



UNITED NATIONS  
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



UN

ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2022  
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



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## Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

The United Nations Sao Tome and Principe office is pleased to present this Annual Report 2022 which highlights the main results of the UN in 2022, in support of the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2022 marked the final and sixth year of the UNDAF, the UN Development Assistance Framework. A new Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development was signed on 30 November 2022, covering 2023 – 2027. I would like to thank the development partners for their continued partnership but also for helping us shaping the direction of the new Cooperation Framework putting a stronger emphasis on the People Left Behind and the structural transformation that is required in achieving the SDGs. Sao Tome and Principe presented its first Voluntary National Report on the implementation of SDGs to the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July 2022, a major achievement as it clearly highlights the progress to date and the challenges ahead.

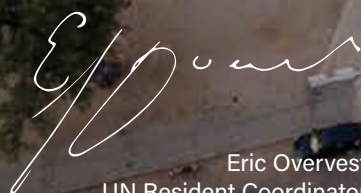
Due to the Russia-Ukraine war, Sao Tome and Principe has suffered a high inflation, a widening trade deficit and a deceleration of its economic growth figures in 2022 which is putting additional strains on its sustainable development trajectory.

2022 has been the year of elections for which the UN has played a key role in accompanying the authorities during the process and in ensuring that all can vote, including those living with specific disabilities.

The UN has also worked closely with civil society organisations, fostering youth and women engagement. In this respect, I am glad to see that the Parity Law has been promulgated that starts to correct the imbalance in representation of women in political bodies.

I would like to congratulate the country on its first participation in a UN Peacekeeping operation, it is a remarkable achievement for a small country, and I hope it is the beginning of a much larger Santomean participation in UN missions in future.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Sao Tome and Principe for all the support that the UN has received in my first year as United Nations Resident Coordinator, during which I had the privilege to represent the Secretary General of the UN in Sao Tome and Principe. I am confident that the current cooperation with UN agencies, funds and programs will grow in size and quality to keep the development of the beautiful islands of Sao Tome and Principe on track towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030.



Eric Overvest  
UN Resident Coordinator



# Presence of the United Nations in Sao Tome and Principe

The UN Country Team in Sao Tome and Principe is comprised by 18 agencies, signatories of the new Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, and led by the UN Resident Coordinator who leads the overall coordination of the agencies operating in the country, supported by his office, and reports to the Secretary General of the UN.

The UN House is the home of the offices of 7 UN Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, WFP, WHO and UN Habitat) as well as of the World Bank and African Development Bank - co-signatories of the new Cooperation Framework - while FAO is in the process of moving to the UN building. The nonresident agency representatives covering Sao Tome and Principe are mainly based in Gabon (Libreville), Cameroon (Yaoundé) and Senegal (Dakar).

During 2022, the UN House has been made more accessible to people with special needs with the repair of the elevator, disability-specific measures for bathroom use at all floors and better access for wheelchairs at the entrance of the building that transformed the building into a more inclusive space.

The UN presence of around 115 staff - of which 88% Santomean - has been supporting the Government and the people of Sao Tome and Principe in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure that no one is left behind in this friendly and peaceful archipelago in the Gulf of Guinea.

The UN team has also welcomed International and National volunteers who have promoted a spirit of voluntarism, youth and civic engagement. In total, 15 UNV's are among the UN staff, most of them national youth volunteers. The UN family continued to work closely with all partners to implement concrete development programs in 2022, and this report highlights its main achievements.

## UN Entities with Country Presence



## UN Entities without Country Presence



## Key development partners

The UN's strong partnership with Government, international community, civil society and the growing engagement with private sector have enabled its interventions in the country to be relevant and visible. The UN agencies have played a strong role in resource mobilization and intensifying partnerships for the sustainable development of the country. Thanks to the generosity of the wide array of partners who have contributed to the work of the UN in 2022, the UN team has been able to spend over 20 million USD for concrete programmatic activities during the year 2022 for the 3 areas of the UN development framework: social cohesion, good governance, economic growth and resilience.

The core resources of the UN agencies as well as their regional and global thematic resources constitute the largest share of the UN mobilized funds, mostly through the specific allocations privileging the LDCs and SIDS. The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has been one of the top contributors to the UN with expenditures of 2,2 million USD in 2022, mainly channeled through UNDP and WHO. The environmental funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) but also the Green Climate Fund (GCF) have also been a main contributor to UN agencies. A detailed overview can be found in the chapter 8 of this report.

The UN also built new partnerships with the private sector. A joint program for green infrastructure in health and education has been developed with Shell, the National Petroleum Agency (ANP) and 3 UN agencies (UNDP, WHO and WFP). UN Habitat has also developed a

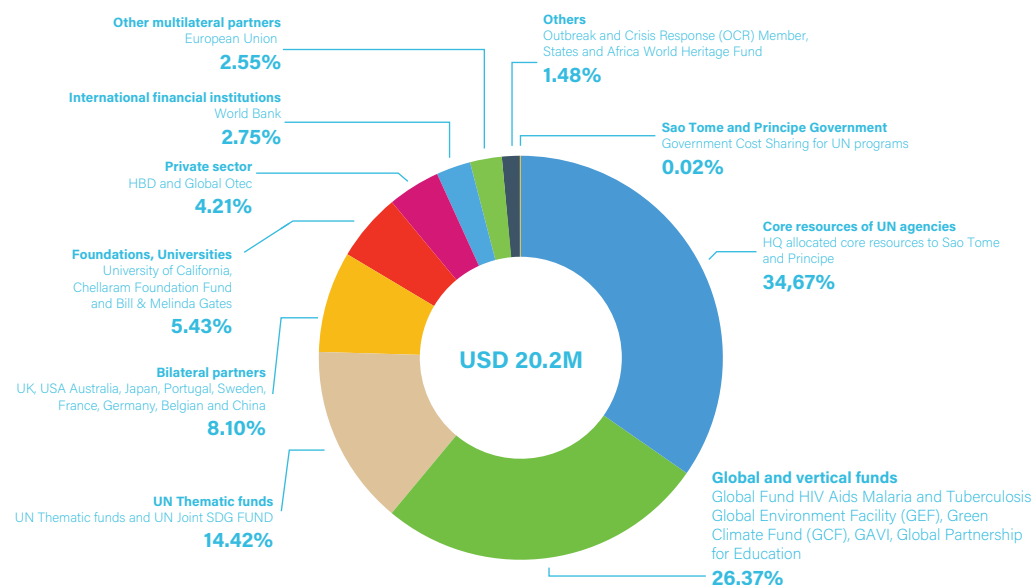
proposal with Shell and ANP for water supply to the Terra Prometida community on Principe Island. Both proposals were approved by the Council of Ministers in 2022.

The UN wishes to thank the multilateral and bilateral partners who have contributed to the UN operations in Sao Tome and Principe, in particular the AfDB, EU, WB, Australia, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, UK and USA.

From the Government side, the main partners of the UN agencies in 2022 were the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, Ministry of Planning, Finance, and Blue Economy, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Human Rights, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences, Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources, Ministry of Labour, Solidarity, Family and Vocational Training, REINA, INPG, INE, EMAE, AFAP and CEN.

The UN has also engaged with academia and civil society partners, in particular University of California, the Chellaram Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates foundations, NGOs such as Oikos, Birdlife, Helpo, Mission Dimix, Foundation Principe and the Federation for People with Disabilities. During the year, the UN worked closely with national public and private media such as TVS, RSTP and National Radio to ensure visibility of the UN activities.

In 2022, a stronger partnership was established with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa



(UNOCA) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

In partnership with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, UNOCA and ECCAS, the Office of the Resident Coordinator in São Tomé and Príncipe organized a roundtable in Libreville (Gabon) in May 2022 to brief and request support from international partners on the upcoming parliamentary, regional, and local elections in São Tomé and Príncipe that took place on 25 September 2022. A coordinated approach with a UN-managed basket fund for specific training activities was set up which raised sufficient funds to finance the cost of the elections, largely funded by Japan, followed by Portugal (in-kind), EU and

France. The UN also liaised closely with the various international electoral observation missions.

The RC office facilitated information sharing among development partners by developing a matrix of ongoing and pipeline projects of all UN organizations, EU, European Investment Bank, IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank and Portugal. This matrix serves to strengthen overall coordination between development partners, avoid duplication and build partnerships to increase development effectiveness. With the new Government taking office, the UN has encouraged greater country ownership of the donor coordination and more policy level dialogue.



# Sao Tome and Principe at a Glance

Overall, the country has gone through a difficult economic year which has been compounded by the impact of climate change. As a Small Island State, the country has continued to feel the impact of its vulnerability to changing patterns of rainfall, increasing salination of coastal areas and rising sea levels. Early 2022, the Government presented the report on the impact of the December 2021 floodings in Sao Tome, the cost of which was estimated at 33 million Euros, close to 7% of the GDP. In May, unusually heavy rainfall caused severe inundations on the island of Principe.

The economic picture of 2022 is grim. The accumulated annual inflation stands at 25%, the highest in 15 years, and the economic growth is forecast at less than 1 %, with a widening trade deficit<sup>1</sup>.

At the end of 2022, Portugal provided an exceptional 15 million euro budgetary support to replenish the depleted foreign exchange reserves. The sobering economic situation reflects the large dependency of the country on imported fuel and food products, while exports are dominated by two products: cocoa beans and palm oil. The slow growth in 2022 was exacerbated by the weak global economic activity and soaring commodity prices, amplified by the Russia-Ukraine war and sequential supply-chain disruptions. On the other hand, tourism – which made up around 15% of GDP<sup>2</sup> before Covid – recovered from the sharp decrease in the years of the pandemic and is expected to further grow in 2023, reaching again or even exceeding the number of tourists

that visited the islands before the Covid pandemic started in 2020. In December, the IMF suspended the last payment of the Extended Credit Facility program due to several unmet macroeconomic milestones.

A new extended IMF credit facility is scheduled to start in the first trimester of 2023 for a total budgetary support of 20M USD for the next 40 months, while simultaneously VAT will be introduced to increase fiscal resources.

Real GDP growth (Annual percent change) - IMF projections



The country real GDP growth have been declining since 2014. Despite a 3% growth in 2020 thanks to a large inflow of Covid related ODA the trend has continued downwards, with IMF estimates<sup>3</sup> pointing at a modest growth of 1,4% in 2022. Due to a slow global economy recovery and continued inflationary pressures, the economic growth forecasts for 2023 remain moderate to low. IMF forecasts of 2,6% economic growth in 2023 are slightly more positive than the forecasts of the Central Bank of Sao Tome and Principe of 1,6%.

Amid a morose economic context, the Human Development Index has shown a slightly downward trend since 2019, reflecting the negative impact of the Covid pandemic on social indicators.

The average life expectancy at birth decreased from 68,5 years in 2019 to 67,6 years in 2021. Employment figures have also worsened, with unemployment standing at 15,9 % in 2021 compared to 13,6% in 2013<sup>4</sup>. Overall, the steady inflow of ODA has helped in maintaining the achievements in the social sectors, but due to the high inflation and difficult economic climate, poverty reduction is under major pressure. With a little over one more year remaining before graduation from the group of Least Developed Countries by the end of 2024, Sao Tome and Principe is facing strong headwinds.

<sup>1</sup> <http://rstp.st/2023/01/01/sao-tome-e-principe-com-economia-em-desaceleracao-e-inflacao-historica-acima-dos-24-em-2022-banco-central/>

<sup>2</sup> National Tourism Strategic and Marketing Plan, reference to 2016 GDP.

<sup>3</sup> IMF WEO database, last projection October 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Modeled ILO estimate (World Bank Data), February 2023.





On 11 November 2022, Patrice Trovoada was sworn in as Prime Minister, heading the 18th Government. During the September legislative elections his ADI party obtained an absolute majority in the National Assembly, defeating the ruling MLSTP-PSD party. The country simultaneously conducted local elections and regional elections for the Autonomous Region of Principe where the ruling party UMPP - in office for 16 years - succeeded in obtaining a fifth consecutive mandate with an absolute majority for the first time. At local level, the ADI party obtained an absolute majority in four out of six districts, including the capital of Sao Tome. The democratic alternation went peacefully, and election results were accepted by all. International observers praised the orderly manner in which the polls were organized and the general respect for the fundamental freedoms.

While only 14,5% of the National Assembly seats were won by women - compared to 23% in the previous legislature - for the first time since the introduction of the multiparty system in Sao Tome and Principe, a woman - Celmira Sacramento - was elected President of the National Assembly. In September 2022, the nation made a significant breakthrough in advancing gender equality, with the adoption of the Parity Law, unanimously approved in the National Assembly, which stipulates a mandatory percentage of at least 40% women in elected positions and in Government. The new Law will guarantee

a strong increase of women representatives in future legislatures. The Prime Minister appointed 4 women ministers out of 11, and, for the very first time, a Ministry for Women's Rights was established.

On 25 November, the country was deeply shaken by the security incidents at the armed forces headquarters and the shocking images of torture that led to the death of 4 civilians. The national authorities launched an inquiry into the circumstances in order to bring the perpetrators to justice and restore the image of Sao Tome and Principe as islands of peace and stability.





# Sao Tome and Principe Key Statistics

## TOTAL POPULATION

219,078 (2022) of which 50,5 % is Female  
56,8% (2022) percentage of the population under 25 years of age  
21,3% (2022) percentage of population 15-24 years

## AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Total: 69,2 years (2022)  
Women: 72,4 years  
Men: 66 years

## TOURISM

Number of international tourist arrivals:  
34.918 (2019)  
10.718 (2020)  
15.101 (2021)  
26.257 (2022)

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

GDP: 506 million USD (2022)  
GDP per capita: 2230 USD (2022)

## DEBT<sup>1</sup>

64% general government gross debt  
(Percent of GDP)

## INFLATION

25,2% (2022)

## TRADE DEFICIT

-151 million USD (2022)

## UNEMPLOYMENT

5,9% (2021) unemployment rate  
22,9% (2021) youth unemployment rate (labor force ages 15-24)

## POVERTY

66,7% (2017)

## HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

66,7% female headed households  
55,8% male headed households

## WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

14,5% of the MPs

## MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY

16,1 (2019) Under 5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births  
130 (2017) Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)

## WATER AND SANITATION

69,8 (2019) Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of safe drinking water  
44,7 (2019) Percentage using improved sanitation facilities

## EDUCATION

34,9 (2019) Percentage of child aged 36-59 months attending early childhood education  
89,8 (2019) Net attendance rate of primary education (adjusted)  
55,3 (2019) Net attendance rate of lower secondary education (adjusted),  
29,9 (2019) Net attendance rate of upper secondary education (adjusted)

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

54,6% (2020) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population  
10% (2020) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

## SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

13,2% (2019) Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of some type of violence (emotional, physical, sexual, other)

### SOURCES:

INE, Demographic Projections 2012 – 2035 / INE IOF 2017  
INE, MICS 2019 / IMF WEO, 2023 / BCSTP, 2023  
WBD, Modeled ILO estimate / STP National Direction for Tourism, 2023  
MICS 2019 and estimate Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group of UN/World Bank

<sup>1</sup>Excluding publicly guaranteed debt of EMAE to ENCO which would increase the debt to 94% of GDP. Source: IMF





# UN Development System Results through the UNDAF

## OUTCOME 1 SOCIAL COHESION

### Statistics of UN achievements in Social Cohesion



**100%** of children in primary schools in Principe Island are using digital learning modules, and **5** pilot primary schools in Sao Tome



**71** social workers were trained on basic psychosocial support with a gender focus, of which 66% are women



**90%** of children under-five were covered with essential medicines for the treatment of child illnesses



**39** staff from Police and CACVD trained on Gender Based Violence (44% women)



**69%** of all schools received training for the use and maintenance of handwashing devices



**30** sensitization actions on RH and VBG prevention conducted (8500 people reached in the district Cantagalo, Me-Zochi, Agua Grande and RAP)



#### Social Protection, for those who need it most!

"As a mother, I have made everything in my power to keep my children in school and ensure a better future for them. My greatest dream is that my children could always study, so that they can be the men of tomorrow, but for me the most important thing is that above all they are men of firmness. With the Vulnerable Family Programme, besides being able to take better care of my children, now I can say that I have more moments of joy and

and happiness because I can already guarantee the best for them. With the amount I receive monthly, I can guarantee education and quality food for my children, so I believe that this programme should be a priority for all families who, like me, need monitoring and financial support".

Felisberta Fuche  
beneficiary of the VFP  
programme - UNICEF





## Social Cohesion

For its “Social Cohesion” outcome, the UN System has focused its activities in 2022 on the post Covid recovery in the social sectors, in particular health and education, to ensure that 9-59 months vaccination rates do not decline, basic social services are maintained including family planning and reproductive health, the quality of education is enhanced, and fewer youth drop out of school.

On health, WHO and other UN agencies supported the formulation of the National Health Policy 2022-2032 that was adopted by Council of Ministers in September 2022 and the finalization of the National Health Development Plan 2023-2033. The Plan has a multisectoral approach with stronger emphasis on primary health care and prevention. It aims at universal health coverage in 2030. In order to maintain the high vaccination rates for Sao Tome and Principe after the Covid epidemic, the UN supported the integrated vaccination activities at district level and the operationalization of the National Deployment Vaccine Plan. São Tome and Principe is the Central African country with the best Covid vaccination coverage rate with 47% of people having completed the full 3 series of COVID-19 vaccination by end of 2022. Thanks to UN support, 16,500 vulnerable children received multiple micronutrient powder. Over 17,800 children (6-59 months), were supplemented with Vitamin A (1,370 more than 2021) and 16,417 with micronutrients. Campaigns to promote exclusive breastfeeding increased reach to 7,010 families (6,868 in 2021).

The post Covid period also saw a major increase in malaria and dengue cases and the UN has been instrumental in ensuring continuous epidemiological and entomological surveillance in the districts of Lembá, Lobata and Me-zochi towards malaria control and malaria elimination. These districts have the highest incidence rates in the country. The UN also supported the development of the Dengue contingency plan and trained 20 technicians in field epidemiology.

In order to avoid rupture in stock of essential medicines, the UN supported the medicine procurement and distribution system and the rehabilitation of the central storage facility for pharmaceutical products which was inaugurated in September 2022.

As concerns the health system itself, the UN continued its support to the digitalization of the District Health information system (DHIS-2 platform) which is already transforming the monitoring of health care and which provides the basis for effective and sustainable monitoring of access to quality services under the principles of leaving no one behind. As part of the post emergency response following the December 2021 floods, the UN supported the rehabilitation of the three water supply systems in four communities, benefiting 25,000 inhabitants and 160 pupils, which had been most severely hit by the floods and purification tablets have been distributed to these communities. The UN also conducted an in-depth assessment report of all health facilities in the country.

Significant results were also achieved in strengthening the national capacity to universal and equitable access to quality family planning and maternal health services, with UNFPA's lead role in reproductive health system. The UN has been working to support community-led development initiatives, through awareness raising campaigns in favor of comprehensive sexual education, Family Planning, GBV and also engaging basic and secondary schools with student associations in the prevention of early pregnancy, HIV prevention and COVID-19 prevention, strategic partnerships and multi-stakeholder coalitions (UN, multi or bi-lateral, public, youth, civil society and private sector) including South-South Cooperation strengthened or formed to implement the Nairobi Commitments and accelerate the achievement of the ICPD Action Programme.



While significant progress has been made in increasing access to education, out-of-school children from ages 11-17 significantly increased during the pandemic. Despite improvements in 2022, the country has not recovered to the pre-level crisis. Hence, UN intensified interventions to increase life skills, while supporting a more equitable access to early childhood education. In 2022, a total of 655 out-of-school children (including 155 in pre-primary) participated in early learning primary or secondary education, exceeding the 500 annual target. The Transforming Education Summit (TES) offered a unique opportunity for sectoral concertation and inclusive dialogue, with adolescents' participation resulting in a renewed commitment from the Government on access, inclusion and quality education. UNICEF and UNESCO supported the consultation process for the TES summit.

An innovative digital learning pilot project was launched in Principe Island in 2022. Computers with interactive learning modules have been distributed to school children in order to enhance their digital learning skills and to provide access to quality teaching materials. The result of the pilot will determine how this can be scaled-up.

Social and Behavioral Change campaigns and educational fairs involving parents and teachers' associations were conducted in all districts. The UN also pursued the strengthening of the child protection system to improve the





## Social Cohesion

coordination and implementation of multi-sectoral responses to cases of violence, including sexual violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children. Leveraging on the PEP programme, the UN supported capacity building of the social service workforce of the Directorate of Social Protection, Solidarity and Family on data management, psychosocial support and case referral.

One key result of the UN Development System's work on social cohesion has been the promotion of greater social inclusivity. This has involved technical assistance to the Ministry of Education on the Legal Framework on special education including accessibility. Through a supported programme, 18 children with disabilities were identified and further trained in computing and programming. By promoting greater inclusivity, the UN has helped to break down barriers and create a more cohesive and equitable society.

The participation in the youth messaging "U-report platform", initiated in 2021 increased to 7,000 adolescents and youth (50% female) in 2022. The use of U-report has been expanded in 2022 to increase social accountability and to ensure the delivery of services for adolescents, targeting out of school and youth at risks and to relay information related to health, learning and capacity-building opportunities (including a back-to-school campaign).

Partnership was reinforced with the National Youth Institute to expand skill trainings, through the 28 interns of HABILITA-TE in charge of Youth Interaction Centers. In 2022, 600 adolescents and youth were trained (5,000 adolescents since 2018) with a gender lens. The Ubuntu Leadership Academy capacitated 80 members (56% female) of the Children and Youth Parliament on leadership skills.

Additionally, civil society associations organized various awareness-raising initiatives, including sports activities with social behavior change components on prevention of early pregnancy and sexual violence, and promotion of positive masculinity to encourage gender equality. More than 1,000 adolescents and youth were reached, including those with disabilities.

The social protection system has been strengthened and the Single Social Registry system reached about 21% of the total population. In this way, the UNCT complemented the cash transfer program implemented by the World Bank, with care interventions while raising the advocacy efforts for public finance, to reduce inequalities and poverty.

## Success stories on the promise to Leave No One Behind

### Digital learning in Principe Island

Access to quality education has been a challenge in Principe Island which suffers from double insularity as the smallest inhabited island of the archipelago due to limited air/sea connections and high cost of logistics. In order to overcome these obstacles for the education sector, UNICEF pilots digital learning for school kids at primary and lower-secondary level.

The tablets with digital learning modules, educational games and support manuals are rotated among the children at school and so far 1,050 kids are part of the digital learning, including 100% of the kids in Principe island who are in primary school. This allows them to have quality learning, in particular for grammar and numeracy. 264 teachers and 60 young volunteers were trained to support the initiative, ensuring the preparation of all 13 schools in Principe region.

The collaboration with the Akelius programme for equitable access to literacy skills development, reached 833 children and 24 teachers in 5 pilot schools (first grade). A mapping of the national digital learning landscape was conducted and will inform the Digital Learning Strategy 2023. UNICEF office of research-Innocenti is working with the government and university to improve practices. Numerous training courses in digital literacy and actions to promote behavior change were held with teachers and students in various primary schools and to secondary school students.

Digital Learning is an initiative of UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Education, and it will continue to work with the educational community (teachers, students, supervisors and managers), in the development of interactive and dynamic content (games, texts) for the different levels of education aligned to the challenges of #ReimagineEducation.



# UN Development System Results through the UNDAF

## OUTCOME 2 GOVERNANCE

Statistics of UN achievements in Governance



### Sao Tome and Principe's journey of peacekeeping

*"Sao Tome and Principe's first participation in the UN Peacekeeping Force is a testament to our commitment to global peace and security. Thanks to the support of the UN in Sao Tome, I was able to be selected for the UN Peacekeeping Operation and since April 2022 I am stationed in South Sudan. Stepping into the UN Peacekeeping force for the first time was like taking a small step towards a big mission. It represents an opportunity to serve and*

*protect the global community, and to make a positive impact on the world. It is a proud moment for me and for my Country, and a reminder that every action, no matter how small, can play a significant role in building a more peaceful world".*

Commissioner  
Eridson Trindade  
First Santomean to join the  
UN Peacekeeping Forces



2 000 disabled people were  
provided voting support



30 journalists trained in  
combating fake news, hate  
speech and on the  
importance of media for  
conflict prevention



60 Army officials and 90  
police officials were trained  
on the electoral process



40 Government officials and  
civil society members  
trained on national  
independent Human Rights  
Institution



27 media professionals and  
civil society activists trained  
on human rights in health  
emergencies



20 staff from police and  
CACVD trained on Gender  
Based Violence





## Governance

For the “Governance” outcome of the UNDAF, the UN has continued its support to the judiciary, in line with the multi-year justice system modernization program that aims at making the justice more accessible to citizens, especially those living in rural communities, on Principe Island, women and youth. The rehabilitation of the court in the autonomous region of Principe has faced delays due to logistical and procurement constraints. The finalization of the courthouse in Principe will be an important milestone in ensuring that the detained can face trial in Principe, instead of being transported to Sao Tome island, which has a high cost for the state. The operationalization of the court will also bring justice closer to the citizens in Principe that faces many challenges related to Gender Based Violence of women and girls.

The Justice program supported the digitalization of the court system and the creation of the data center that allows the hosting of other digital databases and services than the justice sector, without incurring additional cost related to the IT infrastructure. The data center provides for a much stronger protection of data against cybercrime and has also been instrumental in the setting up of a corporate email system for the Government. Around 500 institutional email accounts have been set up in 2022 in the new gov.st domain, replacing the use of personal email addresses in public. The UN ensured the specialized training of IT technicians for data center



is part of the e-governance strategy of the Government to digitalize its data management and provides for an interoperable platform to link databases, thus reducing cost, increasing transparency, reliability of data and efficiency.

At the request of the Government, the UN supported the electoral process with UNDP as the main actor to support the training of electoral officials, the civic education campaign, the training of journalist and the training course on women in politics organized with the support of UNOCA. The UN mobilized a wide array of actors to ensure that all contribute constructively to the success of the elections. The National Youth Council received training by the UN for the civic education campaign that reached all districts of the country. The Resident

Coordinator co-hosted the Round Table on the Electoral Process with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance that took place at the UNOCA offices in Libreville in May, which was successful in mobilizing the required resources for the electoral process.

The UN also played a strong role in empowering women's groups and in forming a coalition of change agents for gender equality including from Government, Parliamentarians, political parties, civil society leaders, youth and media. The women groups launched an online platform to show to the political parties that there are many qualified women available to run for a seat in parliament or local council. The advocacy campaign was hugely successful and led to the adoption of the parity law that was promulgated by the President in September 2022 and requires a 40% minimum of seats of women in elected bodies and in Government. During and after the elections, the UN played a prominent role in political dialogue with two visits by the UNOCA special representative during the second half of the year. The Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights also visited Sao Tome towards the end of the year in support of the protection and promotion of human rights. In May 2022, the UN had organized a training workshop with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the strategy for implementing the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review and launching the process of establishing a

National Human Rights Institution in line with international standards. Sao Tome and Principe was examined under the third cycle of the UPR in January 2021, and it is programmed for the fourth cycle between January and February 2026. The national report is due in October 2025. The lack of independent national Human Rights body and the Gender based violence are one of the main human rights concerns in the last UPR.

During 2022, the UN trained 22 doctors, nurses and judiciary police on forensic evidence of gender-based crimes against children and adolescents. An additional 20 police were trained on GBV case management and around 30 awareness raising actions on GBV prevention were organized for the police by the UN. The number of reported cases of children experiencing violence and which were taken up by health, social workers and/or justice/law enforcement services went up from 72 in 2021 to 121 in 2022. Public Prosecutors office effectively increased the capacity to conduct child-friendly procedures. SOS Mulher, key local actor in the prevention and management of cases of sexual violence and abuse of women and children reinforced the institutional capacity for case management and identified 10 cases of sexual violence against children (reported and reached by social, health, psychological and legal services). 467 secondary school students and 62 child parliamentarians benefited from awareness raising interventions to act as agents of change.





## Success stories on the promise to Leave No One Behind

### "Tangible gains for women in politics"

The dream of many women came officially true on September 14th when the President of the Republic, Carlos Vila Nova, promulgated the parity law. The parity law was unanimously approved by the National Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe on the 25th of July and came into force 60 days after promulgation by the President of the Republic.

The Santomean parliament approved a long debated Political Parity Law that provides for a minimum of 40% of seats in elected bodies for women, as well as in cabinet positions. The current Parliament did not benefit from the Parity Law and only has 14% women, but the next legislature will have a minimum of 40% female parliamentarians.

The passing of the Parity Law did not come easily. It was the result of hard work and strong advocacy campaign by women Parliamentarians, civil society, women lawyers and former women politicians who refused to be silent about the inequality and made their voices be heard. An alliance across party lines to advance equal rights for women has been successful and made the country join a few other countries in Africa which are on the vanguard of women's equality.

The UN played an instrumental role in empowering women's groups and formed a coalition of change agents including from Government, Parliamentarians, political parties, civil society leaders and media. The advocacy was successful at

The UN played an instrumental role in empowering women's groups and formed a coalition of change agents including from Government, Parliamentarians, political parties, civil society leaders and media. The advocacy was successful at putting into practice the strong adherence of the country to the values of gender equality and equity. As a result, the current Government has 4 female ministers out of 9 in total and a new Ministry for women rights that will ensure the application of the Parity Law. There are still challenges and obstacles to overcome. The Parity Law is not a magic bullet that solved all problems of inequality overnight. However, it is a crucial step forward, a symbol of hope and progress that will inspire generations to come.

### "Leaving no one behind in the electoral process"

The 2022 election saw a large number of disabled citizens who for the first time were able to exercise their right to vote. More than 50% of those handicapped eligible to vote were able to exercise their right to vote as the result of a joint initiative of the United Nations, the National Electoral Commission, and the 4 Associations of People with Disabilities in São Tomé e Príncipe (Blind and Visually Impaired, Deaf and Mute, Motoric impaired People and Persons with Albinism).

A project that started long before the election day and resulted from the dialogue between the United Nations and the 4 associations which shared their frustration on the innumerable hardships they encountered on voting day, ranging from inadequate transport for the handicapped with limited movement to the absence of voting stations with conditions that allow wheelchair users to cast their votes. Albinos also faced the difficult time of waiting under the sun to vote, the blind and the deaf suffered from discrimination and lack of comprehension on the part of the polling staff. In a collaborative endeavor by the UN and the associations, a house-to-house survey was conducted using the association members themselves, in mapping out the location of voters with disabilities throughout the country and their current situation. They assessed where the disabled were going to cast their votes, and what the difficulty of voting might be for each of these electors. The National

Electoral Commission, for its part, with the UN's back-up, commissioned sufficient wheelchair-friendly polling stations with access ramps to enable wheelchair users to enter the polling stations and voting booths. For albinos, sunblock and hats were provided as well as transport, and the staff at polling stations was explicitly instructed that disabled people must be given priority when queuing.

According to the President of the Association of the Deaf, the major accomplishment of the whole project was to empower and acknowledge the citizenship of this group of voters, excluded from their right to vote in the past. In the mapping exercise it turned out that nearly 100% of those who were contacted were enrolled. A major source of inspiration and motivation for the people from São Tomé and Príncipe was the spontaneous engagement of the National Taxi Drivers Association, which agreed immediately to support the noble cause of the project and it mobilized taxi drivers throughout the whole country, in all 6 districts, to provide the transport for the disabled people to go to the polling stations. They were accompanied by the members of the organizations of the disabled and the UN, who had visible vests to inform the public about the project "Vote by All". The national press and influencers on the social media also contributed in conveying the message of civic education, in order to encourage all electors to cooperate. It was indeed a "leave no one behind" campaign, but it was also an expression of the humanity and the solidarity of the Santomean people.





# UN Development System Results through the UNDAF

## OUTCOME 3 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RESILIENCE

### Statistics of UN achievements in Economic Growth and Resilience



0,5 MW of solar energy is generated through the first pilot Solar Plant in Sao Tome, with scaling-up in 2023 of 1.7 MW that will allow the solar plant to provide 10% of energy needs in the country



38 micro-enterprises and 44 businesswomen went through a mentoring program



5,600 students at 10th and 11th grade received entrepreneurship classes in 2021/22 school year and 6,000 students are currently enrolled in the 2022-23 school year. In July 2022, 976 students at 11th grade passed the final assessment, of which 58 % girls



23 agribusinesses supported in marketing, production, quality control and certification



350 smallholder farmers of cacao and coffee cooperatives received specialized training to increase productivity of agricultural land



3,153 children benefited from enhanced nutritional ingredients in school feeding program through 45 newly set up school gardens



#### 100% Sustainable Charcoal – ECOBLASA

"After finishing my degree in Agronomy, I started thinking about how I could apply the knowledge in something that would be useful to the country. There were several ideas, and among them was the idea of producing ecological charcoal using coconut shells as raw material. Today I can say that ECOBLASA is a source of pride for many Sao Tomeans. When many people get to know our product they don't believe that it is produced here and by a national. People are

discovering and testing the product and the feedback has been very positive. We are working to create quality ECOBLASA products at differentiated prices so that everyone can use our ecological charcoal. So the environment will thank us in the future."

Elísio Nunes  
Finalist of the Youth  
Entrepreneurship Programme  
2022 – UNDP





# Economic Growth and Resilience

For the “Economic Growth and Resilience Outcome” of the UNDAF, the UN agencies in São Tomé and Príncipe focused in 2022 on two main areas that are in line with the national long-term vision, embodied in the “Agenda for Transformation 2030”.

The two-pronged approach includes the UN support to the country's policies and programs to (i) stimulate competitiveness and employment opportunities in promoting renewable energies for green growth; and to (ii) increase the access of the private sector to markets, technical assistance and financial support services for a more ecologically and biologically friendly blue and green economy.

In May 2022, the UN – with UNDP's lead – co-organized the 1st International Sustainable Energy Conference in São Tomé and Príncipe. The conference included an international business mission to São Tomé and Príncipe, including back-to-back meetings, and had the participation of 362 experts. Furthermore, a sustainable energy mentoring and incubation program for sustainable energy entrepreneurs, innovators and start-ups was co-launched by UNIDO and national sectoral authorities, where the first call for applications saw strong participation of female entrepreneurs. In total, 44 women entrepreneurs received training and were able to finalize pitch decks and business plans. As a follow-up a crowd-funding campaign for the young entrepreneurs was launched.

As a joint UNDP-UNIDO initiative, the first photovoltaic power plant of “Santo Amaro” was inaugurated in August 2022, generating 400 kw peak of solar energy on its first day of operation. The plant was built to produce 540 kw of power and is already connected to the national electricity distribution network of the national electricity company EMAE. With GEF funds, UNDP provided the infrastructure, the training for EMAE maintenance and operation, supply of spare parts, and the contract for 3 years of maintenance service coverage. UNIDO co-funded the required grid and civil works, as part of its work on energy transition, also funded through GEF. Thanks to the partnership with the African Development Bank, an estimated additional capacity of 1.7 MW will be added in 2023. This means that the plant will produce about 10% of the country's energy generation, thus contributing to the targets of the NDC under the Paris agreement and reducing the dependence on fossil fuel-produced energy, which is the primary source of energy in the country and a major contributor to external debt.

In order to promote the use of solar panels, the UN developed a joint program to install solar panels for all schools and health centers/posts. The first phase of the program has been approved by the Council of Ministers, with funding from the private sector. The UN is also working with private investors and SIDS DOCK to assist the Government in the development of an innovative ocean

energy thermal conversion pilot facility with an estimated electric capacity of 1,5 MW.

In partnership with the Public University of São Tomé and Príncipe, the UN organized the consultations for the National Training Plan of the Energy Sector for the planning and management of the energy transition. With funding from the Green Climate Fund, the UN also continued its support to the institutional capacities and the review of the regulatory framework in the energy sector which will allow for greater private sector investment. As a result, the UN supported the finalization of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), including quantifiable and feasible overall targets and sub-targets (by sector, thematic area and/or technology) to be achieved by 2030 and by 2050. As part of the NEEAP implementation, the works on the development of minimum energy performance standards for lighting, refrigeration, and air conditioning was finalized, of which a compliance framework was developed, and legislative proposals were made available for consideration by the Government.

Related to sea economy, the UN – with FAO's lead - co-organized São Tomé and Príncipe's National Blue Economy Week. The event, presided by the President of the Republic, also aimed at raising the awareness of public, private and civil society actors on the challenges of the

Blue Economy and the Transition Strategy, which was developed with technical support the UN; creating partnerships and mobilizing funding for the Blue Economy National Investment Plan, capacity building of public and private actors; and streamline the UNCT support to the Blue Economy, as well as current and future interventions in relation to the Blue Economy sector. The UN supported the institutional and reglementary integration between Principe National Park and the Principe UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, by financing and technically supporting the 10 year review of the Biosphere Reserve. As part of Principe's vision 2030, the regional assembly approved the first six marine protected areas. Furthermore, in the framework of Priority Africa, UNESCO supported Sao Tome and Principe to finalize its Tentative List and a World Heritage nomination dossier is under preparation.

Concerning the entrepreneurial ecosystem, the UN established the National Business Incubation and Acceleration Network (REINA in Portuguese) that currently has 400 qualified entrepreneurs who benefited from the network. UNDP rehabilitated the buildings of REINA and trained staff. So far, more than 600 people attended the trainings, including 400 entrepreneurs, of whom more than 50% were women. The UN System supported the Ministry of Education to develop the entrepreneurship curriculum for the 10th and 11th grades of secondary education and introduce it into all schools of Sao





## Economic Growth and Resilience

Tome and Príncipe. During the year 2021/2022, 976 out of the 2,700 enrolled in entrepreneurship classes passed the final assessment, of which 569 were girls (58%), while a total of 6,000 students are currently enrolled for the courses on entrepreneurship in 2022/2023 which shows the success of the program.

These districts have the highest incidence rates in the country. The UN also supported the development of the Dengue contingency plan and trained 20 technicians in field epidemiology. In order to avoid rupture in stock of essential medicines, the UN supported the medicine procurement and distribution system and the rehabilitation of the central storage facility for pharmaceutical products which was inaugurated in September 2022.

Regarding the improvement of private sector legal framework, the UN supported the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Services (CCIAS) in the drafting of new by-laws to improve its governance and also to ensure compliance with the principles of good governance, and also strengthened the technical capacities of the leaders and members of CCIAS on key elements of good governance, with a view to their more efficient role as the governing body of the private sector in São Tomé and Príncipe. These activities complement the ongoing work with CCIAS, including supporting the development of their new strategic plan, communication strategy, capacity building for the creation and

operation of an Arbitration Center, as well as in the realization of several studies such as the "Marketing Strategy for Agricultural Products", "Problematic of Financing the Private Sector", "Assessment of the Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises", "Manual for the Transition of Enterprises from the Informal to the Formal Sector".

Furthermore, the UN delivered agricultural materials and inputs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, as part of the technical cooperation project, called "Promoting the production of locally produced food in response to Covid-19 in São Tomé and Príncipe". In order to increase productivity of the main cooperatives of cacao and coffee (CECAB and CECAFEB), the UN supported 350 smallholder farmers and 12 nurserymen who received training through these cooperatives in 2022. As a result of the support, the beneficiary farmers produced 50,000 grafted cocoa plants and 20,000 coffee plants for new farms. Since the early 2000s, the country team has provided significant support to these cooperatives, who now assist in building the technical and organizational capacities of new farmers, forming new producers' organizations, and seeking markets through agricultural export cooperatives. This approach also guarantees the continuity, the improvement of the quality of the products and the sustainability of the export chains. In collaboration with the Center for Agronomic and Technological

Research (CIAT), tests on tuber and legume varieties were conducted in order to identify and promote those that are adapted to the country's different agro-ecological zones. Six test plots have been set up in the two regions to look for varieties that are resistant to flooding, drought and high soil salinity. The tests also include the resistance of varieties to pests and crop diseases in order to avoid the use of insecticides, herbicides, and other chemicals, maintaining organic production in the fields. The selection of varieties included their nutritional value, as well as their characteristics to meet consumer demand and to ensure a market and additional income for farmers. Six sweet potato varieties and three cassava trials were conducted during the year.

In support of the School Feeding Program (PNASE) and to improve the food security and nutrition, the UN helped establishing 45 school gardens which benefit 3,153 students, including 15 schools in Príncipe. In addition, 54 educational staff were trained in nutritional education, and 70 community organizations to continue nutrition awareness and culinary demonstrations at the community level in collaboration with specialized NGOs. 209 producers started processing agricultural products such as cassava, plantain, and pine fruit flours, which are now available in local markets. The culinary demonstrations during International Food Day were popular among consumers.





## Success stories on the promise to Leave No One Behind

### SANTO AMARO SOLAR PLANT

On the 8th of June, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and the UN laid the first stone to officially begin the process of installation of the first photovoltaic solar power plant in the country.

Inaugurated in August 2022 the pilot plant was built under the UNDP energy project for the pilot production of 540kwp (kilowatt peak) of power, with co-funding from the UNIDO renewable energy project. The plant recorded on its first day of operation a production of 400kw peak of solar energy.

This project is part of a partnership with the African Development Bank, which built the southern area of the plant with an estimated capacity of 1.7 MW. UNIDO - with GEF resources - financed the works that allowed the output of the solar plants to be safely coupled with the output of the generator sets and injected into the national grid.

Sao Tome and Principe has been suffering from heavy financial burdens associated with the dependence on imported fossil fuels to produce electricity. In the global context of considerable increases in fuel prices, this dependency is leading to serious constraints.

Additionally, the constant burning of diesel produces high carbon dioxide emissions, which makes the energy sector the largest contributor to the national greenhouse gas emissions. In order to alleviate this development

challenge, the Government has been committed to accelerate the energy transition as is foreseen in the NDC plan, with a mix of renewable energies in solar or hydro energy. As STP is a small country, small-scale solutions contribute to improving the current situation.

The electricity generated by the solar plant will increase the share of renewable energies in the total energy mix from 5 to 15 %, and thus help reduce the costs of energy produced from fossil fuels.





## Joint UN agency work on SDGs

### HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING FOR SHOCK RESPONSIVE SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION

In order to anticipate and respond adequately to shocks in the health system, UNDP and UNICEF have joined forces to strengthen the capacity of social protection providers in identifying the most vulnerable populations and to collect more integrated data linking health to nutrition. Funded by the SDG Global Fund Project the pilot project uses the database established for the Single Social Registry ("cadastro unico") with the data collected through the District Health Information System (DHIS2). The improved interoperability of the two databases (Social Registry and DHIS2) allows to collect more integrated data on the health condition of the most vulnerable households, with particular focus on nutrition indicators. The robust evidence on nutrition and health condition of families allows the government to target interventions for more nutritious diets of the most vulnerable and to better locate geographical and gender disparities. The project has provided specific capacity building on data analysis and evidence-based planning across social and health sector through the implementation of innovative tools (bottleneck analysis and GIS mapping). On the demand side, the project has expanded the modules of parental education, aimed at empowering vulnerable families with information on nutrition, healthy habits, and alternative and local sources of nutrients.

### SCALING UP LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION TO REDUCE DEPENDENCY ON FOOD IMPORTS

The SDG Global Fund window for Small Island States funded the UN in 2022 for scaling up local food production, in particular those products with high nutritious value. WFP, ILO, UNFPA and UN-Habitat joined forces and launched the 1.6 million USD project for increased local food processing, storage and conservation in Uba Budu community in Cantagalo district, which has favorable conditions to become an agri-food hub. Selected by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Uba Budu community produces a variety of crops and agricultural products which cannot be marketed due to the lack of infrastructure and suitable technologies for processing and preserving the food products in line with international food safety standards. The innovative local solutions for a home-grown sustainable agrifood value chain will generate employment, including for women and youth, but also take into account the social fabric and habits of the rural community. A specific component of the project addresses gender-based violence and alcoholism.

The authorities intend to expand the project launched today with a view to building a sustainable and environmentally friendly agri-food industry system in São Tomé and the Autonomous Region of Príncipe, to improve local food production, processing, storage and conservation.

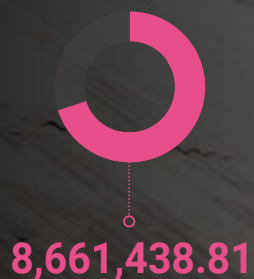




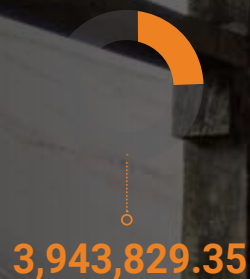
# Financial Overview

## Disbursements by outcome

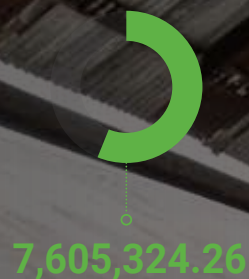
### Social Cohesion



### Governance



### Economic growth and resilience



**20,210,592.41**  
AMOUNT SPENT IN 2022 (USD)

## Sources of funding for the UN in Sao Tome and Principe in 2022

| Mobilized resources                                 | Total amount (USD) |
|---|--------------------|
| Core resources from the UN agencies                 | 7,007,055.95       |
| The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  | 2,258,751.00       |
| Thematic resources from regional or HQ level        | 1,788,445.09       |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF)                   | 1,144,898.00       |
| Green Climate Fund (GCF)                            | 950,000.00         |
| Private sector companies                            | 850,000.00         |
| SDG Fund of the SG Secretariat                      | 730,514.34         |
| Foundations (Chellaram Foundation Fund)             | 700,000.00         |
| GAVI - Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization | 681,976.92         |
| USA   | 573,536.61         |
| World Bank  | 556,304.05         |
| European Union                                      | 514,802.00         |
| Norway  | 396,000.00         |
| Universities (University of California)             | 361,413.00         |
| Sweden  | 325,550.01         |
| Global Partnership for Education                    | 293,122.28         |
| Others  | 280,067.44         |
| Germany   | 196,657.00         |
| China south-south cooperation                       | 147,739.21         |
| France  | 147,391.00         |
| Portugal  | 137,606.00         |
| Australia   | 39,419.51          |
| UK  | 38,600.00          |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation                     | 36,498.00          |
| African World Heritage Fund                         | 20,000.00          |
| Belgian   | 15,394.00          |
| Japan   | 15,000.00          |





# Financial Overview

## Disbursements by agency

### Programme resources only

| Agency  | Amount spent in 2022 (USD) |
|---|----------------------------|
| UNDP - United Nations Development Program                                 | 7,402,984.92               |
| UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund           | 2,813,718.74               |
| WHO - World Health Organization   | 2,699,833.00               |
| IFAD -International Fund for Agricultural Development                     | 1,809,513.00               |
| FAO - The Food and Agriculture Organization                               | 1,514,000.00               |
| UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization                | 1,150,000.00               |
| WFP - World Food Program  | 848,333.00                 |
| UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme                   | 777,414.95                 |
| UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population                                | 741,794.80                 |
| ILO - International Labor organization                                    | 363,000.00                 |
| UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | 54,000.00                  |
| OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights   | 36,000.00                  |
|   | 20,210,592.41              |







## UNSDCF 2023 - 2027 - Outlook for 2023

The new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027 was signed in November 2022 and concluded after a broad consultative process with government, civil society, private sector and international development partners. It aligns with the national priorities and aims at accompanying the authorities in the implementation of its new Government program. The Framework outlines the main interventions of the UN to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs with a specific focus on vulnerable people who are at risk to be left behind. The various UN agencies, funds and programs have harmonized their program cycles and aligned their new Country Programs with the Cooperation Framework.

The UN's efforts as of 2023 will remain on the social sectors such as health and education, the green and blue economy, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and rule of law but with an increasing emphasis on digitalization, evidence-based policy support, system-wide coordination and development financing.

As Sao Tome and Principe is scheduled to graduate from the Least Development Countries category by the end of 2024, the UN System will continue to support resource mobilization from private sector, bilateral and multilateral funding sources and specific interventions to implement the smooth transition strategy towards graduation.

The graduation requires the economic transformation of the islands into a hub of high end ecological and biologically certified products from the green and blue economy, of environmentally conscious eco-tourism and of renewable energies to power the economy in a sustainable way. The UN will support efforts to protect the environment, particularly through initiatives to promote biodiversity financing, sustainable management of natural resources and clean energies, to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to promote sustainable agriculture and forestry. The successful graduation will depend on the capacity of the country to attract more investments that create jobs and add value. Therefore, the UN has been requested to support the National Development Plan with priority investment projects that can be presented to national and international partners.







## ACRONYMS

**AFAP** - Fiduciary Agency for the Administration of Projects  
**AfDB** - African Development Bank  
**AIDS** - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  
**ANP** - National Petroleum Agency  
**CCIAS** - Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Services  
**CACVD** - Counseling Center for Domestic Violence  
**CECAB** - Cooperative for the Exportation of Organic Cocoa  
**CECAFEB** - Cooperative for the Exportation of Organic Coffee  
**CEN** - National Electoral Commission  
**CIAT** - Centre for Agricultural and Technological Research  
**CLTS** - Community-Led Total Sanitation  
**COMPRAN** - Project on Commercialization, Agricultural productivity and Nutrition  
**CSO** - Civil Society Organization  
**DHIS** - District Health Information Software  
**ECCAS** - Economic Community of Central African States.  
**EMAE** - Santomean Water and Electricity Company  
**FAO** - The Food and Agriculture Organization  
**GAVI** - Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization  
**GDP** - Gross Domestic Product  
**GEF** - Global Environment Facility  
**HIV** - Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
**HPV** - Human Papilloma Virus  
**ICPD** - International Conference on Population and Development  
**IFAD** - International Fund for Agricultural Development  
**ILO** - International Labor organization  
**IMF** - International Monetary Fund  
**INE** - National Institute of Statistics  
**INPG** - National Institute for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity  
**IWMP** - Integrated Water Management Program  
**LNOB** - Leave No One Behind

**MPTF** - Multi-Partner Trust Fund  
**MRV** - Measuring, Reporting, Verification  
**NDC** - Nationally Determined Contributions  
**NFMS** - National Forest Monitoring System  
**NWFP** - Non-wood Forest Products  
**OHCHR** - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
**PEP** - Parental Education Program  
**RCO** - United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office  
**REINA** - National Network of Business Incubators and Accelerators of Sao Tome and Principe  
**RH** - Reproductive Health  
**RSTP** - Radio Somos Todos Primos  
**SDG** - Sustainable Development Goal  
**TVS** - Saotomean National Television  
**UK** - United Kingdom  
**UN** - United Nations  
**UNCT** - United Nations Country Team  
**UNDAP** - United Nations Development Assistance Framework  
**UNDP** - United Nations Development Program  
**UNESCO** - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
**UNFPA** - United Nations Fund for Population  
**UN-Habitat** - United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
**UNHCR** - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNICEF** - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund  
**UNIDO** - United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
**UNSDCF** - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework  
**UNV** - United Nations Volunteers Programme  
**UNOCA** - United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa  
**USA** - United States of America  
**WHO** - World Health Organization  
**WFP** - World Food Program







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