



Republic of Cabo Verde



**Cape Verdean Institute for
Gender Equality and Equity**

CABO VERDE'S REPORT: BEIJING+20



**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

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Acronyms

BDPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
ADEI	Entrepreneurial and Innovation Development Agency
ADGI	African Gender and Development Index
IGA	Income Generating Activities
AJOC	Cabo Verde's Journalist's Association
ARFA	Medicines Regulatory Agency
ARV	Anti-retroviral
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCS-SIDA	National Committee for the Coordination of the Combat Against AIDS
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CESP	Higher Education Professional Studies
CIGEF	Research and Training Center in Gender and Family
CNDHC	National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
PRGSP	Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper
DGPOG	General-Directorate of Planning, Budgeting and Management
DGSPRS	General-Directorate of Prison Services and Social Rehabilitation
ECA	Statute of the Child and Adolescent
EIO	Information and Orientation Club
ENSA	National Food Security Strategy
FA	Armed Forces
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ICCA	Cape Verdean Child and Adolescent Institute
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICIEG	Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
DHS	Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEFP	Institute of Employment and Vocational Training
IMC	Multi-objective Continuous Survey
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INFOPRESS	Cape Verdean News Agency
INPS	National Social Security Institute
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
VTP	Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy
LIG	Gender Research Laboratory
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDR	Ministry of Rural Development

MED	Ministry of Education
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
MORABI	Association to support the auto-promotion of women in development
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OE	State Budget
OMCV	Organization of Cabo Verde's Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
PAPIG	Action Program for the Promotion of Gender Equality
PANPM	National Action Plan for the Promotion of Women
PN	National Police
PNED	National Domestic Energy Plan
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Program
PNIEG	National Gender Equality and Equity Plan
PNIG	National Gender Equality Plan
PNLP	National Poverty Reduction Program
PNGBV	National Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence
GRPB	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RCV	Radio of Cabo Verde
Rede SOL	GBV victim inter-institutional support network
REDMEC	Network of Women Economists
REJOP	Network of Journalists on Population and Health issues
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
SNHS	National Social Habitation System
SIGOV	Integrated Budget and Expenditure Management System
SNIG	National Gender Indicators System
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TCV	Television of Cabo Verde
SW	Sex Worker
HT	Human trafficking
UCI	Immigration Coordination Unit
UCRE	State Reform Coordination Unit
UniCV	University of Cabo Verde
UNPFA	United Nations Population Fund
GBV	Gender Based Violence
VERDEFAM	Cape Verdean Association for the Protection of Family
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES SINCE 1995

Main achievements

1. Since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPfA), Cabo Verde has achieved remarkable progress, of which the following can be highlighted:
 - (i) The promotion of a **legal and institutional framework** that is favorable to gender equality. The legal framework guarantees equality and nondiscrimination before the law: the Constitution of the Republic considers the State's responsibility for the removal of obstacles to equal opportunities of economic, social, cultural and political nature, especially the factors discriminating women in the family and society. The Special Law on Gender Based Violence (GBV) (Law 84/VII/11, of 10th January) regulates the measures necessary to achieve the effective principle of gender equality and defines GBV as a public crime (ex-officio). Among others, the Family Code (1997) assigns equal rights and duties to both spouses, recognizes divorce and separation, de facto unions, and the equality of children born within or outside of marriage, as well as the joint exercise of parental responsibility; the Labor Code (2007) recognizes domestic employment, maternity leave (60 days), the right to release for breastfeeding, and the presumption of unfair dismissal in the case of pregnant women or newly mothered; the diplomas approved since 2006 on Social Protection, that establish the social pension (non-contributory system), the possibility of enrolment of informal sector workers and domestic employees. The diplomas produced since 2008 contain dispositions that promote equality between women and men, as well as affirmative measures towards women, recognizing situations that require overcoming inequality. The Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) is the **national mechanism** responsible for coordinating the Government's policies in this domain, it is linked to the Prime-minister, who delegates oversight to a Minister (since 2008 a Vice-Prime minister, who has been since 2011 the Vice-Prime minister and Minister of Health).
 - (ii) The adoption of **planning and evaluation instruments**, which have provided public institutions, civil society and partners with a coherent and systematic framework for action in the field of gender equality and GBV combat. These documents have allowed for the mobilization of funds with different development partners, and their evaluation has contributed to reorient planning. Three Gender Equality Plans have been implemented (PANPM 1996-2000, PNIEG 2005-2011, PAPIG 2011-2013) as well as a first Plan to combat GBV (PNGBV 2008-2011). The periodical review of international instruments such as the CEDAW, the BDPfA and the MDGs are part of the monitoring and evaluation process. The second Plan to combat GBV is being finalized (2014-2016) and the multi-sectorial formulation of the National Gender Equality Plan (PNIG, 2014-2016) is being initiated.
 - (iii) The **production of information**: efforts were made to identify, within planning processes, priority areas requiring improved data/analysis, both quantitative and qualitative, which led to data production in areas such as GBV and Time Use. Participation in the preparatory phases of several surveys has allowed collaboration in the design of

methodological orientations and the adaptation of data collection tools, thus mainstreaming a gender approach and contributing to analysis plans that integrate this dimension: one such recent example is the Governance, Peace and Security Statistics survey (SHaSA). The systematic search for partnerships in this domain and the commitment of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) led to the adoption, in 2012, of a set of core indicators to monitor and evaluate the situation, establishing the Gender Equality Observatory. The Observatory consists in 12 indicators reflecting 3 key areas of women's autonomy: decision making, physical and economic autonomy. Additionally a set of 68 indicators, which are the National Gender Indicator System (SNIG), allow for a deeper analysis of the 3 selected areas. The recognition of the need to expand knowledge on gender relations led to the creation, in 2008, of the Research and Training Center in Gender and Family (CIGEF), of the University of Cabo Verde (UniCV), which has established research lines (Gender Research Laboratory). The availability of data and information has provided the opportunity to highlight gender inequality, organize national and international discussion forums, and publish research on women and gender.

- (iv) The adoption of a **gender mainstreaming** strategy has resulted in gains in terms of the capacities of different actors and institutions, at various levels, and in the institutionalization of the gender approach in various sectors: (i) at legislative level, focused on national planning and budgeting processes; (ii) at executive level, with the strengthening of technical skills of sector in the domain of gender responsive planning and budgeting. The implementation of gender audits, which have enabled participatory self-evaluations, and the identification of cultural and institutional changes required to re-orient or improve action. The law on GBV, which foresees specific responsibilities of different sectors in promoting gender equality and the elimination of GBV, has triggered a progressive process of mainstreaming GBV in sector's policies and programs; (iii) at local power level, strengthening capacities and planning instruments, such as Municipal Equality Plans. The strategy to support the establishment of a coalitions of women engaged in political action (inter-party, mobilizing all women that were candidates and/or elected at the last local elections), has enabled women to lead the elaboration of Gender Agendas, a tool to influence political parties' and institutions' performance on gender equality.
 - (v) A **systematic approach to engage men** resulted in the creation of the Laço Branco Network of Cabo Verde (White Ribbon Campaign, of men against violence and for gender equality), enabling their proactive involvement in this domain, which is contributing to social mobilization and transformative action. It has allowed for the network's active involvement in the development of a Rehabilitation Program of men authors of GBV crimes (an innovation introduced by the GBV law).
2. Among factors contributing to these achievements, the following can be highlighted:
- (i) The high level **political commitment** and consequent placement of gender equality in the public agenda, reflecting gender issues in the country's strategic development documents, which provides opportunities for the implementation of initiatives at different levels: the Government Programs affirm the importance of the gender dimension (considered a cross-

cutting theme), the 2nd Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (DECRP 2008-2011) details the key lines of the gender policy, while the 3rd PRGSP (2012-2016) mentions the ambitious agenda defined in the PNIG.

- (ii) The investments made in **capacity building** of various stakeholders, at different levels, as well as the focus on **planning/evaluation processes**, based on the systematic establishment of **institutional partnerships**: the ICIEG works in close partnership with various public institutions and civil society, following a network logic. Civil society organizations (CSO) are important allies in advocacy efforts and partake in planning processes as well as in the implementation of programs and projects that operationalize national Plans. They are one of the main targets for capacity strengthening initiatives conducted by the ICIEG. Since 2008 the partnership between the ICIEG and **public institutions** from various sectors has been consolidate, in particular in the framework of capacity strengthening initiatives for gender mainstreaming, and of the implementation of the GBV Law. The ICIEG is a member of several Councils and Committees¹, granting it participation in the process designing and approving policies and measures in the different fields covered. At local level the ICIEG works with **Municipalities**, and has supported 4 of them in the elaboration of Gender Equality Municipal Plans, among other actions. Many capacity strengthening actions organized by the ICIEG are conducted at local level and typically involve civil society, community and youth leaders, local public service providers and local power. The ICIEG has partnerships with the **private sector**, which sponsors some activities and, sometimes, is the beneficiary of technical assistance, as was the case with the semi-public enterprise CV Telecom: with ICIEG's support it conducted a participatory gender assessment of the enterprise and developed a Gender Equality Plan.
- (iii) The **technical and financial support** of international institutions in the domain of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Main challenges

3. The challenges encountered on gender equality and women's empowerment have been: (i) women's access to decent work; (ii) the eradication of violence against women; (iii) leadership and political participation of women; (iv) combating gender stereotypes and changing attitudes and practices at community level; (iv) a stronger action to guarantee mainstreaming of a gender approach: including changes based on politico-institutional commitment, the introduction of a gender approach in policies, based on the production and use of data that allow for in depth assessments, guarantying that their results are reflected in strategic options, action measures, budgets and evaluation.

Legal framework reform

4. Notwithstanding Cabo Verde's favorable legal framework in terms of gender equality, some developments have direct or indirect adverse effects potential:

¹Among them: Council of the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), National Family Council, Thematic Group on Gender, Water and Sanitation, and on M&E, National Committee on Emigration and Development, National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship, and the National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor

- i. The 2001 Ministry of Education's measure recommending the temporary suspension of school attendance of pregnant adolescents, to be reassumed after childbirth; it was effective until 2013, when the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (Law 50/VIII/2013, of 26th December), in its Article 47, determines that a pregnant child/adolescent cannot be encouraged to interrupt her studies or abandon school, derogating the measure.
- ii. The law regulating Microfinance, in that it regulates its practice as part of the financial system, introducing taxes that burden recipients of microcredit, who in Cabo Verde are almost entirely women working in informal activities.
- iii. In 2001, a new school fee regime was introduced through a Decree-Law, foreseeing a progressive table of fees, according to the family's life conditions. However, data² shows that the probability of children from underprivileged families accessing the 1^o cycle of secondary school is 62% against 87% for children from better of families, even when social school action programs are underway. Rural families are the most affected, considering the cumulative costs of fees, transport, etc. Girls from well off households in urban settings are the ones that do best, while boys from poor households in rural settings are the ones that do worst. The proportion of poor households headed by women is 33% (21% for med headed households)³.

Financial allocations

5. The format of the State Budget does not enable budgets to be linked to specific programs likely to contribute to gender equality. Nonetheless the integrated system for budget and financial management (SIGOV), underpinning PRGSP III, is an opportunity, considering its information could be used to prepare gender reports, if orientations included the setting of gender objectives, targets and indicators in sectors programs and projects. Sectors' budgets have not yet integrated a gender perspective and, as such, apart from ICIEG's budget, it is not possible to assess that proportion of sector budgets dedicated to the promotion of gender equality. ICIEG's budget, which had been increasing over the last decade, has been decreasing over the last 3 years: 2/3 of the available funds result from a resource mobilization strategy, which causes dependency on international support.
6. Efforts to track investments in gender equality take place in the context of programs to mainstream gender: these follow a capacity strengthening strategy of civil servants, based on a gender responsive planning and budgeting approach (GRPB). Some consensus has been achieved as to the need to integrate a gender approach in the State Budget, and this year the Women's Parliamentarian Network initiated a gender analysis of budget implementation, for the vocational training sector.

Dialogue between Government and civil society

7. As highlighted by the evaluation of the PNIEG (2005-2011), gender equality is an area in which the Government works in coordination with NGOs and their beneficiaries. ICIEG's

²Report on the State of the National Education System (RESEN, 2011), based on data from the QUIBB (2007)

³QUIBB (2007)

Consultative Council is the coordination and consultation mechanism for policies for the promotion of gender equality and equity; it is composed by representatives of 3 governmental sectors in priority areas of gender policy implementation, and 3 CSOs, linked to gender issues. The National Committee to Monitor the Implementation of the GBV law, being presently institutionalized, counts on representatives from governmental and non-governmental institutions directly involved in the implementation of the GBV law. The representation of CSO is rotational. The recently conducted *Strategic Dialogue on gender equality progresses and challenges in Cabo Verde*, organized under the leadership of the Prim-Minister's Office, was another dialogue forum.

8. CSOs that work on gender equality participate in all strategic planning exercises in this domain. They also participate in their respective reviews and evaluation, as well as in the review of progress on international commitments such as the CEDAW. This year the review of the implementation of the BDPfA followed an inclusive participatory process. End of 2012, the CIGEF organized a university forum on Gender Equality, also integrating private Universities, to gather contributions for the pos-2015 and Beijing+20. This event was an opportunity to discuss progresses achieved by Cabo Verde, persisting challenges and proposed solutions.

Coordination and partnerships

9. The review of results enable some lessons learned to be drawn, among which: (i) the centrality of planning, monitoring and evaluation, as key processes to feed the debate and design process; (ii) the importance of focusing interventions on institutions; (iii) coordinating and monitoring gender planning and implementation by specific areas; (iv) the political commitment at all levels of governance (legislative, executive, central/sectorial, municipal); (v) the coordination of work, the establishment of partnerships and working in a network logic; (vi) a balance between advocacy/negotiation and capacity building, taking into account the need to raise awareness, engage, provide conceptual and methodological tools, prepare for the design of policies and stimulate change.
10. The development partners of Cabo Verde have had a fundamental role in the field of gender equality, in the provision of technical and financial resources, advocacy with the Government and its institutions; many of the initiatives described in this report counted on their support. The main partners have been UN Women and UNPFA, among other United Nations agencies, the NEPAD and the Spanish Cooperation, as well as ad hoc support from bilateral partners. On the other hand, entities such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the European Union, IFAP or the AfDB provide support to gender mainstreaming in the projects/programs they finance.
11. Cooperation and the exchange of knowledge/experiences could be improved by: (i) the use by development partner of national data, desegregated by sex, age group, area of residence, identifying gender gaps, as a criteria for decision making on aid/financing priorities; (ii) the establishment of standardized evaluation and monitoring procedures that take into account gender equality and women's empowerment international and regional commitments.

Implementation of MDGs

12. The MDG monitoring process in Cabo Verde presents itself as an advocacy opportunity with sectors. Since 2003, a MDG3 report is produced considering its respective indicators, but also on the cross-cutting contribution of gender equality to all other MDGs. In the framework of the final MDG report elaboration and the discussion of the post-2015 agenda, an encompassing multi-sectorial process is underway. The ICIEG coordinated the elaboration of the MDG3 Report and Acceleration Plan, which was conducted with a task force counting on representatives from 11 institutions/sectors considered key for the monitoring of gender equality. The ICIEG was part of the taskforces for MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, guarantying gender was mainstreamed in the process. The plenary discussions were led at high level by the Minister of Finance and Plan, with the participation of other member of Cabinet; it included a presentation/discussion on gender equality as a cross-cutting theme contributing to development results in all MDGs. On the other hand the *Strategic Dialogue on gender equality progresses and challenges in Cabo Verde* linked the MDG/MDG3 discussion to the monitoring framework of the BDPfA, advocating for the importance of an encompassing monitoring framework, which highlights underlying causes of discrimination, and the need to mainstream a gender approach in planning to achieve the desired development results.

SECTION TWO: PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN SINCE 2009

A. WOMEN AND POVERTY

13. In Cabo Verde the proportion of the population living below the poverty line decreased from 37% in 2001 to 27% in 2007. Notwithstanding the overall progress, over the same time frame the gender gap increased: in 2001 the gap between poor households headed by women and men was 6 percent points, while in 2007 it was 12 (33% women and 21% men). Data also shows that poverty is concentrated in rural areas (44% of the rural population is poor).

Main achievements

Development strategies

14. The Government's Program (2011-2016) establishes gender as 1 of 4 enabling pillars for economic growth, poverty reduction and the attainment of all MDGs. ICIEG prepared a ***Proposal to Mainstream Gender in the Government's Program***, which establishes correspondences between each of its strategic areas with a set of priority measures to be implemented to ensure gender mainstreaming. The proposal was presented (2012) at a training workshop on gender responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB), to the General-Directorates of Planning, Budgeting and Management (DGPOGs) of different Ministries: 11 sectors participated, including the Ministry of Finance.

15. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (PRGSP III, 2012 – 2016) recognizes the relevance of gender *“in a competitive perspective, as the challenges of increasing productivity and economic growth can only be overcome through the full accomplishment of women full potential.”* Priority is given to the development of agribusiness and the modernization of agriculture, which are strategies to maximize work opportunities in rural areas and improve subsistence conditions of the population, supporting the establishment of connections to the market, including ecotourism. In 2012 an analysis of the national capacities for value chain development was conducted, including a gender approach: it highlighted the unequal participation of women in the rural world (except in transformation), their lower access to production factors, credit and capacity building initiatives, as well as sexist stereotypes associated with division of labor.

Policies and programs

16. The National Poverty Reduction Program (PNLP) is oriented towards reducing rural poverty, with a focus on agricultural islands, and counts among its management team, on a Gender and Animation Unit. In 2010 the PNLN conducted a gender audit, which informed the startup of the Unit's activities. Of the close to 29,900 beneficiaries of the previous cycle, which ended in 2012, 51% were women. Its final evaluation recognized the importance of awareness raising initiatives and capacity building on gender, as well as the focalization efforts and investments made towards women heads of households. Data collection and treatment processes follow a gender perspective, as a result of the strengthening of staff's capacities, including the management team, technical units of the project and field level agents, which work with communities on a daily basis. In 2011/2012 gender training were

conducted for local stakeholders in all islands/municipalities targeted by the program. The community assemblies, where projects are approved, improved the methodology used, to promote great participation of women: separate discussion groups are now conducted for women and men before the common plenary session, while a minimum quota of 45% of women was set. The acquired experience enabled the new phase of the Program (2013-2018) to mainstream gender from the outset.

17. The Ministry of Rural Development (MDR) in 2012 conducted a methodological workshop on gender mainstreaming in the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP), mobilizing the Ministry's technical staff at central and decentralized level, counting to this effect on ICIEG's technical support. It recently initiated a project to revise from a gender and climate change perspective this planning instrument, as well as the National Food Security Strategy (ENSA). The technical meetings in preparation for the Agriculture Census took gender into account, both in the revision of the data collection tools, and discussions on data analysis plans. Sex disaggregated data and specific indicators will contribute to highlight the situation of rural women, improved understanding of conditioning factors and enhanced capacity to define adequate measures.
18. Among the Government's investment programs, the dams are aimed at mobilizing water for the development of agriculture, while efforts are undertaken for basin management. The terms of reference of the preparatory studies for the exploitation of the basins of new dams foresee a social and gender assessment. Monitoring data on initiatives, such as training, information dissemination, contracts for small construction work, and microcredit for income generating activities (IGA) are, from 2012 onwards, collected and analyzed disaggregated by sex, which has enabled corrective measures to be implemented to improve women's participation and access to the project's initiatives and resource's.
19. One of the categories of the *Agro-business 2014 Prize* (MDR) is for women entrepreneurs. The prize will provide winning projects with a technology kit to implement/expand the project's activities, including specialized technical assistance.
20. As for microcredit, one of the main associations supporting the development of women, OMCV, provided close to 4.000.000 euros to 5,352 beneficiaries (2009 to 2013). MORABI is another association of similar dimensions, while smaller associations exist. Beneficiaries of microcredit are essentially women (87% in the case of OMCV).

Challenges

21. Support family subsistence agriculture, which is essential to food security of rural families.
22. Capitalize on the traditional knowledge of women, converting it into knowledge that enables them to improve their products and place them in a sustainable way on the market.
23. Guaranty improved access for women to microcredit, credit and support services, to enable them to develop their business initiatives.
24. Guaranty the systematic integration of a gender approach in the investment domains identified in the PRGSP III (tourism, creative economies, etc.) in the context of economic diversification, in particular those pertaining to rural areas, as is the case with agribusiness.

Recommendations for action

25. Ensure that interventions in the domain of agriculture are encompassing (example: a territorial approach to basin management, beyond specific projects).
26. Ensure the quantitative increase of microcredit, but also a qualitative leap, with complementary programs aimed at promoting autonomy. Include positive measures in access to credit lines which are about to be availed in the context of agribusiness development.
27. Support the development of productive initiative of women (technical improvement, business and management, group/cooperative initiatives) and monitor their development.
28. Develop value chain studies that include a gender analysis in key areas of the economy, such as agribusiness, tourism, creative economies.

B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN

29. Cabo Verde reached, since the 90's universal access to primary education, as well as parity, with net enrolment rates of 96% up till 2007, both for girls and boys. The proportion of children finishing 6 years of compulsory education was around 92% (2009) and 52% of students completing secondary education (12 years). The parity index has oscillated: in 2000 it was 0.96 for primary education and 1.02 for the secondary, evolving in 2012 to 0.92 and 1.11, respectively. The net enrolment rate for primary school is presently 93% (2013), 92% for girls and 95% for boys. On the other hand, girls within the system are more successful (they drop out and repeat grades less) and a higher proportion completes primary school (92% against 87% for boys) and secondary school (65% against 52% for boys). In higher education gross enrolment rate is increasing, 21% in 2011: 24,5% for women, 11% for men.
30. Professional training options are increasing in Cabo Verde: from 2001 to 2008 the average annual places was 980, while from 2009 to 2013 this average was 3,270. The proportion of women that benefit from professional training has increased (47% and 43%, in 2009 and 2010; 49% in 2011 and 51% in 2012 and 2013).
31. Choices of courses/professional areas show the persistence of sexist stereotypes: more men are in exact science domains (73% of engineering and technologies), and more women in other sciences (close to 60% for social, human and literature sciences and 67% for economic, legal and political sciences). The scientific area in which women are better represented is life, environment and health sciences (72%). In Higher Education Professional Studies (CESP) 35% of women are enrolled in technical/scientific courses in 2012, while 73% choose other areas (tourism, business, administration).
32. The literacy rate for youth (15-24) has maintained at 97% for both sexes. For adults it stands at 83% in 2010 (77% women and 88.5% men). Illiteracy affects mainly rural women above 35 years of age. From 2000 to 2010, this rate fell by almost 12 percent points among rural women (68%) and 7 among men.

Main achievements

Primary and secondary education

33. The MDG2 review of progress mainstreamed a gender approach, which highlighted some of the factors that influence the differentiated access and success of girls and boys in the

education system, and gave visibility to the need to design adequate strategies/interventions addressing the situation of each of them.

34. The curricula revision partially absorbed the recommendations of ICIEG's technical proposal towards improved gender integration into curricula. The new educational resources include less stereotyped images/messages; however the framework documents do not explicitly refer, in their strategic objectives, the promotion of gender equality.
35. The Statute of the Child and Adolescent (Law 50/VIII/2013, of 26th December) affirms that a pregnant child/adolescent cannot be stimulated to interrupt her studies or abandon school (Article 47), which provides an answer to a previous measure of the Ministry of Education (MED) in 2001, recommending that pregnant students interrupt their studies, to reassume them after childbirth. At the most recent Ministry of Education Council, conducted in 2014, the General-Inspection disseminated this and other legal innovations, to the Ministry's managers, at central and decentralized level.
36. In 2011 the vocational option represented almost 3% of secondary education, and the proportion of girls following this option was about 48%, against 44% in 2009. The promotion/dissemination activities of technical, scientific and professional education work towards the elimination of labor segregation and its impact on the employability of boys and girls. Among their activities: i) conducting talks and seminars on professions; ii) implementing professions fairs, both in secondary schools and universities; iii) the establishment of school, vocational and professional orientation services in all secondary schools; iv) strengthening science in schools (establishment and equipment of laboratories, creating appeal for science and technology); and v) training of teachers in gender equality.
37. A Safe School Program was introduced in secondary schools, in partnership with the National Police, and the program's staff was trained on gender and GBV.
38. The Information and Orientation Clubs (EIOs) in secondary schools increased from 2 to 16, between 2010 and 2013. They implement a social skills promotion perspective and use peer education techniques, covering several topics of interest to students, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
39. A project to support the inclusion of entrepreneurship in the secondary school and technical teaching curricula is under way, mainstreaming a gender approach. This pilot, being implemented over 3 years, will in 2014 train close to 50 technical staff of the MED, for the establishment of national and regional nucleus, and 118 teachers. Teaching materials will be developed and tested in the curricula next school year of 2012/2015.

Higher education

40. Women's access to this level of education is higher than men's, reflecting a tendency rooted in success in primary and secondary school. Nonetheless, the majority of lecturers are men (63% in 2011). In 2014, for the first time, the public University has a women Rector.

41. Academic work on gender equality has progressed, through the CIGEF, a unit of the UniCV, dedicated to research, training and public intervention, in the fields of gender and family, with 2 research nucleuses: Gender, Migration and Development (2011), and the LIG⁴.
42. The CIGEF trained 30 trainers in gender and family in 2011 (including technical staff from sectors, civil society and university staff). The CIGEF is contributing to the debate at national level, through national and international seminars, and publications, directed to the University's students and society in general⁵.
43. In 2012/2013 an assessment of gender mainstreaming in the UniCV was conducted, based on which a Capacity Development Plan was prepared for 2013-2014, to ensure cross-cutting integration of gender equality in the UniCV. The assessment noted that both the Department of Social and Human Sciences and the Department of Science and Technology, during the school year of 2011/2012 included in curricula and/or modules on gender in 4 courses.

Vocational training

44. In 2010, following a gender audit, the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP), adopted a gender approach to data production and analysis, and implemented a project to support the entrepreneurship of young women graduating from vocational training, which enabled the IEFP to strengthen its institutional capacities for the promotion of entrepreneurship (27 technical staff), develop the social, personal and business skills of 69 women graduate from vocational training and support the elaboration of 53 business plans. The Professional Training Fund has been funding, among others, the initiatives of accredited CSO, including NGOs working on the economic empowerment of women.
45. The Policy Charter on the Integrated Education, Training and Employment (2013- 2018) (Resolution n°112/2013, of 1st November) presents the situation analysis in a gender perspective, enabling the identification of women as a target group of various proposed interventions. Specific objectives/strategies and measures are listed.

Challenges

46. Systematic introduction of a gender approach in the planning of the sectors of education, higher education and vocational training.
47. Improve the understanding of, and response to, the gender specificities that exist in girls' and boys' access to education, as well as their progression through the education system.
48. Work on gender stereotypes towards activities/jobs considered masculine/feminine, with stakeholders of the education and vocational systems, and of labor market/private sector.
49. Guaranty improved gender mainstreaming in policies and programs which link training and labor force/professional entry, as well as in the domain of literacy.

⁴The Gender, Migration and Development nucleus is integrated in international projects in this field, in collaboration with other Universities/Research Centers; The Gender Research Laboratory (LIG) provides grants for research initiation and subsidies for fieldwork on gender, as well as orientation/supervision of research projects. It is organized in 5 groups, (i) Gender and Family in Cabo Verde, (ii) Experiences of Masculinities in Cabo Verde, (iii) Gender and Migrations, (iv) Gender and Violence, and (v) Gender and Development. In this context, 14 masters or doctorate thesis are underway/have been finalized.

⁵Seminars: Gender, family and migrations, in 2014; Gender, sexuality and family dynamics, in 2013; Family, violence and gender, in 2012; Women's Vision of Cabo Verde, in 2010, formatted as a cycle of monthly conferences, each presenting and debating the research of 2 Cape Verdean women specialists. Publications: in the areas covered by CIGEF's research nucleus, as well as the documentary *Island of Women*.

Recommendations for action

50. Introduce a gender approach to data treatment and analysis, ensuring that specific issues of girls and boys across their school journey are visible and can be addressed.
51. Analyze the causes of boy's underachievement and girl's specific motives for abandoning school and design strategies/interventions to address the situation of each of them.
52. In monitoring the educational system, take into account the many dimensions of effective gender mainstreaming, beyond parity issues.
53. Guaranty the systematic strengthening of capacities of education sector decision makers and technical staff, as well as professional education sector, with a view to the effective institutionalization of a gender approach.
54. Implement the gender Capacity Development Plan of UniCV.
55. Conduct awareness raising activities among educational communities and professional training stakeholders, including employers, to deconstruct stereotypes that promote gender discrimination.

C. WOMEN AND HEALTH

56. Between 2000 and 2010 life expectancy went from 75 to 79.1 years for women, and 67 to 69.7 years for men. Maternal mortality rate has been on average 36.6 per 100.000 over the last 5 years (oscillating from 1-2 maternal deaths per year to a maximum of 4-5). The mortality rate of children under 5 was, in 2013, 23.6‰ (corresponding to 249 deaths). The infant mortality (children under 1) is the main responsible for the under-five mortality rate.
57. The average number of children per woman decreased (2.9 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2010). The age-specific fertility rate for adolescents (15-19) decreased from 92‰ in 2005 to 62‰ in 2010.
58. The HIV rate was 0.8% in 2005 for adults (15-49), 0.4% among women and 1.1% among men. However, administrative data from the Ministry of Health shows a tendency to increase of HIV rates among pregnant women (0.7% in 2011, 0.8% in 2011 and 1% in 2013), especially among young women (15-24) (0.96% in 2013). Which, over the same period, is also the case among specific populations: from 5.3% to 7.7% among sex workers (SW), a population that is mainly female, and from 3.6% to 3.9% among drug users (DU). Women represent 2.5% of the DU population tested, but their HIV prevalence rate is higher than men's (5.6% against 3.9%).

Main achievements

59. In 2013 the Ministry of Health analyzed the National Health Development Plan (2012-2016), to guaranty mainstreaming of gender and disability. It also conducted a *Seminar on Equity in Planning and Intervention of the Health Sector*, targeting health personnel at sector planning and decentralized levels, which was an opportunity to reflect on sex specific health needs to ensure better results, especially on sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
60. SRH services are provided in all of the country's health centers and 5 reproductive health centers exist. Since 2009 symbolic payment for services was introduced, but services are still provided free of charge for clients who do not have the means to pay. In 2005 the contraceptive prevalence rate was 44% of sexually active women, irrespective of marital

status (42% for modern methods; 22% for sexually active adolescents 15-19), and unmet need for contraceptives was 17%. In remote places, access to contraceptives and family planning is ensured through monthly trips of the health agent. The rate of prenatal consultation increased (from 82% in 2008 to 91% in 2011), which is also the case for births attended by qualified health personnel (from 75% to 99% over the same period). New vaccines have been introduced and, in 2013, to reduce one of the main causes of congenital disabilities acquired during pregnancy, a National Campaign against rubella was implemented, which inoculated 98.5% of the population of 9 months to 24 years.

61. In 2012 the Adolescent SRH services, established since 2008, were evaluated: the evaluation results show that although the necessary coverage has been attained, adjustments need to be made in terms of infra-structure and capacities of human resources. Recommendations include: i) incorporation of gender topics in SRH activities; ii) capitalize on the presence of male youth at Youth Centers to explore this, especially in respect to the exercise of masculinity; iii) capitalize on the window of opportunity provided by the GBV law to deepen the discussion on the different expressions of gender inequality, especially those that affect SRH practices; iv) incorporate sexuality issues in interventions; v) strengthen educational work on sexuality in communities, to reach families; vi) promote peer education; and viii) the continuous training of SRH services providers.
62. In 2011 the ICIEG launched a campaign to promote the female condom, disseminating it as a means to prevent STI and unwanted pregnancy, in addition to increased decision power of women as to the use of protection during sexual intercourse. Nonetheless, female condoms are not available for generalized distribution.
63. The legal framework, since 1987, has decriminalized abortion, and as such voluntary interruption of pregnancy (VIP) is a service provided in authorized health structures. End of 2012 the NGO VERDEFAM, who has health structures providing SRH services in 5 islands, conducted a study on VIP practices, to identify the constraints to safe abortion. Recommendations include the revision of the regulatory framework for VIP (dating from 1987), in order to adapt it to present circumstances; the simplification of administrative procedures to ensure timeliness; the extension of the network of services; continuous training of service providers; the establishment of an exemption system in regards to the payment of services in situations where women lack means.
64. The 3rd Strategic Plan to combat HIV/AIDS (2011-2015) focalizes, among others, on key populations, in particular SW, DU and men who have sex with men. Proximity projects are being implemented with SW, in partnership with CSOs, including IEC, the training of 25 peer educators, STI and HIV testing, conducted through mobile units: between 2012 and 2013, a total of 1,036 women had access to voluntary HVI testing and received results, and were referred to STI and ARV treatment as required. A proportion of 67% of SW indicate they received social support in 2013 (54% in 2011), which although representing progress still doesn't meet the needs (including assistance with drugs, psychosocial counselling, food support, school materials and transport for children, condoms, among others). Nationality

wise, 98% of SW are Cape Verdean, although in Santa Maria (Sal Island) almost all SW are of foreign nationality.

65. In the context of the HIV/AIDS Plan, EIOs were extended to 16 secondary schools from 2010 to 2013; 555 peer educators were trained, as well as 20 teachers to support EIOs. As a result, up to 2013, a total of 30,838 students benefited from prevention activities based on the promotion of social skills, of which 60% girls and 40% boys. Efforts to prevent STI/HIV/AIDS have also been strengthened for youth and adults in literacy programs, focusing especially on youth (15-24): prevention activities reached (2010 to 2013) 4,423 youth (55% women, 45% men). Between 2005 and 2013 some progress was achieved in use of condom by women (56% to 61% at last higher risk sex, 79% to 76% for men).
66. Access to ARV treatment continues to be universal and free of charge for all identified persons requiring it. The coverage for women went from 309 in 2010, to 537 in 2013 (228 new beneficiaries), while for men the increase was in 137 new beneficiaries (259 to 396). The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Program (PMTCT) enables women to identify their serological status early and access the necessary support and treatment. The Program's coverage went from 13% to 98% between 2004 and 2011. MTCT of HIV has reduced, from 5.6% in 2011 to 2.9% in 2013. On average 23,000 HIV tests are conducted on an early basis (2010-2013), including the PMTCT program testing.
67. In 2010, HIV positive women established a Women's Cell within the Network of People Living with HIV: it is a self-help group and, in coordination with CSS-SIDA and CSOs, women volunteer to support other people affected and infected by HIV, and participate in IEC activities. The Women's Cell is a member and participates in similar networks at regional level (ECOWAS) and within the lusophone community (CPLP), one of their meetings having been conducted in Cabo Verde (2012).
68. Other support available to people living with HIV and their families include funding for IGR, support for professional training, food support, school support for HIV and other vulnerable children. Women are the majority of beneficiaries, as an example they represent 70% of those receiving food support.

Challenges

69. Introduce a systematic gender approach in data production and planning in health, in particular in respect to the multi-sectorial combat to HIV/AIDS, considering the gender roles attributed to men and women.
70. Promote men's presence in health structures, considering their usual absence, in particular in respect to SRH.
71. Have a comprehensive approach to teen pregnancy, including the role of men and a focus on "parentality" in adolescence.
72. Improve the approach to VIP and services to avoid the consequences of its unsafe practice.

Recommendations for action

73. Disaggregated data treatment and use, to enable the recognition of health issues that affect differently women and men, and of the contribution of existing social gender norms and roles, in addition to biological specificities.
74. Strengthen the gender capacities of planners and service providers of the health sector.
75. Integrate a gender approach in the midterm evaluation of the Strategic Plan to combat HIV/AIDS and study the dynamics underlying the increase of HIV prevalence among young women (15-24).
76. Strengthen campaigns targeting men, in particular at community level, especially on SRH and paternity issues, and consider as well the importance of cross-cutting themes for the prevention of HIV.
77. Develop a program to address pregnancy in adolescence, targeting in particular the out-of-school population, formulated based on a comprehensive understanding of underlying social and gender dynamics.
78. Strengthen inter-sectorial partnership on this issue, namely between the Ministry of Youth, Health and Education, while maintaining a bottom-up approach.
79. Plan the implementation of the recommendations on safe VIP.

D. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

80. Data on the prevalence of domestic violence⁶ shows that, in 2005, 1 out of 5 women was victim of at least one episode of domestic violence over the last 12 months (20%), be it physical violence (16%), psychological violence (14%) or sexual violence (4%), and the proportion of women who seek support is very small. The 3rd DHS, to be conducted in 2014 and will enable a situation update. The tendency of women's death by intimate partners/ex-partners seems to be decreasing: 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, 3 in 2011.

Main achievements

Legal framework

81. The Special Law on GBV (Law 84/VII/11) defines violence against women in an encompassing way, explicitly linking it to gender inequality, as a symptom of unequal power relations and a mechanism to subordinate women. The primary focus of the GBV Law is to regulate the measures needed to effectively achieve the principle of gender equality, to repress and make perpetrators accountable, and guarantee support to victims. It does not limit violence to the context of marital relationships: it considers isolated or recurrent violence, occurring within the family or within any intimate relationship, present or prior, irrespective of cohabitation. It takes into account physical, psychological, sexual, moral, financial, as well as sexual harassment. It includes marital rape (article 23). All the rights consigned by the Law are explicitly guaranteed to Cape Verdean nationals and foreign nationals alike.
82. As a result of the Law, which defines GBV as a public crime (*ex-officio*) and considers the procedures for this type of crime of urgent nature, the number of cases filed increased from

⁶ Population based data, from the 2005 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) conducted by INE/Ministry of Health

2,607 (2011) to 3237 (2,013); court procedures for GBV cases are quicker and efficiency in resolving GBV crime suits is greater than for other types of suits.

Policies and programs

83. The external evaluation of the PNGBV (2008-2011), conducted in 2011, refers as a great gain the exponential increase in the visibility of gender issues, in particular GBV, which has come to be “morally condemned”, when it was previously “socially acceptable”.
84. As a result of the implementation of the GBV law, the measures to **prevent** GBV have been strengthened. An initiative is under way with the Ministry of Education, in partnership with the ICIEG, to strengthen the capacity of managers and teachers to integrate education for gender equality in their teaching and, beyond the classroom perspective, within their school and educational community, with priority to the islands with highest GBV rates. A practical manual on *Education for the promotion of gender equality* in educational settings was prepared and schools are developing intervention plans, based on local gender assessments.
85. The independent evaluation of the NPGBV (2007-2011) highlights the establishment in 2009, with support from ICIEG, of the Cape Verdean White Ribbon Campaign (Rede Laço Branco), as very significant contribution to men's engagement and to social mobilization. The network has approximately 30 permanent members and thousands of supporters of the cause. It conducted several trainings, giving participants the opportunity to analyze and deconstruct the way they conceive masculinity/femininity, through the analysis of stereotypes, especially around paternity, health and violence. Work focusses on youth. Initially, to establish the network, the ICIEG supported experience exchanges with other such networks, the development of IEC material, gender and pedagogical training, and the establishment of a theatre group (Theatre of the Oppressed). In a partnership with the Human Rights and Citizenship Commission (CNDHC), the network supported the *Ami é Pai* (I am a father) campaign, to promote positive fatherhood.
86. **Civil society organizations** had a paramount role in the elaboration and approval of the GBV Law. In 2014, after a training workshop in Advocacy Techniques, they developed 3 advocacy plans: on sexual violence, the approval of the regulatory framework for the GBV Law, and economic empowerment of women. The enactment of the Law will enable new services foreseen to be established, as well as the support fund, which will count, among others, on 15% of the revenue generated by the management of property seized by the State. Civil society has been very present in all efforts to disseminate the GBV Law at local level: 25 workshops were conducted at local level in all municipalities, training over 550 key local level leaders and institutional actors, creating an enabling environment to address GBV at local level. Approximately 1/3 of participants were men, a considerable progress in male participation. Several dissemination materials were elaborated.
87. **Support and protection to GBV victims** is another area considered successful by the independent evaluation of the NPGBV (2008-2011). The Plan allowed for the consolidation and extension of the inter-institutional network providing support to GBV victims (Rede SOLidariedade), now covering 12 municipalities (of 22) across 7 islands (of 9). Each

member institution (national police, health, justice, social services, Legal Houses, CSO, among others) provides the support services they specialize in, free of charge and through qualified personnel (legal and psychological counselling, medical and police attention, social support). Annual meetings of the network enable the review reports and planning, the introduction of new procedures and tools. From 2009 to 2013 the SOL network supported 10,315 GBV victims, on average close to 2,500 per year over the last 3 years. Close to 50% receive psychological and social support, 60% legal counselling and 100% police support. Medical support is guaranteed through the National Health System. In municipalities with no network, women access legal counselling through Legal Houses (covering 16 municipalities) of the Ministry of Justice, that provide information and legal assistance, especially to the most deprived population. From 2006 to 2013, they responded to 27,906 requests (GBV, but also other issues such as child support, paternity recognition, labor issues, among other). Under a protocol signed with the ICIEG in 2009, joint activities were conducted, including the training of the staff of Legal Houses in Gender and GBV and a workshop with media professionals, to improve their knowledge of the GBV Law and of the support services available to victims.

88. The Network of Women Economists (REDMEC) established in 2008 a social fund (Hope Fund), aimed at responding to immediate social needs at national level, in coordination with the SOL network. The fund is being fed by solidarity donations, from single benefactors and through private sector sponsorship. A special partnership with the private sector exists with the enterprise CVTelecom, a national telecommunications company; it guarantees free cellphone lines between key service providers of the SOL network, an invaluable contribution to the Network.
89. Considerable **capacity building and advocacy** has been conducted with the sectors/institutions that hold responsibilities for the implementation of the GBV Law. End of 2011 a scenario for the implementation of the Law was prepared in collaboration with key sectors and, beginning of 2014, the National Committee to Monitor the GBV Law Implementation took form, integrating governmental and non-governmental institutions directly involved in the implementation of the GBV Law⁷. The technical staff appointed was trained and the formalization of the Committee is underway. With the **National Police** (PN), in 2010 a workshop with decision makers took place, followed by the design and implementation of a project to strengthen the capacities of the PN. In 2010, an internal pool of trainers on *Human Rights, Gender and GBV* was trained (2 month training of trainers), which in 2011 replicated the training to over 370 police officers. In 2012/2013, the ICIEG provided technical support to the Police Training School for the inclusion of a *Gender and GBV* module in the school's curricula. A Procedures Manual exists, developed to harmonize police responses to GBV cases. A free GBV telephone hotline has been established, which is

⁷Membership of the Committee: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development (General-Directorate of Labor and General-Directorate of Social Solidarity), Ministry of Internal Affairs, ICIEG, entity responsible for oversight of Social Communication, CSO working in gender equality (rotational representation), Network of Women Parliamentarian.

operated 24 hours a day by the National Police. At local level, the PN is a key element of the inter-institutional GBV support network and has dedicated GBV cabinets in 12 municipalities. In 2014, 21 of the Criminal Police's staff were trained in Gender and GBV.

90. With the **Justice sector**, the ICIEG provided technical assistance for the elaboration of an annotated version of the GBV law, to ensure harmonized application of the law. This tool was discussed in a total of 6 workshops, conducted with magistrates and lawyers end of 2011, and two regional workshops took place in November 2012, based on a practical methodology of case analysis. These workshops are now held on a yearly basis, gathering other law enforcement actors as well, and the 2014 meeting has already been held.
91. Between 2012 and 2013 the **National Rehabilitation Program** for men perpetrators of GBV crimes was established, under the leadership of the General-Directorate of Prison Services and Social Rehabilitation (DGSPRS) of the Ministry of Justice. Presently, 8 rehabilitation groups are underway in 5 municipalities (corresponding to approximately 120 men undergoing rehabilitation groups), with 2 more about to start. In Santa Cruz (one of the municipalities where the piloting was conducted), the Program has been receiving voluntary participation requests from some men. In the justice districts where the DGSPRS does not have social professionals, partnerships with other institutions were ensured, for instance with health. The facilities are provided by the Legal Houses or the Town Hall, based on protocols.
92. In 2011 13 health professionals (doctors and nurses) of the island of Santiago were trained in Gender, GBV and counselling techniques for GBV victims.

Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution

93. In terms of legal framework, some progress has been made; the draft *Law on the entry, stay, exit and removal of foreign nationals from Cabo Verde*, contains relevant provisions on human trafficking (HT) and exploitation of immigrants. The Parliament has approved the draft on general principles, and is now considering the proposal in detail. The law proposal foresees a special regime, in terms of granting temporary residence, for victims of trafficking or labor exploitation (article 60), which will also contribute to ensure perpetrators are prosecuted (as victims are key witnesses). Subsistence and access to adequate urgent medical treatment is to be ensured to victims without the necessary means. In situations of repatriation, the special needs of vulnerable persons are to be addressed, specifically in the case of minors, handicapped, elderly, pregnant women and victims of torture, sexual assault or other severe forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence (article 89). Decisions of repatriation are to be communicated to the CNDHC, who will monitor and ensure that removals, especially of the persons aforementioned, are implemented based on human rights standards (article 86). The proposal proposes measures to combat and prevent illegal immigration and HT, including repression measures for those that exploit the vulnerable situation of immigrants that are illegally in the country. It proposes strengthened measures on the circulation of minors.
94. In 2011 a Unit for the Coordination of Immigration (UCI) was established under the Prime Minister, who delegated oversight of the UCI to his Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of

Health. Cabo Verde developed a National Immigration Strategy in 2012 and its respective Action Plan (2013-2016): (i) strategic result I - Migration Flow, foresees the improvement of the management of irregular migration and HT. Up till now women of foreign nationality that are GBV victims have been supported through the SOL network, however HT situations have specific challenges and specific responses need to be considered; (ii) under strategic result II - Data and Research, a study is underway on Religious and Cultural Practices. It is being conducted by the CIGEF/UniCV aimed, among others, at characterizing religious and cultural practices of different immigrant communities in Cabo Verde and how gender relations are structured within these practices; (iii) under strategic V - Integration of Immigrants, issues such as FMG, early marriage and gender equality are to be addressed through IEC activities. The dialogue between the UCI and associative leaders is being strengthened, which will enable gender issues to be addressed in partnership with the ICIEG, NGOs and associations, including a newly established association of Muslim women.

Challenges

95. Strengthen preventive efforts, taking into account all forms of violence against women, and the need to strengthen action at community level, in particular with rural communities.
96. Institutionalize GBV response services and establish the services foreseen by the GBV law that have not yet been established.
97. Improve justice response in terms of timeliness and safety mechanism for women.
98. Strengthen national response in the domain of HT and exploitation of prostitution.

Recommendations for action

99. Give priority to Education for Equality: the education system is the greatest potential ally, considering the high enrolment rates and power to change the attitudes/practices of a generation of children and adolescents, future agents of change.
100. Increase efforts at community level, especially in terms of prevention, identification and response to sexual violence.
101. Approve the regulatory framework for the GBV Law, formalize the inter-sectorial Committee for the monitoring of the implementation of the GBV law, and operationalize shelters and the support fund.
102. Prepare an analysis of the current costs of GBV in Cabo Verde, to sustain the need for urgent measures from this point of view.
103. Accelerate capacity building initiatives with the health sector.
104. Continue to inform and sensitize law enforcement professionals on the urgent nature of procedures for GBV crimes, prepare procedures protocols for health and justice, and guarantee the generalized use of the protocol already developed by the National Police.
105. Guarantee mechanisms for the monitoring of court sentences.
106. Strengthen the Cape Verdean legal framework in the area of HT.
107. Guarantee gender mainstreaming in the on-going/planned efforts to produce data and strengthen capacities to respond to trafficking and exploitation of prostitution.

E. WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

108. Cabo Verde is a country at peace; as such actions are primarily aimed at increasing the access, participation and visibility of women in armed and police forces, as well as in decision making pertaining to urban violence.
109. Until 2013 women could enter the Army only as technical personnel, through calls for recruitment: 9% of the military technical personnel are women, in diverse capacities such as doctor, financial manager, pilot, psychologist, sociologist, administration, secretariat, public relations, aeronautics, marine, music and instructor. Of the 12 cadets presently being trained in Angola, in the context of technical-military cooperation, 4 are women. Globally women represent 7% of all Armed Forces personnel (FA), a proportion that is increasing, due to the possibility of women's admission in the FA through military service. This option is now possible due to the creation of conditions for their lodging in the barracks of the islands of Sal and Santiago. This new opportunity enables young women with no professional training to be admitted to the FA (4% of recruits are women).

Main achievements

110. There was previously no legal impediment to women's voluntary integration in the military service (a possibility foreseen by Decree-Law n°87/76, of 28th September, on Compulsory Military Service), however the conditions for its implementation were lacking. In 2013, Ordinance n°25/2013, of 17th April, is issued to regulate the specific conditions for women's perform military service, introducing in particular maternity protection measures.
111. The FA have proactively disseminated women's image, through information on their website, posters and television programs on their daily routine and how they conciliate their roles as military, wives and mothers. The FA celebrate the campaign *March – Month of Women*, through these and other activities, and participate in the national commemoration program, coordinated by the ICIEG, namely in this year's march against sexual violence, where it was well represented.
112. The proportion of women in the National Police went from about 6% in 2009, to about 8% in 2013. Although the National Police School has facilities to receive women for initial and continuous training, they are small, limiting the number of places made available for women. The Criminal Police's personnel, in 2013, counted on about 30% of women, 22% in the case of criminal investigation personnel, and 59% of criminal investigation support staff.
113. Although Cabo Verde is a country at peace, urban violence occurrences exist. Data in this domain is scarce, but observation shows that young men from urban districts organize in gangs and rivalry among gangs' sometime results in the death of some of them. The account of fights between men point to the importance of the representation of masculinity, linked to power exercise, such as territoriality, group belonging and decisions, and honor. Women continue to be the main victims of robbery, sexual assault, etc.
114. Initiatives at community level in some of the capital's districts are being piloted, aimed at the social inclusion of youth, a partnership between the Ministry of Youth and community

based NGOs/associations, with technical support from an experienced Brazilian NGO, in a South-South cooperation logic.

Challenges

115. Change attitudes at community level towards violence and create conducive conditions to the reduction of the insecurity climate associated with urban violence.
116. Promote the participation of women in the sub-regional and global efforts to consolidate peace and security.
117. Gain knowledge on the impact of regional armed conflicts on men and women's migratory processes to Cabo Verde.

Recommendations for action

118. Improve the analysis of the multiple determinants of urban violence and insecurity climate, namely the gender ones, and define policies that contribute to their prevention.
119. Scale up pilot initiatives to other districts, and design and implement a comprehensive program to end violence, which takes into account underlying gender dimensions of urban violence, focused on attitude change at community level.
120. Establish a database on women's participation in regional and international technical-political peace construction and consolidation missions.
121. Conduct a study on the impact of regional armed conflicts migratory processes of men and women to Cabo Verde.

F. WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

122. Unemployment continues high: 10.7% in 2010, 12.2% in 2011, 16.8% in 2012 and 16.4% in 2013. For the first time in decades, in 2013, the unemployment rate is higher for men (16.9%) than for women (15.7%). However, it is higher among young women: for the 20 to 24 year olds, there is a 6 percent points difference (respectively 37% and 31%). The proportion of unemployed women with better educational levels is higher than men's: about 6 percent points higher for women with post-secondary training, showing that the improvement in educational attainment of women might not, on its own, result in greater access to the labor market.
123. The main niches of women's employment are Agriculture, Trade, Education and Domestic Employment, representing respectively 22%, 21%, 9% and 9%. For women, Public Administration comes in 5th place, while it comes in 3rd place in the case of men. In Education and Health professions, which are chiefly public sectors, women are better represented than men. For men, employment niches are Agriculture, Construction, Public Administration and Trade, representing respectively 27%, 15%, 11% and 10%.
124. The main source of sustenance is work for 51% of men and 35% of women (Census 2010), illustrating women's situation of greater dependency, both present and potential, as they will not have access to benefits from contributing social security. In respect to social pension, women represent a bigger proportion of the beneficiaries.

125. Participation rates show a similar trend: 57% for women, 69% for men (IMC, 2012). Motives for not being classified as active include family responsibilities: in the 2010 Census, 22.5% of women refer this as the main factor for not entering the labor market (4% for men).
126. The Time Use survey (2012) shows that when women engage in paid work, they tend to accumulate paid and unpaid work, carrying the weight of a double burden. Their total work load (paid and unpaid) represents 62% of all the work conducted in Cabo Verde (paid and unpaid), and they are also responsible for the greater part of unpaid work (56% versus 44%). The existing gender relations transfer the greater weight of unpaid work to women, especially those that have lower school levels, are poorer, and have more children and are within the age group 20 to 55. These factors do not affect men's unpaid work.
127. In enterprises, the proportion of women in leadership position is 35% (INE, 2013).

Main achievements

128. The production of data on Time Use enabled greater visibility to discriminating mechanisms in the access to the labor market, as well as to the need to focus on harmonization of work and family responsibilities.
129. The Action Plan to improve Business Environment contains a section on gender mainstreaming, specifically on institutional capacity strengthening, information/services focused on women and the production and analysis of sex disaggregated data.
130. One active employment policy has been increasing the employability of men and women, through professional training that takes into account market needs, strategic domains for economic development and the promotion of entrepreneurship. As mentioned previously, the professional training sector has been mainstreaming a gender approach.
131. The business incubator created by the Entrepreneurial and Innovation Development Agency (ADEI), coordinated by the Cape Verdean Association of Young Entrepreneurs, implemented in 2012/2013 a project to support women's entrepreneurship: 16 women were trained in the management of micro and small businesses and support was provided for the elaboration of 18 business plans: 2 women are being followed by the Incubator, 1 by ADEI to access financing, 2 accessed financing through microcredit (OMCV), while ADEI is preparing a mechanism to support another 6.
132. The National Professional Internship Program was established, to enable young adult looking for their first job to have experience in real work context, contributing to improve their personal, social and technical skills. Since 2007 (pilot phase) up till now 2,077 young adults with university degree and unemployed were beneficiaries of the Program. In 2012 about 57% were women, 43% men.
133. In terms of economic resources, a land reform is underway to improve the legal institutional and procedures framework, to improve information on land tenure, the management of administrative transactions and land rights entitlements. The program supporting the reform mainstreamed a gender approach from the outset, to guarantee women's rights in terms of formalization of land property, access to information and

participation in decision making during the process, and a registry system that enables a gender analysis of information.

134. The legal framework pertaining to ownership of housing of social interest considers women's role as head of households. Data from the *House for All* Program show that housing of social interest that has been attributed (676 houses) contemplates in 58% of cases women heads of household.
135. Data on bank credit is not sex disaggregated, as such no information is available on women's access to credit.

Challenges

136. Improve the understanding of women's unpaid contribution to the economy and investment return in the domain of care (employment generation, productivity, consumption, tax resources, and reduction of future social spending).
137. Improve women's integration in the labor force.

Recommendations for action

138. Produce data that is unavailable on economic indicators (credit, wages, land ownership).
139. Establish an inter-ministerial task-force to prepare a social policy proposal integrating the care component (including an analysis of investment return of proposed measures).
140. Strengthen national capacities for gender sensitive Management of Economic Policies (targeting decision makers and technical staff of the planning system).
141. Implement positive actions in the promotion of entrepreneurship, and the design and implementation of specific employment policies for women.

G. WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION MAKING

142. Since 2006, Cabo Verde has parity in Cabinet. Presently, women occupy 8 of the 16 existing ministerial positions: Finance, Internal Affairs, Infra-structure and Marine Economy, Rural Development, Employment and Youth and Human Resources, Education, Communities, and Vice-Prime minister and Minister of Health.
143. However women's proportion of Parliament seats is 21% (2011). There has been progress, but at a slow pace: in the previous legislative elections (2006) the proportion was 15.3%.
144. The proportion of women elected for local power, at the last local elections (2012), is 22%: one percent point above the proportion of women in parliament, but representing a standstill in relation to the 2008 local elections Only 1 woman is Mayor, out of a total of 22.
145. The proportion of women in the Supreme Court is 20% and, among judges/magistrates it has oscillated between 35% and 37% over the 2009-2013 period.
146. In Public Administration, women hold 35% of leadership positions.

Main achievements

Legal framework

147. The draft Law on Political Parties, under discussion, considers the promotion of discrimination based on sex as a possible cause for legal extinction of a party (article 57). It

foresees the principle of balanced participation of women and men in political-party activities, and “*at the election of office holders of statutory bodies, no voting list can have, for office-holders, less than 40% of candidates of either sex.*” (Article 32). Basically parity, considering an interval of 40% to 60%. The proposal does not propose a control mechanism for its implementation, and past experience shows that application depends upon it: the Electoral Code of 1999 foresees balanced representation of both sexes in electoral lists, and an electoral award from the State to political parties that manage to elect at least 25% of women candidates, but it was never applied.

Initiatives

148. The Women’s Parliamentarian Network conducts advocacy for the full respect of women’s rights, and political participation is one of its fields of action. End of 2011, in partnership with the ICIEG, the Network organized the Conference Women in Politics, with the participation of international speakers from countries that have achieved significant progress in this area (Spain and Rwanda). The Network’s action plan for 2014 includes the elaboration of a proposal to strengthen the legal framework for women participation in decision making, advocacy with political parties in relation to the balanced representation of women (at central and decentralized level), strengthening leadership skills of women MPs, and multiplication of training at local level, and awareness raising among women on political participation (local focus). The MPs have been participating in several awareness raising activities, including media debates on the issue.
149. The Network also has other fields of action: it had a crucial role in the elaboration, debate and approval of the GBV Law (2010-2011) and, in 2013, the women MPs conducted a field mission to monitor its application: they visited all municipalities and key stakeholders, and took stock of constraints. In 2012, in partnership with the ICIEG, they organized a training workshop in Gender Analysis, Monitoring of Public Policies, and Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), which was conducted in the context of the Women’s Parliamentarian Network of CPLP countries⁸. After the workshop, as part of the parliamentarian preparation for the State Budget (OE) debate for 2013, the network conducted a one day Awareness Raising workshop on GRB for all MPs. The recommendations that came out of the workshop include: the inclusion in the Budget Framework Law (being revised) of a statement on the need for the OE to be prepared following a gender perspective, and that the Government prepares budget programs that progressively follow this perspective (health and education were signaled as sectors to initiate the process). In 2013 a delegation of 3 MPs further developed their knowledge of GRB mechanisms and procedures for monitoring budget implementation, through an exchange visit to the Women’s Network of the National Congress of Brazil. The Cape Verdean Network is about to start a GRB analysis of the budget implementation in the domain of professional training.
150. In 2013, the ICIEG supported the establishment of a coalition of women candidates and/or elected (from all parties) during the local elections of 2011, of the municipalities of

⁸Community of Portuguese Language Countries, which include Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Leste (participants: 16 MPs from Cabo Verde and 10 from other CPLP countries)

São Miguel and Praia, in the island of Santiago, and for the elaboration of a Common Gender Agenda, as a tool for awareness raising among political parties and institutions, in respect to their performance on the issues that concern women/girls. The Agenda was prepared through a participatory diagnostic methodology at local level, after the coalition had the opportunity to consolidate its alliance, through discussion/training workshops on gender, local development and community intervention. The Gender Agenda presents the demands of grassroots women, as critical aspects to be addressed. The São Miguel Agenda was publically presented during the Strategic Dialogue on Gender and will be disseminated to other publics. The Praia Agenda is being finalized.

Challenges

151. Improve men's, women's and institution's understanding of the instruments used to promote the political participation of women, and of their relevance.
152. Introduce effective mechanisms to promote women's political representation.
153. Change institutional practices of parties that impair the progression of women in equal terms to men.
154. Improve women's leadership skills.
155. Promote at local level an institutional culture that promotes the participation of women in decision making and consideration of gender issues.

Recommendations for action

156. Strengthen the legal framework for the political participation of women, starting with the introduction, in the draft law on Political Parties, of mechanisms for the effective implementation of article 32 (a measure to discipline political parties or alliances that do not abide; or an incentive measure for those that do). Regulate the Electoral Code.
157. Advocate with parties on the issue of women's balanced representation (at central and decentralized level), as well as with decision makers (women and men) and the public in general on the importance of women's participation in political and public life and decision making.
158. Train women MPs in leadership, and multiply the training at local level.
159. Promote new local coalitions of women engaged in political-party activities, following an inter-party logic, to echo their constituents' priorities.
160. Elaborate more Gender Equality Plans at local level, by Municipality.

H. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Institutional mechanism and partnerships

161. The Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG) continues to be the national mechanism responsible for coordinating public policy pertaining to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It is placed under the Prime-minister, who delegates oversight to a Minister (since 2008 a Vice Prime-minister, which is since 2011 the Vice Prime-minister and Minister of Health).

162. Since 2009, the budget available for the ICIEG has decreased (from approximately 700,000 USD in 2009 to 250,000 USD in 2013). In 2013, 56,000 USD were made available by international entities, as direct technical assistance to the ICIEG, which contributed to guarantee and strengthen its technical performance. This reduction in funding is linked to a reduction of the investment budget. This situation affects the ICIEG's intervention capacity, and CSO, who are main partners in the implementation of national Plans and Programs at field level, have not been contemplated with funds for project implementation.

Planning in the field of gender equality

163. Up till 2011 the two planning instruments were: the PNIEG (2005-2009), extended to 2011, after its midterm evaluation, and the PNVBG (2008-2011). The evaluation of the PNIEG highlighted the following results: i) the adoption of a gender framework (evolving from a female based theme to a development issue, from a social and economic point of view, striving for gender balance); ii) a shift in the visibility of gender issues, which have become part of the public and political agenda; iii) the first domain in which Cabo Verde regularly reports to the United Nations (through CEDAW reports); iv) the domain in which the Government works most in consultation and coordination with ONGs and their respective beneficiaries. The PNIEG contributed to the development of capacities, both for Government and NGOs, including technical knowledge, management capacity, coordinated response capacity and services provision, resulting in improved availability of services pertaining to gender equality. Significant progress was also achieved in terms of usage of sex disaggregated data in all of INE's work and research conducted by other public institutions. In terms of legal frameworks, several of the laws reviewed or enforced now explicitly address the rights of women and/or propose equity measures. Faced with the need to prioritize intervention domains, taking into account the available resources, the implementation of the PNIEG privileged some pillars over others: namely GBV, as an encompassing entry point, followed by education, health, the media, political participation and gender mainstreaming, in detriment, to a certain extent, of the economic pillar.

164. The PNGBV operationalized the GBV strategic pillar of the PNIEG. It provided public institutions, civil society and partners with a coherent and systematic framework for action on GBV. The evaluation of the PNGBV notes, globally, that the adoption of a programmatic approach, with its own logical framework, enabled "*intervention for the sector of a more strategic nature, in addition to having become a tool for specific resource mobilization, allowing for the development of more activities and reaching a significant number of beneficiaries*". The evaluation highlights substantial progress, in particular on 3 of the 5 strategic pillars of the PNVBG: i) legislation, ii) support and protection to victims, iii) the engagement of men in combating GBV, results previously mentioned in detail under critical area *D. Violence against women*.

165. In 2011 an interim Plan was prepared for the next 2 year period: the *Promotion of Gender Equality Action Program* (PAPIG, 2011-2012), an option aimed at having a planning framework that was adequate to the transition period, considering the end of the PNIEG, the

legislative elections of 2011 and the need to align the gender policy and the Government's Program and the PRGSP III (finalized end of 2012), as well as the first year of implementation of the Special GBV Law (defining increased responsibilities for the ICIEG, including in terms of support to institutional partners for the institutional adaptation effort). The interim Plan was subsequently extended for a further year, with a specific working plan for 2013. The PNGBV (2014-2016) is being finalized. The on-going processes (MDG assessment and elaboration of Acceleration Plan, and the Beijing+20 review), as well as the recommendations received from the CEDAW Committee in July 2013, are feeding into the elaboration process for the PNIG (2014-2016).

Mainstreaming of gender equality

166. Since 2009 many investments were made in gender mainstreaming: in 2010 an analysis of the national budgeting system was conducted, identifying the opportunities for the integration of a GRPB perspective, and informing the formulation of a program to strengthen capacities in this domain: Project *Gender +*. In 2011 an initial training in GRPB was conducted, aimed at strengthening the capacity of ICIEG's team itself and of the partners of the Project *Gender +*; a manual on GRPB and its tools is available. In the context of the Project two gender audits were conducted with public sector structures (State Reform Coordination Unit – UCRE, and PNL), contributing to promote a gender equality institutional culture in these institutions, and with a semi-public enterprise (CV Telecom, an initiative conducted as a pilot of the implementation of Resolution 26/2010). 35 staff from DGPOGs were trained, mobilizing 10 sectors and the Ministry of Finance, and an orientation manual was prepared to guide gender mainstreaming work at sector level. The MDR conducted a workshop with its sectorial team, focusing on analyzing gender mainstreaming in the PNIA, a workshop also later conducted with the health sector. At legislative level, the Women's Parliamentarian Network organized an awareness raising workshop on GRB for MPs of Cabo Verde, in the context of the preparation of the Parliament's plenary session to discuss the 2013 State Budget: recommendation from the workshop point to the introduction of measures that enable gender mainstreaming into the State Budget.
167. An important dimension of gender mainstreaming is the availability of data disaggregated by sex and other variables, which gives visibility to women's situation across their life cycle and according to their life conditions. As such another objective of the Project *Gender +* was dedicated to this component, resulting in improved production, analysis and dissemination of sex desegregated data, as well as in the availability of gender indicators key to the analysis of women's situation, such as GBV and Time Use. The efforts made in this respect have become more systematic, based on the strong commitment of the National Institute of Statistics (INE), and in 2011/2012 a set of core indicators for monitoring gender equality in Cabo Verde were established. This aspect will be further detailed in Section Three of this report, dedicated to data and statistics.

Challenges

168. Systematic use of desegregated data in planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of policies and programs, to give visibility to the gender constraints in all domains and allow for the definition of adequate measures.
169. Guarantee in particular adequate visibility to factors constraining women in the field of economy, requiring holistic measures.
170. Make the investments necessary to ensure the appropriation of a gender approach and the technical assistance required by sector for its mainstreaming, likely to contribute to efficiency and effectiveness in public investments and impact on development results.
171. Provide CSOs with the funds necessary to pursue their action at different levels, macro and micro.

Recommendation for action

172. Establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms (such as gender reports at the level of sectors and their periodical review in high level instances), to guarantee effective gender mainstreaming.
173. Improve data and analysis in the field of economic participation of women, where data gaps persist despite the improvement in gender statistics.
174. Continue to strengthen capacities based on sector needs, monitor results and disseminate good practices.
175. Conduct analysis, in some domains, to demonstrate the return of investments in gender equality (costing of GBV, analysis of the impact of introducing the care component in social policy, monitoring the implementation of the State Budget from a gender perspective).
176. Support CSOs technically in the identification of funds for civil society and in the elaboration of proposals, taking into account the complexity of some calls for proposal, their deadlines and working languages.

I. HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

177. Cabo Verde is internationally recognized for its good human rights record. Factors contributing to the country's development include strong governance, sound democratic institutions, independent courts, transparent and participative electoral processes, dynamic civil society and free media.

Main achievements

Human Rights Instruments

178. Since 2009 Cabo Verde has ratified several international instruments⁹ and, under Cabo Verde's Constitution, ratified conventions become directly applicable.

⁹*African Youth Charter*, in 2010; *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, in 2011; Optional Protocol of CEDAW, in 2011; Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which was signed in 2011 and ratified in February 2014; Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (25th July 2012), which has however not been transmitted to the Committee yet. Others ratified in 2011: the 2002 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; ILO Convention No. 138, on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

179. As per schedule established by the CEDAW Committee, Cabo Verde submitted its combined 7th and 8th National Report end of 2010, which was prepared with the involvement of civil society (through organizations working on human rights and gender promotion), the National Parliament (through the Network of Women Parliamentarians and Parliament's President), and different public institutions.
180. In July 2013, the Cape Verdean Delegation, represented at high level, discussed the report in Geneva. Activities at different levels were undertaken to ensure a wide dissemination of the Convention and the Concluding Observations addressed to the State of Cabo Verde: (i) a special Parliament session on CEDAW's recommendations and GBV; (ii) a briefing to the Cabinet; (iii) sharing of recommendations with relevant sectors; (v) translation to Portuguese of all documents (CEDAW text, report, questions, answers, recommendations); as well as (vi) its publication in ICIEG's 2014 Agenda.
181. Two national reports were submitted to Treaty Bodies in 2013¹⁰ and the report to 2nd cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in February 2013, which was reviewed April 2013.

Equality and non-discrimination before the law

182. The Cape Verdean legal framework ensures all fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are extensively developed by the Constitution (approved in 1992, revised in 1999 and 2010). The Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens, including non-nationals. Several articles affirm the State's responsibility in progressively removing obstacles to equal opportunities, including those of economic, social, cultural and political nature, and especially discrimination factors against women within the family and society. The main focus of the 2010 revision of the Constitution was on the judicial system, to ensure courts and judges are more independent. The revision enabled the introduction of gender sensitive language nuances.
183. Since 2009 the country has adopted several enactments that promote equality between men and women, as well as affirmative action towards women, recognizing the need to overcome inequality:
- The Decree-Law on the National System of Social Housing (SNHS), approved by the Council of Minister on 13/05/2009: Article 5 foresees "*special protection in access to housing for female household heads and young people*"; Article 6 specifies that "*the structure, organization and actions of SNHIS*" must "*establish mechanisms of quotas for the elderly, disabled and households headed by women among lower income household.*"
 - Resolution 26/2010: approves the Principles of Good Governance of Public or State-participated Enterprises: Article 9, indicates that "*after the establishment of situation assessment, State-owned Enterprises should adopt equality plans, aimed at achieving real equality of treatment and opportunities between men and women, eliminating discrimination and allowing for the reconciliation of personal, family and professional life.*"

¹⁰Initial reports of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

- The Law regulating media and journalism (Law 70/VII/2010, of 16th August): Article 6 sets forth their duty of abstaining from “*making discriminatory references in regards to race, religion, sex, sexual preferences, illnesses, political convictions and social status.*”
- The Special Law on GBV (Law 84/VII/11, of 10th January): establishes measures for the prevention and repression of the crime of GBV and the responsibilities of the ICIEG and Education, Justice, Police, Health and Media sectors in its implementation.
- Law n° 18/VIII/2012, of 13th September: establishes the rules for the administration of property recovered, seized, or lost in favor of the State, and foresees that 15% of the revenue will revert towards victims of GBV.
- Ordinance n°25/2013: establishes the specific conditions in which women conduct military service, introducing maternity protection measures.

184. The Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA-Law 50/VIII/2013) gathers all legislation related to children and adolescents under one instrument. It defines the age limit of childhood (up to 11 years of age) and adolescence (from 12 to 18 years of age); time boundaries for judicial procedures affecting children and adolescents, a crucial measure to combat procedural slowness. It foresees the right to protection against any fundamentalism or religious practice that impedes integrity (Article 20), allowing for the framing of harmful practices: although these are not a practice in Cabo Verde presently, they may arise. It contemplates non-authorized and illicit circulation within the national territory or to the exterior (Article 22), allowing for the framing of trafficking. It affirms the right of children/adolescents to know their parents and investigate their maternity or paternity in the terms defined by law. It contemplates the recognition by parents of children born outside of marriage, together or separately (article 29), contributing to solve situations where, because a marriage exists, the law assumes the child’s filiation. It states children’s and adolescent’s rights to access information/education pertaining to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) to enable their full development, responsible sexual behavior and a healthy, responsible, chosen and riskless maternity and paternity; to access free and confidential SRH programs and, for 14 years old adolescents or older, the right to request and receive these services (Article 43). This provision takes into account a previous limitation of the existing SRH programs for adolescents, which required adolescents to be accompanied by a responsible adult to access contraceptives; the same article also states that medical interventions, namely in the context of voluntary interruption of pregnancy (legal in Cabo Verde as per specific legislation), cannot be conducted without prior information to the child/adolescent and when an adolescent is opposed to the procedure, it cannot be conducted without judicial authorization. It states that a pregnant child/adolescent cannot be encouraged to interrupt her studies or abandon school (Article 47), derogating a measure issued by the Ministry of Education in 2001, recommending that pregnant students interrupt their studies, to reassume them after childbirth. The ECA highlights the responsibility of families, institutions and policies in promoting children’s/adolescent’s full autonomy, which is very relevant for gender, in terms of the development of both girls and boys autonomy. Lastly it foresees the creation of an

Observatory of Children and Adolescents, within the CNDHC, to ensure oversight of the implementation of public policies pertaining to childhood and adolescence.

Institutional framework and capacities

185. The human rights' institutional set up in Cabo Verde has counted on the Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents (ICCA), since 1982, the ICIEG, since 1994, and the CNDHC, established in 2004. Since December 2013, it counts on its first Ombudsman, elected by Parliament as foreseen by the Constitution since 2003. The Ombudsman's Office is being established, as per just approved organizational structure
186. Based on the 1st Human Rights National Report (2004-2010), the CNDHC formulated the 2nd National Plan for Human Rights and Citizenship (to be approved by the Cabinet), which contains a section dedicated to the consolidation of progress achieved in gender equality, focusing in particular on the economic empowerment of women, the need to address care options for dependents for women in the informal sector, the mobilization of men, and the non-discrimination of pregnant students. It also highlights interventions contributing to the non-discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Legal literacy

187. Legal Houses, present in 16 of the country's 22 municipalities, are a means of promotion, at local level, of a culture of peace and citizenship, though a better knowledge of rights and national laws, on demand counselling, outreach activities and media information. They contribute to improve the population's legal literacy and access to legal assistance services and mediation, especially the most deprived. Women constitute 63% of the population seeking advice from Legal Houses, who in their turn cover topics that are of women's interest in their disseminations activities.

Challenges

188. Guarantee the necessary attention to women facing additional barriers to the full realization of their human rights. In particular women with disabilities, women heads of households living below the poverty line and migrant women. The two latter are already recognized as groups requiring specific attention.
189. Reduce the multiple obstacles faced by women, in particular poor heads of households, in terms of economic participation, GBV, leadership and participation in decision making.

Recommendations for action

190. Improve the situation analysis of women with disability, considering as well the specific consequences of disability, in general, on women.
191. Improve the legal and regulatory framework addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, ensuring its gender sensitiveness, and develop an Action Plan to improve the life conditions of women with disabilities, among others, based on an integrated and coordinated response.
192. Continue and strengthen gender mainstreaming in different domains and establish mechanisms to ensure adequate representation of women at all levels, including in politics

and the economy, while at the same time designing and implementing special programs targeting women in poverty.

J. WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

193. In Cabo Verde women have achieved a fair representation in leadership positions in the social communication sector: the Syndicate of Journalists counts on a mainly feminine team (3 out of 5 members of the Board of the AJOC, including the President), the same applies to the Network of Journalists' on Population and Health (REJOP). INFOPRESS, the Cape Verdean News Agency, has two women in leadership positions (executive manager and director of information). In the written press, 1 of the 3 national level newspapers is run by a woman (A Semana). The public Television and Radio (TCV and RCV) both have men presently in leadership, however international TCV is coordinated by a woman. Women represent 51% of journalist's and editors of the main media organs and 36% of leadership position in the same organs. The Ministries that have Press Advisors most have women in those positions, which is also the case with regulation agencies, autonomous institutes and other entities (ARFA, INE, INPS, Town Hall of Praia, etc.).

Main achievements

Legal framework

194. The legal framework regulating the media sector and journalism explicitly addresses gender discrimination, be it based on sex or sexual preferences. Article 6 of the 2010 Law (70/VII/2010, of 16th of August) consigns the media's duty of "*abstaining from discriminatory references to race, religion, sex, sexual preferences, illnesses, political convictions and social condition*".

195. The media's potential to change attitudes and practices is well recognized: the GBV Law reinforces its key role in gender equality and the adoption of incentive measures for the promotion of gender equality in the media, while publicity violating principles and norms defined in the GBV Law for the promotion of gender equality, is to be prohibited through specific legislation (article 9).

196. The regulatory framework developed for the GBV Law (pending approval) proposes the following measures for the media sector: the development of a Manual of Procedures on how to address GBV; the inclusion of gender equality measures in media style guides; and reward mechanisms to recognize media that best contribute to promoting gender equality.

Capacities of media professionals

197. After the Law's approval, the ICIEG and Legal Houses, in partnership with the AJOC, organized in 2012 a workshop to discuss the Law with media professionals and the role of the media in its implementation.

198. In May 2014, a training strengthened the capacity of 35 media professionals, both press and broadcast media, from central services and island delegations. The participants received a manual of good media practices on gender equality, while interested media will be supported over the next few months to develop and implement actions plans to promote gender equality within their institutions and to improve the way they portray men and women

in non-discriminatory and non-stereotyped ways. Some of the participants in the training are already implementing projects such as blogs to discuss gender issues.

199. Globally, over the last few years, TV, radio and newspapers have improved their coverage of gender equality issues: debates/programs/articles have been produced/published more regularly, covering specific issues such as women's political participation, implementation of the GBV law, etc. Specific dates, such as International Women's Day and Cape Verdean Women's Day, among others, receive special attention. Since both these dates are commemorated in March (respectively 8th and 27th of March), the media in general have made a habit of aligning their programs with ICIEG's annual campaign "*March Month of Women*". As such radio programs, TV reports and debates are organized by the media, in addition to activities undertaken in partnership with the ICIEG and other organizations. Such programs pay homage to women in general and highlight women that have given special contributions in diverse fields, giving visibility to women's diverse roles in society.

Publicity

200. As gender awareness increases, several gender insensitive publicities have been taken of the air. This watch effect, led by civil society organizations, including the White Ribbon Network of men for gender equality, as well as the ICIEG, has been possible through reasoned requests to media institutions, publicity enterprises and their client institution. The requests are based on the 2007 Code of Advertisement (Decree N°46/2007), which is applicable to all forms of publicity, publicity agents and organizations (public or private, national or non-national) and forbids any discrimination based on sex (article 7).

Challenges

201. Improve journalists' knowledge of the Cape Verdean legal framework (in terms of the media's role in relation to gender equality), as well as for other professionals of the sector, including publicity professionals, designers, etc.
202. Increase the role of social communication in the promotion of a balanced image of women and men, in their multiple roles, including on co-responsibility in the private space, and as partners in the context of specific campaigns.
203. Promote a gender sensitive institutional culture, in particular at decentralized level, considering the persistence of traditional views as to women's and men's role in society.
204. Promote women's increased participation in leadership in media organs.

Recommendations for action

205. Enact the GBV law and continue to disseminate/discuss the Law with the media sector, widening to other professionals such as publicity professionals and designers.
206. Ensure continuous training, as well as its monitoring effects over time, and technical assistance to the sector, including at decentralized level, considering the deep cultural roots of discrimination against women, and ensure gender equality issues are integrated into the curricula of courses implemented for this area in Cabo Verde.

207. Conduct a quantitative and qualitative analysis on the way men and women are represented by media in Cabo Verde, as an advocacy, reflection and monitoring tool (media gender monitor).
208. Guarantee that work of gender equality issues are published regularly throughout the year, respecting quality patterns and covering diverse topics.

K. WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

209. The policy framework foresees the improvement of natural resource management and gender equality is timidly reflected, although awareness as to women's role in environmental resource management has improved, as well as the perception of the differential impact that environmental issues has on them, evolving beyond blaming women for inadequate exploitation practices (such as sand and wood collection, etc.), considering they are a link in a complex chain of circumstances and interests.

Main achievements

Protected areas /natural parks

210. The Women's Parliamentarian Network for Environment, in partnership with the ICIEG, have advocated on women's role in the management of protected area: in 2010 they supported a gender analysis of 3 natural parks and based on its recommendations, in 2012 the management and technical team in charge of protected areas was trained in gender, at national and local level. A methodological manual was developed to support the sector's staff and their partners to mainstream gender issues in their work, especially in terms of the participatory diagnosis of gender roles in conservation and development of protected areas.

Disaster risk reduction

211. Presently, a disaster risk assessment, as well as a diagnostic of the country's readiness for conducting such assessments, is being conducted. Hazards are being mapped and a gender approach will be integrated in the next phase, of vulnerability analysis, in view of informing risk reduction, contingency, and emergency and reconstruction measures.

Water sector

212. Access to safe drinking water in Cabo Verde is increasing (78% of households in 2013, 59% use water from home connections to the public network, 51% in 2010) representing a significant progress in terms of gender equality, considering the impact on women, in terms of time, effort and costs. Costs are higher when the source of water is not from connections to the public network, thus affecting especially poor women and men. A gap persists between rural (48%) and urban (64%) areas: 25% of rural households still use unsafe primary water supplies. For sanitation, approximately 72% of households had a toilet in 2013 (64% in 2010). Although there is a considerable gap between urban and rural areas (close to 81% and 54% respectively in 2013), investments made in rural areas enabled a proportionally greater improvement in rural areas.
213. In 2012 the Government established a Reform Commission for the water sector and mobilized funds for a 5 year encompassing project, which integrated a gender perspective

from the outset (from the situation analysis to the project formulation). The project, aiming to establish a sustainable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services, counts on a Social and Gender Integration Plan, including the establishment of consultation mechanisms that include women, especially the poorest; balanced employment and income-generating opportunities; sustainable services at affordable costs; adequate communication strategies for specific publics. The National Agency for Water and Sanitation, recently created, has a Social and Gender Unit and capacity building is on-going. The municipal level utilities will have a community liaison department and planning will be informed by social and gender analyses. A grant mechanism is being designed which will, among others, support improved access of poor female-headed households to water and sanitation. A minimum set of indicators to monitor social and gender progress was proposed, to be integrated in the sector's monitoring and evaluation system.

Energy sector

214. The specific objective of the National Plan for Domestic Energies (PNED) is the sustainable satisfaction of energy demand for cooking, and the respective result indicators have a gender approach. The Action Plan to produce and promote the use of improved stoves recognizes the health impact of internal pollution resulting from traditional stoves, in particular for women. Traditional stoves entail time waste (gathering wood and due to their inefficiency), affecting time available for productive activities, especially for women.
215. In 2013, staff from the Directorate-general of Energy participated in a regional ECOWAS training workshop, to strengthen their capacity to evaluate the implications for different groups of women of energy policies, as well as identify entry points to mainstream gender.

Challenges

216. Integrate women's demands in environment and local development programs.
217. Ensure economic alternatives to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources for women.

Recommendations for action

218. Analyze the socioeconomic situation of women in general, as well as the specific impacts of proposed environmental measures, and ensure the systematic use of sex desegregated data in planning processes.
219. Promote a reflection on the anchoring of environmental policies and the approach to participation of local populations in environmental projects, to better address their concerns in the proposed solutions.
220. Recognize and use the traditional know-how of women, such as medicinal plants.
221. Develop a realistic and sustainable capacity building program for women and monitor the growth of their businesses, promoting market access.

L. THE GIRL-CHILD

222. Data from the Emergency Centers for Children of the ICCA, in the two main urban centers (Praia and Mindelo), reflect an increase in the number of children referred to these

services for mistreatment, sexual abuse, abandonment, neglect, among others: 3,419 children were referred in 2013, while in 2009 this number was 271. Approximately 51% of children are girls, however sexual abuse cases are almost all against girls. Data from the Criminal Police, for the capital of the country (Praia), show that in 2013 97% of sexual crimes were perpetrated against girls/women, of which 77% against girls or adolescents.

223. The survey on child labor (2012) shows that 10,913 children of 5-17 years of age perform an economic activity, representing 8% of all children; 70% of the activities were considered hazardous and to be abolished, affecting globally close to 8% of boys in Cabo Verde and 4% of girls. Approximately 58% of working children live in households with low or very low comfort levels, with a higher proportion of women single headed households (7.5% against 5.4%). The great majority of children (84.5%) perform an activity within the family, in particular in agriculture or animal breeding. Girls predominate in domestic work and 11% of children occupied perform domestic work without a family tie to the head of household. The majority of children that have a domestic activity attend school, but 1 in every 5 doesn't (22%), with a higher proportion among girls (29% against 18% for boys).

Main achievements

224. Since 2010 the Criminal Police implemented, with support from the ICCA, a "Safe Space" to receive children victims of mistreatment and crimes of sexual exploitation and abuse, reducing the victim's exposure to various institutions and persons. According to the Study on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents (2010), a positive trend has been achieved both in the investigation and trial of this type of crimes. The Criminal Police is working with desegregated data which will favor the definition of specific social and criminal policies, however other institutions have not yet developed skills for information analysis and ensuing planning processes with a gender approach, that takes into account age, area of residence and the perpetrator's profile. The ECA (2013) introduces elements that allow for priority to be assigned to trial of such crimes of this nature.
225. In March 2014 the motto for the Cape Verdean Women's Day was "Stop Sexual Violence", aiming at the introduction and prioritization of this thematic in the public agenda.

Challenges

226. Implement the ECA.
227. Institutionalize this thematic to guarantee reduced length of procedures in cases sexual exploitation and abuse of children in courts and strengthened inter-sectorial coordination of responses to this problematic.
228. Improve knowledge of the situation and of the potential for harmful practices against girls, as well as the situation in terms of the worst forms of child labor, including exploitation of children for prostitution and illicit activities.
229. Reduce the proportion of working children, in particular in hazardous activities, with special attention to the specific gender vulnerabilities identified.
230. Guarantee changes in attitudes and practices in relation to girls.

Recommendations for action

231. Define and implement an Action Plan for the full implementation of the ECA.
232. Strengthen institutional partnerships in addressing cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and the capacity of staff from different institutions on coordinated work, following a network logic, as well as the sociocultural/gender determinants underlying sexual exploitation and abuse of children/adolescents.
233. Conduct studies that contribute to the formulation and implementation of specific strategies for the prevention of harmful practices against girls and responses to the worst forms of child labor.
234. Guarantee the introduction of a gender approach in the elaboration (ongoing) and implementation of the Action Plan on child labor.
235. Increase preventive efforts, in particular community base initiatives that promote attitude and practices change towards girls and early screening mechanisms for cases of sexual abuse.

SECTION THREE: DATA AND STATISTICS

Core set of national indicators for monitoring progress in gender equality

236. Up till 2012, the core areas to monitor progresses in gender equality in Cabo Verde were defined by the PNIEG (2005-2011), which presented key demographic, socio-economical, education, health and media indicators, as well as the available data on GBV. An agreed core set of indicators was put in place in 2012, when the Gender Equality Observatory was established, as described below.

Background to the establishment of the Gender Equality Observatory

237. The PNIEG (2005-2011) recognized the need to guarantee the availability of sex disaggregated data and gender indicators, as a crucial way of making gender inequality visible, a key input for planning processes, and a means to measure progress over time. It identified specific priority domains in which data availability and analysis should be improved, both in quantitative and qualitative terms, including GBV, health and women's economical participation.

238. Recognizing the need to make gender indicators and sex disaggregated data more widely available, a pocket booklet was published end of 2008 by the INE and ICIEG (*Women and men in Cabo Verde: fact and figures 2008*). The statistics included in the booklet were from regular surveys and administrative statistics, but compiled for the first time in one publication, presented in a user friendly and attractive way, making a case for the systematic collection, analysis and presentation of sex desegregated data, as well as the production of data that reflects gender equality issues. A second such pocket booklet was published in 2013, compiling statistics for the period 2009-2012. In addition, the INE has included in its list of specialized chapters, prepared based on the 2010 Census data, a chapter on *Women & Men* (publication due in 2014, pending the ongoing final revision of all specialized chapters).

239. In 2008, through the ICIEG, the government established a partnership with the African Observatory for Gender Indicators which led, in the following years, to the elaboration of a study on the status of Cabo Verde's *African Gender & Development Index* (AGDI). The report, validated in mid-2010, assessed existing gender gaps, progress made in terms of gender equality policies, and the appropriation and implementation of key treaties, protocols and international conventions that promote gender equality. The study was conducted with the implication of public sector institutions and CSO, promoting close collaboration in terms of monitoring of gender equality in Cabo Verde.

240. The PNIEG (2005-2011) adopted the principle of gender mainstreaming and, a project aimed at introducing a gender perspective in planning and budgeting processes at national and local level (Project *Gender +*) was initiated. One of its 4 components was to improve the strategic use of statistics to promote gender equality, which focused on strengthening national capacity to produce data on time use, considering the importance of such statistics to give visibility to women's unpaid work contribution to the economy, as well as to the constraints that specifically affect women's entrance and permanence in the labor market. This process resulted in the integration of a Time Use module within the Employment Survey

end of 2012, as well as the discussion around the need for a Gender Equality Observatory. A proposal was elaborated and publically presented, discussed and approved in November 2011, during the celebration of the African Statistics Day.

The observatory and the National Gender Indicator System

241. As mentioned above, the Gender Equality Observatory was developed at the same time as the Time Use module, counting on South-South technical assistance from Uruguayan institutions, considering their experience with observatories for monitoring gender equality.
242. The Observatory comprises 12 core indicators that tap into 3 key spheres of women's empowerment, namely decision making, physical and economic autonomy. An additional set of 68 indicators comprise the National Gender Indicator System (SNIG) and enables an in depth analysis of each of the autonomy spheres retained. The Observatory's objectives are: (i) monitor the country's commitment to fulfilling international, regional and national gender equality targets and objectives; (ii) give visibility to gender inequality and facilitate mainstreaming of gender promotion into the public development agenda; (iii) show the results of the State's action and measure changes in the different dimensions of social gender relations; (iv) make available to society at large as well as to specific stakeholders, such as NGOs and public institutions, indicators and information that show women's and men's situation in Cabo Verde.
243. The conceptual framework for the Observatory is based on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) framework. Indicators monitor: participation and autonomy in decision making, in terms of women's and men's presence at different power levels of public institutions and measures to promote full participation in equal conditions; physical autonomy, focusing on reproductive rights and GBV; economic autonomy, in terms of the capacity to generate own income and resources from paid work. In addition to ECLAC's framework, the Gender Status Index (gender parity index - GPI) was adopted, as per technical recommendations of the *African Gender & Development Index* (AGDI). The GPI computes the ratio of female-to-male value of a given indicator, readily illustrating the gaps in the positions of women and men (a GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favor of males, whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females). The implication being that, in the indicator matrix, data is inserted desegregated by sex.
244. The indicators rely on a mix of administrative and survey data, some produced on a yearly basis, some over a longer time span, especially in the case of surveys. In which case, based on feasibility, the option is the introduction of a module in a survey that is periodically conducted. The responsibility for producing each indicator has been mapped out. The Observatory is forward looking, although the majority of indicators are informed and produced regularly. Indicators were selected based on their relevance to the country's gender agenda, thus contributing to the establishment of priorities for gender equality data production. Work is ongoing to enable all indicators are informed. More generally work continues to promote maximum disaggregation of administrative and survey data by sex, age,

residence, comfort level, etc., in the context of the continued efforts to mainstream gender into planning and budgeting processes. A current example is the preparatory work for the Census of Agriculture, to ensure a gender approach is mainstreamed through the operation; or the definition of a set of social and gender indicators in the context of the water and sanitation sector reform.

Responsibilities

245. In institutional terms, a protocol was signed between the ICIEG and the INE in 2012, setting out, among others, each institution's responsibilities in relation to the Observatory and SNIG. Specifically, it refers INE's role in providing data to inform indicators and assigning priority to the production of data not yet available, in collaboration with the ICIEG, who in turn is responsible for managing the Observatory in partnership with the INE, and ensuring data analysis and dissemination. The INE will ensure the presentation of the Observatory and SNIG data in its official website. Following up on a partnership established with Universities, during the Time Use data analysis (workshop conducted with Universities, INE, gender specialist, and technical staff from key sectors), a protocol was signed between the INE and the UniCV, aimed at a closer working relationship in terms of inputs into conceptual frameworks for data production, as well as data analysis.

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission

246. The minimum set of gender indicators has already been jointly analyzed by the INE and ICIEG, in order to update the national Gender Equality Observatory. UN Women's proposal for post-2015 indicators (transformative stand-alone goal) was also analyzed.

247. The analysis showed that the great majority of proposed indicators can be informed in Cabo Verde, as they are already calculated and used in the Observatory. For some others, although they have not been calculated as yet, they can be extracted from the existing data bases of surveys or administrative data. The guidelines provided on indicator calculation were analyzed (webpage of the UN Statistics Commission). A matrix is being prepared, containing the most recent data available in Cabo Verde for each indicator, indicating those that (i) can be informed in the short term, considering data availability for calculation, (ii) for which a survey is planned, and those for which (iii) small adjustments to the calculation methodology are required. The indicators that cannot be informed at the moment are: (i) the proportion of the population that has access to credit, by sex; (ii) the proportion of adult population that owns land, by sex; and (iii) gender disparities in salaries.

Nine indicators on violence against women, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission

248. In 2005, the DHS II included for the first time a domestic violence module, which enable a better understanding of power relations in the domestic context, and a clear picture at national/regional level of violence against women in the domestic sphere, its manifestations and its degree of social acceptance. Along with other modules of the DHS II, updating key indicators in relation to sexual and reproductive rights of women. The data on violence was

crucial to inform the formulation and implementation of the PNGBV (2008-2011), which resulted in significant progress in different areas, as previously mentioned.

249. The DHS III is planned for this year and the violence module will be revised: indicators will be maintained to enable monitoring of progress, but at the same time new aspects will be included, based on present information needs and on progress in the field of measurement of violence against women. At the same time attention is being dedicated to the improvement of administrative data on GBV: the INE is working with the Ministry of Justice and the National Police, along with the ICIEG, on their information system, so that it adequately reflects, among others, GBV issues.

Data collection on the situation of particular groups of women

250. The 2010 Census collected information on people with disabilities and its analysis could provide a detailed profile of women with disabilities.

251. In 2013 CCS-SIDA conducted 3 HIV socio-behavioral and serologic studies targeting key populations: drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex workers. Nonetheless, although they provided important data, they were conducted within a specific scope and objective, and as such are not comprehensive in terms of all the information required for a gender analysis of all relevant dimensions. The same applies to the data collected on women with disabilities.

252. The Agricultural Census, under preparation, will allow the establishment of a profile of rural women, including the degree of control over resources and the type of activities they undertake. It will be possible to desegregate and analysis data collected, by age group, educational level and comfort level, civil status, etc.

SECTION FOUR: EMERGING PRIORITIES

Cabo Verde's priorities to accelerate the implementation of the BDPfA over the next 3 to 5 years include:

Economic empowerment of women:

- a) Improve knowledge on socially constructed dynamics underlying men and women's differentiated access to revenue sources and economic resources.
- b) Implement active employment policies for women and positive action in terms of the promotion of entrepreneurship.
- c) Implement a care system that reduces the total workload of women and allow for a more qualitative distribution of responsibilities for family and social wellbeing.

Eradication of GBV:

- d) Strengthen education for equality, combating gender stereotypes and promoting attitude and practices changes at community level, through the education system and the media.
- e) Strengthen the approach to address sexual violence against girls and women.
- f) Increase efforts to institutionalize services in response to GBV.

Governance:

- g) Adopt specific temporary measures to correct inequality between women and men existing in all power instances.
- h) Ensure gender issues are mainstreamed across sectorial policies and plans, following a gender responsive planning and budgeting approach, both for social sectors and macro-policies, finance, industry, trade, energy, transport and tourism.

Education:

- i) Analyze the specificities of boys and girls across their progression in the education system and design strategies/interventions that are adequate to the situation of each of them.
- j) Take into account in addition to parity, the many dimensions for an effective mainstreaming of a gender approach (curricula contributing to education for equality, mutual respect and co-responsibility; teachers' training; educational resources; balanced participation of women in sector management and decision making at different levels; security of girls in school; gender sensitive vocational orientation).

Health:

- k) Integrate gender relations as a social determinant of health, both in service provision and treatment of illnesses, and in the design of campaigns.
- l) Incorporate gender relations in sexual and reproductive health activities, promoting body autonomy among girls and women, and positive masculinities among boys and men.

m) Comprehensive approach to pregnancy in adolescence, including the role of men and a focus on “parentality” in adolescence.

In respect to the discussion of sustainable development objectives beyond 2015:

- (i) A wider framework for gender equality and women’s empowerment, responding to underlying structural dimension of gender inequality.
- (ii) Setting of indicators for each autonomy domain to be promoted.
- (iii) Invest in appropriation processes of the post-2015 at national level, so that the targets set can feed into national planning in a cross-cutting way.
- (iv) Improve and generalize tools for monitoring investments in gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Annexes

1. Core set of national indicators of Cabo Verde's Gender Equality Observatory

The theoretical-conceptual framework used for the Observatory and the selecting of the indicators is the Gender Observatory of ECLAC. The core indicators selected allow for the monitoring of the degree of autonomy of women in (i) decision making, (ii) physical autonomy, and (iii) economic autonomy.

The distinctive elements in relation to ECLAC's Gender Observatory are: (i) each indicator is presented with its respective sex disaggregated data; (ii) and with the calculation of the Gender Status Index (gender parity index - GPI). The GPI adopts the technical recommendations presented by the "African Gender and Development Index" (Addis Ababa, 2004), which expresses the proportional relation base on sex, and indicates the gap between men and women's position. It is calculated dividing the absolute number or percentage for women by that of men (when the indicator is negative, the operation is inverted).

The classification scale of the GPI goes from 0 to 1: 1 means equality; values below 1 point to a situation of inequality of women, while an index above 1 means inequality for men (accordingly, when the indicator is for a undesirable situation, the calculation is inverted). To classify the values of the GPI, the following scale is recommended: Acceptable (between 1 and 0.91), Medium (between 0.90 and 0.81), Low (between 0.80 and 0.61), Very Low (between 0.60 and 0.41) and Critical (between 0.40 and 0).

Autonomy of women in decision making					
Indicators	Data			Gender Parity Index	Data and Source
	Total	Women	Men		
1. Legislative power (absolute nº)	72	16	57	0.3	February 2011 - National Electoral Commission
2. Supreme Court (absolute nº)	7	3	4	0.8	December 2010 – Ministry of Justice
3. Executive power (absolute nº)	17	8	9	0.9	December 2011 – Prime-Ministers' Office
4. Mayors elected (absolute nº)	22	1	21	0.1	July 2012 - National Electoral Commission
5. Counselors of Municipalities (absolute nº)	138	29	109	0.3	July 2012 - National Electoral Commission
6. Presidents of NGOs and Community based Associations (%)	94.2	11.1	83.1	0.1	December 2010- National Poverty Reduction Program

Physical autonomy					
Indicators	Data			Gender Parity Index	Data and Source
	Total	Women	Men		
7. Deaths by intimate partner or ex-partner (absolute n ^o)		3		-	2011 – Prosecutor's Office
8. Adolescent maternity and paternity (%)	19.0	18.9	0.01	0.0	2005 – INE – DHS II
9. Unmet need for contraceptives (%)	-	16.7	-		2005 – INE – DHS II
10. Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	34.0	25.2	8.8	2.8	2010 – INE/MS
11. Absolute number of maternal deaths (direct obstetric causes)		4		-	2013 – INE/MS
12. Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)		37.9		-	2013 – INE/MS

Economic autonomy					
Indicators	Data			Gender Parity Index	Data and Source
	Total	Women	Men		
12. Women and men (15 or more) without own income (%)	35.7	43.7	27.5	1.6	2010 – INE – CENSUS
13. Labor force participation rate of women and men	59.1	51.1	67.4	0.8	2010 – INE – CENSUS
14. Weekly average time (h:m) of unpaid work of women and men per components	-	74:40	43:31		2012 – INE – Time Use Module
Domestic work	-	62:39	38:16		
Care of dependents	-	28:28	25:12		
Support to other households	-	19:36	18:19		
Voluntary work	-	20:11	17:44		
15. Total work load of women and men	100	62	38	1.6	

2. List of the main policies, plans and reports

Nº	YEAR	Title / description
1	1996	National Plan of Action on the Promotion of Women (PANPM, 1996-2000)
2	2000	Beijing+5 report
3	2001	Government's Program 2001-2006
4	2002	National Development Plan 2002-2005
5	2003	MDG 3 report
6	2004	Strategic framework for mainstreaming gender in Policies, Programs and Development Projects – Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries
7	2004	National Gender Equality and Equity Plan (PNIEG, 2005-2009)
8	2005	Beijing+10 report
9	2006	CEDAW report: initial combined report with the 2º, 3º, 4º, 5 and 6º periodic reports
10	2006	Report of the 2nd Demographic Reproductive Health Survey (DHS), integrating modules on the Status of Women and Domestic Violence
11	2007	National Plan to combat GBV (PNGBV, 2008-2011)
12	2008	Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (PRGSP II)
13	2008	Midterm evaluation of the PNIEG and its extension up to 2011
14	2008	MDG 3 report
15	2008	MDG evaluation at Municipal level, National Association of Municipalities, counted on technical collaboration from the ICIEG
16	2009	Municipal Gender Equality Plan (2009-2012), Municipality of Paul
17	2009	Municipal Gender Equality Plan (2009-2012), Municipality of Praia
18	2010	IDISA report - Gender in Africa: African Gender & Development Index in Cabo Verde (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)
19	2010	Municipal Gender Equality Plan (2009-2013), Municipality of Santa Catarina
20	2010	Beijing+15 report
21	2010	CEDAW report: combined periodical report 7º and 8º
22	2010	Strategic Plan of the Research and Training Center in Gender and Family (CIGEF), University of Cabo Verde
23	2011	Government's Program 2011-2016
24	2011	Action Program for the Promotion of Gender Equality (PAPIG, 2011-2013)
25	2011	Evaluation of the PNIEG's (2005-2011) and PNGBV (2008-2011)
26	2012	Program for the implementation of the Special GBV Law (2012-2015)
27	2012	Equity in sector planning and budgeting: increasing resource efficiency and. Guidelines to support Gender + workshops
28	2013	Recommendations of the CEDAW Committee to the State of Cabo Verde
29	2014	MDG 3 report
30	2014	Beijing+20 report

3. Process of elaboration of the national review

The ICIEG, the public entity responsible for the coordination of the Government's policies on gender equality and the empowerment of women, led the process of elaboration of the Beijing+20 review. For this process the ICIEG requested and received technical and financial support from UN Women.

The methodology adopted aimed at guaranteeing the involvement of civil society and institutional partners in the process, essentially over two phases:

- (i) **Individual/group contacts and meetings**, to present the Beijing+20 process and collect information and contributions for the report. In this context specific questions were sent and discussed with different partners, taking into account their mandate in relation to each critical area of concern.
- (ii) A collective exercise, to discuss the draft report, the **Consultation Workshop on Beijing+20**: the workshop counted on 47 participants from the organizations and institutions consulted in the first phase, and development partners. Contributions received during the workshop were integrated in the report's final version.

Other ongoing or previous processes supported the process of elaboration of the Beijing+20 report, contributing to an intense debate of many of the elements contained in the report. Synergies include:

- (i) **Elaboration of the MDG report and discussion of the post-2105 agenda**: the ICIEG coordinated the elaboration of the MDG3 Report and Acceleration Plan, counting on a taskforce of representatives from 11 institution/sectors, and participated in the MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 taskforces. The discussion was comprehensive: including the revision of MDG targets and indicators, but also of auxiliary indicators, which could clarify different factors contributing to the main indicator and, as such, clarify causes and dynamics influencing progress, or the lack of it. The plenary discussion was conducted at high level and included a presentation/discussion on gender equality as a cross-cutting theme.
- (ii) **Strategic Dialogue on gender equality progresses and challenges in Cabo Verde**: organized by the Prime-minister's Office in May 2014, it linked the MDG/MDG3 discussion to the monitoring framework of the BDPfA, advocating for the importance of an encompassing monitoring framework, that highlights underlying causes of discrimination, and the need to mainstream a gender approach in planning to achieve the desired development results
- (iii) **University forum on gender equality**, organized end of 2012 by the CIGEF/UniCV, also integrating private Universities, to gather contributions for the post-2015 and Beijing+20.

4. Statistical data

Demographic data

Indicators	Data			Proportion and/or rate per sex			GPI	Source	Year and reference instrument
	Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine	Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine			
Structure of the population per age group									
0 -14 years	155633	77470	78163	31.7	49.8	50.2	0.99	INE	2010. Census
15 - 64 years	304346	151700	152646	61.9	49.8	50.2	0.99	INE	2010. Census
65 and over	31346	18962	12384	6.4	60.5	39.5	1.53	INE	2010. Census
ND	358	148	210	0.1	41.3	58.7	0.70	INE	2010. Census
Total	491683	248280	243403	100.0	50.5	49.5	1.02	INE	2010. Census
Average age at marriage					34.3	38.3	0.90	INE	2012.
Mortality rate				4.8	0.2	5.4	0.03	INE	2010. Census
Birth rate				2.6				INE	2010. Census
Distribution of households per type of household and sex of head of household									
Cabo Verde	116873	55833	61040	100	47.7	52.2	0.91	INE	2010. Census
One person	17741	5715	12026	15.2	32.2	67.8	0.47	INE	2010. Census
No kinship	1361	439	922	1.2	32.2	67.7	0.47	INE	2010. Census
Marital	53049	148	39007	45.4	26.4	73.6	0.36	INE	2010. Census
Monoparental	44722	35637	9085	38.3	79.6	20.4	3.90	INE	2010. Census

Economic data

INDICATORS	Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine	Year	Source
Population living below the poverty line (%)	26.6	33	21	2007	INE - QUIBB
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (expressed over the total of men and women)					
		44.2		2012	INE- Employment and Labor Force Statistics, IMC
Labor force participation (15 and over)	62.6	56.6	69.0		
Unemployment rate among young adults					
	20-24 years	33.7	36.8	31.0	2012
	25-29 years	22.9	23.5	22.4	
	30-34 years	13.4	12.1	14.5	INE- Employment and Labor Force Statistics, IMC
Main employment areas of activity of women and men					

Agriculture	24.4	21.7	26.7	2012	INE- Employment and Labor Force Statistics, IMC
Trade	15.5	21.1	10.5		
Education	6.7	9.4	4.3		
Domestic employment	4.7	9.1	0.9		
Transformation industries	8.1	8.0	8.2		
Hospitality	5.6	7.6	3.8		
Public administration	9.1	7.3	10.6		
Health and social action	2.3	3.5	1.5		

Education data

INDICATORS	Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine	Year	Source
Net enrolment rate					
Primary education	93.1	91.7	94.6	2013	MED - Administrative data
Secondary education	69.9	74.6	65.3		
Percentage of completion rate					
Primary education	89.2	91.9	86.7	2013	MED - Administrative data
Secondary education	61.6	65.1	52.4		
Failure (repetition) rate					
Primary education	9.1	6.7	11.2	2013	MED - Administrative data
Secondary education	20.5	18.0	23.4		
Dropout rate					
Primary education	1.3	1.2	1.5	2013	MED - Administrative data
Secondary education	11.3	9.9	13.1		
Transition rate to secondary education		90.4	85.8	2013	MED - Administrative data
Illiteracy rate	17	22.5	11.4	2010	INE- Census
15-19	2.5	4.5	1.6		
20-24	3.4	6.1	2.0		
25-29	3.4	6.2	2.1		
30-34	3.6	5.5	2.6		
35-39	4.7	6.0	4.1		
40-44	7.2	7.6	7.0		
45-49	9.4	8.7	9.8		
50-54	2.5	4.5	1.6		
55 and+	3.4	6.1	2.0		

Health data

INDICATORS	Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine	Proportion and/or rate per sex			Year	Source
				Both sexes	Feminine	Masculine		
Life expectancy at birth	75	79	70				2010	INE- RGHP
10 main causes of death								
Circulatory system diseases	665	337	318	131.0	133.7	128.3	2012	INE-RGHP
Tumors or neoplasms	338	131	207	67.6	52	83.5		
Ill-defined symptoms	267	146	121	53.4	57.9	48.8		
Respiratory conditions	233	120	113	46.6	47.6	45.6		
Infectious and parasitic	190	69	121	38.0	27.4	48.8		
Perinatal conditions	147	51	96	29.4	20.2	38.7		
Trauma and poisoning	145	25	120	29.0	9.9	48.4		
External causes	144	19	125	28.8	7.5	50.4		
Mental and behavioral illnesses	115	9	106	23.0	3.6	42.8		M. Health
Digestive tract diseases	91	30	61	18.2	11.9	24.6	2012	
Metab./endo./nutritional diseases	64	45	19	12.8	17.8	7.7		
Nº of deaths by HIV/AIDS	60	20	40	31.6	29.0	33.1		
HIV Prevalence				0.8	0.4	1.1	2005	INE. IDRS II
HIV cases notified, in general, by age groups and sex								
0 - 4	9	3	6					
5 - 9	1	0	1					
10 - 14	1	0	1					
15 - 20	13	11	2					
21 - 30	75	57	18				2012	M. Health
31 - 40	110	61	49					
41 - 50	49		49					
51 - 60	60	35	25					
60 and+	25	12	13					

5. Good practices

5.1. Rehabilitation of men perpetrators of GBV crimes

The GBV law foresees the establishment of a National Program for the Rehabilitation of men perpetrators of GBV. Its establishment followed different phases: (i) conducting a roundtable to discuss international experiences and approaches, and the modalities for running such programs, resulting in a first consensus as to the institutional framework and approach to be followed in Cabo Verde: under the leadership of the General-Directorate of Prison Services and Social Rehabilitation (DGSPRS), of the Ministry of Justice; (ii) the training of a technical team in Brazil (counting on a South-South partnership with the NGO implementing Education and Responsibility Services for Men Authors of Domestic Violence (SERH), in the context of the Law Maria da Penha); (iii) the implementation of 2 pilot rehabilitation groups (Praia and Santa Cruz), with technical support from the ICIEG and the Laço Branco Network, an initiative that allowed for the methodology, procedures and mechanisms of the program to be defined, as well as its generalization; (iv) the training of 35 technical personnel, to enable the Program's generalization to half of the justice districts of the country. Presently 8 rehabilitation groups are underway in 5 municipalities (approximately 120 men sentenced for GBV in rehabilitation), with two more groups about to start. In Santa Cruz (where one of the pilots took place), the Program has received requests for voluntary participation from some men. In the justice districts where the DGSPRS does not have social technical staff, partnerships were ensured with other institutions, such as health. The facilities are provided by Legal Houses or the Town Halls, based on protocols. Training to generalize the Program at national level is envisaged for end of 2014.

5.2. Implication of men in the promotion of gender equality

The Cape Verdean White Ribbon Campaign (Rede Laço Branco) is a network of men, founded on the 10th of July 2009 by a group of men with diverse backgrounds and professional contexts (education, promotion of human rights, socio-cultural associations, legal system, social services, youth, health, military, etc.), with a common commitment: the promotion of gender equality and the end of violence against women. The Network is registered at the International Platform of Men for EVAW *Men Engage* and the attached briefing describes the rationale and the initial steps towards the establishment of this network, as well as the main activities undertaken by the network during the following years. Hundreds of men, especially young men, have been reached through the trainings and awareness raising activities implemented. Innovative communication has been pursued: with Theatre of the Oppressed technics, implemented at community level; with specific artist groups (graffiti and rap artists). All activities are grounded in the active discussion of stereotypes of masculinity and femininity, and its relationship to GBV. Apart from this work to promote change at individual level, through inter-personal communication, the Network works at public level, to amplify messages to the general population and decision makers. Mobilization and advocacy have been implemented through the commemoration of

specific dates and participation in public debate, through the media, in particular radio and TV debates and opinion articles. The network has given great visibility to men's engagement and contribution to combat to GBV, and to the shift from a "women's issue" to a social and development issue.

5.3. Gender Agenda

The Gender Agenda is intended to be a tool for raising awareness within political parties and institutions, both at local and national level, as to their performance of women's/girls' concerns and gender equality. The elaboration of a Gender Agenda starts with the (i) establishment of a coalition (women elected and candidates to the last local elections), meaning a group of women engaged in political-party action, but following an inter-party logic; (ii) the strengthening of their capacities (training in gender, local development, community intervention); (iii) based on a participatory diagnosis methodology, previously discussed, members of the coalition conduct local level consultations (among groups of women and community leaders) on their concerns and gender priorities; (iv) the information is treated and a final report is prepared – the Gender Agenda. A second Agenda, of the coalition of candidates and elected women of Praia, is being finalized.

5.4. Support to associativism for economic empowerment

There are many challenges in promoting women's opportunities of access and permanence in the labor market. Different initiatives for the socioeconomic integration of rural women are being tried, among them the establishment of a Production Cooperative of Aloe Vera Soap of women of the municipality of Ribeira Grande, island of Santiago. The experience includes professional training, the establishment of a production atelier, the funding of experimental production of cosmetics and the technical monitoring of the experience, aimed at the establishment of a production and marketing cooperative of handmade soap, based essentially on aloe vera. The women, in their majority over 35 years of age, heads of household with low educational levels, had as their main source of livelihood recollection of sand. The case study describes and analyzes the dynamic for the group's development, drawing on an experience that can be generalized to other contexts, as a sustainable development strategy, aimed at gender equity.