



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/WG.6/3/CPV/2
6 October 2008

Original: ENGLISH

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Third session
Geneva, 1-15 December 2008

**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (B) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Cape Verde

This report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being four years, most documents are dated after 1 January 2004. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/ reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competence of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	3 Oct 1979 a	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	6 Aug 1993 a	None	-
ICCPR	6 Aug 1993 a	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	19 May 2000 a	None	-
ICCPR-OP 2	19 May 2000 a	None	-
CEDAW	5 Dec 1980 a	None	-
CAT	4 Jun 1992 a	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
CRC	4 Jun 1992 a	None	-
OP-CRC-AC	10 May 2002 a	Binding declaration under art. 3: 18 years	-
OP-CRC-SC	10 May 2002 a	None	-
ICRMW	16 Sep 1997 a	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 76): No Individual complaints (art. 77): No
<i>Core treaties to which Cape Verde is not a party: OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, CPD (signature only, 2007), CPD-OP, and CED (signature only, 2007).</i>			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>		<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		No	
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		No	
Palermo Protocol ³		Yes	
Refugees and stateless persons ⁴		No	
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵		Yes, except AP III	
ILO fundamental conventions ⁶		Yes, except No. 138	
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		No	

1. In 2006, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) called upon the State to ratify the OP-CEDAW and to accept the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, concerning the meeting time of the Committee.⁷ In 2003, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) strongly recommended that the State ratify the amendments to article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention,⁸ and noted that it had not yet made the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention, which recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals.⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2006, CEDAW congratulated the State on its legislative reforms aimed at achieving compliance with its obligations under the Convention. In particular, it welcomed the entry into force of the new Criminal Code (2004), the new Code of Criminal Procedure (2005), the Regulatory Decree of 2004 relating to legal aid, the Regulatory Decree of 2005 on the creation of arbitration centres, and two other decrees promulgated in 2005, respectively on creating mediation centres, and creating law centres to promote access to justice and the law.¹⁰ In 2003, CERD commended the adoption of a new Penal Code, which would enter into force in 2004.¹¹

3. CERD was concerned about the lack of legal provisions to implement State's obligations under the Convention, notably the absence of legislative measures punishing acts of racial discrimination and violence.¹²

4. In 2001, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was concerned that the Convention was not applied directly by the courts and administrative structures¹³ and recommended amending outdated legislation and adopting new legislation in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.¹⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

5. CEDAW commended the establishment, in 1994, of the Institute on the Status of Women, subsequently renamed the Institute of Gender Equality and Equity, and in 2004, of the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship.¹⁵

6. In 2003, CERD welcomed the creation of the National Human Rights Committee¹⁶ in 2001 and commended its elaboration of the "Cape Verdean Plan of Action for Human Rights and Citizenship".¹⁷ Likewise, it commended the establishment of the office of the Ombudsman (*Provedor da Justiça*).¹⁸ CRC recommended that the State consider the development of a focal point on children's rights within the National Committee for Human Rights.¹⁹

D. Policy measures

7. CEDAW commended the State for taking into consideration international human rights instruments in the development of the National Gender Equality and Equity Plan for the period 2005-2009, and the National Poverty Alleviation Programme.²⁰ An ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2008 that the Plan includes affirmative action measures.²¹ In 2003, CERD commended the elaboration, by the National Human Rights Committee, of the Plan of Action for Human Rights and Citizenship.²² CEDAW commended its adoption.²³

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i> ²⁴	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2002	August 2003		Combined thirteenth and fourteenth reports overdue since 2006
CESCR				Initial, second and third reports overdue since 1995, 2000, 2005 respectively
HR Committee				Initial report overdue since 1994
CEDAW	2005	August 2006		Combined seventh and eighth reports scheduled for consideration in 2010
CAT	None			First to fourth reports overdue since 1993 to 2005
CRC	1999	November 2001		Second report overdue since 1999
OP-CRC-AC				Initial report due since 2004
OP-CRC-SC				Initial report due since 2004
CMW				Initial report due since 2004

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	None
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	None
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	None
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	Between 01.07.2004 and 30.06.2008, no communication was sent to the Government of Cape Verde.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues²⁵</i>	Cape Verde responded to none of the 12 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate-holders ²⁶ between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2008 within the deadlines.

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. OHCHR recently established a new regional office in Dakar covering West African countries, which will focus on, inter alia, establishing cooperative relations with countries where OHCHR has no presence, like Cape Verde. It will work with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations partners, to formulate and implement strategies and programmes to support the promotion and protection of human rights in the region.²⁷

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. In 2003, CERD recommended that the State take all appropriate measures to guarantee the equal enjoyment by women, free from racial discrimination, of the rights under the Convention.²⁸ CRC was concerned that discrimination against women, which might have an impact on their children, remained commonplace in practice.²⁹

10. CERD was concerned about the stereotyping of women in particular those of foreign origin in Cape Verde, as well as the insufficient representation of women at high political level in the labour market and in cultural affairs.³⁰ In 2006, CEDAW was concerned about the persistence of deep-rooted traditional patriarchal stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women.³¹ It recommended that the media be encouraged to project positive images of women and of the equal status of women and men in the private and public spheres.³²

11. CRC recommended that the State make urgent efforts to improve respect for the rights of children with disabilities, including the rights to non-discrimination, family life and an adequate standard of living.³³

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

12. While welcoming the measures taken to address violence against women, including the criminalization of domestic violence under the Criminal Code that entered into force in 2004, CEDAW expressed concern that violence against women, including domestic violence, continued

to prevail in the country.³⁴ CEDAW recommended that the State closely monitor the impact of its policies and programmes with regard to the prevention of, and redress for victims of, all forms of violence against women, including sexual harassment.³⁵ CRC recommended, inter alia, that the State make every effort to monitor and record incidents of abuse, including sexual abuse, incest and domestic violence.³⁶

13. In 2003, concerned that corporal punishment was widely practised in the home and in schools, and by the police forces against vulnerable groups such as street children,³⁷ CRC recommended that the State take steps to end the practice of corporal punishment.³⁸ CRC was also concerned at the presence of children living and/or working on the street, and that these children were vulnerable to mistreatment and exploitation.³⁹ CRC recommended, inter alia, that the State implement measures to protect and assist children who are living and/or working on the street.⁴⁰

14. CRC was also concerned, as noted by an ILO Committee of Experts,⁴¹ at practices of sexual violence and exploitation of children, including child prostitution, primarily affecting girls but also including boys.⁴² CRC recommended strengthening efforts to address sexual violence and exploitation of children, including prostitution, inter alia through the judicial system, the media and through information campaigns, and developing a National Plan of Action to address sexual exploitation.⁴³

15. In 2006, CEDAW was concerned that Cape Verde remained a country of transit for trafficked women and girls,⁴⁴ and requested the implementation of measures aimed at improving women's social and economic situation thus preventing prostitution.⁴⁵ In 2003, CERD, while noting reports that the country was used as a transit point by smugglers, was concerned about the occurrence of trafficking in persons, affecting in particular foreigners and people of different race or ethnic origin. It recommended that the State monitor closely the phenomenon of trafficking in persons.⁴⁶ An ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to take the necessary measures to prohibit the sale and trafficking of children under 18 years of age for sexual or economic exploitation.⁴⁷

16. The United Nations "One Programme au Cap Vert" report noted that despite specific policy measures put in place, efforts must be made to fight against the sexual abuse of minors, child abandonment and ill-treatment, the phenomenon of street children and child labour.⁴⁸ CRC was concerned at practices of child labour⁴⁹ and recommended ensuring implementation of international labour standards with regard to children, raising the minimum age for work, and considering ratification of the 1973 ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.⁵⁰ An ILO Committee of Experts noted that a national commission for legal and institutional reform for children and young persons has recently been established, with a view to taking immediate measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.⁵¹

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

17. In 2001, CRC was concerned that, in practice, juvenile justice standards were not applied, inter alia, because of the absence of appropriate institutions for their implementation. CRC was also concerned, inter alia, by the lack of alternative measures to detention for children over 16, the incarceration of children with adults, and the fact that detained children did not receive any formal education.⁵²

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

18. In 2006, CEDAW noted with concern that, although legislation guaranteed women equal rights with men in matters relating to marriage and family relations, women still faced de facto discrimination in those areas, such as polygamy.⁵³ CEDAW requested the State to implement awareness-raising measures aimed at achieving gender equality in marriage and family relations, including measures aimed at eliminating polygamy and at fully implementing the minimum age for marriage at 18 years for both boys and girls.⁵⁴

5. Right to participate in public and political life

19. While welcoming the increasing participation of women in some appointed bodies, including the judiciary where women constitute 46.9 per cent of the total number, CEDAW was concerned that women's participation in elected bodies remained low.⁵⁵ A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament increased from 11.1 per cent in 2004 to 18.1 in 2008.⁵⁶

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

20. CEDAW expressed concern about the de facto discrimination faced by women in employment, as reflected in the hiring process, the wage gap and occupational segregation.⁵⁷ CEDAW urged the State to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market, and to harmonize legal provisions for the public and private sectors, especially in relation to the provision of maternity benefits.⁵⁸ An ILO Committee of Experts in 2008 noted that it had asked the Government to consider amending the legislation so as to ensure that men and women workers have the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value.⁵⁹ The United Nations "One Programme au Cap Vert" report noted that unemployment is the main cause of poverty: 18 per cent of the active population is unemployed. The latter affects women in particular: 23 per cent of the women aged above 15 years are unemployed against 15 per cent of men. In rural areas unemployment rates are 28 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men.⁶⁰

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

21. The United Nations report also noted that poverty is more prevalent in rural areas (62 per cent) and affects in particular women with great inequality between islands.⁶¹ CEDAW noted with concern that women were the main victims of poverty, in particular women heads of households, unemployed women and women with low levels of education, especially in rural areas.⁶² CRC remained concerned at the large proportion of children and their families living in poverty.⁶³

22. While welcoming the significant progress made in improving women's access to reproductive health care and services, CEDAW expressed concern that the maternal mortality rate remained high, including deaths resulting from unsafe abortions.⁶⁴ In particular, it recommended implementing further measures to support pregnant girls and to raise awareness in secondary schools about teenage pregnancy prevention.⁶⁵ In 2001, CRC was concerned by the limited access to health services of children living in rural communities and more remote islands, the threat of HIV/AIDS,⁶⁶ at the high rates of teenage pregnancy, the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, and the incidence of unsafe abortions occurring outside the health service structure.⁶⁷ A 2005 UNICEF report noted that efforts to combat HIV/AIDS have not yet produced meaningful results, and there was a worrying upward trend in the epidemic.⁶⁸ CRC recommended strengthening efforts to improve access to health care and to prevent HIV/AIDS.⁶⁹

23. The United Nations “One Programme au Cap Vert” report noted that the country has made considerable progress concerning the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Regarding health, it has recorded a significant reduction of infant mortality and maternal rates and general mortality rates and has increased the life expectancy rates,⁷⁰ as confirmed by the WHO African Region Office, which informs that the health indices of Cape Verde are above the average for the African continent: life expectancy is 70 years.⁷¹

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

24. The United Nations report and a 2005 UNICEF report noted that Cape Verde attained universal primary education (96.9 per cent) in 2005. Nevertheless, the issue of quality persists, notably in rural areas, where under-qualified teachers are located.⁷² CRC recommended that the State make urgent efforts to improve the quality of education throughout the education system; strengthen the training of teachers and the provision of resources; and ensure full access for all children to compulsory education.⁷³

25. In 2006, CEDAW recommended that the State continue and intensify its efforts to improve the literacy level of girls and women, particularly rural women, through the adoption and implementation of comprehensive programmes.⁷⁴

9. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

26. In 2003, CERD recommended that the State take appropriate measures to combat stereotyping of certain groups of immigrants.⁷⁵

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

27. A 2005 UNICEF report noted that the analysis conducted by the United Nations system in the context of the common country assessment for the purpose of drawing up the UNDAF 2006-2010 identified considerable progress on the part of Cape Verde in securing civil, political, economic and social rights, and good prospects of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.⁷⁶

28. In 2003, CERD noted with appreciation the commitment to human rights manifested through the ratification of a large number of international instruments as well as the establishment of relevant institutions and the implementation of pertinent programmes in the field of human rights. The Committee also welcomed the fact that the international human rights instruments ratified are directly applicable before the domestic courts.⁷⁷ It also noted with appreciation the steps taken to give adequate recognition to the Creole language, without prejudice to the use of Portuguese as the main official language.⁷⁸

29. CRC welcomed the many improvements in respect for children’s rights over the last two decades,⁷⁹ and noted the adoption of a national declaration on social policy with regard to children and adolescents and the award of a UNICEF rights prize to the Institute for Minors in Cape Verde.⁸⁰

30. CEDAW expressed its appreciation for the State’s regular cooperation and partnership with NGOs in efforts aimed at implementing the Convention, planning and implementation of various programmes and projects on gender issues.⁸¹

31. A 2005 UNICEF report noted that the principal challenge facing Cape Verde will be coping with the immediate, direct and indirect consequences of its graduation from the list of least developed countries.⁸² Reducing poverty and inequality is a major challenge for the authorities, because although the economy is buoyant in some ways it is extremely vulnerable in others, such as

the near inability to develop a sustainable formal economy and the lack of success in developing the varied potential of the islands. The prevailing social and geographical inequalities limit the extent to which human rights, and especially social and economic rights, are respected.⁸³

32. In 2003, CERD took note that Cape Verde was a developing country that became independent in 1975 and suffers from a poor natural resource base, including serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term drought.⁸⁴ A WHO report indicated that structural problems caused by bad climatic conditions, food insecurity and provision of potable water are serious obstacles in the health domain.⁸⁵ CRC also noted the difficult economic conditions and the situation of poverty confronted by a large proportion of the population.⁸⁶

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

33. The United Nations system has identified in the UNDAF 2006-2010 the following as the strategic cooperation domains: democratic governance, fight against poverty, environment, human capital and social protection.⁸⁷

34. CRC recommended that the State seek assistance from, among others, UNICEF in regard to quality of education,⁸⁸ children living and/or working on the street,⁸⁹ abuse, including sexual abuse and incest, and the mistreatment of children in the family,⁹⁰ sexual violence and exploitation of children;⁹¹ UNICEF and WHO in regard to children with disabilities,⁹² and, among others, UNFPA and WHO in regard to health care.⁹³ CRC also recommended that the State request technical assistance in the area of juvenile justice and police training from, among others, OHCHR and UNICEF.⁹⁴

35. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) informed that Cape Verde in 2008 participated in the Fifth Conference of the Ministers of Justice of Francophone African countries on the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism. Cape Verde also gave an important contribution to other meetings on, inter alia, corruption and transnational organized crimes.⁹⁵

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

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

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

³ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁷ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), concluding observations (CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 37).

⁸ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), concluding observations (CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 18).

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 17.

¹⁰ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 8.

¹¹ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 8.

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 12.

¹³ Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), concluding observations (CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 8).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 9 (a).

¹⁵ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 9.

¹⁶ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/7/69, annex VIII, and A/HRC/7/70, annex I.

¹⁷ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 7.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 17.

²⁰ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 6.

²¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva Doc. No. 092008CPV111, para. 2.

²² CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 7.

²³ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 9.

²⁴ The following abbreviations have been used in this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

²⁵ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

²⁶ See (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29): questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (ii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24): questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (iii) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23): questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (iv) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5): questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (v) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15): questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (vi) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67): joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (vii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45): questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (viii) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341): questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (ix) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31): questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (x) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78): questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004; (xi) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8): questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (xii) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3): questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices.

²⁷ OHCHR 2007 Report - Activities and Results, p. 74.

²⁸ CERD, concluding observations, para. 15.

²⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 28.

³⁰ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 15.

³¹ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 17.

³² *Ibid.*, para. 18.

³³ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 50 (a).

³⁴ CEDAW, concluding observations, para. 19.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

³⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 40 (a).

³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 35.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 36 (a).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 61.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 62 (a).

- ⁴¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva Doc. No. 092008CPV182, para. 6.
- ⁴² CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 59.
- ⁴³ Ibid., para. 60 (b) and (d).
- ⁴⁴ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 21.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 22.
- ⁴⁶ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 14.
- ⁴⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva Doc. No. 092008CPV182, para. 3.
- ⁴⁸ United Nations, The One Programme Au Cap Vert, 2008-2010, Praia, 2008, p. 10. Report available at http://www.undg.org/docs/9116/CapeVerde_OneProgramm_Signed_1July2008.pdf.
- ⁴⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 57.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 58.
- ⁵¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva Doc. No. 092008CPV182, para. 2.
- ⁵² CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 65.
- ⁵³ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 33.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 34.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 23.
- ⁵⁶ United Nations Statistics Division, Coordinated data and analyses by country. Data available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.
- ⁵⁷ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 27.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 28.
- ⁵⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva Doc. No. 092008CPV100, para. 2.
- ⁶⁰ United Nations, The One Programme Au Cap Vert, 2008-2010, Praia, 2008, p. 9. For the website see note 48.
- ⁶¹ Ibid.
- ⁶² CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 31.
- ⁶³ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 47.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 29.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 26.
- ⁶⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 45.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 51.
- ⁶⁸ UNICEF, Draft common country programme for Cape Verde (2006-2010) (E/ICEF/2005/P/L.31, para. 11). Document available at [http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/05-PL31_CapeVerde\(5\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/05-PL31_CapeVerde(5).pdf).
- ⁶⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 46.
- ⁷⁰ See note 48.
- ⁷¹ See the WHO African Region website, available at <http://www.who.int/countries/cpv/healthdev/en/index.html>.
- ⁷² United Nations, The One Programme Au Cap Vert, 2008-2010, Praia, 2008, p. 11. For the website see note 48. UNICEF, Draft common country programme for Cape Verde (2006-2010) (E/ICEF/2005/P/L.31, para. 10). For the website see note 68.

⁷³ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 54 (a), (b) and (e).

⁷⁴ CEDAW, concluding observations, para. 26.

⁷⁵ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 13.

⁷⁶ UNICEF, Draft common country programme for Cape Verde (2006-2010) (E/ICEF/2005/P/L.31, para. 2). For the website see note 68.

⁷⁷ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 6.

⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 10.

⁷⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 3.

⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 5.

⁸¹ CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/6, para. 10.

⁸² UNICEF, Draft common country programme for Cape Verde (2006-2010) (E/ICEF/2005/P/L.31, para. 3). For the website see note 68.

⁸³ Ibid., para.7. For the website see note 68.

⁸⁴ CERD/C/63/CO/3, para. 5.

⁸⁵ WHO, Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec les Pays. République du Cap-Vert (2002-2005), p. 11. Document available at http://www.who.int/countryfocus/cooperation_strategy/ccs_cpv_fr.pdf.

⁸⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 6.

⁸⁷ UNDAF 2006-2010, Plan cadre des Nations Unies pour l'aide au développement (2006-2010), Cap Vert, p. 7. Document available at http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/6526-Cape_Verde_UNDAF_2006-2010.pdf.

⁸⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.168, para. 54.

⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 62.

⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 40.

⁹¹ Ibid., para. 60.

⁹² Ibid., para. 50.

⁹³ Ibid., para. 52.

⁹⁴ Ibid., para. 66.

⁹⁵ UNODC submission to the UPR on Cape Verde, pp. 5-7.
