forming citizens' awareness in the management of socio-political conflicts in the national economic development and the construction of national identity. The justification is always displayed by the lack of financial means.

It is expected that FONG-STP contributes through the implementation of the ongoing project to build the capacity of CSOs and their engagement in monitoring and advocacy of governance.

But regardless of the support of FONG-STP, each CSO can through the means already available work towards simply implementers of projects and become active participants in building a participatory citizenship.

Thus, it is a *sine qua non* condition, the development of innovative and creative resource mobilization strategies a condition to end the high dependence on

³¹ Social Society for Development – Communication, Capacitation and Advocacy.

aid granted by the State and by the cooperation partners.

The expertise of CSOs in the country should also be promoted, to avoid the dispersion of funds and the realization of single actions that in no way contribute to sustainable development.

The practice of creating thematic networks will also be encouraged, a task that may be taken by the FONG-STP.

The level of the legal system was seen that CSOs have the "open road" to develop their actions.

Therefore, it will be up to CSOs to seize all the means available so that they can help reinvent the political and social dialogue in Sao Tome and Principe.

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Chapter VI

Conclusions of the HDR 2014: *The potential of youth and civil society organizations*

Before discussing the findings on the central issue of this report it is convenient to do a brief summary on the stand point of Sao Tome in terms of human development and the progress made to achieve the so-called Millennium Goals.

The **Human Development Index** of Sao Tome and Principe increased from 0.506 in 2004 to 0.559 in 2013. It is a positive development and places it in the group of countries with medium human development index. The HDI of women is 89.8% of the human development index of men. Reducing the distance between 2004 and 2013 have been achieved at a modest rate: 0.2% per year. The inequality in human development between men and women is more pronounced in revenue with an estimated coefficient of inequality in 44.2%, followed by inequality in life expectancy with 26.9% and finally in education with a coefficient equal to 20% a global human inequality coefficient of 30.4%. While the exclusion of women is observed especially in the labor market, participation in decision making and access to education has raised.

Regarding to the Millennium Development Goals, between 2000 and 2012, STP has made significant progress in universal primary education, reducing child mortality in children under five years and in improving maternal health. But still a great challenge to achieve other goals in STP, especially those related to the eradication of poverty and hunger, and promoting gender equality.

The **Human Poverty**, measured from the perspective of denial of opportunities and choice needs considered essential to human development, increased from 23.7% in 2006 to 22.1% in 2012. In 2012, about 26 000 Sao Tome were deprived to live beyond the age of 40, 18,500 had limited access to knowledge and 57 400 do not benefit from access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation.

One can therefore say that the advances are moderated and STP need to make additional efforts to include the part of the marginal population in medium human development and reducing inequality between women and men.

The principal theme of this HDR, there is no doubt that its selection by STP is more than justified.

Political instability in Sao Tome and perception of unacceptable levels of corruption among politicians and public administration cannot continue indefinitely as if they were inherent in the system. They can and must be addressed, not only ethical, but the urgent need to strengthen a state that is essential to create appropriate conditions enabling authentic human development. The establishment and the viability of long-term strategies cannot continue to depend on similar limitations. If the political class and the bureaucracy are not able to change its practice focusing on particular benefits to act on behalf of all citizens - as these have been repeatedly claim - then is the civil society, and specifically at the youth through effective organizations, which should contribute decisively to political stability and ethics regeneration in the civil service.

STP has a youth willing to drive the necessary changes to achieve greater human development and to support both the strengthening of the state in order to become modern and transparent, as the stability of governments responsible as a common good and the future of the country. But the will is a necessary condition, but not enough.

In the research for this report it was found that, at present, organized civil society is still very fragile and young people have an economic position too dependent on patronage networks, where the political class occupies a privileged place. To the economic fragility of the young people and the organizations themselves should be added one very limited critical mass in the intellectual world, a lack of internal and international network to organize and enhance advances in all fields, minimal use of the technologies of the twenty-first century and a collective sense as a nation, too fragile to sacrifice for the common good and for the following generations. All the previous factors are completed with a lack of clear leadership that can run society in general and young people in particular towards this human development that the country needs.

What to do to overcome these limitations and develop leaders in civil society?

The action strategy is to address the challenge from several fronts, given that its success and sustainability depend largely on the ownership by parte of STP society of the concept of human and sustainable development. If the company adopts the mentality that implies the idea of development and incorporates in their own lives, the political class and the civil service will be more impaired in their performances. The leaders that STP needs could be developed within the disclosure, implementation and assumption of human development process in which the youth should have a key role.

The first front is to boost the **implementation of the Justice Reform Program**.

As explained in the introduction of this Report and in chapter focused on Justice Reform, one can not speak of human development without legislation that responds to a modern State of Law. Nor is it possible that citizens adopt a democratic mentality if he realizes that corruption is rooted in the State itself, including in the judiciary system. The adoption of legal instruments to prevent, monitor, punish and combat corruption at all levels and especially in politics, is an inescapable condition. It is assumed also to contribute to speedy justice, make it effective and accessible to all citizens.

A real Justice shall limit, therefore, corruption and political instability and enhance credibility in the democratic system.

Citizenship should mobilize and support CSOs involved in the process to ensure the implementation of the Justice Reform and these CSOs must be able to efficiently channel popular support. Key part in this cooperation between CSOs and citizens is to create effective communication mechanisms, trying to not depend permanently from public funds. New technologies and social networks allow you to develop new channels to great effect.

The second key facing the new mentality and building leadership for human development is **changing the media and the paradigm of access to information and training**.

In the XXI century, the media have experienced profound changes as a result of new technologies and, especially, by the massive use of the Internet. Even in a country like STP, still limited in their connections and the economic consequences of large

population possibilities, it is increasingly easy access to new sources of information and communication between different national and international actors.

Conventional media in STP have been very conditioned by the factors explained in this report, among those who can underline the power of politicians on these Media. In such a small country with few economic resources and with a remarkable dependence on patron-client relations is very complicated to abstract from the political situation and be able to analyze and communicate the reality in a completely independent criterion. If the discrepancy with political power has direct consequences on the communicator or his circle, the absence of formal censorship could not represent the full exercise of free communication in the public media.

This limitation could be overcome acting in two directions:

- 1) Involving all political actors in a strategic agreement to ensure the free and continued participation of civil society in public media, at least on issues related to human development.
- 2) Facilitating the access to new technologies so that any citizen or organization can obtain and transmit information and training of existing sources in the internet and is given the possibility to create or participate in global networks.

Let us reflect with a little bit more attention in these proposals.

How to give voice to civil society in free public media? Granting spaces on a regular basis, with topics of general interest related to the population's well-being, with open debates where citizens and social organizations can present their concerns and contribute to finding solutions; where to develop constructive discussion of models that help to think on people in different perspectives and expand reflection and creation possibilities; where politicians and society meet to discuss and reach consensus; where to promote through constructive interaction a culture of belonging to a nation that share values rooted in their own tradition and sustainable human development for all Sao Tome.

In other words, most important means of social communication in the country contribute to the change of mentality, giving opportunities to free and effective

participation in society to exchange ideas, make proposals, break new ground, dialogue with the government, politician approach to citizen, to conceive ideological diversity in all fields as an asset, not as a threat and be aware of the capabilities that people of Sao Tome have to achieve goals, capable to multiply ideas and efforts, instead of maintaining an attitude of indifference or confrontation.

If the media in STP can and should be perceived as part of all saotomeans and not just of the political class, it is equally important that citizens look to the outside world and have access to all ideas, sources, scientific, educational advances, among other forms of knowledge available.

The interaction between Sao Tome and Príncipe and the outside world must nurture the opportunities that the internet offers. The possibility to access freely and regularly to all kinds of sources and in all fields, facilitates profound change of mentality that demands the XXI century. In the global network, you can consult news and diverse opinions on a subject, thus preventing information versions too conditioned internally. Diversity of opinion and analysis not only favors a more holistic understanding of any phenomenon, but it can also open the door of knowledge not developed in a country so small and with very limited scientific activity.

Internet offers training options for almost every field and every time there is freer offer. It is a privileged place for young people to quench the thirst for knowledge in any discipline, without having to rely on grants of scholarship provided in the country to study, without immediate economic concerns. On the same network can also seek funds for further studies abroad, fund research in STP or other countries or to develop various projects.

If internet can be an inexhaustible source for information and training, also offers an ideal opportunity to multiply interpersonal and international relations of Sao Tome. It can be stated without risk of error, that there are people, groups and organizations of all kinds in the network of networks. These parties can make an important stimulus to Sao Tome population, and especially the youth, in any field of knowledge or intervention on specific problems. One can establish relationships, for example, to reproduce existing

business models in other countries and to create solidarity movements in defense, for example, human rights or cultural heritage Sao Tome.

Also one of the issues raised in this report such as corruption, international relations can be of great use. External organizations are not subject to great pressure to perform and publish research and may have an appreciable influence, particularly on public opinion, companies and political parties of the donor countries themselves. Interpersonal networks allow while activists and local organizations to be in continuous dialogue with people of diverse backgrounds. Nothing useful to adapt the mindset in the context of a globalized world to develop relationships with people from everywhere that also support us unconditionally.

The third imperative is **to improve the socio-economic situation** of the population that is in precariousness. When you live in a condition of extreme marginality, the change towards a new mentality only will produce, in most cases, if there is concrete positive impact on the basic conditions of life.

We have to ask, how to provide all citizens of decent living conditions

Or, at least, already start on the path to achieve these conditions?

It would be unrealistic to present as an immediate solution that the State make available the means necessary to take this population out of this level of economic marginality. Note that the situation of that same State is not fabulous. Enough to say that still chronic the State dependency on cooperation for development. The change requires an extended period and a marked improvement in the economic position.

However, it can be expected in the short term, the creation of adequate legal conditions for providing legal security for national and foreign investment, fight corruption effectively, give tax incentives to certain investments and donations from individuals and businesses, ensuring compliance with laws relating to the environment, among others.

However, the most appropriate legislation is not sufficient to reverse the marginalization. It states that the STP economy improves substantially and that the

society itself plays a decisive role in promoting social protection policies and engage the citizens in the social inclusion process.

With regard to this report (including the evolution of economic parameters, but not as significantly improve the economy) can be suggested that it is **possible deposit in saotomean civil society, and especially in its youth, the weight of actions** to have significant impacts in this marginalized population.

To make this reality is necessary, first, that the youth of STP **stop to expect the State to solve** many of the basic problems and take the reins of some of them urgent and that can be met without major difficulties.

The years in which the State wanted to take care of everything, including the economy, is history. The idea to stay on the sidelines of many interventions that can improve the quality of life because "it is the state that should make them" just have perpetuated marginalization.

If the State, for example, in the educational field - essential part of the HD- does not provide resources to alphabetize the elderly or people who were unable to receive adequate academic training, why not take steps to be young people themselves who devote some of their time to participate in education and perhaps receive another type of rating by these elderly?

If the state cannot have enough information or agreements for scholarships abroad what prevents young people to use new technologies to be themselves seeking these grants?

If the regular academic education in the country is poor or does not exist at certain levels, or do not give lessons in these foreign languages, why not use the many free resources available through the internet, which include courses in top-level universities? Why not use the free internet portals to learn other languages?

What about the participation in academic or research groups, whose main communication route is the internet? Why depend on the STP state to open blogs, publish articles or create useful features to improve the educational level of the population?

Examples of education are extended virtually to all fields. Nothing prevents citizens to make some improvements in the most basic services, but it would be of much use to comply with most of the following recommendations.

Second, the theory rooted individualism of Saotomean must **leave space to cooperation in a group or team**, especially when it comes to basic aspects of human development. CSOs, where youth plays a central role, can channel this cooperation.

Even if every person has the capacity to improve their environment, a large part of the changes in quality of life requires collective participation. Many interviewed consider individualism an idiosyncratic feature of saotomeans and are skeptical about the projects involving teamwork.

Regardless of this characterization, it is clear that Sao Tome cooperate in many areas on a daily basis for the functioning of private and public activity. If it were not so, the services would not work. Perhaps it would be more appropriate to say that many Saotomean realize that private interests outweigh the collective. This does not imply that they cannot work. For personal benefits, on many occasions, it is necessary to cooperate and benefit the entire group.

For improvements in human development other saotomeans should not be seen as competitors but as allies; not only because it is easier to achieve objectives with the sum of many people but also because the increase in quality of life or adjacent groups is beneficial for everyone. It is appropriate to clarify: if the next neighborhood has no garbage in the streets, fewer environmental and health problems to neighbors. Economic growth is strong, there are more options for employment and services for everyone and increases the possibility for consumption of our products.

On the other hand, the raising of domestic and foreign resources and the implementation of large scale projects require the participation of teams. Likewise, any technological innovation is the result of cooperation in the team.

Young people, especially those who obtained university degrees and international experience, have the capacity to develop this philosophy of work in the team and with articulation efforts of different groups.

Thirdly, one should **promote volunteering**, which offers great advantages not only for the direct receivers of support and for society as a whole, but also for the volunteers themselves.

Volunteering is faced with another very common image in STP. Nobody does anything without receiving financial compensation.

Again, the reality is different, and can naturally be changed.

STP Youth has shown to be available to collaborate unselfishly in social projects. Just talk to members of the High School Students Association to confirm their participation in several of them. What they complain is the poor visibility given to them in such activities, unlike politicians and authorities, which always appear in the media. They also insist in the lack of minimum support to develop their cooperation.

Not only young people have done work as volunteers. There are precedents in OSC focused on human rights, transparency, or health. Including some NGOs have been able to volunteer to repair the main avenue of the capital, and neighborhood associations have collaborated to clean up the garbage.

The possibilities that volunteering offers to raise the human development in a country with such limited public resources as STP are huge. Make young people aware of the personal and social benefits that represent devote a small part of their time and talents to improve the lives of others, is a mandatory challenge.

With appropriate initiatives and due recognition, these young saotomeans may be converted into the drivers of this collaborative philosophy.

Fourth, we must **create a society-network**, the more broad and diverse as possible. The more local, national and international connections are in network, more opportunities open paths and less vulnerability to complex problems.

One of the major problems that STP have is insularity, which is not only a geographical feature, but also a question of mentality. For a large part of the population the world is restricted to a physical and symbolic space very small with no options to be overcome. In this conception, there is a tendency to save resources, including knowledge, rather than play them. In most cases, disclosure only happens in clientelistic relations framework, often linked to political parties. The immediate effects are the social exclusion of those who do not belong to these relations and the collective impoverishment. What is not transmitted and analyzes cannot be improved.

Rather, the fragility of each person or community that decreases as the networks around multiplies. These networks can be beneficial in many areas as there are people,

community groups and organizations in almost every field, from the most theoretical to the most applied.

A good network developed, for example, prevent epidemics or act in case it would occurs such as the case with Ebola, to save many people from the disease. Not only could act as a vehicle for instant communication, but as a place of training, means of acquiring materials to deal with patients, search for suitable professionals to deal with the disease, information on developments inside and outside the country, possibilities of finding funds, places to treat patients, scientific ongoing research etc. A well-organized network can convert chaos into order and young people with new technologies, such as smart phones, can develop them without major problems.

If the example of the importance of good networks for cases of epidemics can be visible in this situation characterized by Ebola in West Africa, there are countless options in other areas.

Can be created, for example, international networks to protect STP biodiversity, generate search spaces, connect with research centers and foreign universities and bring researchers to the country, organize events in STP with this theme, making documentaries and disseminate them through this network, securing protected places by buying parts thereof for conservation (as has already been done elsewhere in the world, the case of Chile).

Create a simple and effective network to ensure that all abused women of STP have the opportunity to talk to someone about their situation.

Fifth, it is urgent and essential to create an internal **cultural life**, proactive, stimulating and unifying efforts to give meaning of belonging to a nation, with a strong identity valuing the cultural heritage of Sao Tome.

Culture has to serve both the intellectual development and to channel the emotional legacy of STP people. It may also be the meeting place between saotomeans of different political ideologies and act as the privileged space to bind sensitivities and add capabilities. And it should be a symbol of dialogue and coordination between the different generations, because culture connects the past to the present.

The valorization of culture can start with a collection and systematization of quality of the physical and intellectual heritage of Sao Tome. We must retrieve the knowledge transmitted by oral tradition, and recognize the values and beliefs, rituals, customs and various artistic expressions. We must reconstruct the ethnic history and illustrative biographies for the new generations. The youth must be active and interested in this cultural recovery because it will be very useful to build an identity for the country's future that included the contributions of the past.

If cultural tradition is important to build an identity as a nation, the new cultural forms must also be developed to meet the needs of expression and the current youth aspirations.

Creation and research groups should be promoted and try the theater, cinema, music, writing, etc. as part of everyday life.

Sixth, we must **enhance the civil society organizations** in order to provide visible counterparts and with legal personality be able to develop all of the above effectively. In these CSOs, youth must find and open spaces for leaders to boost in the country towards sustainable human development and contribute to stabilize the political and social life of STP.

For the CSOs in STP to overcome their past weakness, they should apply the aforementioned recommendations: stop expect the state to solve their basic problems and develop their own innovative and creative resource mobilization strategies, forget the individual interests and develop ways of cooperation in a group or team, boost volunteering, create broad and diverse networks - local, national and international - and contribute to the creation of a cultural life and a strong identity valuing of cultural Saotomean heritage and open culture of twenty-first century, including science, art and new technologies.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Technical Note 1 - Calculation of the human development index (HDI) and Gender (IDHG)

a) HDI Calculation

Construction of human development index was based on the new calculation methodology introduced in the 20th anniversary edition of the Human Development Index.

To calculate the HDI, the parameters used were taken from UNDP (2014), laying down the following minimum and maximum values (limits) observed:

Indicators	Minimum	Maximum
Life expectancy at birth	20	85
Average years of schooling	0	15
Expected years of schooling	0	18
GNI <i>per capita</i> (\$PPP)	100	75.000

Based on the minimum and maximum values observed, calculation of sub-indices was made as follows:

$$\text{dimension} = \frac{\text{observedvalue} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum value}} \quad (1)$$

Taking as an example the life expectancy at birth of STP in 2013 (66.3 years), the life expectancy index for this year would be:

$$I_{EV} = \frac{66,3 - 20,0}{85,0 - 20,0} = 0,712$$

Education index calculation involves two steps: the first consists in applying equation (1) to each of the indicators operated in this dimension to create sub-indexes. The education index is obtained by applying the simple arithmetic average of the sub-indices resulting;

Taking as an example the average years of schooling and expected years of schooling of STP in 2013 (4.7 and 11.3 years, respectively), the respective sub-indices and the education index for this year would be:

$$I_{AEE} = \frac{11,3-0}{18,0-0} = 0,6278 \qquad I_{MAE} = \frac{4,7-0}{15,0-0} = 0,3133$$

$$I_E = \frac{I_{MAE} + I_{AEE}}{2} = \frac{0,3133 + 0,6278}{2} = 0,471$$

Taking the example of RNB per capita PPP \$ of STP in 2013 (\$PPC 3132,2), the income index for this year would be :

$$I_y = \frac{\text{Ln}(3132,2) - \text{Ln}(100)}{\text{Ln}(75000) - \text{Ln}(100)} = 0,520$$

After obtaining these indexes, in particular the life expectancy index, education index and the income index, the HDI was calculated as a geometric average of the three indices.

$$HDI = \sqrt{0,3133 * 0,6278 * 0,471} = 0,559$$

b) Calculation of GHDI

Calculation of GHDI, follows the same procedures used to calculate the HDI, but uses the following minimum and maximum values for women and men taken from UNDP (2014) to transform the indicators into indices between 0 and 1:

Indicators	Minimum		Maximum	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth ³²	22,5	17,5	87,5	82,5

³² Women life expectancy at birth is ajusted according to UNDP (2014) to refelect the five years of advantages of women over the men.

Average years of schooling	0	0	15	15
Expected years of schooling	0	0	18	18
GNI <i>per capita</i> (\$PPP)	100	100	75.000	75.000

Income Calculation of women and men

The values of GNI per capita PPP \$ for women and men, are calculated from the female share of wage bill (S_f) using the female wage ratio (w_f) and male (w_m)³³ and the percentage shares of the economically active population female (EA_f) and male (EA_m) of the economically active population (PEA):

$$S_f = \frac{(W_f / W_m) * EA_f}{(W_f / W_m) * EA_f + EA_m}$$

Assuming the GNI divided between women and men according to (S_f), use:

$$GNI_f = S_f * (GNI) \quad GNI_m = S_m * (GNI) * (1 - S_f)$$

GNI per capita of women (GNIf) and men (GNIm) are obtained by dividing one by the female and male population of the country. The indexes of income for both women (IGNIf) and men (IGNIm) are treated the same way as in the construction of the HDI, that is:

$$I_{RNBf} = \frac{\text{Log}(GNI_f) - \text{Log}(GNI_{\min})}{\text{Log}(GNI_{\max}) - \text{Log}(GNI_{\min})} \quad I_{RNBm} = \frac{\text{Log}(GNI_m) - \text{Log}(GNI_{\min})}{\text{Log}(GNI_{\max}) - \text{Log}(GNI_{\min})}$$

32Life expectancy at birth for women is adjusted according to the UNDP (2014) to reflect five years of biological advantage of women over men;

33 UNDP (2014) estimated at 80%. This value means that the average salary of women is 20% less than men.

The gender development index is simply the ratio of the HDI of women and men.

$$GHDI = \frac{HDI_f}{HDI_m}$$

A lower GHDI the unit means that human development favors men.

Technical Note 2 - Calculation Methodology of human poverty index (HPI-1)

The IPH-1 measures deprivations in three basic dimensions of human development captured in the HDI:

- Vulnerability to death at a relatively early age as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to 40 years old (P1);

³³ UNDP (2014) estimates on 80%. This value means that women average salary is 20% lower comparing to men.

- Exclusion of the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate (P2);
- Lack of access to overall economic provisioning, as measured by the unweight average of three indicators: the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source and the proportion of people without access to services and health and children under 5 years with weight moderate or severe deficient (P3);

Once obtained the deprivation indicators, calculate the IPH-1 using the following formula:

$$IPH - 1 = \left[\frac{1}{3} (P_1^\alpha + P_2^\alpha + P_3^\alpha) \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Where: $\alpha = 3$ is the value used to give additional weight, but not excessive, to areas of more acute deprivation.

Technical Note 3 - Progress Calculation Methodology Towards Each Objective

According to the Global Human Development Report (UNDP, 2004), progress towards each goal is assessed by comparing **actual annual progress** if current trends prevail until 2015 with the **annual progress needed** to meet the goal, assuming a linear progress.

The current annual rate of progress is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Current annual progress rate} = \frac{(x_{t_1} - x_{t_0}) / x_{t_1}}{t_1 - t_0}$$

Where t_0 is 1990 or the year closest to 1990 for which data are available; t_1 is the most recent year for which data are available; x_{t_0} and x_{t_1} are the values of the indicator for those years respectively.

For rates of hunger, poverty and mortality of children under five years, for which the most desirable value is 0, the formula is applied without modification. For the net primary enrollment ratio, gender equality in education (ratio of girls over boys) and the percentage of the population with access to safe water and sanitation, for which the

most desirable value is 100%, progress is expressed as "lack of relationship" according to the following formula:

$$\text{current annual progress rate} = \frac{(x_{t_1} - x_{t_0}) / (100 - x_{t_0})}{t_1 - t_0}$$

For an assessment of progress required, the rate of progress required to achieve the goal by 2015 (by 2005 for gender equality in education) is determined by the goal: The values for α are: -1/2 for poverty and hunger, drinking water and sanitation; -2/3 For mortality of children under five years and 1 for primary enrollment and education gender equality. The annual rate of progress required is then calculated by simply dividing α by the number of years between the tODM year, year in which to achieve the goal and t0 the nearest year to 1990 for which data are formally available:

$$\text{Annual progress rate required} = \frac{\alpha}{t_{ODM} - t_0}$$

Tables

Chapter II

Table 1. Economic performance by sector, 2005-2013 (%)

Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2020	2011	2012	2013*
Primary Sector	1,6	5,9	2,8	8,5	3,9	-1,1	1,0	-0,1	
Agriculture	1,7	7,3	2,7	11,2	4,4	-2,9	0,3	-1,3	
Fisheries	1,4	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	
Extractive industry	2,6	6,7	2,8	3,9	4,6	5,0	0,9	-1,0	
Secondary Sector	3,9	6,4	4,1	5,9	0,3	2,3	1,8	4,5	
Manufacturing	3,6	5,0	3,2	7,7	2,7	0,5	3,9	8,4	
Water and Electricity	10,5	9,6	3,8	5,9	8,0	9,6	12,7	14,9	
Construction	2,6	7,0	5,1	4,2	-3,9	2,0	-3,6	-3,3	
Tertiary Sector	11,8	7,1	-1,1	5,1	2,9	4,7	2,1	1,8	
Trade	6,6	9,6	1,3	9,7	1,0	6,3	0,8	3,1	
Hotels and Restaurants	0,8	8,6	0,0	1,2	-1,9	-2,5	4,5	4,7	
Transport and communication	32,3	2,7	-7,4	1,1	8,0	4,1	3,0	-2,2	
Other services	3,9	7,6	1,3	1,4	2,0	3,1	3,4	3,2	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	7,1	9,1	0,6	8,1	4,0	4,5	4,8	4,5	4,0-4,5
Inflation	17,2	24,6	27,6	24,8	16,1	12,9	11,9	10,4	7,1

Source: National Statistics Institute; * Forecast from STP Central Bank

Table 2. Human development index and gender and its components, 2004-2013

Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Basic Data</i>										
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64,3	64,6	64,9	65,2	65,5	65,7	65,9	66,0	66,1	66,3
Women	66,1	66,5	66,8	67,1	67,4	67,6	67,8	68,0	68,2	68,3
Men	62,5	62,8	63,1	63,3	63,6	63,8	64,0	64,1	64,2	64,3
Average years of schooling (years)	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7
Women	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
Men	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5
Expected years of schooling (years)	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,8	10,8	10,8	11,1	11,3	11,3
Women	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,9	10,9	10,9	11,2	11,4	11,4
Man	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,7	10,7	10,7	11,0	11,2	11,2
Income per capita (dollar PPP)	1.994	2.135	2.329	2.343	2.532	2.634	2.751	2.882	3.012	3.132
Women	1.296	1.387	1.511	1.519	1.639	1.704	1.935	2.045	1.991	2.062
Men	2.708	2.903	3.171	3.193	3.454	3596	4.092	4.332	4.055	4.201
<i>Calculating Indices</i>										
Life Expectancy Index	0,682	0,686	0,691	0,695	0,700	0,703	0,706	0,708	0,710	0,712
Women	0,671	0,676	0,682	0,686	0,691	0,694	0,698	0,700	0,702	0,705
Men	0,692	0,697	0,701	0,705	0,709	0,712	0,715	0,717	0,719	0,720
Education Index	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,457	0,457	0,457	0,465	0,471	0,471
Women	0,402	0,402	0,402	0,402	0,436	0,436	0,436	0,445	0,450	0,450
Men	0,441	0,441	0,441	0,441	0,479	0,479	0,479	0,488	0,493	0,493
Income Index	0,443	0,450	0,454	0,479	0,483	0,490	0,510	0,517	0,517	0,520
Women	0,390	0,397	0,400	0,426	0,429	0,436	0,456	0,463	0,466	0,469
Men	0,483	0,491	0,495	0,520	0,524	0,531	0,551	0,559	0,555	0,559
Human Development Index	0,506	0,511	0,517	0,518	0,538	0,541	0,545	0,551	0,556	0,559
Women	0,471	0,476	0,483	0,484	0,503	0,506	0,514	0,522	0,523	0,525
Men	0,534	0,539	0,544	0,546	0,567	0,570	0,577	0,584	0,583	0,585
Gender Development Index	0,883	0,885	0,887	0,887	0,888	0,889	0,892	0,893	0,897	0,898

Source: UNDP, GHDR for indicators of education and per capita GNP, the latter adjusted to the size of the population as published by INE STP; INE for life expectancy

Table 3. Population of 22 years and more for condition face economic activity, 2012 (%)

Description	Total		Urban		Rural	
	M	W	M	W	M	W
Economic Activity Status	49,5	50,5	48,5	51,5	51,7	48,3
Employed	61,8	38,2	59,8	40,2	66,2	33,8
Unemployed	40,9	59,1	37,5	62,5	50,9	49,1
Inactive	39,1	60,9	39,2	60,8	39,1	60,9
Participation of Employed Resident Population	61,8	38,2	59,8	40,2	66,2	33,8
Legislative, Executive and Directors	75,6	24,4	72,7	27,3	91,3	8,7
Experts of Intellectual Activities	56,0	44,0	55,7	44,3	57,8	42,2
Technicians and Intermediate Level Professionals	68,6	31,4	66,6	33,4	78,6	21,4
Administrative Staff	53,9	46,1	50,9	49,1	67,2	32,8
Service Staff and Sellers	41,1	58,9	37,5	62,5	51,1	48,9
Farmers and skilled workers of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	83,5	16,5	90,9	9,1	77,5	22,5
Workers, Craftsmen and Similar Workers	94,4	5,6	94,4	5,6	94,6	5,4
Unqualified Workers	29	70,8	28,6	71,4	30,6	69,4
Population Resident in family's home	43,1	56,9	39,3	60,7	54,5	45,5
Population Distributed by Sex	58,8	41,2	55,7	44,3	64,8	35,2
With No Level	28,3	71,7	23,7	76,3	34,6	65,4
Preschool	33,3	66,7	0,0	100,0	50,0	50,0
Basic Education	59,5	40,5	54,3	45,7	67,6	32,4
Literacy	40,7	59,3	42,3	57,7	36,4	63,6
Secondary	65,4	34,6	62,6	37,4	73,2	26,8
Professional/Technical	80,0	20,0	77,3	22,7	97,6	2,4
Superior	77,9	22,1	77,3	22,7	86,0	14,0

Source: Estimates based on the 2012 RGPH results;

Table 4. Human Poverty Index (HPI-1), 2006-2012

Period ¹	Human Poverty Index	Deprivation of Survival (% of people who should not exceed 40 years)	Deprivation of Knowledge (% of adult illiterates)	Deprivation Compound of Adequate Standard of Living (%)	Deprivation of Appropriate Conditions of Life		
					Population with no Access a (%)		Children < 5 years w/ Deficiency Weight
					Drinking Water	Health Services	
	IPH-1	P1	P2	P3	P3.1	P3.2	P3.3
2006	23,7	15,1	15,6	31,9	13,8	71,9	10,0
2008	22,9	15,1	12,1	31,4	11,0	70,0	13,1
2010	20,9	13,9	10,8	28,6	5,9	66,9	13,1
2012	22,1	13,9	9,9	30,6	16,4	65,6	9,9

¹ Data refer to the analysis period or the nearest year.

Sources : obtained from several sources : INE (IDS 2008-09 ; MICS 2006 ; RGPH 2012 ; IOF 2010 and 3 MDG Report)

Table 5. STP progress towards the MDG targets, 2013³⁴

Indicator	Indicator values for	Indicator values for (t _i)	Year to reach the goal (t _{ODM})	Current Annual Progress Rate	Equired annual rate of Progress	Progress rating
1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger						
Reduce by half the proportion of population earning less than \$ 1 PPP per day	53,8	49,6	2015	-0,9%	-3,6%	Slow or Reversible
Reduce by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty	15,1	11,5	2015	-3,5%	-3,6%	Slow or Reversible
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years	13,0	13,1	2015	0,1%	-3,3%	Slow or Reversible
2. Universalize primary education						
Net primary enrollment rate (1 + 2 cycle)	80,2	99,1	2015	4,3%	4,0%	underway
Literacy rate of women and men from 15 to 24 years of age	30,0	90,1	2015	3,9%	4,0%	Slow or Reversible
3. Promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women						
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education	49,0	99,0	2015	8,2%	7,1%	underway
Proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament	7,3	18,2	2015	0,7%	4,8%	Slow or Reversible
4. Reduce Child Mortality Under 5 Years						
Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under 5 years	89,0	30,2	2015	-11,5%	-3,3%	underway
5. Improve Maternal Health						
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate	189,3	58,0	2015	-17,4%	-5,0%	underway
Achieve universal access to reproductive health	47,3	45,2	2015	-0,4%	9,1%	Slow or Reversible
6. Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases						
Stop the proportion of HIV / AIDS and begin to reverse this trend	1,0	1,5	2015	0,1%	7,1%	Slow or Reversible
Stagnate the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and begun to reverse the current trend	400,0	50,0	2015	-38,9%	-5,0%	underway
7. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability						
Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source	73,9	83,6	2015	1,1%	-3,6%	Slow or Reversible
Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation	74,9	57,4	2015	-2,8%	-3,6%	Slow or Reversible

³⁴ According to the UNDP (2004), the objectives are classified into three categories: (i) Achieved - the country has achieved the objective, (ii) underway - if the indicator of growth rate is equal to or higher than the growth rate needed to achieve the goal, and (iii) slow or reversible - if the indicator of growth rate is lower than the growth rate required to meet the target in 2015.

Table 6. Profile ages of STP population by region and country, 2012 (%)

Region	Youth		Urban		15-24		PEA	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Água – Grande	40,2	52,2	37,0	50,9	39,0	51,9	40,4	52,2
Mé-Zóchi	25,2	49,7	25,4	50,3	25,7	48,9	24,8	50,3
Cantagalo	9,2	47,4	10,0	50,2	9,5	46,8	9,3	47,9
Caue	3,1	45,8	3,5	49,7	3,3	45,4	3,2	46,5
Lobata	10,7	48,1	11,1	50,3	10,8	47,7	10,6	48,3
Lemba	7,7	47,2	8,7	49,2	7,9	48,2	7,8	47,6
R. A. Príncipe	3,8	49,4	4,2	49,6	3,7	51,9	4,0	48,2
TOTAL - STP	35,8	50,0	45,4	50,4	55,7	49,7	63,0	62,7

Source: INE: National Results - Census of Population and Housing, 2012

Chapter V

Table 1 - Main specific areas of CSO intervention in STP

Ord.	Main areas of intervention	No. of CSO	%
1	Health	20	23,5%
2	Education	20	23,5%
3	Children/Youth at Risk	20	23,5%
4	Environment	14	16,4%
5	Family and Community	12	14%
6	Culture	12	14%
7	Sanitation	11	12,9%
8	Elderly	9	10,5%

Note: Based on 85 CSOs that are members of the FONG-STP

Table 2 - General Area of intervention of CSOs in STP

Ord.	General Area	Specific Areas	No. of SCO	%
1	Social	Family and Community	33	38,8%
		Senior Citizens		
		Women (gender)		
		vulnerable people		
		Women victims of abuse		
2	Health	Health	29	34%
		Nutrition		
		HIV/AIDS		
3	Environment and Sanitation	Environment	25	29%
		Sanitation		
4	Children and Youth	Children and Youth at Risk	24	28%
		Youths		
5	Education	Education	20	23,5%
		Training		
6	Rural Development and Fishery	Agriculture	16	18,8%
		Livestock		
		Fishery		
		Desenvolvimento rural e comunitário		
7	Culture and Entertainment	Culture	13	15%
		Art		
8	Human Rights	-----	5	5,8%

Note: Based on 85 CSOs that are members of FONG-STP.

LIST OF NGOs

No.	Name	Abbreviation	E-Mail	Telephone	Areas of Interest
1	ADAPPA	ADAPPA	Celgaponte.stp@gmail.com	2225180/9921871	1 Agriculture 2 Livestock
2	Adeventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA-STP	adrastp@gmail.com	2224324 / 9930544	1 Agriculture Education
3	ALISEI	ALISEI	aliseistp@cstome.net	2223346 / 9908737	1 Health 2 Sanitation Services
4	ARCAR	ARCAR	arcar@cstome.net / balbinatrindade@hotmail.com	2221780/9909993	1 Children/Youghth at Risk 2 Family and Community
5	Assistência Médica Internacional	AMI	ami.saotome@gmail.com	2261116 / 9930565	1 Health 2 Nutrition
6	Associação Amigos da Sara	ACAS	al_veracruz@hotmail.com	2222229/9905090	11 Health 2 People HIV/AIDS
7	Associação COTO	COTO		9927803	1Children 2 Children/Youghth at Risk
8	Associação Cultural e Recreativa de	ACRG	stefane_carvalho@yahoo.com.br	9904944/9950057	1 Culture

	Guadalupe				2 Sanitation Services
9	Associação Cultural Os Divertidos	Os Divertidos	cidadaniadopovo@hotmail.com	9913025	1 Education 2 Culture
10	Associação Cultural Santomense	ACS	caustrino@hotmail.com	9904430	1 Culture 2 Culture Values
11	Associação da Medicina Tradicional de STP	AMTSTP		9918394	1 Health 2 Education
12	Associação das Mulheres de Mé-Zoc	FEMPENHO		9909457	1 Children/Youth at Risk
13	Associação de Apoio e Defesa dos Surdos-mudos	ASM	palmeida-1964@hotmail.com	2251140 / 9927822	1 Human Rights 2 Education
14	Associação de Defesa do Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Rural	ADADER	defesambiente@yahoo.com.br	9918808	1 Environment 2 Education and Culture
15	Associação de Estudantes para o Desenvolvimento Club UNESCO	AEMZ		9931552 / 9903116	1 Education 2 Culture
16	Associação de Jovens do Príncipe	AJP		9905784	1 Sport 2 Health
17	Associação de Moradores de Boa-Morte	AMBM		9921806/9920907	1 Sanitation Services
18	Associação de Mulheres do Príncipe	AMP		9906457	1 Women (gender) 2 Rural and Com. Develop.
18	Associação de Mulheres Empresárias e Profissionais	AMEP-STP	anaa_torres@yahoo.com	9903678 / 9914250	1 Sanitation Services 2 Women (gender)
19	Associação de Técnicos ligados à Infância	ATEI	esterwill208@hotmail.com	9905230	1 Education 2 Family and Community
20	Associação Doadores envolos de Sangue	UNDABESA	tec.lacjorgeafonso@hotmail.com	9906234	1 Awareness of blood donation

21	Associação dos Amigos do Rei Amador	AARA	eidjery_3@hotmail.com	9904456 / 9911271	1 Human Rights 2 Environment
22	Associação dos Artistas Plásticos Santomenses	AAPLAS		9910358 / 9910017	1 Art 2 Education
23	Associação dos Deficientes Físicos de STP	ADFSTP	adstpsede@gmail.com	9920159 / 9788941	1 Vulnerable people 2 Others
24	Associação dos Desempregados de STP	ADESTP		9978724	1 Vulnerable people 2 Unemployed
25	Associação dos Estudantes do Instituto Superior Politécnico	AEISP			1 Education
26	Associação dos Jovens Santomenses com Iniciativa Empresarial	AJEIE	Emidio-p@hotmail.com	9904212 / 2222592	1 Commerce and Industry 2 Youth
27	Associação dos Moradores de Reboque Capital	AMAR	washingtonsantos31@hotmail.com	991264	1 Sanitation Services 2 Health
28	Associação dos Naturais e Amigos de Santo Amaro	ANASA		9830803/ SELSO 9922569/ Joaquim	1 Construction 2 Sanitation Services
29	Associação dos Protectores do Meio Ambiente da Ilha do Príncipe	ASPROMA	hlavres@hotmail.com	9907903 / 927308 Admar	1 Environment 2 Sanitation Services
30	Associação Iniciativas de Desenvolvimento	AID		2227529 / 9953273	1 Computing 2 English
31	Associação Instituto Sócio-Educativo da Criança	AISEC	milaxavier@hotmail.com	2224908 / MILA 9953273	1 Children/Youth at Risk 2 Education
32	Associação Intercultura	AIC			1 Culture 2 Education
33	Associação Jovens Unidos de Montalvão	AJUM	Abelrst1@hotmail.com	9909563 / 9904374	1 Sanitation Services 2 Education
34	Associação Jovens Unidos para o Progresso	AJUP	gualterbandeira@hotmail.com	9920157 \ 9920029	1 Rural and Com. Develop.

					2 Elderly
35	Associação Nacional de Enfermeiras Parteiros de São Tomé e Príncipe	ANEP	Luisneto245@hotmail.com	9934959	1 Health 2 People HIV/AIDS
36	Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Pecuária	ADEP	Jafede-42hotmail.com	9934852	1 Fishery 2 Environment
37	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e PPreservação do Ambiente	AMBIDESE		9911337	1 Sanitation Services 2 Rural and Com. Develop.
38	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Progresso de Madalena	LÉGI-CABONGUÉ	Claudiacabral27@hotmail.com	9961468	1 Health 2 Construction
39	Associação Regional para a Protecção Socio-Ambiental	ARPA	dnelitoramos@hotmail.com / arpaprinc@gmail.com	9906269	1 Sanitation Services 2 Environment
40	Associação Santomense de Micro-finanças e Dsenvolv	MICONDÓ		9908418 / 9903510	
41	Associação Santomense para o Planeamento Familiar	ASPF	aspf@cstome.net	2224325 \ 9903959	1 Health 2 Children/Youth at Risk
42	CARITAS- STP	CARITAS- STP	caritasstp_@cstome.net	9927507 / 2222565	1 Social 2 Children/Youth at Risk
43	CAUSA-JOVEM	CAUSA-JOVEM		9916482 / 9923727	1 Children 2 Youth
44	Cooperativa Josina Machel	CJM		2221174	1 Women (gender) 2 Culture
45	Cruz Vermelha de São Tomé e Príncipe	CVSTP	cvstp@cstome.net	2222305 / 2222469	1 Elderly 2 Health
46	Fórum da Mulher Santomense	FoMS		9905230 / 9903296	1 Women (gender)

					2 Women victims of abuse
47	France Volontaires	FV			1 Civil Society
					2 Environment
48	Fundação da Criança e da Juventude	FCV	info@fcjuventude.org	2227830 / 9918925	1 Children
					2 Environment
49	Fundação Mãe Santomense	FMS	kitatiny1@yahoo.com.br	2222070	1 Children
					2 Education
50	Fundação Novo Futuro	FNF	dulcegomes@cstome.net	2224086/9903225	1 Children
					2 Children/Youth at Risk
51	INÉM MIGO PLÉ	INÉM MIGO PLÉ	imple@hotmail.com	9906455	1 Environment
					2 Sanitation Services
52	Instituto de Apoio á Crianças	IAC	Luiscostalegre@hotmail.com	9905143	1 Children/Youth at Risk
53	Instituto KITÊMBÚ	KITÊMBÚ	meryaguiar@hotmail.com	9905004	1 Fighting against Poverty
					2 Family and Community
54	Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr	IMVF	valeflor@cstome.net	2227911/9903512	1 Health
					2 Education
55	Internacional Alert	Internacional	clima@international-alert.org	9909474	1 Prevention
					2 Good Governance
56	Jetú Muála	Jetú Muála	simiana32@hotmail.com	9927725	1 Commerce
					2 Education
57	Leigos para o Desenvolvimento	LEIGOS	ldequador@gmail.com	2222698 / 9976813	1 Educação
					2 Youth

58	Liga dos Defensores dos Pacientes Mentais	LDPM		2221222 / 9905543	1 Health
59	MAQUEQUE	MAQUEQUE		9922963	1 Agriculture 2 Pecuária
60	MARAPA	MARAPA	jorgecarvrio@hotmail.com	2222792	1 Livestock 2 Environment
	MDM-P	ana.batista@medicosdomundo.pt		2225363 / 2227960	1 Health
61	Médicos do Mundo	MDM-P	ana.batista@medicosdomundo.pt	2225363 / 2227960	1 Health
62	Natcultura	Natcultura	natcultura@hotmail.com	9917009	1 Sustainable Development 2 Culture and Education
63	Núcleo da Federação das Mulheres Paz Mundial	NFMPPM	pamoliy@yahoo.fr	2223860\ 9934778	1 Family and Community 2 Women (gender)
64	Organização da Juventude Santomense	OJS	maestro@hotmail.com	9903863	1 Environment 2 Human Rights
65	Organização Santomense dos Direitos Humanos	OSDH	oscarbaia12@hotmail.com	2227637/ 9904384	1 Human Rights 2 People with disabilities
66	Qua Tela	Qua-Tela	quatelastp@hotmail.com	9904114\2227633	1 Economic Development
67	Pica-Pau	Pica-Pau		9928391/ 9904866	1 Culture 2 Environment
68	PLIVINI	PLIVINI		9909330 / 9925956	1 Helath 2 People HIV/ AIDS
69	Santa Casa da Misericórdia	SCM	scmstp@gmail.com	2227311/2227312	1 Elderly 2 Family and Community
70	STEP-UP	STEP-UP	Quintino_stepup@yahoo.com/ robysantos04@yahoo.com	2222185\ 9915353	1 Education 2 Disability
71	ULAJE Clube UNESCO	ULAJE	ulaje_cu@hotmail.com	980570 / 2222483	1 Culture

					2 Human Rights
72	ZATONA ADIL	ZATONA ADIL	candrogres@hotmail.com/ zadil@cstome.net	9904862/2223363	1 Agriculture 2 Health
73	ZOOVET	ZOOVET	Esmenezes1@hotmail.com	2224739\ 9903876	1 Health 2 Livestock
74	Associação santomense de mulheres jurista	ASMJ	infoasmi@gmail.com	9912243\9931169	
75	ASCOJES	ASCOJES	olimpiabarbosa@yahoo.com	9904618	1 Helath, Education and Social
76	Associação de promoção socioeconómica da mulher São-tomense	CAFÉ COMAROMA DE MULHER	Info.ccom@asso-stp.org	9913126	
77	Associação para a cooperação e desenvolvimento de STP	TERRA CRIOLA	geral@terracriola.org	2222023	
78	We Are changing together	WACT	inf@wact.pt	9852570	
79	Associação para o desenvolvimento pela tecnologia	TESE	m.mendizabal@tese.org.pt	9903707	
80	Associação Helpo	HELPO	tiagocoucelo@gmil.com	9866950	
81	Associação de Micro crédito e Empreendedores	MOVE	trigueiros Cunha@hotmail.com	2225135	
82	Terra Verde	TERRA VERDE	contact@terraverdestp.org	9992837	
83	Centro de integridade publica boa governação Transparência integridade	CIP STP	Cipstp.org@gmail.com	9911116	
84	Associação para cultura e desenvolvimento	ROÇA MUNDO	roçamundo@hotmail.com	9930235/2225135	

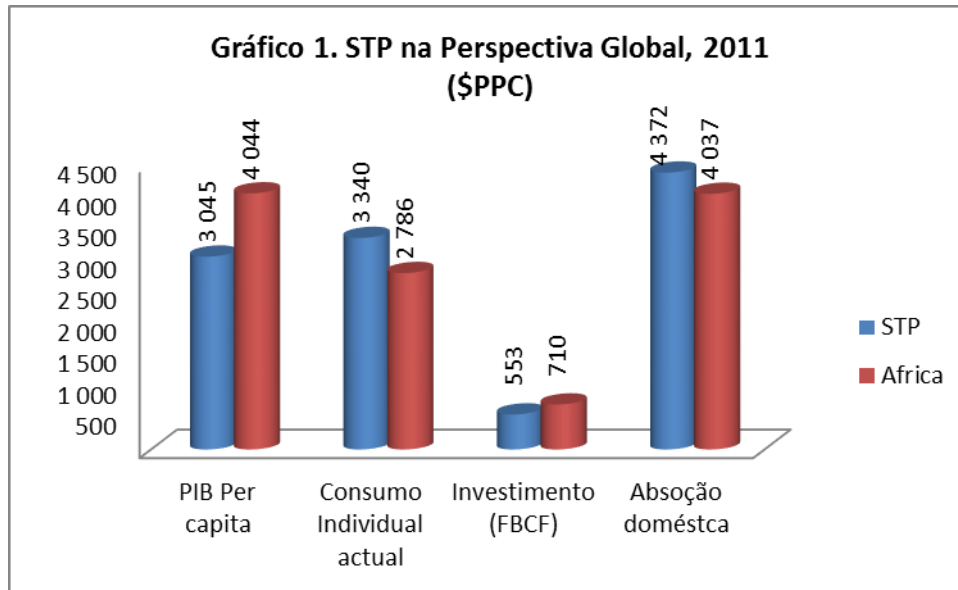
Boxes

Box 1. Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
 - 1.1 Reduce by half the share of people living on less than \$ 1 purchasing power parity;
 - 1.2 Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
 - 2.1 Ensure that all children of both sexes complete a full cycle of primary schooling;
3. Promote Gender Equality and Women's Autonomy
 - 3.1 Eliminating gender disparities in primary education;
 - 3.2 Eliminating gender disparities in secondary education;
4. Reduce Child Mortality Under 5 Years
 - 4.1 Reduce by two thirds mortality rate of children under 5 years;
5. Improve Maternal Health
 - 5.1 Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate;
 - 5.2 Achieve universal access to reproductive health
6. Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
 - 6.1. Stop the proportion of HIV / AIDS and begin to reverse this trend;
 - 6.2 stagnate the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and begun to reverse the current trend;
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
 - 7.1. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to a source of improved water;
 - 7.2. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation;
8. Develop a global partnership for development
 - 8.1. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially in information and communication technologies;

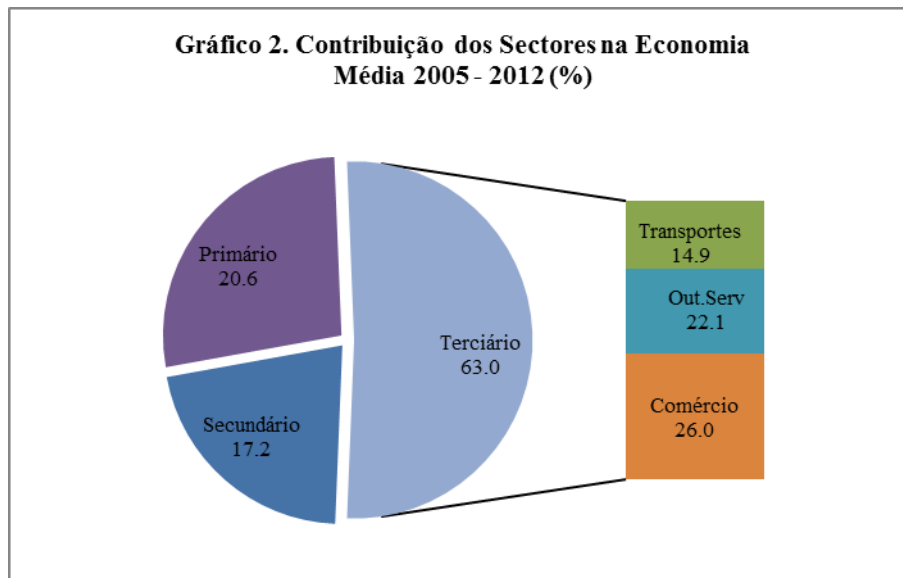
Graphics

Graphic 1. STP overall perspective, 2011 (\$ PCP)



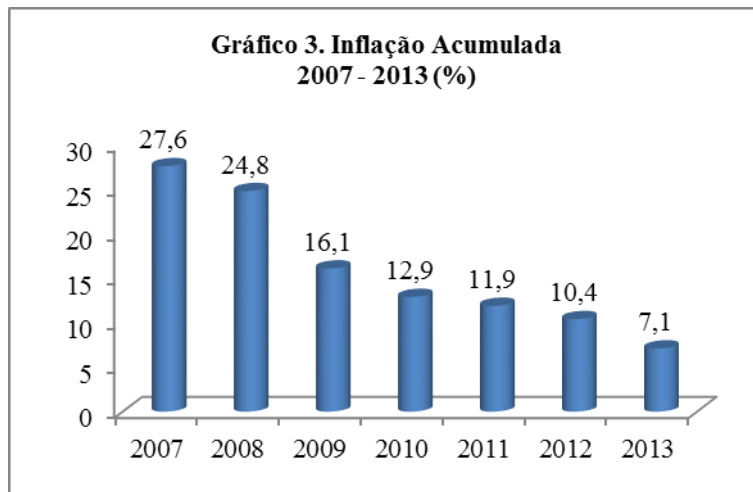
GDP per capita Present Individual Consumption Investment (FBCF) Domestic Absorption

Graphic 2. Contribution of the sectors in the economy average 2005-2012

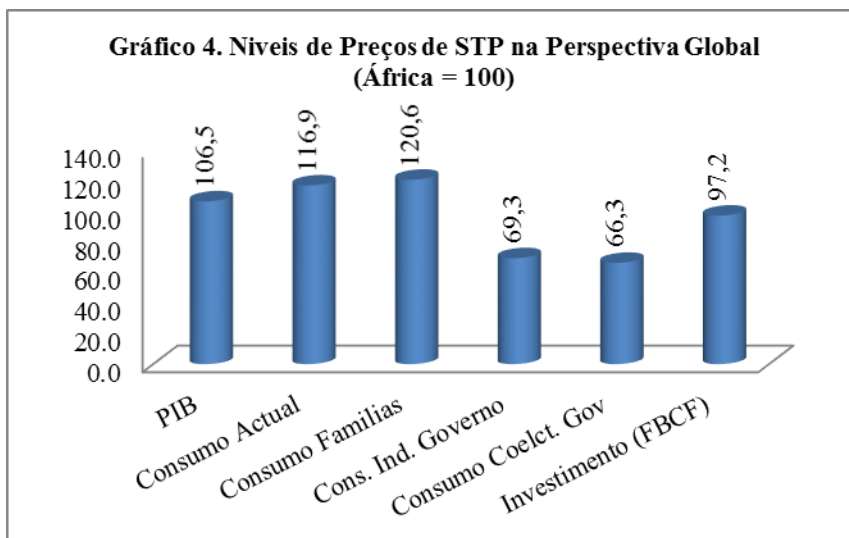


Primary : 20.6
 Secondary: 17.2
 Tertiary: 63
 Transport: 14.9
 Trade: 26
 Other Services: 22.1

Graphic 3. Accumulated inflation; 2007 – 2013 (%)



Graphic 4. STP Price Levels at Global Perspective (Africa = 100)



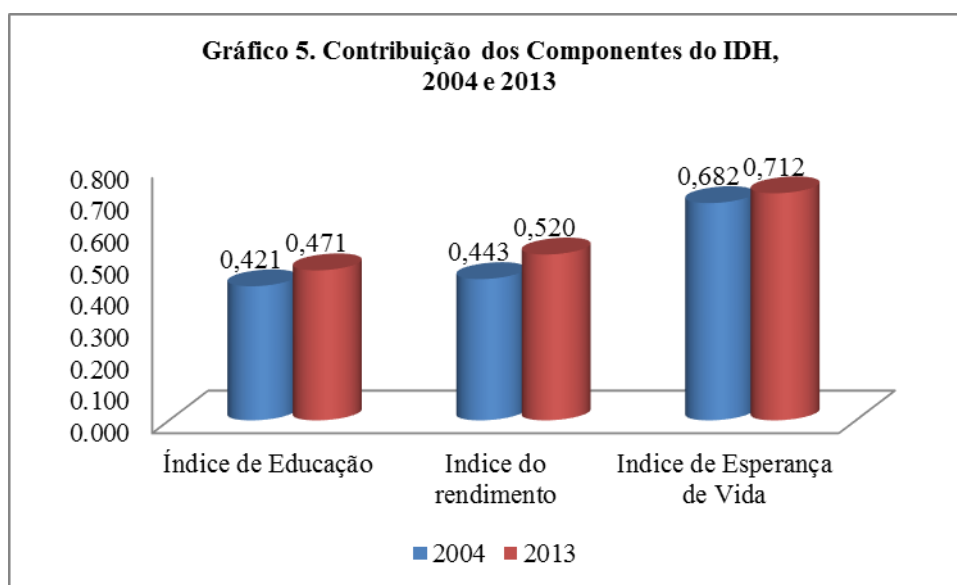
Current consumption

Consumption families

Government consumption

Collective consumption Government Investment (FBCF)

Graphic 5. Contribution of HDI components; 2004 and 2013

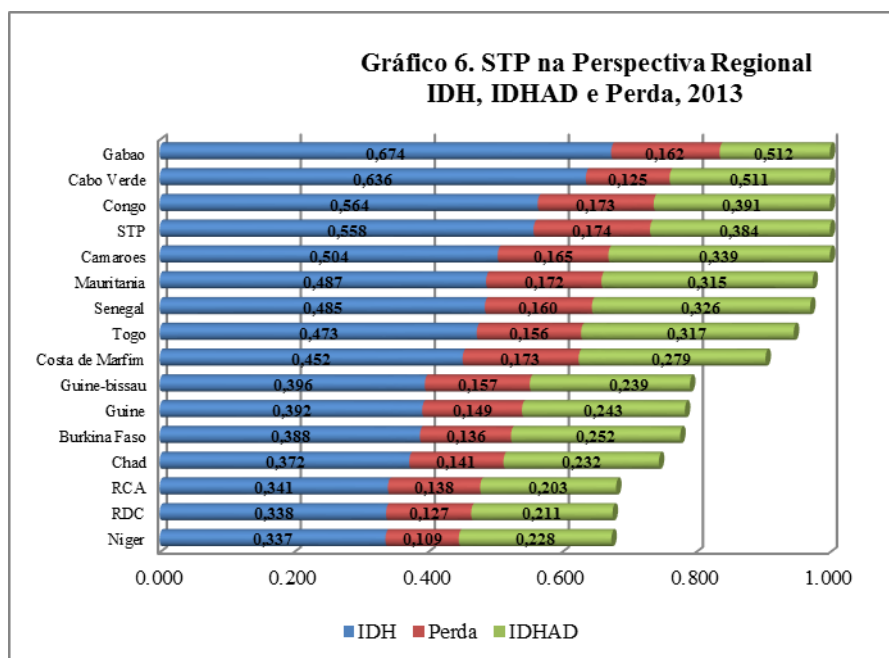


Education Index

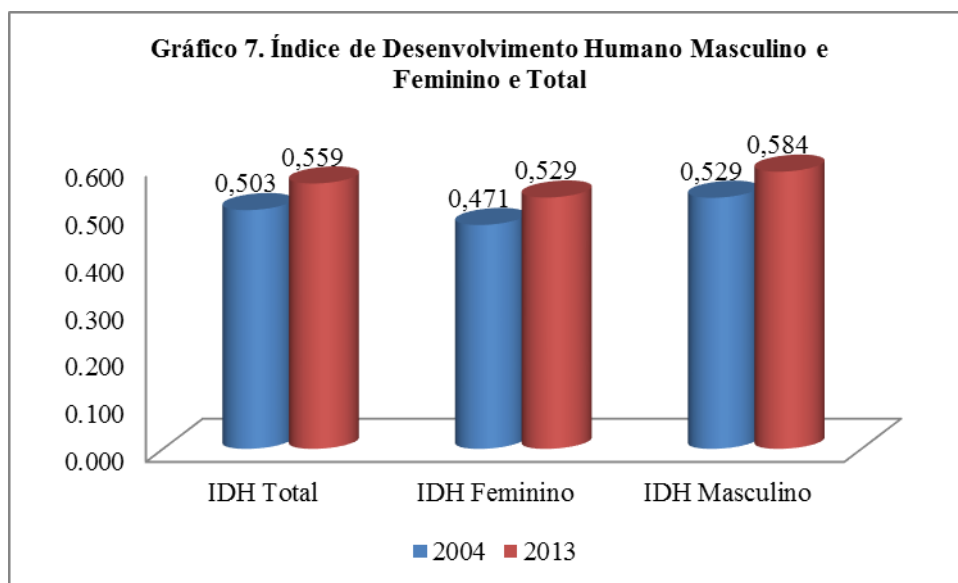
Income Index

Life Expectancy index

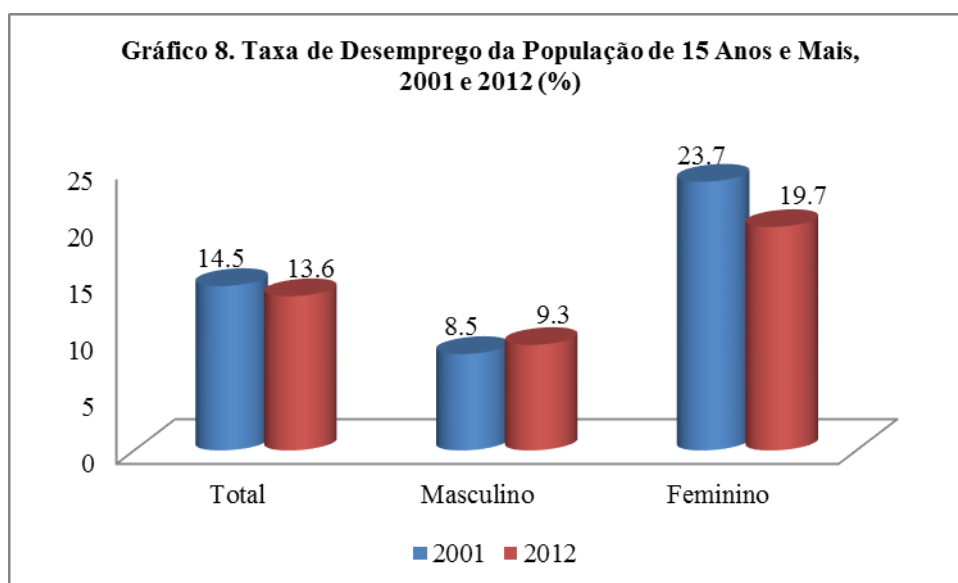
Graphic 6. STP at Regional Perspective HDI, IHDI and Loss, 2013



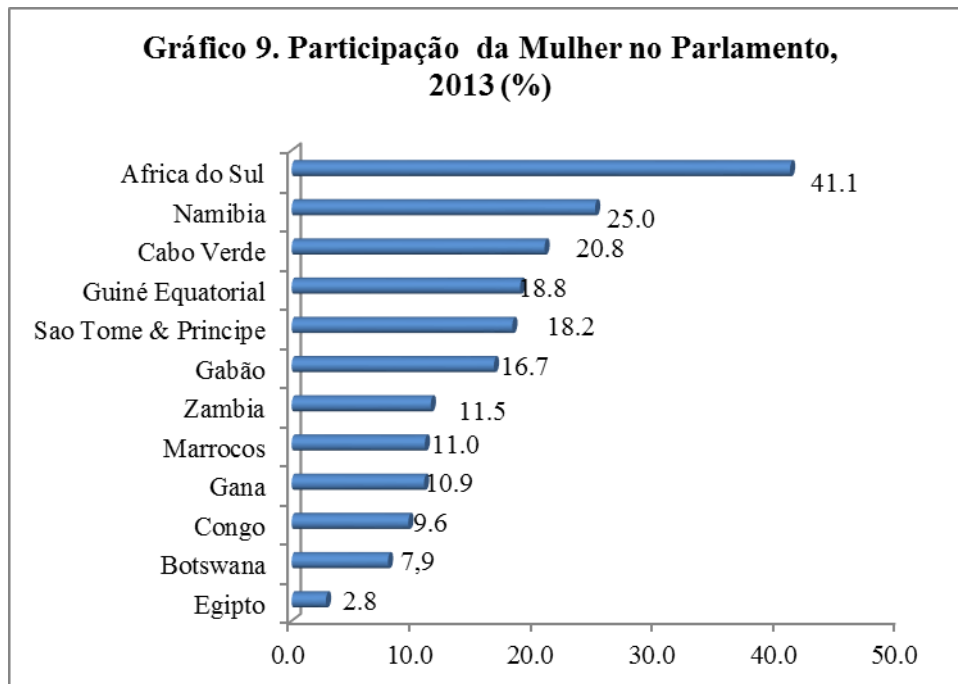
Graphic 7. Human Development Index: Male and Female and Total



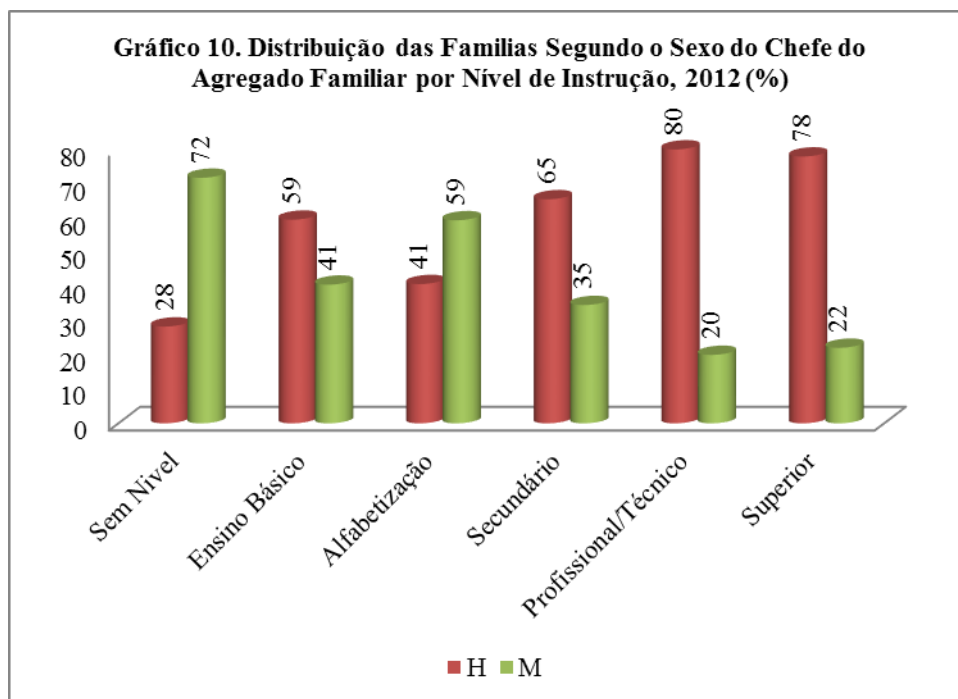
Graphic 8. Population Unemployment Rate from 15 years and beyond (2001 and 2012-
%)



Graph 9. Participation of Women in the Parliament; 2013 (%)



Graphic 10. Distribution of Families under the Sex of Household Head by Education Level, 2012 (%)



No level Basic Education Literacy Secondary Professional / Technical Advanced Level