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### **Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1**

#### **Sao Tome and Principe**

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

## I. Background and framework

### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>1</sup>

<i>Universal human rights treaties<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
CEDAW	3 June 2003	None	-
CRC	14 May 1991	None	-

*Treaties to which Sao Tome and Principe is not a party:* ICERD (signature only, 2000), ICESCR (signature only, 1995), OP-ICESCR,<sup>3</sup> ICCPR (signature only, 1995), ICCPR-OP 1 (signature only, 2000), ICCPR-OP 2 (signature only, 2000), OP-CEDAW (signature only, 2000), CAT (signature only, 2000), OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW (signature only, 2000), CRPD, OP-CRPD and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	No
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No (Signatory)
Palermo Protocol <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons <sup>5</sup>	Yes, except the 1954 Protocol and 1961 Convention
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto <sup>6</sup>	Yes, except Protocol Additional III
ILO fundamental conventions <sup>7</sup>	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) encouraged consideration of ratification of other human rights instruments, such as ICESCR and ICCPR, and further recommended that Sao Tome and Principe consider ratifying the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 1990.<sup>8</sup> The Committee also recommended that the State ratify as soon as possible both Optional Protocols to CRC.<sup>9</sup>

### B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. CRC remained concerned about the lack of compatibility between some domestic laws and the Convention, and about the lack of implementation of appropriate domestic laws. It was further concerned that very few instruments protecting human rights have been ratified by Sao Tome and Principe.<sup>10</sup>

### C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. As of 2 August 2010, Sao Tome and Principe does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).<sup>11</sup>

4. CRC noted that a multisectoral National Child Rights Committee was established in April 2003 to coordinate initiatives to implement the Convention.<sup>12</sup> It also noted that the

new National Child Rights Committee was entrusted with the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention. However, the Committee was concerned that the National Child Rights Committee might lack the independence necessary to perform this task and that its mandate in that regard was not in accordance with the Paris Principles.<sup>13</sup>

5. CRC recommended that the State party either strengthen the existing National Child Rights Committee implementation and monitoring, or establish a national human rights institution according to the Paris Principles, and ensure that the National Child Rights Committee or the new national institution is provided with sufficient human and financial resources.<sup>14</sup>

## D. Policy measures

6. In 2005, Sao Tome and Principe adopted the Plan of Action (2005–2009) for the World Programme for Human Rights Education focusing on the national school system.<sup>15</sup>

## II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

### A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

#### 1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i> <sup>16</sup>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CEDAW	-	-	-	- Initial report overdue since 2004
CRC	2003	June 2004	-	- Second to fourth reports received in 2010

#### 2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	-
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	-
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	-
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	-
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review no communications were sent.
<i>Responses to allegations and urgent appeals</i>	Sao Tome and Principe responded to none of the 23 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. <sup>17</sup>

## **B. Implementation of international human rights obligations**

### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

7. CRC was concerned that discrimination against disabled children and children living in poverty persists de facto. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe conduct an in-depth revision of all legislation in order to fully guarantee the application of the principle of non-discrimination in domestic laws and to adopt a proactive and comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups, in particular poor and disabled children.<sup>18</sup>

### **2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

8. CRC was deeply concerned that corporal punishment in the family, in schools and other institutions occurs and is still lawful in certain circumstances. It was further concerned that domestic legislation contains no definition of ill-treatment. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe amend the current legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all places, including in the family, in schools and other childcare settings.<sup>19</sup>

9. The Committee was concerned that no mechanism exists to protect children against all forms of violence, including physical, mental and sexual abuse and neglect. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: take measures to address the problem of violence against children; ensure that there is a national system for receiving, monitoring, and investigating complaints, and when necessary, prosecuting cases; and ensure that perpetrators of violence against children are duly prosecuted and have access to counselling services.<sup>20</sup>

10. CRC shared the concern of Sao Tome and Principe about the gradual increase of cases of prostitution and other forms of sexual abuse which involved children. The Committee was also deeply concerned that child prostitutes are considered by the law as criminals rather than as victims. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: conduct a comprehensive study to assess the scope and nature of sexual exploitation of children; take all necessary measures to effectively protect all children from sexual exploitation; develop adequate systems of investigation of cases of sexual exploitation and of recovery for the victims; and undertake awareness-raising campaigns.<sup>21</sup>

11. The Committee was concerned that children have easy access to pornographic DVDs sold locally. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe take all necessary measures to protect children from exposure to harmful information, including pornography.<sup>22</sup>

12. CRC was concerned that despite a general prohibition of work for children under 14 years, Act No. 6/92 allows a minor to conclude a work contract and to receive remuneration for work. It was further concerned by the high number of children who are working.<sup>23</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice and the rule of law**

13. CRC was concerned that Decree 417, as modified in 2003, has not yet been implemented and that no juvenile court exists. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: implement adequate legislation on criminal or other procedures to deal with persons under the age of 18 in conflict with the law; establish juvenile courts endowed with appropriately trained personnel, including judges; and ensure that detained persons under the age of 18, including in pretrial detention, are always separated from adults.<sup>24</sup>

14. The Committee was concerned that although many laws provide for the principle of the best interests of the child to be taken into consideration, these laws are often not applied. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe ensure the implementation of all

relevant laws guaranteeing that the best interests of the child be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children.<sup>25</sup>

15. The 2007–2011 UNDAF stated that the country faced major administration inefficiency, due to the poor preparation and training of its staff, low salaries, limited incentives in the public administration system, and the absence of clear administrative procedures and systematic implementation of rules and regulations.<sup>26</sup>

#### **4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life**

16. CRC was concerned by the lack of parental responsibilities, reflected in the high number of children abandoned by one or both parents, who depart for neighbouring countries. It recommended that Sao Tome and Principe take all necessary measures: to support abandoned children socially and financially; to ensure that children born out of wedlock are registered and enjoy the same protection and services as children born in wedlock; and to ensure that fathers, as well as mothers, meet their parental responsibilities.<sup>27</sup>

#### **5. Freedom of expression and association**

17. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations repeated in 2010 its previous observation and asked the Government to take the necessary steps to adopt appropriate legislation which imposes sufficiently effective and dissuasive sanctions against acts of anti-union discrimination and acts of interference committed by employers against trade union organizations, in conformity with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively.<sup>28</sup>

#### **6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

18. In 2010 the ILO Committee of Experts noted that a draft General Labour Act had been prepared and requested the Government to ensure that the legislation would include a prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination at all stages of the employment process and on all the grounds listed in article 1 of ILO Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation.<sup>29</sup> The Committee of Experts also urged the Government to prohibit pay discrimination that occurs in situations where men and women perform different work that is nevertheless of equal value and to ensure that the legislation explicitly provides for the right of men and women to receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.<sup>30</sup>

#### **7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living**

19. CRC took note of the new strategy to combat malaria. However, it was concerned at the lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, which is the main cause of the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases and worms, the high incidence of respiratory diseases and malaria, the high levels of maternal and child mortality, child malnutrition and the high number of children born with low birth weight.<sup>31</sup>

20. The 2007–2011 UNDAF stated that, despite the advances achieved in the area of health, such as a steady decrease of child and adolescent mortality and a longer life expectancy, several challenges remain. The country is facing an increasingly high rate of maternal mortality and the prevalence of infectious diseases including malaria, which despite being addressed, is still very prevalent. Malnutrition, lack of hygiene, and the difficulty to access health-care service and medicines continue to be among the main morbidity factors. In terms of the capacity of the health sector, poor infrastructure and a shortage of medicines and medical material have led to an inadequate health-care system

unable to ensure basic prevention measures. It has also prevented the appropriate follow-up of individual patients and the evolution of the health-care system in general. Substantial efforts will need to be made to cover basic health needs, and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>32</sup>

21. A 2010 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of children under 5 moderately or severely underweight decreased from 12.9 per cent in 2000 to 9.2 per cent in 2006. The same source indicated that the children under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births was estimated to be 98 in 2008.<sup>33</sup>

22. The United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources in 2008 was estimated to be 89 per cent.<sup>34</sup>

23. CRC recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: keep implementing measures to guarantee universal access to primary health care, especially maternal and child health-care services and facilities, including in rural areas; take the necessary measures to build the capacity of health personnel; prioritize the provision of drinking water and sanitation services; strengthen existing efforts to immunize as many children and mothers as possible; strengthen existing efforts to combat malaria, respiratory diseases and diarrhoeal infections, and to take all necessary measures to lower mortality rates; increase the proportion of resources allocated to the health sector, so as to fully implement the Convention; and take measures to improve the nutritional status of children through education and promotion of healthy feeding practices, including breastfeeding.<sup>35</sup>

24. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) stated that the maternal mortality ratio is high, at 287.9 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2004, despite the fact that over 90 per cent of births are attended by a health professional such as a nurse, midwife or physician. Antenatal care is also high, at 99.5 per cent. Approximately 89 per cent of health facilities provide maternal, child health and family planning, but few facilities provide emergency obstetric care. Even where family planning is offered, utilization is low due to socio-cultural barriers and the poor quality of service delivery.<sup>36</sup>

25. UNFPA mentioned that the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among pregnant women increased from 0.1 per cent in 2001 to 1.5 per cent in 2005. The number of new infections continues to rise, especially among young people and women. Low condom use and the high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections facilitate the spread of HIV.<sup>37</sup>

26. CRC noted with interest the Reproductive Health Programme. However, it was concerned that: only adolescents over 16 years are able to seek medical counselling without parental consent; alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse is affecting an increasing number of young people and that the existing legislation does not provide effective protection for children; the rate of teenage pregnancies is high; and mental health services are lacking. The Committee recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: develop comprehensive policies and plans on adolescent health; promote collaboration between State agencies and non-governmental organizations in order to establish a system of formal and informal education on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, on sex education and on family planning; ensure access to reproductive health counselling and information and services for all adolescents; provide adolescents with accurate and objective information on the harmful consequences of alcohol, drug and tobacco use, and develop and implement a legislation adequately protecting them from harmful misinformation, including through comprehensive restrictions on alcohol and tobacco advertising; establish adequate mental health services.<sup>38</sup>

## 8. Right to education

27. CRC welcomed the successive reforms in the education system undertaken since 1991, but remained concerned that several values and rights recognized in the Convention on the aims of education are not included in the school curricula and that the reforms undertaken lack an overall vision. Further, the Committee was very concerned that: the illiteracy, drop-out and repeaters rates, particularly of girls, are high; the quality of education is low; children in remote areas do not have access to schools; due to the system of shifts, the time spent in school per day by children is not long enough.<sup>39</sup>

28. A 2010 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the total net enrolment ratio in primary education in 2009 was 98.4 per cent.<sup>40</sup> The 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report, however, stated that, since the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child were issued in 2004, no improvement had been apparent with respect to the school dropout rates among girls, with early pregnancy among adolescent girls continuing to be a problem nationwide.<sup>41</sup>

29. The 2007–2011 UNDAF mentioned that primary education is universal, obligatory and free by law and comprises two cycles, of four and two years respectively. So far, however, only the first cycle is ensured whereas access to the second cycle of fifth and sixth grades is limited and offered by very few schools. Furthermore, the distance that students have to commute, especially to attend fourth grade and beyond, aggravates the situation. In this context, primary school completion has witnessed a decline, leaving one third of the children out of school, and with girls being the greatest victims of faster drop-out rates. Secondary education is also geographically limited to large urban centres.<sup>42</sup>

30. The same report stated that perhaps the largest challenge in the immediate future for the Government would be to guarantee universal primary education to all children of Sao Tome and Principe. There is a contradiction between the principles of the right to education largely endorsed by the Government, and the economic and social reality. The resources allocated to the education system are not sufficient to respond to the increasing demand for education, improve the quality of teachers and supervisory staff in the school system, or offer technical and vocational training relevant to local market needs.<sup>43</sup>

31. CRC recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: undertake further consolidated reforms of the school curricula in order to ensure that they are in conformity with the aims set out in the Convention; progressively ensure that girls and boys, from urban, rural and least developed areas have equal access to educational opportunities; implement additional measures to provide access to early childhood education for every child; adopt effective measures to urgently decrease the drop-out rate and to reduce repeaters and illiteracy rates; take appropriate measures to introduce human rights, including children's rights, into the school curricula; and ensure access to leisure facilities and recreational activities.<sup>44</sup>

## 9. Right to development

32. The 2007–2011 UNDAF mentioned that, after many years of macroeconomic instability, with a chronic deficit in the balance of payments, depreciation of the local currency, and repeated inflation, the country is facing large debts. The country joined the Highly Indebted Poor Country group in 2000 and has since been eligible for its benefits. According to World Bank estimates, the debt of the country reached US\$ 361 million in 2005, one of the highest figures in the world if considered relative to the gross domestic product. The re-establishment of dialogue with international financial institutions to address the macroeconomic issues resulted in an agreement in August 2005. The balance of payments has been regularly underwritten by international aid assistance, which reached US\$ 25 million in 2004.<sup>45</sup>

33. The World Food Programme (WFP) mentioned that the country's development prospects in the years ahead will be based on the sale of oil deposits, which have been discovered in the country's territorial waters. Nevertheless, all the information available in Sao Tome and Principe indicates that oil production will become effective at the earliest by 2012. Until then, the country will have to keep relying on external aid.<sup>46</sup>

34. The 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report stated that the country is highly dependent on official development assistance (ODA), with 80 per cent of the Government's public investment budget being externally supported. As a result of a combination of an erratic resource mobilization approach and an absence of mechanisms for the coordination of external support, ODA has decreased since 2000. These issues have hampered the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness principles.<sup>47</sup>

### III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

N/A

### IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

N/A

### V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

35. CRC recommended that Sao Tome and Principe: seek assistance from, among others, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization on children with disabilities;<sup>48</sup> cooperate with, inter alia, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF and civil society to improve the education sector;<sup>49</sup> and seek assistance on child labour from, among others, ILO/IPEC and UNICEF.<sup>50</sup> The Committee also recommended that the State seek assistance from, inter alia, OHCHR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and UNICEF<sup>51</sup> on juvenile justice, and from, inter alia, OHCHR and UNICEF<sup>52</sup> on establishing a national human rights institution.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E.26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT



CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- <sup>3</sup> Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.
- <sup>4</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- <sup>5</sup> 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- <sup>6</sup> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html).
- <sup>7</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- <sup>8</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.235), para. 6.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 61.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.
- <sup>11</sup> For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/13/45, annex I.
- <sup>12</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, para. 9.
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 11.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 12 (a) and (c).
- <sup>15</sup> See General Assembly resolution 59/113B and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/24, 10/3 and 12/4. See also letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007, available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm>. [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/advisory\\_committee/HR\\_education\\_training.htm](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/advisory_committee/HR_education_training.htm).
- <sup>16</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:  
CEDAW Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women  
CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child
- <sup>17</sup> The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate

- holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 30 June 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents:
- (a) E/CN.4/2006/62, para. 24, and E/CN.4/2006/67, para. 22; (b) A/HRC/4/23, para. 14; (c) A/HRC/4/24, para. 9; (d) A/HRC/4/29, para. 47; (e) A/HRC/4/31, para. 24; (f) A/HRC/4/35/Add.3, para. 7; (g) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (h) A/HRC/7/6, annex; (i) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (j) A/HRC/8/10, para. 120, footnote 48; (k) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (l) A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1, footnote 29; (m) A/HRC/11/6, annex; (n) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (o) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (p) A/HRC/12/21, para.2, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (r) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (s) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (t) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (u) A/HRC/13/42, annex I; (v) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (w) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2.
- <sup>18</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, paras. 21–22.
- <sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 33–34 (a).
- <sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 39–40.
- <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 53–54.
- <sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 31–32.
- <sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 56.
- <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 58–59 (a)–(c).
- <sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 24–25.
- <sup>26</sup> United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Sao Tome and Principe, “United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Sao Tome and Principe”, 2007–2011 (Sao Tome, 2006), p. 11, available from [www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=STP](http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=STP).
- <sup>27</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, paras. 36–37.
- <sup>28</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062010STP098, second paragraph.
- <sup>29</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010STP111, second paragraph.
- <sup>30</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010STP100, second paragraph.
- <sup>31</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, paras. 43–44.
- <sup>32</sup> UNCT, UNDAF 2007–2011, Sao Tome and Principe (note 26 above), pp. 6 and 7.
- <sup>33</sup> United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available from [mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg).
- <sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>35</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, para. 45 (a)–(g).
- <sup>36</sup> UNFPA, Country programme for Sao Tome and Principe (2007–2011), document DP/FPA/CPD/STP/5, paras. 3–4, available from [www.unfpa.org/exbrd/2007/firstsession/dpfpa\\_stp\\_5\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/exbrd/2007/firstsession/dpfpa_stp_5_eng.pdf).
- <sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.
- <sup>38</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, paras. 46–47 (a)–(c), (e) and (f).
- <sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 50–51 (b)–(e).
- <sup>40</sup> United Nations Statistical Division (note 33 above).
- <sup>41</sup> United Nations Development Group (UNDG), 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report 2008, p. 1.
- <sup>42</sup> UNDAF 2007–2011, Sao Tome and Principe (note 26 above), p. 8.
- <sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>44</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, para. 52 (a), (c)–(e), (g) and (h).
- <sup>45</sup> UNDAF 2007–2011, Sao Tome and Principe, 2006, p. 12 (note 26 above).
- <sup>46</sup> WFP, “Analyse Globale de la Sécurité Alimentaire de la Vulnérabilité (CFSVA), République Démocratique de Sao Tomé et Principe, données de septembre 2007” (Rome, 2009), pp. 8–9. Available from <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp196154.pdf>.
- <sup>47</sup> UNDG, 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report (note 41 above), p. 1.
- <sup>48</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.235, para. 42 (e).
- <sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 52 (i).

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., paras. 56–57 (d).

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., paras. 58–59 (e).

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., paras. 11–12 (d).

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