



Shaping a
Better World
through
Research
& Action

**Wellesley
Centers for
Women**

RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER FOR GENDER AND FAMILY University of Cabo Verde

Wellesley Centers for Women - Parallel Event
**“The Power of Data: How Gender Focused Research
Institutes in Africa Can Support Rural Women and Girls.”**


REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE

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- **Land area:** 4033km² (10 islands & 5 main islets)
- **Discovery:** 1460
- **Independence:** July 5, 1975
- **Administrative division:** 22 Counties (spread throughout the inhabited 9 islands)
- **Capital city:** Praia
- **Population (2016):** 531.239 (up to 2014, there were more women)
 - men: 266.287
 - women: 264.951
- **Population distribution:** 131,72 people/km²
- **Life expectancy**
 - men: 71,8 years of age
 - women: 80,0 years of age

apresentação do CIGEF - Uni-CV





Examples of work and research
that benefitted women/girls
from rural areas, and people
with disabilities

Sociodemographic statistics

20,4% no I (80,7 rural), 18,5% no II e 61,1% no III

| | TOTAL | Men | Women |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Active population employed | 209725 | 115490 | 94235 |
| Active population unemployed | 36955 | 17096 | 19859 |
| Inactive population | 140466 | 58381 | 82085 |
| Urban active population employed | 175639 | 92150 | 83489 |
| Rural active population employed | 71042 | 40436 | 30606 |
| Urban active population unemployed | 29660 | 13826 | 15834 |
| Rural active population unemployed | 7295 | 3270 | 4025 |
| Urban inactive population | 85524 | 36005 | 49519 |
| Rural inactive population | 54942 | 22376 | 32566 |
| Activity rate | 63,7% | 69,45 | 58,2% |
| Urban activity rate | 67,3% | 71,9% | 62,8% |
| Rural activity rate | 56,4% | 64,4% | 48,4% |
| Unemployment rate | 15% | 12,9% | 17,4% |

Sociodemographic statistics

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| | 20101-2002 | 2007 | 2015 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Absolute food threshold | 22502 | 24692 | 29532 | |
| Absolute poverty threshold in the urban área | 73817 | 80388 | 95461 | 35% Poor people |
| Absolute poverty line-rural area | 59420 | 65578 | 81710 | |
| Total and extreme poverty line-urban area | 38431 | 41852 | 49699 | |
| Total and extreme poverty line-rural area | 35782 | 39491 | 49205 | |
| Absolute, and gobal extreme poverty | 29,7% | 17,5% | 10,6% | |
| Absolute, and gobal extreme poverty-urban area | 19,6% | 8,1% | 5,3% | |
| Absolute, and gobal extreme poverty-rural area | 42% | 30% | 20,3% | 10,6% |

Sociodemographic statistics 2016 (%)

| School level | Illiteracy | Kindergarten | Literacy | Elementary | Secondary | Associate degree | Bachelor |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------------|----------|
| Cabo Verde | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,2 | 3,3 | 1,6 | 43,2 | 41,7 | 0,9 | 9,3 |
| Men | 3,9 | 3,2 | 1,1 | 45,6 | 41,2 | 0,9 | 8,1 |
| Women | 10,4 | 3,3 | 2,2 | 40,7 | 42,2 | 1,0 | 10,6 |
| Urban | 5,1 | 3,1 | 1,3 | 39,5 | 43,0 | 1,1 | 12 |
| Rural | 11,3 | 3,7 | 2,3 | 51,2 | 38,9 | 0,5 | 3,5 |

Rate of literacy population 15+ years 2016 (%)

| School level | Total | Male | Female | Total young people (15-24) | Total male young people | Total female young people |
|--------------|-------|------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cabo Verde | | | | | | |
| Total | 87,6 | 92,5 | 82,8 | 98,6 | 98,6 | 98,6 |
| Urban | 90,8 | 94,7 | 87,0 | 99,1 | 99,5 | 98,7 |
| Rural | 80,9 | 88,0 | 73,9 | 97,8 | 97,3 | 98,4 |

Poverty profile

| Poverty profile (%) | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| Population | Women | Under 25 | Immigrants | Migrant | Basic level |
| Poor | 53 | 60 | 15 | 2 | 44 |
| Very Poor | 54 | 63 | 11 | 1 | 46 |

| Housing (%) | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Population | Rual area | Urban area | Santiago | Praia | Santa Cruz |
| Poor | | 51 | 59 | 22 | |
| Very poor | 68 | | 57 | 12 | 15 |

Percentage of poor and very poor people in the rural and urban areas (2015)

| Population | Cabo Verde | Rural | Urban |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|
| Poor | 35,2 | 48,5 | 27,8 |
| Very Poor | 10,6 | 20,3 | 5,3 |

Proportion of representatives of the family members, farmers by sex

| School level | 1998 | % | 2004 | % | 2015 | % |
|--------------|--------|----|--------|------|--------|------|
| Cabo Verde | | | | | | |
| Total | 172363 | | 222254 | | 182396 | |
| Male | 81762 | 47 | 106031 | 47,7 | 89560 | 49,1 |
| Female | 90601 | 53 | 116223 | 52,3 | 92836 | 50,9 |

Poverty profile: rural poverty Vs urban poverty

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- Most poor people that are either in the fishing or farming sectors live in the rural area (46,4%) – therefore we should pay special attention to them, if we want to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development;
- In the urban area, poor people have an income of 262\$00 a day;
- In the rural area, poor people have an income of 224\$00 a day;
- Poverty is having more impact in the rural area;
 - In the rural area, we can find almost half of the total poor population, that is, 88.524 – poverty affect 49% in the rural area, and 27,8% in the urban area;
- Poor people, from the rural area, represent 49,2% of the total population in Cabo Verde.

The importance of statistical data

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- Data disaggregated by sex, allow us to identify and locate women and girls and design policies, that will help us find suitable responses, in particular, for those women and girls who live in the rural area;
- If we keep the statistics for a long period of time with various assessments, we will be able to analyze the changes which can answer whether we have either reached our objectives or not: reduction/elimination of poverty;
- The statistic related to the use of time is important because it helps us gauge the unpaid jobs that is done by women and girls: this refers to domestic chores, fetching water, extraction of sand to sustain the family, and day care for children, adults and people with disabilities; that has its impact on the level of instruction.

Studies about use of time and unpaid work

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Unpaid work–Women 69,6%, Men 30.4%

- Women spend 72% of their time doing the domestic work (men contribute with only 28%);
- Women take care of the children as well as of people with disabilities and elderly people;
- Productive work: men are in charge of 55%, whereas women are in charge of 45% of time spent on productive work (paid jobs);
- Children under the age of 6 demand more care from their parents;
 - On average, women spend 28h a week on day care, It is (29h30 min for women and 25 h for men);
 - Lack of for day care centers, overburden women who take care of the family, in particular those ones who are more vulnerable and as a result a lot of children are exposed to situations of risk and vulnerability.

Proportion(%) children under the age of 6 who don't attend kindergarten in Cabo Verde, 2014

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| Age | official | % |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| 0 - 2 years old | 28.601 | 92,4% |
| 3 years old | 5.804 | 57,9% |
| 4 years old | 1.576 | 15,9% |
| 5 years old | 1.349 | 13,8% |
| Total | 37.330 | |

Source: Natioal plan for caring (in prelo)

Use of time in unpaid work–National Caring System?

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- Prioritizing children between the age of 0–3
- Overburden women and girls with work, mainly in the rural areas where there is no day care centers;
 - Or, they only spend time taking care of children/elderly people/ people with disabilities, quitting their studies as well as their paid jobs;
 - Accumulation of double or triple jobs;
- Creation of interministerial groups that will design and follow the program that guarantees access to paid jobs, education, day care, and health;
- The Interministerial group proposes the National Plan for the Implementation of the Caring System;
- National Caring Plan act n° 143/2017 was passed;
- National Caring System – the coordination and regulation passed by the government –one of the pillars of the policy for social protection.

Use of time in unpaid work National Caring System (NCs)

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Fundamentals for National Caring System

- Public service network;
- Redistribution of unpaid work, and of time spent on caring (both for men and women);
- Effective conditions for women so that they can exercise their citizenship which is a vector of development;
- Creating decent jobs;
- Promotion of opportunities that would allow women to grow personally and professionally;

That is, we propose the defamiliarization of day care jobs, as a vehicle to reduce poverty and promote inclusive and sustainable social development ;

News: National training program for those who are interested in the work of caring.

- Caring (women and men) for children and of people with disabilities.

Women and Girls with disabilities and HIV

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- Studies about access to sexual and reproductive caring 2017.
- Results
 - Lack of professional secrecy;
 - Difficulties in making maternal decisions;
 - Complaints related to a more humanized treatment, and according to their needs in a way that avoids descrimination;
 - We recommend equal treatment that meets the specific needs, and we should strongly invest in **IEC**;
- Prediction of a study about the socio-economic situation of women with disabilities, this year, in partnership with **APIMUD**

Partners





THANK YOU!!!