**São Tomé and Príncipe**

São Tomé and Príncipe has no national youth policy. A 2012 briefing focuses on unemployment.

### DEFINITION OF YOUTH

São Tomé and Príncipe is a signatory of the *African Youth Charter* (2006), which defines youth as between 15-35 years.

#### CANDIDACY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LOWER HOUSE</th>
<th>UPPER HOUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OPPOSITE SEX</th>
<th>SAME SEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

#### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- **--**
  - **--**
  - **--**

#### LITERACY RATES

- **83.15%**
  - Both sexes (15-24) %
    - **84.00%**
      - Male (15-24) %
      - Female (15-24) %
    - Year: 2015
  - Year: No data.

#### NET ENROLMENT RATE

- **31.78%**
  - Secondary School
  - Both sexes %
    - Male %
    - Female %
    - Year: 2007

### CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **16**
  - Minimum Age

### SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

#### PREVALENCE OF HIV

- **0.1%**
  - Male (15-24) %
  - Year: 2013
- **0.1%**
  - Female (15-24) %

#### TOBACCO USE

- **--**
  - Both sexes (13-15) %
    - **--**
    - Male (13-15) %
    - Female (13-15) %
    - Year: No data.

### Policy & Legislation

São Tomé and Príncipe has no national youth policy, nor youth strategy.

### GDP PER CAPITA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USD 1609.82</th>
<th>0.525</th>
<th>33.87</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

- **42**
  - 76 out of 177 countries.
  - Year: 2014

### PRESS FREEDOM

- **--**
  - Year: No data.

### POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LOWER HOUSE</th>
<th>UPPER HOUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment

### BUDGET & SPENDING

- **USD 1609.82**
  - GDP
  - 0.525
  - HDI
  - 33.87

### VOTING AGE

- **18**
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

### MAJORITY AGE

- **18**
  - Source: UN Child Rights: Female (15-24) %

### CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **16**
  - Minimum Age

### LITERACY RATES

- **83.15%**
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### NET ENROLMENT RATE

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### MAJORITY AGE

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### SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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### Policy & Legislation

São Tomé and Príncipe has no national youth policy, nor youth strategy.

São Tomé and Príncipe is a signatory to the *African Youth Charter* (2006), which provides a multi-level strategic framework for youth empowerment and development activities. The charter includes a thematic focus on employment, sustainable livelihoods, education, skills development, health, youth participation, peace and security, and youth with disabilities.

A press release on 7 March 2013 outlined the priorities of the Ministry of Youth & Sports for 2013/2014 as housing, employment and vocational training.

A youth unemployment briefing (2012) concludes that youth suffer “from the absence of a youth employment policy” which should focus on skill training, information between job seekers and employers and vocational training.
Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

YES

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

NO

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

UNCLEAR

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The list of Ministries page of the Official Website of the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, notes the existence of the Ministry of Social Communication, Youth & Sports. However, a press release on 27 August 2013 and an article from 24 March 2014 refer to the Ministry as only that of “Youth & Sports.” No online presence for the Ministry could be found.

A press release on 7 March 2013 described five priorities to be implemented by 2014, including building 400 homes for young people, creating 1000 jobs, developing a sports policy and technical training.

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

No national youth association can be found online, nor referenced in any reports or media outlets. Furthermore, no youth NGOs nor student associations could be found online.

The National Youth Parliament for Water is a “vibrant and creative Youth society, which participates effectively in matters relating to the water sector” as well as “promoting youth participation in the democratic process.” The project is a collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and is the only youth engagement project that could be found online.

BUDGET & SPENDING

No documentation on the budget for youth in São Tomé and Príncipe could be found online. According to the World Bank, São Tomé and Príncipe spent 19.32% of its government expenditure and 9.48% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.