



# Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.: General  
22 January 2013

Original: English

---

## Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Fifty-fifth session

8-26 July 2013

### List of issues and questions with regard to the consideration of periodic reports: Cape Verde

#### Addendum

#### Replies of Cape Verde to the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of its combined seventh and eighth periodic reports\*

##### Constitutional, legislative and institutional framework

**1. The report indicates (para. 89) that at the time of the preparation of the report, the State party was in the process of reviewing its Constitution with a view to the “deepening principles of gender equality”. Please provide updated information on the constitutional review process.**

1. The constitutional revision of 2010 included some of the contributions made by the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), among which the elimination of some gender stereotypes in language, reproduced by the previous Constitution. As such, the masculine “men”, when referring to men and women, was replaced by “human person”, as well as of the term “rights of Man” by “human rights”. To illustrate this we quote the wording of Article 1 of the Constitutional Law No. 1/VII/2010, of May 3: “Cape Verde is a sovereign, unitary and democratic Republic, which guarantees the respect of the human persons’ dignity and recognizes inviolable and inalienable human rights as the foundation of all human community, of peace and justice”. To be noted that the constitutional text still reproduced sexist stereotypes in language, as the linguistic tradition of using the masculine grammatical gender, as inclusive of men and women, is maintained.

2. In the revision, the principle of formal equality and the recognition of the situation of discrimination of women were maintained, specifying that “it is the task of the State to progressively remove economic, social, cultural and political barriers

---

\* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not edited.



that prevent the real equality of opportunity among citizens, especially the factors of discrimination against women within the family and in society” (article 7). It also establishes in Article 47, paragraph 3, that spouses have equal civil and political rights and duties.

3. In the context of the new Constitution, several regulations were approved, reinforcing the principle of gender equality promotion and of non-discrimination, among which: (i) the Law 70/VII/2010 of August 16, which regulates the media sector and journalism activity, and assumes in its Article 6, c) as a duty of the media to “not make discriminating references to race, religion, gender, sexual preference, diseases, political affinities and social condition”, which materializes one of ICIEG’s recommendations for gender equality promotion and non-discrimination on the basis of sexual preferences; and (ii) the Law establishing measures to prevent and punish the crime of gender-based violence (Law 84/VII/11 of January 10), which establishes in its Article 1, paragraph 1, as one of its objects, the regulation of the measures to implement the principle of gender equality and specifying the adoption of educational measures that foster gender equality and eliminate sexist or discriminatory stereotypes, safeguarding the respect of fundamental rights.

4. The regulation process of the Law No. 84/VII/11 is currently under way, stipulating the principles for action of the education, employment, health, media and justice sectors in the promotion of gender equality and a culture of non-violence. Additionally, as a result of the action of the Network of Women Parliamentarians, political parties represented in the Parliament recently expressed publicly their commitment to the elaboration of a Parity Law.

**2. The report indicates that in 2007 the Council of Ministers approved the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence for 2007-2011. Please provide information on the assessment of the implementation of this National Plan, including on how all forms of violence were covered. Please also provide information on whether it has been extended beyond 2011.**

5. The National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (PNVBG, 2007-2011) was evaluated in 2011, along with the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG, 2005-2011). Indeed, the Plan makes operational one of the PNIEG’s strategic axes, namely on combating gender-based violence (GBV), providing public institutions, civil society and development partners in Cape Verde with a coherent and systematic framework for intervention in field of GBV.

6. The evaluation of PNVBG highlights, globally, that the adoption of a programmatic approach, with a specific logical framework, enabled “a more strategic performance in this domain, in addition to becoming a tool for raising funds specifically for this thematic, allowing for the implementation of more activities and reaching a significant number of beneficiaries”. The evaluation highlights substantial progress, particularly in three of the five strategic pillars of the Plan: (i) legislation; (ii) support and protection of victims; and (iii) engagement of men in the combat of GBV.

7. In terms of legislation, it notes the adoption of the Special Law on GBV (Law No. 84/VII/11), which came into force in March 2011, and reinforces the State’s and public institutions’ obligations in the adoption of primary prevention, assistance and repression measures for GBV. The law considers GBV a public crime (ex officio prosecution) and takes into account the following forms of violence: physical,

psychological, sexual, moral, patrimonial, as well as sexual harassment. The Law further defines speedy responses from institutions (courts, police and health), includes measures for the rehabilitation of the offender, and guarantees material and psychological support to victims. The approval of the law, unanimously by the Parliament, was the result of intensive work in terms of research, partnership and advocacy, involving a range of relevant actors in the political and institutional landscape of Cape Verde, including the Network of Women Parliamentarians, the ICIEG, NGOs, partners in the provision of support for victims of GBV, activists and international organizations. The evaluation notes the exponential increase in terms of visibility of gender issue, particularly GBV, which has reflected in the substantial increase in the number of reports of GBV, both by victims and witnesses. The evaluation refers that GBV has ceased to be socially acceptable, and become morally reprehensible: if before it was common for men to admit publicly to the practice of violence, today this is not tolerated. The Law, as it has transformed the practice into a public crime (*ex officio*), confronted society with a new sociolegal reality — limited male authority, and therefore the need for a change in the power relations between men and women, questioning traditional educational models.

8. In terms of support and protection to victims of GBV, one of the main results of the Plan is the consolidation and extension of a network to protect and assist GBV victims, the SOL Network (SOLidarity). Before the Plan there were no appropriate structures where victims could seek help, support or justice. The network, present in 6 of the 9 islands and in 12 of the 22 municipalities, mobilizes a broad multidisciplinary and inter-institutional partnership, bringing together institutions such as the police, hospitals, NGOs, jurists, the Ministry of Justice, the ICIEG, among other partners. By the end of 2010 approximately 5, 886 victims had been assisted. Today the Network assists over 2, 000 victims per year, offering a rapid referral of GBV complaints, in addition to medical services, psychological counseling, information on rights, legal support in filing the complaint, professional training, microcredit, etc. The National Police has 12 GBV Support Cabinets in their Police Station (end of 2012). The Plan allowed for the sensitization and training of police officers in respect to GBV and attention to victims: in 2010 a pool of 15 trainers of trainers was established, which in the following year sensitized and trained 372 National Police officers. The evaluation of the Plan also notes the need for the institutionalization of the Network and to work towards greater standardization of support; informality in the operation of the network is critical for its speedy functioning, without bureaucratic barriers, but also represents a risk. The evaluation notes the slowness of justice as a major challenge. To meet this challenge the GBV Law considers the prosecution urgent at all stages of the proceedings, which is notably contributing to address the issue of slowness of justice.

9. Lastly the evaluation of the Plan highlights, for the domain of social awareness, a result that is considered remarkable: the creation, in 2009, of the White Ribbon Network — of men against violence and for gender equality. Originally established in partnership with the Canadian NGO White Ribbon, the network in Cape Verde has become one of the most powerful tools for engaging men in combating violence against women. The group counts approximately 30 permanent members, in addition to the hundreds of men supporters of the cause; its greatest achievement has been the deconstruction of sexist thought of the members themselves, but also the Networks' influence work with other men, implementing

diversified actions to raise awareness and trainings, discussing stereotypes and responsible parenthood, reaching young people in particular.

10. When the PNVBG was prepared not all forms of gender-based violence were catered for, specifically the issues of sexual harassment, abuse and trafficking of women. However, during the implementing the Plan, all forms of violence were taken into account in terms of access to services. The concept of gender-based violence established in the Law has overcome the limitations of the Plan and has filled the gap in relation to sexual harassment (Article 25) and marital rape (Article 23, paragraph 3) and has overcome the primarily domestic focus of violence against women, previously restricted to conjugality under Article 134 of the Penal Code. The Law covers isolated or recurrent violence, within the family or any intimate relationship of affection, in which the offender lives or has lived with the victim, regardless of cohabitation.

11. Regarding the extension of the Plan, it is important to consider that 2011, in addition to coinciding with the end of the implementation period of the PNIEG and NPVBG, was also the first year of implementation of the Special GBV Law. A situation requiring, in particular, the definition of a new operating framework for the ICIEG, enabling it to respond to the mandates assigned by new law and to provide support to institutional partners in their institutional adaptation efforts. Accordingly, the ICIEG prepared an interim plan for 2011-2012, the "Intervention plan for the promotion of Gender Equality", which defines the main lines of action to redirect action, facilitate dialogue, engage and coordinate various structures and institutions involved in the process, establishing as central area of intervention the implementation of the Law. Among the strategic actions implemented in 2011/2012 by the ICIEG under the transition plan we have: (i) the regulation of the Special Law, key to the implementation of the services foreseen by the Law (victim support centres, support fund, shelters, etc.); (ii) institutional capacity-building initiatives, in particular with the National Police (preparation of a procedures protocol for GBV cases, training of Police officers for the GBV helpline, operated 24 hours a day by the Police) and with the Ministry of Justice (training of a pool of staff in rehabilitation programmes for offenders and piloting of two rehabilitation groups by the Prisons and Social Reintegration Directorate, preparation and publication of an annotated version of GBV Law to ensure its coherent application, training of over 100 judges and lawyers on the application of GBV Law); and (iii) the local dissemination of the Law through the training of a pool of trainers, the development of a methodological manual and communication materials. The pool of trainers has already multiplied the training in eight Municipalities, training 229 local actors (NGOs, community associations, local authority, decentralized services), creating a favourable environment for the local implementation of the law.

12. Moreover, the ICIEG has worked on resource mobilization, to ensure the necessary investments in capacity-building for various stakeholders in the implementation of the Law. The Programme designed for the purpose covers three pillars, that are key to the sustainability of the national response to GBV: (i) violence prevention through information, education, communication, public awareness, with a focus on structured and structuring responses from the education and media sectors, while continuing to mobilize new allies, particularly men and young people; (ii) improving the delivery of services as foreseen by the Law, promoting intersectoral coordination, capacity-building of service providers and the promotion of psychosocial counselling, medical attention, sheltering, and access to

justice; and (iii) strengthening institutional responses, through support to the implementation of multisectoral policies and action plans at various levels, the monitoring of implementation, and the improvement of capacity of government officials and decision makers. This programme was funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to end violence against women, for a period of three years (2013 to 2015).

13. The elaboration of a new Plan to combat GBV is planned for the 1st quarter of 2013, to systematize all the measures foreseen in this domain, which is a key pillar of the gender equality policy.

**3. The report indicates (para. 130) that at the time of its preparation, the State party was in process of implementing the first phase of the project known as Project + Gender, which aims to introduce gender-sensitive planning and budgeting. Please provide updated information on the implementation of the project.**

14. The Project + Gender is organized around four objectives and progress has been achieved in all of them. The first objective is to promote the development of an institutional culture of gender equality in public administration. At this level the implementation of gender audits can be highlighted, to the Coordination Unit of State Reform and to the National Poverty Reduction Programme, a programme that has established a framework for action to improve the integration of gender equality following the gender audit and increased investments in projects promoting gender equality. A Plan for Gender Equality of a high prestige semipublic company in Cape Verde, CV Telecom, is being finalized, based on a gender audit. This initiative is a pilot implementation of the Resolution 26/2010, which approved the Principles of Good Governance of Public and State Participated Companies, which foresees in Article 9 said that State-owned firms should adopt equality plans, after a situation analysis, aiming to achieve effective equal treatment and opportunities for men and women in the company, eliminate discrimination and allow the conciliation of personal, family and professional life.

15. The second objective is to integrate the gender approach in planning and budgeting processes at national and municipal levels. Implementation includes actions aiming at the executive and legislative level. The ICIEG prepared the paper “proposal for effective mainstreaming of the gender approach in the Government’s Program”, which identifies for each strategic domain the actions to promote gender equality. The document was sent to all members of Cabinet, shared with sectoral teams, through the General Directorates of Planning, Budgeting and Management; 35 staff from these General Directorates were trained in planning and gender-responsive budgeting, mobilizing 10 sectors (Finance, Development Rural, Justice, Interior Administration, Education, Culture, Environment, Decentralization, Housing and Territorial Planning, Health, Tourism, Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development, Coordination of State Reform) and a orientation manual for mainstreaming the gender approach at sector level was produced and disseminated. In the case of the Ministry of Rural Development, a workshop has already been conducted with the sectoral team, with a focus on the analysis of gender mainstreaming in the National Agricultural Investment Programme. Local actors as well as civil society partners were included in an initial training in planning and gender-responsive budgeting, held in 2011, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ICIEG’s team and the partners of the + Gender project. At the legislative level,

following a training workshop of the Network of Women Parliamentarians, the Network organized a one-day awareness-raising seminar on gender-responsive budgeting for the Cape Verdean parliamentarians, which was conducted as part of the preparatory work for the parliament's plenary session on the State Budget for 2013. Among the recommendations made on gender-responsive budgeting, the highlight goes to the recommendation that the Budget Framework Law, currently under review, specifically mentions the need for the state budget to be prepared with a gender perspective and that the Government gradually incorporates this perspective in budget programmes (health and education sectors were suggested as pilots to start this process).

16. The third objective is to strengthen women's participation in the integration of demands and proposals for gender equity in planning and budget of the different sectors and municipalities. Representatives of women's NGOs participated in the initial training on gender-responsive budgeting mentioned above, the Network of Women Parliamentarians was trained in the analysis and monitoring of policies from a gender perspective and political participation. The training of this Network is part of a process initiated in 2012, to establish an agenda of gender priorities, mobilizing different levels of decision-making: (i) the legislative through the involvement and consultation of parliamentarians women; (ii) the municipal, with the participation of women candidates in the local elections of 2012 (elected or not); (iii) the community, ensuring the participation of women leaders of community associations; and (iv) qualified groups, involving centres or university research groups addressing gender domains. At this pilot stage work was initiated with women candidates at the local elections of two Municipalities, one urban (the capital, Praia) and one rural, and the creation of a coalition of organizations, which will lead the consultative process for the preparation of the agenda.

17. The last objective aims at the strategic use of statistical and qualitative information to promote the elimination of gender inequalities. At this level, data on time use was collected through a Module integrated into the National Employment Survey, which was conducted last quarter of 2012. The analysis of this data will contribute to improve statistics on economic participation of women and men in terms of paid and unpaid work, and of sex-specific constraints of such participation. A gender equality observatory was designed, based on the regular monitoring of 12 core indicators, related to different spheres of autonomy (decision-making, physical and economical) and a set of 68 indicators that portray in depth different areas. The Observatory will be housed in ICIEG's website.

**4. It is indicated at para. 93 of the report that the National Plan for Gender Equality (PNIEG) for 2005-2011 has been implemented. Please provide information on the outcomes and challenges faced during the implementation and whether this Plan has been extended beyond 2011.**

18. The evaluation of the PNIEG's implementation highlighted the following results: (i) the introduction of gender framework (shifting from a feminine issue to an issue of social and economic development with balance); (ii) a change in the visibility of gender issues, which become part of the public and political agenda; (iii) the first thematic for which Cape Verde regularly presents reports to the United Nations (through CEDAW reports); and (iv) the area in which the government works in greater coordination with NGOs and their beneficiaries.

19. The PNIEG contributed to the development of capacities, both of Government and of NGOs, in terms of technical expertise and management skills, networking and service provision to the target audiences, improving the services available to the population in the domain gender equity and equality. Important advancements were also achieved in terms of the adoption of sex-disaggregated data in all the work of the National Statistics Institute — INE, and in research conducted by other public organizations. At the level of legislation, laws were created and revised addressing explicitly women's rights and/or equity measures. Considering the need to prioritize actions, in view of the available resources, some of the PNIEG's pillars were prioritized, in particular GBV, taking into account its value as a comprehensive entry point, followed by education, health, media, political participation and gender mainstreaming, in detriment, to a certain extent, of the intervention pillar for the economic sector.

20. The evaluation highlighted several challenges throughout the implementation of PNIEG: guaranteeing the commitment of key partners, in order to achieve sustainability of results; sensitizing decision makers, a key element for appropriation; ensuring the availability of disaggregated data and gender indicators to give visibility to inequalities and to inform planning; design and implement a regular monitoring and evaluation system and the compilation of lessons learned, focusing on results as much as activities implemented; adopt programmatic approaches for other pillars of the PNIEG (in addition to GVB); ensure the availability of adequate technical and financial resources for the implementation of the gender policy; and expand the areas of awareness-raising and social mobilization, taking into account best practices at this level.

21. Regarding the extension of the Plan, the ICIEG prepared an interim plan for 2011-2012, the "Intervention plan for the promotion of Gender Equality", aiming at an adequate planning of the transition period, taking into account the end of the implementation of the PNIEG, the legislative elections of 2011 and the need to align the gender policy to the Government Programme for the new term, and the first year of implementation of the Special Law on GBV. The elaboration of a new Gender Equality Policy is planned for the 1st quarter of 2013.

#### **National Human Rights Institutions**

**5. Please inform whether the State party envisages establishing a national human rights institution endowed with the mandate to promote and protect all human rights in line with the Paris Principles. Please also provide information on the plans to strengthen the mandate and functional capacity of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship.**

22. A proposal for the revision of the statutes of the NCHRC was drafted, to ensure better compliance with the Paris Principles, strengthening its functional capacity and mandate. The proposal of revision of the statutes submitted to the Ministry of Justice foresees: the election of the President by the Board of Commissioners, unlike the current mechanism in which the President is appointed by the Prime Minister, under the proposal of the Minister of Justice; the effective independence of NCHRC regarding the submission of its budget to the Ministry of Finance (currently submitted via the Ministry of Justice); the enforcement of the new structure of the NCHRC by Law, in a formal sense; the submission of annual reports both the National Assembly and the Government (currently the annual

reports are submitted to the Government); the possibility of renewal of the term of the President of the NCHRC (6+6 years); the introduction of a representative of the Ministry of Culture in the Assembly of Commissioners; three organs for the NCHRC (President, Board of Commissioners and Assembly of Commissioners) — in the current statutes of the NCHRC only the President and the Board of Commissioners are considered organs; the creation of the following support services for the NCHRC: Office of the President, Administrative and Financial Department, and Technical Department; increasing the NCHRC's personnel framework to enable the growing demand for services to be met.

23. Despite the fact that the current status of the NCHRC does not fully comply with the Paris Principles, it is an institution founded on pluralism and carries a number of functions in line with the Paris Principles, particularly in terms of education, advisory and investigative functions, to fulfil its mission of contributing to the promotion and strengthening of respect for human rights and densification of Citizenship, as well as being a body for surveillance, early warning, consultation, monitoring and investigation in the domain of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

24. Accordingly the Commission provides daily attention to cases of violation of human rights, provides recommendations to the Government on specific issues, conducts training and awareness-raising sessions on human rights and citizenship, prepares a series of publications on citizenship and human rights, prepared the first National Report on Human Rights, covering the period of 2004-2010, among other actions.

#### **Violence against women**

**6. The report indicates (para. 155) that the Project on Forensic Psychology, aimed at strengthening the capacity of magistrates when dealing with cases of gender-based violence, has been implemented. The report further states that 50 magistrates were trained in the area of forensic psychology and 26 forensic psychologists were accredited to work directly with the courts. Please provide information on the number of prosecutions, convictions, and sentences in cases of gender-based violence that have been dealt with since the implementation of this project and also provide information on the forms of violence detected.**

25. The process of raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of judges is a continuous one, which began with the forensic psychology project and has extended with the implementation of four workshops involving approximately 100 magistrates, two in December 2011 and two in November 2012; and with the publication by the ICIEG of an annotated version of the GVB Law (Law 84/VII/11 of January 10, 2011), to contribute to the coherent application of the Law, reverting in favour of an adjusted response to the needs of GBV victims, through an improved interpretation and application of the mechanisms therein. In addition, the Programme for the implementation of the Law establishes as a strategic principle, the continuity of the capacity-building process of the different actors intervening in the process of the Law's enforcement, including the judges.

26. Regarding the numbers of cases charged and tried, before the entry into force of the Special Law on gender-based violence, the reports of the Attorney General's Office and the Superior Council of Magistracy did not discriminate the specific case



of gender-based violence. Only after the entry into force of the Law have these cases come to be discriminated, but the reports as yet do not contain information specifying the types of gender-based violence practised.

27. The data provided by the Attorney General's Office, indicate that a significant number of cases are being submitted to justice (2,607 in 2011 and 1, 181 in the 1st half of 2012) and that a considerable number of cases is being solved within the same year (42 per cent in 2011). The number of women killed by intimate partners has decreased (three in 2011, as opposed to six in 2010 and seven in 2009, with even higher numbers in previous years). The National Institute of Statistics, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the National Police and the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, is developing the production of administrative statistics in the areas of justice and internal administration, and creating a Gender Observatory, enabling accurate information in the area of gender violence.

28. In 2012 the Parliament approved, in the context of the Law creating the Office of Asset Recovery (Law 18/VIII/2012, of September 13), a paragraph which assigns 15 per cent of the revenue generated by the administration of confiscated property, or declared forfeited to the State, to the combat against GBV.

#### **Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution**

**7. The report (paras. 174 and 175) makes reference to the UNODC regional project "Project to Update National Legislation in light of UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime". Please provide information on the outcomes of this project and the challenges faced during its implementation. Please also inform whether legislation on illegal trafficking of human beings, including migrants, with a gender prospective, has been drafted and whether relevant capacity-building for officials has been carried out as envisaged by the project.**

29. The UNODC Regional Project to which the report refers is within the framework of the IMPACT Program (Irregular Migration PACT Program) and includes two components, the IMPACT LED (Legal Development) and IMPACT LEN (Law Enforcement capacity-building), with the main objectives of revising the legal framework and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers on smuggling of migrants. In Cape Verde, under the IMPACT LED component, a draft law proposal on smuggling of migrants was prepared, aiming at the implementation of the Additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air. The law proposal includes some provisions on human trafficking. The draft Law was socialized and discussed at a workshop in March 2012 and submitted to Parliament.

30. Under the IMPACT LEN component a Training Manual for initial training on smuggling of migrants was adapted, in view of its incorporation into the country's training curricula, and training of trainers was held for officers of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, on investigation, prosecution and international cooperation on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

**Participation in political and public life**

**8. The report indicates (paras. 46 and 47) the representation of women in the following areas as: 15.2 per cent in the Parliament, 22.2 per cent in the municipal power, 21.7 per cent in the governing bodies of political parties and 20.8 per cent in employers' organizations. The report further acknowledges (para. 190) that the representation of women at the highest level of the State party's diplomatic corps is still low. Please provide information on measures taken, including temporary special measures, to increase women's participation in all areas of political and public life, including their participation in diplomatic and international affairs.**

31. In Cape Verde, since 2008, there is parity in the composition of the Cabinet, with women in key ministries, such as finance, internal administration, rural development and fisheries, education, health, among others. In addition to the efforts referred to in the Report to increase the number of women in all areas of political and public life, in 2010 and 2011 various activities were implemented with the leadership level to increase women's representation in political power.

32. These actions include the implementation of a Parliamentary Conference, with extensive media coverage, where in addition to the situation of Cape Verde, the experiences and processes of Rwanda and Spain were presented. Further, advocacy was conducted targeting the leaders of various political parties. As result in the legislative elections of February 2011, the representation of women in parliament increased from 15.1 per cent to 20.8 per cent. In the local elections of June 2011 there was an increase in the number of women candidates to the leadership of Municipalities (from 3 in 2008 to 5 in 2011). In relation to the number of women on electoral lists, however, the results do not reflect substantial advances, with an increase from 22.2 per cent to 22.8 per cent (21.2 per cent in Municipalities and 23.5 per cent in the Municipal Assemblies).

33. At the level of diplomacy, the past decade witnessed the gradual increase in the number of women at all levels of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Currently the diplomatic corps is composed of 94 persons, of whom 37 are women (39.3 per cent). Of the 15 existing embassies, 5 are headed by women (Washington, Brussels, Berlin, Lisbon and Luxembourg). Previously, Cape Verde had 14 embassies, 2 headed by women. In addition, 13 women are in functions considered of diplomatic nature (as per Article 12 of the Statute of the Diplomatic Career — Legislative Decree No. 27/2009 of July 27), including 5 women in functions at the Presidency of the Republic, the Prime Minister Office, the National Assembly and the Ministry of Communities. The Central Services include six General Directorates, two of which are headed by women — the General Directorate of Planning, Budgeting and Management — DGPOG, and the General Directorate of Consulate Affairs and Treaties — DGACTION).

34. In the 2011 public exam to enter the diplomatic carrier, the majority of the newly admitted were women (10 out of 15). In 2012 women were also those who participated most in capacity-building initiatives (12 out of 20).

35. Despite progress achieved, women are still underrepresented in decision-making and as such political participation is a priority area for action, both for the national institution in charge of promoting gender equality, and civil society organizations. During 2012, the Network of Women Parliamentarians implemented

training, involving national parliamentarians and representatives of the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries. The Network also conducted a seminar with the Cape Verdean Parliamentarians, at the end of which the need for the elaboration and implementation of a parity law was publically launched, in order to ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels.

## Education

**9. According to the report (para. 33), although the literacy rate of women in the country has improved, it remains very low among rural women (64.1 per cent). Please provide information on measures taken, including temporary special measures, to address this issue.**

36. According to the Population Census 2000, the literacy rate among rural women was 56.6 per cent and among rural men 76.1 per cent. In this context, the Ministry of Education adopted a set of measures to strengthen adult education, to reduce illiteracy, especially in rural areas. Among the measures adopted the following can be highlighted: (i) the implementation of a new curricula for education and training of adults, based on learning by competency; (ii) the training of trainers on adult education and training; (iii) the enhancement of distance learning for adults; (iv) the increase in the offers of social-professional distance learning; (v) strengthening the culture circles/clubs; (vi) conducting sensitization workshops and sessions for adults, especially women in rural areas; (vii) the establishment of partnerships with civil society organizations to promote education and training for adults in rural areas; (viii) the extension of adult basic education to 8 years; and (ix) the implementation of adult recurrent education.

37. As result of the implementation of these measures, in 2010 the literacy rate among rural women rose to 68.1 per cent and 82.9 per cent for men. The data shows that the impact of the measures was greater for rural women than for men, considering that over a period of ten years, the rate of illiteracy among rural women fell 11.5 percentage points while it fell by 6.8 percentage points among men.

38. The highest rates of illiteracy for women, in general, and for rural women in particular, are among women over 35 years of age. Regarding the age group from 15 to 29 years of age, the rates of illiteracy among rural women are slightly lower than that of men.

**10. The report acknowledges (para. 215) that the gender stereotypes in education, including in vocational education, persist, as girls usually attend the areas of studies related to accounting, business administration, business management and graphic arts while more boys attend the areas of electric installations, civil constructions, electricity and mechanisms. Please provide information on measures taken to implement the Committee's recommendation to encourage the diversification of the educational choices of boys and girls in order to attract more women in the field of science and technology, including through adoption of temporary special measures.**

39. According to the Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education, during the academic year of 2010/2011, 53, 691 children and adolescents were enrolled in Secondary Education (general and technical), of which 28, 411 girls (52.9 per cent). The technical education represents, in terms of student attendance, 2.9 per cent (1,558) of overall enrolment, and the proportion of girls enrolled was 47.7 per cent.

This data shows that between 2009 (44 per cent) and 2010 there was a substantial increase in the number of girls enrolled in technical education.

40. This increase is due largely to the implementation of the strategic recommendations to promote women and girls' access to technical and scientific education and vocational training, among which are: (i) implementation of seminars and sessions on professions; (ii) implementation of fairs of professions, both in secondary schools and universities; (iii) the establishment of school, vocational and professional counseling in all secondary schools; (iv) the strengthening of science in schools with establishment and equipment of laboratories, promoting interest in science and technology; and (v) the training of teachers on gender.

**11. The report states (para. 223) that the “2001 Guidelines for better management of the issue of pregnancy in schools” have been revoked and that from the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011 new regulations were to be applied, and that these reconcile pregnancy and motherhood with studies. Please provide detailed information on these new regulations and the impact of their application on pregnant girls’ education.**

41. As is stated in paragraph 223 of the report, the guidance order has not been revoked yet. The ICIEG proposed that the Gender Minister requested of the Ministry of Education the revocation of the order of 2001 “Guidelines for better management of the issue of pregnancy in schools” and the creation of a specific regulation allowing for the reconciliation of pregnancy/motherhood with studies from the academic year 2010/2011. As a result of this request, a working group was created in the Ministry of Education that should present an amendment proposal to the order, based on an extensive discussion on this issue.

42. At the level of schools in general, the monitoring of pregnant students that temporarily suspend school enrolment due to pregnancy was strengthened, in order to improve the conditions of teaching and learning, and also to increase their level of return to schools, following birth, and ensure their academic success.

43. Based on management autonomy, some schools have opted for different ways to proceed, analysing each situation case by case, and deciding based on consensus between the school board, parents and the students. Pregnant students may opt for the temporary suspension of enrolment or the continuation of normal attendance of classes.

## **Employment**

**12. Although section 16 of the new Labour Code provides that all workers have the right to fair remuneration according to the nature, quantity and quality of work, the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value is not provided for in this new code. Please provide information on whether the State party envisages amending its Labour Code with a view of incorporating the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value.**

44. Although the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value is not foreseen in the new code with this definition, it is safeguarded by Article 15 of the Labour Code, in conjunction with Article 62, paragraph 2 of the Constitution that “for equal work, men and women receive equal retribution”. Article 15 of the new Cape Verdean Labour Code (approved by Decree-Law No. 5/2007, of October 16, as amended by Decree-Law No. 5/2010 of June 16) established the fundamental

principle of equality among all workers. Paragraph 1 of Article 15 stipulates that equality includes: (a) the right to not be forsaken, hampered or otherwise discriminated in access to work, establishment of work conditions, remuneration, the suspension or termination of the work relationship or any other legal employment situation on account of sex, skin color, social origin, religion, political or ideological beliefs, trade union membership or other discriminatory motive; (b) the right to benefit from compensation, whether normative or contractual, not assigned to the majority of workers and justified on account of age, sex, congenital or acquired disabilities and other disabling diseases, puerperal state, as well as due to the level of productivity, the specific conditions of the exercise of labour; and (c) the right to not be forsaken in rights and privileges, nor suffer any discrimination due to execution of part-time work.

45. The compliance with all legal dispositions is verified by the General Labour Inspection, the central state administration service that covers the national territory and all branches of activity, with functions defined in its statute, with technical autonomy and independence, and the necessary power of authority.

### **Health**

**13. The report indicates (para. 265) that women continue to be more exposed than men to sexually transmitted infections due to deep-rooted stereotypes that result in their inability to negotiate safe sex. Please provide information on measures in place to raise awareness among women and men in the area of reproductive health rights, particularly with regard to the use of and access to contraceptives.**

46. The National Programme for Reproductive Health targets women and men in the reproductive phase of life. The services provided, under its implementation, include contraception and education for behaviour change in order to adopt healthy lifestyles, human sexuality, motherhood and responsible parenthood, the promotion of women self-assertion and the involvement and accountability of men in reproductive health. These education services for behaviour change are provided by technical health teams at the Reproductive Health Centres.

47. Access to contraceptives is guaranteed free of charge in all health facilities in the country (Health Delegations, Health Centres, Sanitary Posts and Basic Health Units). They also guarantee consultation for couple's family planning and prenatal care. For areas of difficult access, programmed monthly visits are made by Health Agent, to ensure Sexual and Reproductive Health care. Activities of dissemination of information and awareness-raising are also conducted on the use of condoms and for its distribution, both male and female condoms, and other types of contraceptives, with the support of various civil society organizations.

48. The ICIEG has given great emphasis to the dissemination of the use of the female condom and launched in March 2011 the "National Campaign for the Promotion of Female Condom." The aim of the campaign is to transmit the role of the condom as a prevention means for sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies, in addition to increasing woman's decision power over the use of protection during sexual intercourse.

49. In terms of changing habits and attitudes of young people, the Ministry of Health created the Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Adolescents in

2008. In 2012 an evaluation of these services was undertaken. It showed that these services achieved the necessary coverage and can offer basic guidance, counseling and health care, but that some adjustments are needed in terms of infrastructure and capacity-building of human resources. It also showed that the focus is on reproduction, conceptualizing sexuality in a subordinate way in relation to reproduction. The recommendations noted the need to: (i) incorporate the discussion of gender in sexual and reproductive health action; (ii) make the most of men's presence in Youth Centres to widen this reflection, in particular with regard to the masculinity; (iii) capitalize on the window of opportunity created by the gender violence Law to further engage in discussion of the different expressions of gender inequality, especially those that reflect on sexual and reproductive health practices; (iv) incorporate a sexuality approach in interventions, that consider the positives aspects and need for protection, other than that related to risk and danger, as a means of recognizing pleasure and the need for its preservation; (v) address sexuality and family reproductive health in a wider context of women's health offer; (vi) strengthen the educational work in communities on sexuality, in order to reach families; (vii) promote peer education, with the assistance of young volunteers; and (viii) intensify recurrent training of the staff of sexual and reproductive health services.

50. The Ministry of Health is planning, for January 2013, a workshop on "Equity in Planning in the Health Sector", as part of the Government's efforts to implement the commitments made, namely for the reduction of gender inequities in health, through the adoption of interventions focused on sex specific needs, to ensure the best results, especially in the field of sexual and reproductive health.

**14. The report acknowledges (para. 38) that tuberculosis has relatively high incidence rates (around 60 per hundred thousand inhabitants), and that this is mainly attributable to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Please provide information on measures taken to combat tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.**

51. In both cases the prevention and health promotion component is the first to which reference should be made. In this context awareness-raising sessions are conducted, as well as the distribution of information leaflets, posters, and public education regarding the adoption of healthy habits, among others.

52. Regarding tuberculosis specifically, the following have been implemented: (i) activities for early diagnosis (screening of all cases of cough lasting 15 days or more, through sputum microscopy and imaging); (ii) the development and dissemination of a national reference document with guidelines to address tuberculosis cases; (iii) distribution of free of charge medication; (iv) the offer of HIV testing in all health facilities; (v) prophylaxis for children under 5 years of age with a positive epidemiological history for tuberculosis; (vi) prophylaxis for patients with HIV infection; (vii) antiretroviral therapy for patients with tuberculosis and HIV infection; (viii) implementation of training for health professionals on addressing tuberculosis; (ix) guarantee free of charge follow-up of tuberculosis patients in all primary health-care facilities; and (x) guarantee hospitalization of more complex tuberculosis cases, adopting biosecurity measures.

53. Regarding the strategic framework to combat HIV, primary prevention with different vulnerable groups is prioritized, including drug users, sex workers, youth in and out of school, children at risk situation and migrant populations.

54. Moreover, the following actions have been and are being carried out: (i) integration of HIV/AIDS contents in the school curricula; (ii) establishment of Information and Orientation spaces in various secondary schools in the country; (iii) training of peers and educators on education for sexuality; (iv) provision of psychosocial support to vulnerable youth and vulnerable orphans; (v) counseling and testing for HIV in fixed and mobile structures, as well as combating stigma and discrimination; and (vi) programme for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

### **Rural women**

**15. The report states (para. 298) that according to the Agricultural Census of 2004, “women are strongly present as unpaid family workforce, particularly in dry land properties, while permanent paid workforce in irrigated farms is predominantly male”. The report also indicates (para. 259) that the coverage of health services in the rural areas is lower than in the urban areas. Please provide information on measures taken to improve the situation of rural women in all areas particularly regarding their equal access to paid jobs and to the enhancement of their economic independence and access to health facilities.**

55. In face of the inequalities between men and women still existing in the agriculture sector, the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR), in view of promoting sustainable and inclusive development, has implemented several actions, in particular in the area of planning. Among them, the review of situation analysis, including the analysis and identification of gender inequities.

56. As a consequence the following measures were taken: (i) the creation of a core focal point team for gender issues, placed in the General Directorate of Planning, Budgeting and Management, and comprising by members of the Minister’s Office and the Unit responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation at the Ministry; (ii) the promotion of sex disaggregated data in administrative and census statistics produced and disseminated by the Ministry; and (iii) capacity-building activities for the Ministry’s officers, to familiarize them with methodologies and tools for mainstreaming the gender approach in all stages of the elaboration and implementation of strategic and operational plans. A workshop to analyze gender mainstreaming in the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) and projects for the development of agriculture was conducted. The Ministry was also represented in regional and international forums on gender mainstreaming in programmes, plans and projects.

57. In 2012 the situation analysis and intervention proposals for Agribusiness had a gender focus. Additionally, the ongoing data collection for the analysis of communities located within the perimeter of water dam construction is expected to have a gender perspective, to enable interventions in these communities to have a positive impact on the socioeconomic conditions of women.

58. Concerning access to health services access in rural areas, several actions have been implemented, mainly in a view of improving access to health care and the quality of services. In this context, initiatives implemented include health infrastructures actions, improvement of policies and standards of human resource development, health information, pharmacy and medication.

59. Among these, highlights on the infrastructure level include: (i) the construction and equipment of five new Health Centres; (ii) the construction of the regional hospital for North Santiago, which substantially improves access to services for rural areas of Santiago's Island, the most populated island of the country; (iii) the establishment of two Health Posts in inland localities; and (iv) the transformation of four Basic Health Units in Health Posts Stations. Telehealth structures are being established, to give greater support to health officers, especially those in rural areas with less access to information and training.

60. It should be noted that in Cape Verde, an insular and archipelagic country, the service coverage, especially in specialties, necessarily involves evacuation of the most complex cases to central hospitals, so in addition to improving infrastructure and human resources of these hospitals, the capacity of staff working in Health Delegations and Regional Hospitals is being strengthened, in order improve the quality of patients' transfer processes. Recent interventions in regional hospitals include: (i) the construction of nursing wards for surgical specialties, maternity and external central for consultation, at the Central Hospital for the Sotavento Region; (ii) the rehabilitation of the emergency room of the Central Hospital of the Barlavento Region; and (iii) the rehabilitation of the Regional Hospital of Ribeira Grande, on the island of Santo Antao.

61. In the field of human resources personnel has been placed, particularly physicians, nurses and technicians in the area of management, to enhance the composition of teams at Health Delegations and regional hospitals. In addition, several Health Delegations have been equipped with pharmacies to increase access to medication, especially in areas where no private pharmacies exist, and efforts have been made towards the reduction of stock outs of essential drugs supply.

#### **Marriage and family relations**

**16. In its previous concluding observations (para. 34), the Committee requested the State party to take measures aimed at eliminating polygamy. The report is silent on this issue. Please provide information on measures taken to address polygamy in the State party.**

62. According to the Cape Verdean Civil Code polygamy is not allowed, and non-dissolved previous marriage is considered an absolute invalidating impediment, even when the marriage certificate has not been transcribed to the register of civil status (article 1564 °, c). Even with respect to non-marital union between two persons of different sex cohabitating voluntarily, under similar conditions to marriage, undissolved marriage is an impediment for its recognition (Article 1560 and Article 1712, paragraph 1, (c) of the Civil Code).

63. However, de facto polygamy is reality and several activities have been undertaken to sensitize society and communities on this issue. The actions are preventive in nature, especially in communities, promoting and encouraging other behaviours and attitudes, towards a different masculinity.

64. In this respect, the activities developed by the White Ribbon Network, Forum Theatre and the Cape Verdean Association for Cooperation between Cape Verde and Spain (ACCVE) can be highlighted. The White Ribbon Network is a network founded on the 10th of July 2009 by a group of men of different educational and activity backgrounds, supported technically by the ICIEG and financially by the



United Nations, that have a strong commitment with the promotion of gender equality, the fight against gender-based violence and promoting new masculine behaviour, implementing activities in schools, suburbs and rural communities.

65. The Forum Theatre is a theater intervention linked to ICIEG and White Ribbon Network, which conducts community outreach activities working based on group and individual experiences of the participants in activities, especially boys and young men; their intervention calls upon the recreation of underlying dimensions of inequality and violence against women, and promotes the reflection on behaviour and attitudes, allowing for alternatives ways of being and behaving. In turn, the Cape Verdean Association for Cooperation between Cape Verde and Spain (ACCVE) implements activities with women “batucadeiras” in fishing and rural areas, with a view to strengthening them and eliminating stereotyped messages about polygamy in the lyrics of the “batuque” songs.

**17. The report indicates (para. 334) that at the time of its preparation, the State party was in the process of drafting of a National Plan for the Family and was carrying out a research on the status of Cape Verdean families with a view to formulating objectives and measures that would be implemented. Please provide information on the current status of this National Plan, its content and the status of implementation.**

66. Based on the analysis of the situation of Cape Verdean families conducted, an Action Plan to Promote the Development of the Cape Verdean Family 2011-2015 was approved and published, through the Resolution No. 14/2012 of March 15, 2012. The general objective of the Action Plan is to promote conditions that ensure the well-being of the Cape Verdean family in economical, social, political and cultural terms and, as specific objectives: (i) contribute to favourable conditions for strengthened family ties; (ii) increase the level of education and training within the family; (iii) improve the economical situation of the Cape Verdean families, through increasing access to employment; (iv) reduce the number of families at risk for poverty and social vulnerability; and (v) improve the health and welfare of Cape Verdean families.

67. The Plan is assorted with a guidance document for its to its implementation — the Operational Plan for the Implementation of the National Action Plan to Promotion and Development of Cape Verdean families 2012-2015, which is an instrument for the strategic planning of a set of integrated initiatives, in coordination with various sectors — public and private, civil society, NGOs and development partners of the Cape Verdean society that work in this area.

68. The pillars of the strategic plan axes are: (i) creation of favourable social, legal and institutional environment, through the strengthening of legal mechanisms to protect the family and the promotion of social accountability in matters of family; (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity to respond to family issues, by strengthening institutional mechanisms to support families, increasing national and regional programme and project management, planning and implementation capacities in the family issues, and improving knowledge and understanding of the Cape Verdean family; (iii) promotion of families’ access to knowledge, education and capacity, by increasing the average level of education and training of families, and promoting access of the most vulnerable families to social benefits of education and training; (iv) strengthening the economical capacity of families, through the strengthening of vocational programmes, development of social employment

policies, strengthening poverty reduction interventions, improving food security and consolidating the process of social protection reform; (v) promotion of family health and welfare, by increasing access and quality of health care, promotion and improvement of reproductive health and promotion and prevention in health; (vi) improving the level of comfort and welfare of families, by increasing household access to basic social services and increased access to housing; (vii) promotion of social inclusion and integration, through the adoption of protection and social reintegration measures and the prevention of risk situations; and (viii) the establishment of strategic alliances and partnerships on family matters, by broadening and strengthening national public and private partnerships and strengthening international cooperation.

69. The Action Plan is currently under way, with the following activities implemented: (i) elaboration and approval of the Annual Action Plan for 2012; (ii) meeting of the National Council members; (iii) presentation/dissemination of the National Plan and Operational Plan in two of the nine islands (São Vicente and Santo Antão) and to social partners; (iv) implementation of the one day reflection seminar “Family, violence and gender”, in partnership with the University of Cape Verde; (v) dissemination and sensitization on family issues through television debates in different channels; (vi) participation of Cape Verde in the VII World Family Seminar (Milan-Italy); (vii) establishment of thematic groups; (viii) establishment of the nucleus for monitoring and evaluation; and (ix) proposal for the creation of Municipal Family Councils.

#### **Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1**

**18. Please indicate any progress made towards acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, relating to the Committee’s meeting time.**

70. Considering the increase of the workload of the Committee, due to the increasing number of State Parties to the Convention, and the fact that the annual session period of the Committee is the shortest of all the annual sessions of organs established under human rights treaties, a change to the wording of paragraph 1 of Article 20 was proposed, replacing the current text: “the Committee shall meet normally for a period of two weeks or less each year to examine the reports submitted pursuant to Article 18 of this Convention” to “the Committee shall normally meet annually to review the reports submitted to it in accordance with Article 18 of this Convention. The length of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined by a meeting of the States Parties to this Convention and shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly”.

71. For this revision to enter into force the examination and acceptance by the General Assembly is necessary as well as a two-thirds majority of States Parties that have notified the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention.

72. The State of Cape Verde is favourable to the revision and the proposed amendment for article 20.

## Annex

Table 1  
Gender-based violence cases entered and solved in 2011 by municipality

<i>County</i>	<i>Actions brought before the court</i>	<i>Charged</i>	<i>Archived</i>	<i>Referred</i>	<i>Provisional suspended sentence</i>	<i>Total resolved</i>	<i>Percentage resolved</i>	<i>Proceedings pending</i>
R. Grande	111	41				41	36.9	70
P. Novo	71	12				12	16.9	59
Paul	74	55	19			74	100.0	0
S. Vicente	104	22	22			44	42.3	60
S. Nicolau	44	2	5			7	15.9	37
Sal	386	98				98	25.4	288
Boa Vista	54	12	17			29	53.7	25
Maio	22	3				3	13.6	19
Praia	980	258	103	3		364	37.1	616
S. Domingos	34	10	11		4	25	73.5	9
S. Cruz	105	60				60	57.1	45
S. Catarina	156	10	18			28	17.9	128
Tarrafal	56	34				34	60.7	22
S. Filipe	337	179	48	3		230	68.2	107
Mosteiros	51	25				25	49.0	26
Brava	22	17	2		3	22	100.0	0
<b>Total Cape Verde</b>	<b>2 607</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1 511</b>
Percentage	100.0	32.1	9.4	0.2	0.3			58.0

Source: Attorney General's Office Report (2011).

Table 2  
Administrative data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2012

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Diplomatic corps	94	37	57
Embassy	15	5	10
Consulate (Chargés d'affaires)	3	0	3
Directorates-General	6	2	4
Recruitments 2011	15	10	5
Participation in training (2011/2012)	20	12	8

Source: DEGEPG — MIREX 2012.

Table 3  
Literacy rates by age group and area of residence

Age group	Cape Verde			Urban Cape Verde			Rural Cape Verde		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	97.5	97.1	98.0	98.0	97.6	98.3	97.0	96.5	97.6
20-24	96.4	95.8	97.0	97.0	96.4	97.7	95.1	94.7	95.6
25-29	95.6	95.0	96.2	96.2	95.4	97.1	94.1	94.0	94.2
30-34	94.1	94.3	93.9	95.1	94.8	95.4	91.6	92.8	90.2
35-39	90.1	92.0	88.1	92.3	93.5	91.0	85.4	88.7	81.9
40-44	84.3	88.9	79.9	88.0	91.5	84.4	77.6	83.7	72.2
45-49	77.1	85.5	69.2	82.4	89.8	75.0	67.3	76.9	59.4
50-54	61.2	76.8	48.4	71.1	84.3	58.9	45.0	62.2	33.5
55-59	52.9	73.2	39.0	65.7	82.2	52.3	34.4	56.2	22.8
60-64	51.4	72.8	35.8	64.2	81.9	49.5	33.0	56.9	18.7
65-69	41.7	62.0	28.0	54.6	74.5	40.6	25.9	45.9	13.2
70-74	29.4	47.5	17.6	39.8	61.0	26.3	19.5	34.9	9.1
75-79	26.1	41.5	15.8	35.7	53.8	24.4	17.1	30.9	7.1
80-84	24.9	40.0	15.0	33.9	53.8	22.8	16.9	29.7	7.3
85-89	29.8	46.9	19.4	37.1	55.8	28.6	23.0	41.0	8.9
90-94	27.9	42.4	20.0	36.0	50.9	28.7	20.2	35.4	11.2
95+	23.7	34.3	18.2	33.1	44.6	29.0	14.5	28.0	4.2
Cape Verde	83.0	88.6	77.5	87.6	91.9	83.4	75.3	82.9	68.1

Source: INE — Census 2010.

Table 4  
Enrolment in secondary education — general and technical academic year 2010/2011

Sex	Total secondary education		General		Technical	
	Students enrolled	%	Students enrolled	%	Students enrolled	%
Male	25 280	47.1	24 465	46.9	815	52.3
Femenino	28 411	52.9	27 668	53.1	743	47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 691</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52 133</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>2.90179</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Education — Academic Year 2010/2011.

Table 5  
Prevalence (percentage) of contraceptive protection by method and by county, 2010

	<i>Contraceptive method</i>								<i>Total of protection (%)</i>
	<i>Contraceptive pill</i>	<i>Contraceptive injection</i>	<i>The coil (intra-uterine device or IUD)</i>	<i>Spermicide</i>	<i>Male condom</i>	<i>Female condom</i>	<i>Female sterilization</i>	<i>Implant</i>	
Rib Grande	15.8	4.5	3.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
Paúl	10.7	7.2	3.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4
Porto Novo	14.0	7.6	0.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6
São Vicente	20.7	5.5	2.3	0.0	18.6	0.0	4.6	8.5	60.2
Ribeira Brava	17.5	7.8	1.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9
Tarrafal de SN	13.0	6.8	1.0	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.7
Sal	14.5	5.1	2.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	33.2
Boa Vista	19.9	8.8	0.3	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1
Maio	12.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9
Tarrafal	11.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
S. Miguel	6.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	18.9
S. CatarinaStgo	7.6	6.9	0.9	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	20.8
S. Salvador do Mundo	5.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
Santa Cruz	7.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	7.8	8.7	0.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4
São Domingos	8.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	16.5
Praia	9.4	7.1	1.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.6	0.1	31.5
Rib. Grande de Satgo	3.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
Mosteiros	13.5	7.7	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
São Filipe	23.2	5.4	0.7	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.8
Santa Catarina do Fogo	9.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
Brava	13.9	17.9	0.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	17.5	42.1
<b>Total Cape Verde</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>

Source: DGEPOG — Ministry of Health of Cape Verde, Statistical Report 2010.

Table 6  
Mortality HIV/AIDS by sex

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
2001	23	14	37
2002	40	14	54
2003	30	35	65
2004	37	27	64
2005	36	31	67
2006	25	21	46
2007	31	22	53
2008	39	22	61
2009	44	30	74
2010	38	27	65

Source: DGEPOG — Ministry of Health of Cape Verde, Statistical Report 2010.