



djuntu pa
igualdadi

PARTICIPATORY ROADMAP

For improving the implementation of the GBV Law



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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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Roadmap for Improving the Implementation of the GBV Law

Project

Djuntu pa Igualdadi! A Participatory Response to Gender-Based Violence in Cape Verde

Execution

Associação Cabo-Verdiana de Luta contra Violência Baseada no Género (ACLCVBG)
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MESSAGE



Vicenta Fernandes

President of the
Cape Verdean
Association
for the Fight
against Gender-
based Violence

(ACLCVBG)

First of all, I would like to express our deepest thanks to everyone who contributed, directly or indirectly, in the various stages of this process. This document is the result of a collective effort and we are thankful for the active participation of everyone, governmental institutions, civil society organizations, media, academia, private sector, and many others. We also extend our special gratitude to our implementing partners and our funders.

After several months of a complex and exhaustive participatory audit process, it was possible to elaborate an action plan that presented proposals for concrete measures that are relevant to the effective implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation.

This document represents our commitment and contribution, as Cape Verdeans and with the support of our partners, towards the promotion of Cape Verde as a model country regarding the fight for gender equality, as a country where everyone is valued, where there is no space for inequality between groups and a place without limitation of rights. This is the Cape Verde we aspire to and for which we are here to work and give our modest contribution.

From the lessons learned during the various discussions and dialogue tables, it was evident that, despite considerable progress in the prevention and protection of GBV, particularly in the adoption of an enabling legal framework and its implementation, there is still a long way to go to ensure a Cape Verde free of GBV.

The persistent high rates of GBV and its increase worldwide, in the context of the pandemic COVID-19, challenge us all, men and women, boys and girls, public and private sector, organized civil society, development partners and others.

GBV remains one of the biggest human rights issues worldwide, and one of the world's worst pandemics. The negative impacts go beyond single individuals, it affects families, communities and the society at large. The social consequences of violence are greater than the costs of preventing it. In this sense, we appeal to all those involved in this issue to make greater effort, especially in primary prevention of GBV situations.

When inequality of power between men and women causes so much suffering and death; when children witness scenes of violence in their families and become traumatized; when they potentially learn to reproduce violence in their own private relationships in the future, it becomes clear that the mental health and happiness of the future generation are compromised.

As ACLCVBG, we will continue to work with the government, CSOs, the private sector, academia, parliament and others,

to provide an adequate response to victims, protection, access to justice and psychological support.

We need to consolidate practices, build capacity, expand initiatives, invest resources, monitor results, hold actors accountable, strengthen and build new institutional partnerships, in order to change the narrative to achieve transformative results.

May I emphasize that the implementation of the action plan attached to this document and the results will only be achieved if we stand together in the context of a strong partnership and responsibility among all institutions.

The world needs harmony, peace, and more tolerance in order to allow everyone to fully exercise their rights and to contribute to the improvement of societies. We truly believe that change is possible and is within our reach.

Djuntu pa igualdadi!



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACLCVBG	Associação Cabo-verdiana de Luta Contra Violência Baseada no Género (Cape Verdean Association for the Fight against Gender-based Violence)
AAI	Alta Autoridade para Imigração (High Authority for Immigration)
ACM	Associação Chã de Matias Association (Chã de Matias Association)
AJOC	Associação Sindical dos Jornalistas de Cabo Verde (Cape Verdean Trade Union Association of Journalists)
ARC	Autoridade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social (Media Regulatory Authority)
CAV	Centros de Apoio às Vítimas (Victim Support Centres)
CERMI	Centro de Energias Renováveis e Manutenção Industrial (Center for Renewable Energies and Industrial Maintenance)
CC	City Councils
CNPS	Centro Nacional de Pensão Social (National Social Pension Center)
CSMJ	Conselho Superior da Magistratura Judicial (High Council of Judicial Magistrates)
CSMP	Conselho Superior do Ministério Público (High Council of the Public Prosecution Office)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEF	Direção Geral de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Directorate-General of Foreigners and Borders)
DGESCT	Direção Geral de Ensino Superior, Ciência e Tecnologia (Directorate-General for Higher Education, Science and Technology)
DGIS	Direção Geral da Inclusão Social (Directorate-General for Social Inclusion)
DGT	Direção Geral do Trabalho (Directorate-General for Labor)
DGSPRS	Direção Geral dos Serviços Prisionais e Reinserção Social (Directorate-General of Prison Services and Social Reintegration)
DNAP	Direção Nacional da Administração Pública (National Directorate of Public Administration)
DNE	Direção Nacional de Educação (National Directorate of Education)
DNS	Direção Nacional de Saúde (National Directorate of Health)
DNPNI	Direção Nacional da Polícia Nacional (National Directorate of the National Police)
DNRNI	Direção Nacional dos Registos, Notariado e Identificação (National Directorate of Registration, Notary and Identification)
EHTCV	Escola de Hotelaria e Turismo de CV (Cape Verde Hotel business and Tourism School)
EPD	European Partnership for Democracy
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
GAV	Gabinete de Apoio às Vítimas de GBV nas Esquadras Policiais (GBV Victim Support Office at Police Stations)
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GE	Gender Equality
ICCA	Instituto Cabo-Verdiano da Criança e do Adolescente (Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Adolescents)
ICIEG	Instituto Cabo-Verdiano para a Igualdade e Equidade de Género (Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity)
IEFP	Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional (Institute of Employment and Professional Training)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)
INPS	Instituto Nacional de Previdência Social (National Social Security Institute)
IGT	Inspecção Geral do Trabalho (General Labor Inspection)
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
ME	Ministério da Educação (Ministry of Education)
MAI	Ministério da Administração Interna (Ministry of Internal Affairs)
MJ	Ministério da Justiça (Ministry of Justice)
MFIDS	Ministério da Família, Inclusão e Desenvolvimento Social (Ministry of Family Inclusion and Social Development)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OACV	Ordem dos Advogados de Cabo Verde (Bar Association of Cape Verde)
OMCV	Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde (Organization of Cape Verdean Women)
PNIG	Plano Nacional para a Igualdade de Género (National Plan for Gender Equality)
RCV	Rádio de Cabo Verde (Cape Verde Radio)
SIGO	Sistema Integrado de Gestão Operativa da Polícia (Integrated System for Police Operational Management)
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TCV	Televisão de Cabo Verde (Cape Verde Television)
VAT	Victim Assistance Techniques

INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS



The **Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG)** is the state institution responsible for promoting and coordinating government policy for gender equality; ensuring the effective and visible participation of women in all areas of social, economic and political life; and implementing the gender mainstreaming approach as well as contributing to the progress of the country. ICIEG is supervised by the Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development (MFIDS).



The **Directorate General for Social Inclusion (DGIS)** is a department of the MFIDS. Its objective is to define, formulate and evaluate public policies and social emancipation of the most vulnerable groups, with a focus on families. DGIS is responsible (among other things) for: contributing to the establishment of political measures, goals and priorities in the sector that promote social inclusion of individuals, families and most vulnerable groups; providing technical and financial support to institutions and civil society organizations that, within the scope of their own purposes, carry out activities of social nature; and contributing to the definition and implementation of an equal opportunity policy.



The **Directorate-General for Labor (DGT)** is the service of the MFIDS in charge of providing technical support in strategic planning, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies, as well as coordinating external relations and international cooperation in matters of administration, labor relations and conditions.



**INSPEÇÃO GERAL
DO TRABALHO**

The **General Labor Inspection (IGT)** is the service of the MFIDS charge of ensuring the supervision of compliance with the legal provisions relating to labor relations and conditions, as well as ensuring a system of protection for employed and unemployed workers.

**MINISTÉRIO
DA SAÚDE**

Direção Nacional da Saúde

GOVERNO DE
**CABO
VERDE**
A TRABALHAR PARA TODOS.

The **National Health Directorate (DNS)** is the central service of the Ministry of Health, responsible for coordinating the execution of the National Health Policy and guiding and supervising health care activities.



**Ministério
da Justiça**

The **Ministry of Justice (MJ)** is the government department whose mission is to execute, monitor and evaluate the justice policy defined by the National Assembly and the Government, as well as to define policies relating to the promotion of public freedoms, citizenship and human rights. One of its services is the Directorate-General of Justice Policy (DGPJ), which is responsible for preparing and proposing the strategic planning and time scheduling options within the legislature of the justice policy defined by the General Assembly and the Government, and executing, monitoring, evaluating and supervising its execution.



**Ministério
da Justiça**

Direção Geral dos Serviços Prisionais
e de Reinserção Social

The **Directorate-General of Prison Services and Social Reintegration (DGSPRS)** is the service of the Ministry of Justice responsible for providing technical, administrative and logistical support in the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies on crime prevention, execution of criminal sentences, security, punitive-educational measures, social reintegration, as well as coordinated management of the prison system.



The **National Directorate of the National Police (DNP)** is the State structure responsible for security and public order and its general mission, among others, is to defend democratic legality, prevent crime and ensure internal security, public tranquillity and the exercise of citizens' rights, freedoms and guarantees. The National Directorate of Foreigners and Borders (DEF) is a service of DNP in charge of issuing travel documents and controlling the entry and exit of people at border crossings and the presence of foreigners within the national territory.



The **National Directorate of Education (DNE)** is the central service of the Ministry of Education, responsible for the strategic planning, regulation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination of educational policies for pre-school education, primary and secondary education, vocational education, youth and adult education, special education inclusion and citizenship, evaluation and education of quality, and management and academic support.



The **National Directorate of Public Administration (DNAP)** has the mandate to study, plan, propose, execute, and evaluate public policies relating to good management, development and qualification of human resources, as well as to ensure the management and central control systems of the Public Administration and Civil Service.



The **Public Authority for Social Communication** is the central entity that executes the Government's media program. Its duties are: to execute, collaborate in the development and evaluation of communication policies; to award prizes in the area of social media and/or participate in their sponsorship; promote the dissemination of information and raise awareness among media agents, in order to enforce the applicable legislation.



The **National Social Security Institute (INPS)** is the public institution that has administrative and financial autonomy, has its own assets, and whose main responsibility is to manage the general obligatory regime of social protection of workers.



The **Institute of Employment and Professional Training (IEFP)** is a public institute with administrative and financial autonomy, that acts under the superintendence of the Ministry of Finance (Directorate-General of Employment and Professional Training). The institute is responsible for professional allocation, training, and company support.



The **Cape Verde Hotel and Tourism School (EHTCV)** is a Public Enterprise Entity, endowed with pedagogical, administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy, supervised by the Ministry of Finance (Directorate-General of Employment and Professional Training). The facilities constitutes an educational space designed according to the international standard model established for Hotel and Tourism Schools, which reproduces a technical and technological environment, close to the reality of the professional context of the sector.



The **Center for Renewable Energies and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI)** is a Public Enterprise Entity (EPE) that assumes as Mission to be a reference Center in the field of Renewable Energies and Industrial Maintenance, at national and international level, namely in the fields of training and certification of equipment and professionals, business incubation, and Research and Development (R&D).



The **High Council of the Judiciary (CSMJ)** is the entity responsible for the general management of the judicial courts, for supervising the operation of the judicial offices, appointing, placing, transferring, developing careers and discipline of judicial officers and other human resources in the judicial offices.



The **High Council of the Public Prosecution Office (CSMP)** is an entity of the judiciary branch enshrined in the Constitution and is responsible for conducting criminal cases, representing the State, and protecting citizens' rights, democratic legality, public interest and other interests determined by the Constitution and the law. It autonomously participates in the implementation of the criminal policy defined by the sovereign bodies and under the terms of the law.



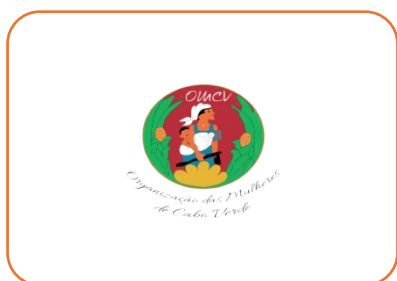
The **Cape Verdean Bar Association (OACV)** is a public association of lawyers. The responsibilities of OACV include, among others, to: defend the Constitution, the democratic rule of law, citizens' rights, freedoms and guarantees and social justice; to strive for the proper use of laws, effective administration of justice and for the improvement of laws and regulations, culture and legal institutions; to collaborate in the execution of public policies that are of direct interest to the legal profession or to the administration of justice; to help ensure access to the law and to justice, under the terms of the Constitution and the laws, as well as to organize, with state funding, legal counsel and also to participate in the organization of citizen's legal consultation and information; and finally, to ensure the right to defence under the terms of the Constitution.

CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS



The **Associação Cabo-Verdiana de Auto-promoção da Mulher (MORABI)** (Cape Verdean Association for the Self-Promotion of Women) contributes to the development of Cape Verde through the inclusion and promotion of women's potential, facilitating their access to micro-finance services, professional and business training, as well as sexual and reproductive health.

(<https://www.facebook.com/morabi.org>)



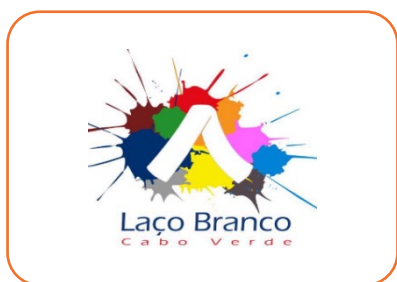
The **Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde (OMCV)** (Organization of Cape Verdean Women) has contributed to social changes that empower Cape Verdean women by acting in several areas such as: women's rights, sexual and reproductive health, professional training, pre-school education, female entrepreneurship, micro-credit, among others.

(<http://www.omcv.org.cv/>)



The **Associação Chã de Matias Association (ACM)** (Chã de Matias Association) operates in several areas (social, economic, cultural, recreational, sports and community development), promoting human rights, as well as citizenship, through programs/projects for men, women, children and youth.

(<https://www.facebook.com/AssociacaoChaDeMatias>)



The **Laço Branco Cabo Verde** is an organization that is characterized by its strong commitment in promoting gender equality, encouraging alliances with other institutions and civil society organizations that stand for human rights and against gender inequality and all its manifestations, especially Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

(<https://www.facebook.com/LBCaboVerde>)



The **Programa de Intervenção Integral Kreditá Na Bô** is a program implemented by the Congregação das Irmãs Adoradoras, in São Vicente. They work on the reception and support of young women in a context of social exclusion, prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, as well as women in prison.

(<https://www.facebook.com/kredita.na.bo/>)



The **Associação Varandinha** is an association that has the purpose of achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life in the community of Povoação Velha.

(<https://www.facebook.com/Associação-Varandinha-da-Povoação-Velha-409369399240182>)



The **Rede Local de Combate e Prevenção ao Abuso e Exploração Sexual da Criança e do Adolescente** (Local Network for Combating and Preventing Child and Adolescent Sexual Abuse and Exploitation) has the mission to contribute to the reduction of cases of child and adolescent sexual abuse and exploitation in São Nicolau, by promoting their protection at both social and legal levels.

(<https://www.facebook.com/Rede-Nacional-Contra-Abuso-e-Exploração-Sexual-1782568025367408>)

IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS



Associação Cabo-verdiana de Luta Contra Violência Baseada no Género (ACLCVBG) is a private legal entity, secular and non-profit organization, with administrative and financial autonomy, which is governed by the statute and the legislation applicable to it. ACLCVBG is a national association based in the city of Praia, with a long-term plan to set up offices in other islands and municipalities of the country. The objectives of the association are: the promotion of human rights; the economic empowerment of women; education for citizenship; combat and prevention of all forms of violence and discrimination; support to victims of GBV; and finally, fast and specialized access to public services such as police services, legal, psychological and social protection.

(<http://aclcvbg.org.cv>)



The **European Partnership for Democracy (EPD)** is an independent, non-profit organization that supports the development of democracy worldwide. EPD brings together a network of European civil society and political organizations which advocates for a stronger presence of democracy support on the European Union's agenda and facilitates the exchange of knowledge among practitioners. In addition, it is the first community of practice dealing with democracy assistance that operates at the EU level. As such, its added value lies in its ability to bring together and connect the work of organizations with a focus on a wide range of themes and stakeholders.

(<https://epd.eu/>)

Netherlands Institute for

**Multiparty
Democracy**

The **Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)** supports political parties in new and emerging democracies, working in more than 20 countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The organization's approach is characterized by facilitating dialogue, providing a safe environment for political parties in these democracies to get to know each other, overcome mistrust and work together in political issues. In addition, NIMD works directly with political parties to strengthen their capacity and also provide educational programs for potential politicians.

(<https://nimd.org>)

**CLUB
DE
MADRID**

The **Club de Madrid (CdM)** is the largest independent group of democratic political leaders in the world, committed to addressing the challenges of democratic transition and consolidation in areas where they can make a difference. The main added value of the Club de Madrid is its composition, formed by around 100 democratically elected politicians, including former presidents and prime ministers from more than 60 countries, all willing and able to share the diversity of their expertise, their experience and networks, to support democratic values and democratic leadership around the world. As figures who no longer work in political offices, Club de Madrid members are not politically constrained, and therefore feel freer to share their experience and offer strategic advice.

(<http://www.clubmadrid.org>)



Djuntu pa Igualdadi! A Participatory Response to Gender-Based Violence in Cape Verde

The project “Djuntu pa Igualdadi! A Participatory Response to Gender Based Violence in Cape Verde” was conceived by the Associação Cabo-verdiana de Luta Contra Violência Baseada no Género (ACLCVBG), in partnership with the European Partnership for Democracy (EPD), the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and the Club de Madrid (CdM), with co-funding from the European Union (EU), to support key stakeholders and those responsible for the implementation of the law on gender-based violence (GBV Law) and the Cape Verdean people in general, in the fight for gender equality and a better future for all rights holders.

EPD is the Consortium leader and has overall responsibility to oversee the project and all aspects of its execution and

quality, including reporting, relationship with the donors, financial management, and all communication with the European Union Delegation (EUD).

The local partner of the international consortium is the ACLCVBG, which already has considerable experience in fighting GBV and in assisting victims of GBV. NIMD, which is a member of the EPD and also of the consortium, has a vast experience in engaging with political actors (parliamentarians and representatives of political parties), as well as with civil society and the media.

Another member of both EPD and the consortium is CdM, composed of over 100 former Presidents and Prime Ministers from over 60 countries. This member has extensive experience in high-le-

vel policy dialogue, including through its mission in Cape Verde as part of the EU-funded INSPIRED+ Project (visited by the former Prime Minister of Spain, José Luís Rodríguez Zapatero in February 2018).

The “Djuntu pa Igualdadi!” project aims to contribute to the creation of a legal, institutional and social environment that promotes respect of women’s rights by public authorities, particularly those who are victims of GBV, in order to increase their involvement in public life and ensure their socio-economic inclusion.

With this in mind, the project follows two parallel tracks, which both aim to improve the performance of the institutional framework and national mechanisms for women’s empowerment, GBV prevention, and victim support:

- a) Increase public support, both at social and political level, to detect and address the gaps in public policy implementation related to female empowerment, GBV prevention and victim support;
- b) Improve the effectiveness of institutional actors in terms of inter-institutional coordination and support for victims of GBV.

With the aim of a strong cooperation to achieve the above-mentioned results, the project relies on the involvement of civil society (civil society organizations, community associations, (former) victims, defendants and those convicted of GBV-related crimes, representatives of religious entities, among others), go-

vernment institutions and departments in several sectors (justice, health, security, education, social protection, family, and gender equality), parliamentarians, policy makers, private sector, media, social networks, and academics.

The consortium recognises the importance of fostering local ownership of the results, and to this end it uses the Subgrant (Financial Support to Third Parties) modality in order to broaden the range of organizations participating in the project, increasing visibility and involvement of the¹ ultimate beneficiary. This approach contributes to the empowerment of active groups at the grassroots level by effectively including them in the policy dialogue with governmental stakeholders.

The first Subgrant was awarded to MORABI in order to conduct the participatory audit of the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation, which started the process of policy dialogue to develop a Joint Action Plan to improve the implementation of the GBV Law.

This document presents a summary of the audit findings, a description of the process of developing the Action Plan aimed at implementing the recommendations presented in the audit and the Action Plan, constituting a roadmap for improving the implementation of the GBV Law.

¹ In this document slash is used to safeguard non-sexist language, equating the masculine and feminine forms and avoiding neutralising one of the sexes with the use of parenthesis.



The process of elaboration of the current Joint Action Plan

As mentioned above, the first part of the process was the Participatory Audit, which aims to engage and support civil society organizations, including community-based ones, on monitoring the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulations while also promoting the identification of gaps in the process throughout the country.

The audit was marked by the participation of various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation, which allowed for the collection of primary data regarding Law enforcement and the fight against GBV.

Using a qualitative methodology, information was collected through three processes - interviews, focus groups/conversation circles, and Community Score

Cards grids - in order to gain a more complete insight on the execution of the GBV Law, its implementation, and regulation.

The interviews intended to collect data from representatives of government sectors, institutions and services with responsibilities in the implementation of the GBV Law through direct contact in order to gather information regarding the responsibility of each one in the implementation of the GBV Law, activities planned and carried out, and challenges encountered.

The interviews were conducted with representatives of the following institutions: National Directorate of Education (DNE), National Directorate of Health (DNS), Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), National Direc-

torate of the National Police (DNPN), Directorate-General of Foreigners and Borders (DEF), Directorate-General of Prison Services and Social Reintegration (DGSPRS), Directorate-General for Labor (DGT), High Council of Judicial Magistrates (CSMJ), High Council of the Public Prosecution Office (CSMP), National Directorate of Registration, Notary and Identification (DNRNI), Bar Association of Cape Verde (OACV), Media Regulatory Authority (ARC), Cape Verde Radio and Television (TCV and RCV).

Focus groups/conversation circles were conducted to hear the opinions of former victims and those convicted of GBV-related crimes. 48 former victims were gathered in 8 groups and 37 convicts in 6 groups. The focus group method was used, combined with the conversation circle method, so that participants could express their opinions regarding the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation.

The other method used was the Community Score Cards² which aimed at identifying the perception of the community and local services on the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation. Representatives of the entities participating in the Sol Network (Inter-institutional Net-

work for the Support of Victims of GBV) were brought together, namely: police, health, justice (Prosecutor's Office and Court), Victim Support Centres, ICCA, education, among others, and together they reflected on the situation and discussed several aspects regarding the implementation of the GBV Law, including the functioning of services, identified gaps and proposed recommendations for improvement. Representatives of NGOs, local associations, community leaders, and activists also gathered to jointly reflect on the same issue. In a subsequent joint session (services and community), the average scores were presented, and proposals for improvement were gathered.

The data collection had a national scope, involving all 9 inhabited islands and 22 municipalities of the country, in order to have a more detailed information on the status of the implementation of the GBV Law and its regulation.

2 The Community Score Cards method was developed by CARE Malawi in 2002 as part of a project to develop innovative and sustainable models for improving health services. Since then, the Community Score Cards has become an internationally recognized participatory governance approach for improving the implementation of quality services. The Community Score Cards approach can be used to facilitate good governance by promoting participation, transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making. It brings together community members, service providers, and local government to identify service use and challenges, and mutually generate solutions and work with partners to implement and track the effectiveness of these solutions in a continuous process for quality improvement. The methodology used was taken from "The Community Score Card (CSC): A generic guide for implementing CARE's CSC process to improve quality of services - Toolkit" (May, 2013).

INDICADORES	PONTUAÇÃO					RAZÕES
	M. MAU	MAU	SUB	BOM	M.B	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1) ATIVIDADES DE SENSIBILIZAÇÃO (ÂMBITO EDUCATIVO, CAPACITAÇÃO DE PROFISSIONAIS, SENSIBILIZAÇÃO COMUNITÁRIA E COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL)			X			- FRACA DIVULGAÇÃO - FALTA FORMAÇÃO DE FUNCIONÁRIOS - INFORMAÇÃO DEF.
2) CONHECIMENTO E GARANTIA DO DIREITO DE ACESSO À JUSTIÇA, DIREITOS LABORAIS E DIREITO À SEGURANÇA SOCIAL.		X				- INFORMAÇÕES NÃO SÃO TRANSMITIDAS - SÃO DADAS O SUFICIENTE
3) ASSISTÊNCIA ÀS VITIMAS PELOS PROFISSIONAIS DAS FORÇAS POLICIAIS			X			FALTA CAPACITAÇÃO DE QUEM ATENDE - POUCA INFORMAÇÃO - FALTA CONDIÇÕES FÍSICAS DE TRABALHO - J. R. Humano
4) ASSISTÊNCIA ÀS VITIMAS PELOS PROFISSIONAIS DA SAÚDE			X			FALTA DE INFORMAÇÃO - FALTA DE INFORMAÇÃO - FALTA FORMAÇÃO - DEIXA MUITO A DESEJAR.

The use of the participatory methodology also allowed for the dissemination of information and necessary knowledge to promote greater participation of the community in the monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

Data was collected on the following islands: Santo Antão, São Nicolau, São Vicente, Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Fogo, Brava and Santiago. Considering the size of Santiago, the island was divided into two regions (north and south) to facilitate data collection. Thus, the community agents and the services involved in the implementation of the GBV Law have presented their opinions and visions concerning the current situation, as well as a series of recommendations for improvement, which have served as the baseline for the Joint Action Plan, that aims to address all the challenges identified.

Gathered at dialogue tables in their local communities, representatives of services and civil society organizations approved the recommendations based on the collected evidence and also proposed necessary actions towards its implementation. They also indicated the entities responsible for the implementation of the proposed actions and the partner entities. The process was transparent and collaborative, which resulted in the draft of the Joint Action Plan.

The fundamental point was the involvement of these entities at the national level, so that the Plan could be a document with realistic proposals, in accordance with the country's situation. In this sense, two dialogue tables at the national level were held, involving representatives from various entities engaged in the implementation of the GBV Law, as well as bilateral meetings with several representatives for a more direct discussion about the proposals contained in the Action Plan, including the goals, indicators and timeline for the implementa-

tion of the measures.

The meetings were organized by the partners from CSOs in each location, and moderated by the consultant. Bilateral meetings also were moderated by the consultant with the participation of representatives from the EPD, ACLCVBG, and ICIEG.

The involvement and participation of all the partner entities was fundamental for the implementation of this Joint Action Plan, which is intended to be a dynamic 'living document' that, as such, can be applied during the remaining time of the project and after its conclusion.

It is understood that this document will be useful to various stakeholders, starting with policy makers, as it will be used as a guideline for improving compliance with the provisions of the GBV Law and its regulations, as well as for effectively improving the fight against GBV in the country.

It will be useful for international donors (including the EUD), as it provides inputs for their dialogue with the government of Cape Verde for example, in the context of budget support which aims to strengthen gender equality in the country. It will also be useful for civil society, including groups advocating for GBV victims, as it can be used as a tool for constructive political advocacy vis-à-vis the central government.

The intention is that the activities presented here become part of the agenda of the partner entities, to the extent of their competences.



Brief Results of the Participatory Audit on the Implementation of the GBV Law

The Participatory Audit on the Implementation of the GBV Law and its Regulation aimed to have a better understanding of the current reality, through local agents, who are in the field (professionals and civil society) and know the situation in their community in detail. They are the ones who deal with the situation on a daily basis and can identify the gaps and challenges and make recommendations that fit the context well.

Therefore, the intention of the audit was also to strengthen the capacities of these key agents to promote follow-up and evaluation of any public policy, especially regarding the implementation of the GBV Law, making them aware that they are effectively agents of change.

The results of the evaluation point to the existence of gaps in the implementation of the GBV Law that need to be addressed in order to have an efficient implementation of the Law and promote an effective fight against GBV in the country.

It was observed that measures were implemented in the **educational environment**, in the sense of revising school manuals and curricula to include the gender mainstreaming approach and also specific services were created with the objective of working on gender issues. However, it was clear that the gender mainstreaming strategy is still not being implemented effectively, both because of the lack of sufficient professional training and the lack of sensitivity concerning the topic in general. It was

evident that the employees in the sector have not yet been fully trained, and the manuals that have been created for teachers and students have not yet been widely disseminated.

There was a shared understanding of the lack of efficiency in achieving the results of the GBV law in an urgent way in regards to gender mainstreaming, because for progress to occur, all teachers of all disciplines need to be trained in an adequate time frame, considering that 10 years already passed since the implementation of the GBV law and little has been achieved thus far.

No progress has been made regarding the introduction of a specific course on gender equality in undergraduate programmes or the creation of specialized courses on gender equality. There have been initiatives to train trainers and implement, in an experimental phase, the Equality Module in professional training courses³. However, for implementation to be effective, vocational training institutions must assume this responsibility as well.

The Special Statute for students living in a family environment of GBV is not widely known, which negatively influences its implementation.

In terms of **Professional Training**, it was observed that several trainings were conducted with professionals from different areas (health, police, justice, education, social communication, civil society organizations, etc.). However, the number of professionals who participated in the

training does not cover a reasonable number of professionals. The topic of GBV is not yet part of the transversal trainings reaching all employees, which should be a DNAP responsibility. Short courses on the theme have not yet been created either. Likewise, there is still no evidence of a total commitment by the sectors to provide integral and continuous training to their professionals. In 2015, in the context of the creation of the Casas de Direito (Law Houses), a training course on gender equality was organized for lawyers and trainee solicitors; however, there was no follow-up for lawyers who provide services to GBV victims through the Ministry of Justice's Protocol with the municipal councils.

Actions were taken to raise **community awareness**, mostly by ICIEG and by CSOs, both working on the promotion of gender equality. However, the necessity for this process to continue is quite evident. CSOs point out that to continue awareness-raising actions, they need to be trained, due to the turnover of volunteer staff. The topic has not yet been fully introduced in sexual and reproductive health services. The initiative to encourage male participation in the Youth Centres to deepen questions about the exercise of masculinity has been poorly developed and is practically non-existent, leading to the closing of several Youth Centres. So far, Government departments have not yet taken responsibility for community awareness and training. Actions have not reached all localities, especially rural areas, and are not conducted with special attention to people with disabilities. Occasional activities proved to be insufficient, and the need for continuous and structured actions among the sectors and CSOs

3 Partnership between ICIEG, IEF, CERMI, EHTCV, CIGEF, Luxembourg Cooperation and UN Women.

was suggested in order to try to cover as many communities as possible, instead of continuing to work in the same communities.

ICIEG conducted training sessions for **media** workers and also elaborated a Manual of Good Practices for the treatment of GBV in the media. Some awareness actions were carried out by the AJOC in partnership with the CSOs. However, the State has not yet adopted measures for the promotion of gender equality in the media. No grant mechanisms have yet been created for the agencies or technicians who best contribute to the promotion of gender equality.

There was a lack of initiative taken by the Public Authority for Social Communication that has responsibility to supervise the media on raising awareness within the media sector and train media professionals. It has not yet adopted the measures stated in the GBV Law and has hardly acted towards its implementation.

Regarding **knowledge and right to access to justice**, when the Casas de Derecho (Law Houses) existed, legal information and legal assistance were provided in a single location and in a timely manner. ICIEG had a payment agreement with legal professionals to provide this service in locations without Law Houses, which lasted until 2016. With the closure of the Law Houses, the Victim Support Centres (CAV) remained closed for almost a year, until the partnership with the municipal councils was established. Legal services are now offered through a partnership between MJT and the municipal councils, but only to provide legal information. Legal representation must

be provided by the OACV, by sending a request and the necessary documents.

The right to access to justice was widely pointed out as non-existent in several localities. There is low awareness of legal information services and in some localities, there is no designated space for consultations. The OACV does not have offices or representations in every municipality and where it does, people are unaware of its role. It was evident throughout the audit that there is still no proper access to justice for victims of GBV.

There is also extremely low awareness of the exemptions from payment of taxes, costs and fees for obtaining certificates and documents, as well as for the payment for newspaper publication in the scope of judicial proceedings, and the sectors and services still do not collaborate to disseminate this information.



The victims' **labour rights** which are enshrined in the GBV Law, are practically unknown among all people involved in the information collection process. Some victims point out work-related losses due to the lack of implementation of the laws stated in the legislation. A supporting document to justify absence from work has not been created; therefore, public and private entities disregard absence justification issued by jurists, psychologists, and/or CAV technicians who provide assistance to GBV victims.

As far as the **Right to Social Security**, is concerned, INPS benefits cover everyone who is registered, and although victims of GBV are not granted 80% of their salary in case of prolonged illness for more than 2 months, as established in the Regulation, they are nevertheless granted the same as all workers (75%). However, the Social Security entity has not been ensuring the payment of social pension according to the cases required by law.

Some support is obtained through municipal councils and NGOs, in isolated cases, through the concession of basic food baskets. There is a total lack of knowledge regarding the ability to transfer family allowance from minor children to the victim when they are in the victim's care.

Regarding **victim assistance by national police professionals**, there have been attempts to comply with the law provisions on all islands and in all municipalities. Victim Support Offices (GAV) have been implemented in several police stations, with trained professionals in attendance areas, however, in recent years, some offices have been closed and we found

some difficulty in maintaining trained professionals in the services, especially due to turnover of the operating staff. In some locations the services provided were appropriate, while in others it was not, pointing to the existence of gender stereotypes and failure to send the complaint to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The Module on GBV has been included in the National Police School, although there are indications that there is a need to monitor its implementation. The GBV module has been included in the Integrated System for Police Operational Management (SIGO) as a mechanism to assist in risk assessment; however, it is not operational yet. The free telephone line specifically for GBV cases (8001818) was activated and technicians were trained to work with it, but it was deactivated as there were flaws, because it would only work from a landline. Instead, the 132 line is being used, which allows calls from a cell phone, however, it has not been adequate to this purpose. Moreover, service to people with disabilities and immigrants who do not speak Creole or Portuguese was rated as poor.

Regarding **victim assistance by health professionals**, it is worth mentioning that efforts have also been made, with training courses and the elaboration of the Procedures Manual for Healthcare Professionals and Services, as well as the elaboration and dissemination of the procedure flowchart for victim assistance. The DNS granted the exemption from fees in emergency services, although in the dialogue sessions it became evident that some services were unaware of this and did not comply with the exemption. The introduction of the topic of GBV in Sexual and Reproductive Health Pro-

gramme activities was approved at national level, however, there has been no evidence of any action on this matter in several localities. It was reported that proper assistance is still generally not being provided in all services, with no evidence of giving relevant information to the victims or referring them to support services. The provision of adequate assistance to people with disabilities was pointed out as precarious.

As far as **victim support services** are concerned, efforts have been made by ICIEG in terms of establishing the CAVs, Shelter Houses, and the Victim Support Fund.



For a period of time, a more centralized operation of the CAVs was evident in the Law Houses. With their closure, ICIEG decided to decentralize the services, placing them under the responsibility of the municipal councils, but this still does not comply with the GBV Law. The CAVs are not yet functional in all municipalities, do not yet provide the minimum services referred to in the GBV Law, and are not yet able to widely reach the vulnerable population, all as a result of the lack of dissemination of the services provided.

The difficult situation of the hired technicians, most of them working part-time and without guarantees, makes it hard to maintain the services with a minimum attendance of 8 daily hours and carry out the activities within their competence. Efforts have been made by ICIEG to establish shelters as Reception Houses in some localities and Halfway Houses in others, however, through the dialogue sessions it became evident that the number of shelters is insufficient even when considering Halfway Houses, since most localities do not have the means to lead victims to a shelter. Additionally, information about the existence of these services in the localities and the means to referral victims was pointed out as being poor. The Victim Support Fund, created in 2015, has not been implemented to this date.

In terms of the **development of the case at the Prosecutor's Office and in the Court**, some measures have been implemented in Praia and São Vicente (specific magistrates have been appointed for GBV cases) and directives have been given in order to speed up the progress of GBV cases and the cases related to the situation in question. However, there is still a general complaint about the slowness in the development of the process, often justified by the need to raise the number of magistrates and judicial officers.

A problem that was pointed out as needing to be looked into is the phenomenon of changing the legal qualification of the GBV crime into another type of crime, leading to withdrawal of the complaint. The application of enforcement measures for the aggressor to leave the fami-

ly home, provided by law, is practically undetermined, being an exception and not the general rule. Assistance of victims and referral to CAV by police departments has proven to be deficient in most localities.

As regards **coordination among** the institutional actors (**Sol Network**), their strong engagement was evident, aiming at a better assistance to GBV victims in the first 4 or 5 years after the GBV Law came into effect. However, it was observed that dialogue between the entities has weakened and at the moment, the Sol Network is practically non-existent in most of the localities. As a consequence, several representatives of institutions are unaware of this entity (Sol Network) and its role. The CAVs has not yet signed partnership protocols, nor have they been able to stimulate the maintenance of the Sol Network. An online mechanism to facilitate communication between the entities was created: the “Intrasol Programme”. Unfortunately, it did not come into operation and at the moment there is no computer-based mechanism to facilitate the referral of victims or to keep online records.

Regarding **knowledge, procedures, and results concerning the aggressor’s recovery**, the DGSPRS is responsible for

the implementation of the Rehabilitation Programme for Convicted and Sentenced Offenders for GBV in 7 islands, having recently trained more technicians with the intention that the Programme will soon be initiated in São Nicolau, Maio, Boa Vista, and Brava.

The defendants and convicts that participated in the focus groups showed their satisfaction with the way the Programme was carried out and with the contents that were approached. All this highlights the importance of the Programme from the beginning of the defendants’ process, and also the need to extend it to men in the whole community.

The referral of defendants and convicts by the Prosecutor’s Offices and the Courts needs to be improved.

In view of this reality, some recommendations that served as a foundation for the preparation of this action plan were proposed, with the high expectation that all entities involved will make a joint effort to implement it.

A photograph of a woman in a blue dress standing at the front of a room, holding a microphone and presenting to an audience. A projector screen is visible behind her, and a table with a red cloth is to her left. The image is framed by a large white and orange graphic element.

IV Recommendations

For each indicator evaluated in the participatory audit, recommendations were made. During the dialogue sessions held with the representatives of the sectors and at the national level, new proposals were made after the audit results in order to improve the recommendations. Some

proposals were altered in their wording and then developed into recommendations and activities. Other recommendations were added in light of the reality of each sector. This resulted, therefore, in the following recommendations:

1. Awareness - Raising Activities

a) Educational environment

- Promote, monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of gender mainstreaming at all levels of education⁴.
- Analyse the feasibility of introducing a specific course on Gender Equality or include the topic as a module within a specific course at all levels of education, with the purpose of studying the topic in a more direct and complete way, so long as the mainstreaming of the topic does not become effective.
- Promote the wide sharing of the “Educating for Equality” Guide and Handbook.
- Promote the effective introduction of the Module on Gender Equality in all vocational training courses.
- Adopt measures to eliminate gender stereotypes in vocational training and promote diversity of choices for boys and girls in vocational training courses.
- Encourage professional training courses in the areas of gender equality, GBV and victim assistance techniques.
- Encourage higher education institutions to gradually introduce the discipline of gender equality in undergraduate teaching courses (public and private) as a mandatory subject.
- Promote the inclusion of the theme in the other undergraduate courses.

- Encourage universities to create courses specialize on gender equality, culture of non-violence, and GBV.
- Work towards the creation of a Gender Equality Unit in higher education institutions.
- Give visibility to the Special Status of students living in a family environment where GBV is manifested and promote compliance with this Status.
- Promote awareness about gender equality and GBV, not only among students/teachers but also parents and guardians.

b) Professional training

- Promote ongoing training for teachers and employees at all levels of education.
- Promote ongoing training for national police professionals.⁵
- Promote ongoing training for health professionals.
- Promote ongoing training for judicial magistrates and public prosecutors.
- Promote training for the employees of the secretariats of the prosecutor’s offices and courts.
- Promote the continuous training of lawyers and trainee solicitor.
- Promote training for lawyers who

⁴ It is important to highlight that a technical team has already been set up by DNE, since 2016, to implement gender mainstreaming and other topics, from 1st to 8th grade.

⁵ The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV: prevention, indications, care, assistance, protection, awareness, territorial scope; the intention is to include a training course for National Police officers on how to assist victims of GBV.

provide free legal assistance and legal counsel under the Ministry of Justice's Programme.

- Encourage the integration of this theme in the transversal training curricula oriented toward public administration officials.
- Promote the creation and implementation of short courses on gender equality, GBV, GBV Law, and Victim Assistance Techniques.
- Implement the mandatory requirement of the GBV Law in courses of gender equality, GBV and VAT and for professionals who deal directly with GBV victims, at start, and later expand to all public administration professionals.
- Promote the sharing of guides and manuals elaborated for police, health, education, and media professionals, on the subject, aiming to strengthen capacities.

c) Community Awareness

- Promote awareness-raising activities on an ongoing basis for people in the communities, including people with disabilities, immigrants, the elderly, youth, LGBTIQ+ groups, people in rural areas, etc., to reach full awareness among vulnerable groups.
- Promote continuous training for civil society organizations, community leaders, religious entities, syndicates, activists, etc., so that they can serve as disseminators of the theme.
- Accessibly promote the dissemination of information to all people, observing the specific needs of cer-

tain groups.

- Promote the widespread sharing of audio-visual materials produced during the campaigns.
- Ensure that the CAVs promote continuous awareness-raising activities and information-sharing with rural communities.
- Ensure that Sexual and Reproductive Health Services include information and awareness-raising sessions on the topic in their activities on an ongoing basis, including with rural communities.
- Promote awareness-raising actions oriented toward men and boys.

d) Media

- Rethink the role and approach of the media in promoting gender equality and fighting GBV and develop actions in this area.
- Disseminate the Manual of Good Journalistic Practices in the fight against GBV to all media entities.
- Promote annual awards for the media organizations that best contribute to promote gender equality and fight GBV.
- Implement free airtime in the public media to address topics related to human rights, gender equality and GBV, allowing CSOs and other institutions, especially ICIEG, to use this time to promote campaigns, information and programs related to the topics they work on.

2. Knowledge and assurance of rights

a) Access to Justice

- Ensure legal information and legal representation services in a single location, preferably next to the CAVs.
- Ensure effective legal assistance in all municipalities, within the time-frame established in the GBV Law regulations.
- Ensure disaggregated data (gender, type of case, location, etc.) in order to identify the people who are assisted and who benefit from legal aid.
- Promote the dissemination of the right to access to justice and the locations where services are provided for people who cannot afford these services.
- Guarantee GBV victims' exemption from payment of taxes, emoluments, procedural costs, notarial and registration fees, certificates, and other documents for legal aid purposes.
- Guarantee payment for newspaper publications in civil cases by the Victim Support Fund or the Legal Cashier Office.

b) Labour rights

- Promote wide dissemination of the victim's labour rights in an accessible way for everyone (including people with disabilities and people without schooling).

- Promote the dissemination of the labour rights and guarantees stated in the GBV Law among employers (public and private sector) to improve their enforcement of those rights.
- Promote the elaboration of a document to justify absence under the terms of the GBV Law regulations.
- Ensure that the information services of the DGT and IGT have trained professionals on gender equality, GBV, the GBV Law and its regulation.

c) Right to social security

- Encourage the promotion of GBV victims' right to social security, using language that is accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities.
- Encourage the promotion of the victim's right to family allowance granted by the INPS when victims are responsible for minor children.
- Ensure that the social services grant social pensions to GBV victims.
- Ensure that the social services in all municipalities are aware of GBV victims' right to a social pension and share this information among the population.

3. Victim assistance by police professionals

- Provide offices with support services to GBV victims in all police stations with 24-hour service and available vehicles.
- Promote the implementation of SIGO with the use of the GBV module and risk assessment.
- Improve dialogue with other entities, especially concerning the referral of victims to Victim Support Centres.
- Ensure the introduction of the Gender Equality and GBV module in the Police School curriculum⁶.
- Promote the continuous sharing of support materials developed by ICIEG and the National Police Directorate.
- Ensure the use of the Medical Treatment Guide contained in the Procedures Manual for Health Services and Professionals - GBV Victims Prevention and Assistance and the Protocol for Police Procedures in Cases of GBV Reports.
- Ensure a toll-free telephone line for reporting GBV and keep trained professionals on GBV and the GBV Law on the reporting line who are able to provide information and psychological support.
- Ensure the rights of immigrant victims (whether legal or illegal) are upheld in relation to the GBV Law.

4. Victim assistance by health professionals

- Guarantee victims' right to fee exemption and urgent care in emergency services in all health institutions.
- Ensure appropriate assistance to victims of GBV.
- Promote the dissemination of the Procedures Manual for Healthcare Services and Professionals - GBV Prevention and Assistance to GBV Victims.
- Guarantee 24/7 police assistance in emergency services with the presence of a police officer trained on GBV and the GBV Law.
- Ensure that health professionals fill out the Medical Treatment Guide, deliver and file it.
- Ensure safety strategies for health professionals who deal with GBV reporting.
- Ensure the inclusion of the theme of GBV in Sexual and Reproductive Health service activities.

⁶ The autonomy of the body, the basis for emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV: prevention, indications, care, assistance, protection, social awareness, territorial scope; the intention is to include a module on GBV in the initial training curriculum for National Police officers. Currently there is a protocol between the DNPN and ICIEG for the introduction of a module on gender and GBV in the Police School, with a duration of 8 hours.

5. Victim support services

a) Victim Support Centres

- Guarantee full-time, multifaceted, and integrated assistance for victims in the Support Centres in all Municipalities of the country.⁷
- Guarantee educational assistance to victims' families, as well as guidance and job insertion to victims themselves.
- Disseminate information about the services provided by the Victim Support Centres and where to find them.

b) Shelter Homes

- Implement halfway houses for GBV victims in every municipality of the country.
- Implement reception houses according to needs, depending on the number and nature of the cases.
- Communicate the existence of the halfway house and reception house (not its location) and the procedure for referring victims to these houses.

6. Progress of the case at the Prosecutor's Office and Court

- Increase the number of magistrates and judicial officers in the Prosecutor's Offices and Courts.
- Ensure the effective application of forceful measures to remove the aggressor from the family home in situations of GBV.
- Accelerate GBV decision-making in both criminal and civil proceedings.
- Ensure that the victim is assisted by a psychologist if desired by the victim or required due to their emotional state.
- Ensure that victims of GBV are referred to Victim Support Centres by the Attorney General's Office for multifaceted, integrated care.
- Promote studies and analyses of the cases that are filed to verify the possible framing of the GBV situation in other types of crime.

⁷ Also in Axis 2 the intention is to elaborate measures/actions to develop and implement a plan to strengthen the technical skills and the material and human conditions of the GBV Victims Support Centers.

7. Articulation between entities (Sol Network)

- Re-establish coordination between the entities involved in the victim assistance process and others that are significant to the process, reactivating the Sol Network.
- Extend the telecommunication system between the entities of the Sol Network.
- Promote the creation of a new communication system that allows for a rapid exchange of information among the institutions that provide care for GBV victims.

8. Knowledge, action and results on the recovery of offenders

- Ensure the full operation of the Rehabilitation Programme for GBV Offenders and Convicts on all the islands.
- Ensure greater referral to the Programme by the magistrates.
- Promote greater dissemination of the Programme.
- Promote the accompaniment of convicted or accused after the end of the Programme.
- Introduce mechanisms to work with the victim's family, community, and religious entities.
- Promote Reflection Groups for men of the communities as a measure to prevent GBV.

9. Follow-up and Evaluation

- Provide a system of evaluation of the services by the victims, with the possibility to make complaints and receive quick responses; complaints should also be handled by an independent entity.
- Strengthen the technical and financial capacity of the ICIEG to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the provisions of the GBV Law.
- Ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the measures stated in the GBV Law.
- Encourage studies, statistical research and evaluation of the measures implemented in the educational field.

10. Budget

- Implement the Victim Support Fund and secure resources to support it.



Joint Action Plan



As previously referenced, this Joint Action Plan was developed with the participation and involvement of all partners with the indication of the activities to be carried out and improved at the dialogue tables, according to the recommendations proposed throughout the participatory audit.

In this sense, it is fundamental that the representatives of the entities participating in this process encourage the in-

clusion of the proposed activities in the planning and agenda of the entity they represent; it is also important to raise resources for their implementation.

The Joint Action Plan is also aligned with the proposals of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2021-2026 (PNIG) and together it should be key drivers for improving the implementation of the provisions of the GBV Law.

PARTICIPATORY AUDIT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GBV LAW AND ITS REGULATIONS JOINT ACTION PLAN

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Educational environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote, monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of gender mainstreaming at all levels of education. Analyse the feasibility of introducing a specific course on Gender Equality or include the topic as a module within a specific course at all levels of education, with the purpose of studying the topic in a more direct and complete way, so long as the mainstreaming of the topic does not become effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an evaluation on the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the field of education, listing gaps and proposing recommendations for improvement. Review the curricula in order to integrate the topic. Encourage practices that promote equality throughout the school environment. Introduce a specific subject or include the theme as a module in a specific subject in all levels of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	Evaluation carried out			
					% of curricula reviewed	30%	60%	100%
					Nº of actions that were carried out in each school to encourage practices that promote equality throughout the school environment per year	2	2	2
					At least one subject or module introduced at secondary school			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the wide sharing of the “Educating for Equality” Guide and Handbook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send the Manual and the Guidebook “Educating for Equality” to the e-mail addresses of all teachers. Print versions of the Manual and Guidebook for distribution to all schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Partners 	% of teachers who received the Manual and Guidebook in digital format	100%		
					% of teachers who received printed versions per year	20%	20%	20%
					% of students who received the Guide in digital format per year	30%	30%	30%
					% of students who received printed versions of the Guide per year	10%	10%	10%

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Educational environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the effective introduction of the Module on Gender Equality in all vocational training courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradually integrate the GI Module into all professional training courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE (Technical Education Services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG International Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of vocational training courses that integrate and teach the Gender Equality Module 	10%	30%	50%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt measures to eliminate gender stereotypes in vocational training and promote diversity of choices for boys and girls in vocational training courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising actions to eliminate gender stereotypes in vocational training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEFP CERMI EHTCV 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness-raising actions to eliminate stereotypes that were held in each vocational training school per year 	2	2	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage professional training courses in the areas of gender equality, GBV and victim assistance techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a professional training course on GE, GBV, and Victim assistance techniques. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional training course created 			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training course given per year 		1	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage higher education institutions to gradually introduce the discipline of gender equality in undergraduate teaching courses (public and private) as a mandatory subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the theme of gender equality and GBV in teacher training courses as a mandatory subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEE/DNE/ Higher Education Office of Science and Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of undergraduate teaching courses in which the subject was introduced 		20%	30%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the inclusion of the theme in the other undergraduate courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the theme in other undergraduate courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (GESCT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of undergraduate courses in which the subject was introduced 	10%	20%	40%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage universities to create courses specialize on gender equality, culture of non-violence, and GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a Gender Equality Unit at a national level in higher education institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education institutions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Equality Unit created 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the creation of a Gender Equality Unit in higher education institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a course specialized in gender equality, culture of non-violence and GBV. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Course specialized in gender equality, culture of non-violence and GBV that was created 				

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Educational environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give visibility to the Special Status of students living in a family environment where GBV is manifested and promote compliance with this Status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue a guidance for awareness, compliance, and dissemination of the Special Status of students living in a GBV situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of schools with knowledge of the guidelines 	100%		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships between schools and Victim Support Centres (CAV) to receive and transmit information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delegations Educational, Vocational and Professional Guidance Offices, Spaces for Educational Inclusion and Citizenship 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of schools with CAV partnerships 	80%	100%	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational, vocational and professional guidance offices to assist students who live in a family environment where GBV is manifested. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of students that were monitored, living in a family environment where GBV is manifested and whose mothers were attended to in the CAV 	50%	80%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness about gender equality and GBV, not only among students/teachers but also parents and guardians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize information sessions for parents and guardians on the topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of sessions that were carried out in each school, per year 	1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the theme of gender equality and GBV in the content of the School Radio Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG OSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of programs in the School Radio Project that deal with gender equality and GBV 	2	2	2

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Professional Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ongoing training for teachers and employees at all levels of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Training Plan in a phased manner to cover teachers and school staff from all the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEE/DNE/DGESCT IEFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training plan developed and implemented 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train professors and employees of the country's universities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CERMI EHTCV 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of university professors and employees that were trained 	10%	20%	30%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously train the trainers of vocational training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of trainers from vocational training schools that were capacitated 	10%	20%	30%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training courses for trainers. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of training courses for trainers that was organized 	1	1	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ongoing training for national police professionals.⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Training Plan (on GE, GBV, VAT and humanized care) in a phased manner, to cover professionals from all the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN Regional Commanders; Squadron Commanders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Plan developed and implemented 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training courses for trainers. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of national police professionals trained, per year 	20%	40%	60%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ongoing training for health professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Training Plan (on GE, GBV, VAT and humanized care) in a phased manner, to cover professionals from all the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS Health Centres Hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training plan developed and implemented 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training courses for trainers. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % health professionals trained per year 	10%	20%	40%
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of training courses for trainers that was organized 	1	1

8 The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness, in the territorial scope; the intention is to include a training course for National Police officers on how to assist victims of GBV.

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe			
						2022	2023	2024	
1. Awareness-Raising Activities									
Professional Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the creation and implementation of short courses on gender equality, GBV, GBV Law, and Victim Assistance Techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and teach in-person and online short courses on GE, GBV, GBV Law, and GBV Victim Assistance Techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNE DNAP ICIEG IEFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO OACV MJ DNPN DNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online short course created Nº of online courses facilitated per year In-person course created Nº of in-person short courses facilitated per year 		1	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the mandatory requirement of the GBV Law in courses of gender equality, GBV and VAT and for professionals who deal directly with GBV victims, at start, and later expand to all public administration professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue an order on the mandatory participation on GE, GBV, and the GBV Law training for public administration professionals who deal directly with GBV victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNAP DNPN DNS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order issued. 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the sharing of guides and manuals elaborated for police, health, education, and media professionals, on the subject, aiming to strengthen capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send the existing guides and manuals in digital format to all services, professionals and NGOs. Promote the update of the guides and manuals regarding the changes in the GBV Law, Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure carried out in 2021. Promote the update of the Law brochure and Regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG DNPN DNS Agency that exercises the power to supervise the media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of service directorates (central and local) that have sent the guides and manuals in digital format to their employees (national police, health, education, media) % of manuals and guides (including law and regulations) elaborated and updated in Cape Verde 	50%	100%		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print updated versions. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of printed and shared versions per year 	1000	2000	3000	

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Community Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness-raising activities on an ongoing basis for people in the communities, including people with disabilities, immigrants, the elderly, youth, LGBTQ+ groups, people in rural areas, etc., to reach full awareness among vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising activities, accessible to all groups, concerning gender equality and GBV topic.⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CAVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO DNE City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness actions carried out in each Municipality per year 	10	10	10
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct specific community awareness-raising actions for men.¹⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEFP EHTCV CERMI DGIS CNPS DGSPRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness-raising actions specific for men in each Municipality per year 	5	5	5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote continuous training for civil society organizations, community leaders, religious entities, syndicates, activists, etc., so that they can serve as disseminators of the theme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate and implement a training program for NGOs, leaders, religious entities, and local activists to ensure awareness actions, by signing an agreement and providing conditions for replication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG Central and local government departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program developed Nº of training courses held per year in each municipality 	1	2	3

9 The PNIG establishes as measures/actions in the Objective 1 of its Axis 3: "The autonomy in decision-making, strengthening democracy, development of a socio-cultural environment that promotes consensual decision-making at the level of private spaces and the creation of socio-educational programs that promote equality in the utilization and control of assets and resources of/for the couple's investment."

10 The PNIG establishes as an expected result in Strategic Objective 2 of Axis 1: "To increase productivity by developing women's economic autonomy, the increase of co-responsibility of boys and men in the family care. Established as a measure/action, the implementation of programs for boys and men, focused on challenging negative masculinities, on developing the role of men in positive parenting as a way to ensure a gender mindset based on equality and shared responsibility." It makes perfect sense for these programs to also integrate the topic of GBV, as it is directly linked to the roles of men and women in the family environment based on a patriarchal culture.

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Community Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibly promote the dissemination of information to all people, observing the specific needs of certain groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct informative and awareness-raising actions that are accessible to all people, including people with disabilities, people in rural areas, and people with no schooling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of informative actions carried out per year in each municipality 	5	5	5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use digital platforms, paintings, graffiti, vehicles, etc, to inform and raise awareness about this issue. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of actions carried out on digital platforms, paintings, graffiti, vehicles, or others per year 	5	5	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the widespread sharing of audio-visual materials produced during the campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the campaign materials already prepared with the NGOs, local entities and through the social networks of various public entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICIEG • CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INPS • DNS • DGT • IGT • Civic House (Casa do Cidadão) • CM • ME (educational radio) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of NGOs and entities that received the materials 	50%	70%	90%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the produced materials at public services that have waiting rooms or other possibilities of information transmission available¹¹. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of services that disseminate the materials in waiting rooms, in each municipality 	50%	100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the CAVs promote continuous awareness-raising activities and information-sharing with rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate continuous community awareness and informative activities in the CAVs' Activity Plans, covering remote communities as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICIEG • City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO • DNPN • Health services that travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of awareness-raising activities integrated in the CAV's Activity Plans and carried out per year (per CAV) 	5	6	8
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring accessibility to all specific groups of people. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of awareness-raising activities aimed specifically at people with disabilities, carried out per year (per CAV) 	1	1

¹¹ As an example, they pointed out the existing television sets in the emergency services of hospitals, and other services, as a means of broadcasting the audiovisual materials; they also pointed out that sharing of these materials to the radio stations would also be an added value, especially the community ones. It was mentioned that campaign materials are often used in the campaign period and then forgotten, however, they are resources that can be created and used to be continuously broadcasted, as long as there is a greater interlocation with the services.

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
1. Awareness-Raising Activities								
Community Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that Sexual and Reproductive Health Services include information and awareness-raising sessions on the topic in their activities on an ongoing basis, including with rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate information and community awareness-raising into the activities of SRH services.¹² Ensure accessibility to all specific groups of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS Health Centres/ SRH Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness-raising activities integrated in the SHR Activity Plans and carried out per year (per CAV) 	5	5	5
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness-raising activities accessible to people with disabilities carried out per year (per CSSR) 	1	1	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness-raising actions oriented toward men and boys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising actions aimed at boys and men in all the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ME Programa SSR OSC (especialmente Laço Branco) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of awareness-raising activities with boys and men carried out per year, per municipality 	2	2	2
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rethink the role and approach of the media in promoting gender equality and fighting GBV and develop actions in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish criteria that encourage and require a media that promote gender equality. Create a legislation that establishes criteria for the media to promote gender equality. Train media professionals on gender equality, GBV and the GBV Law so that they are able to promote gender equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency that exercises the power to supervise the media Media Entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Criteria 			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation created 			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of trained professionals 	30%	60%	80%

12 The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, establishes as measures/actions in the Strategic Objective 1: strengthening the implementation of services and adolescent counselling. The way these services deal with the content is fundamental for the execution of this proposed activity.

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe				
						2022	2023	2024		
1. Awareness-Raising Activities										
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the Manual of Good Journalistic Practices in the fight against GBV to all media entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the update of the guides and manuals regarding the changes in the GBV Law, Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure carried out in 2021. Send the existing guides and manuals in digital format to all agencies and media professionals. Print updated versions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG Media entity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AJOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual updated % of professionals who received the Manual Nº of Manuals printed and delivered to professionals 		50%	80%	100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote annual awards for the media organizations that best contribute to promote gender equality and fight GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create annual award to promote gender equality and combat GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency that exercises the power to supervise the media ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media Entity AJOC CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual award created 					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement free airtime in the public media to address topics related to human rights, gender equality and GBV, allowing CSOs and other institutions, especially ICIEG, to use this time to promote campaigns, information and programs related to the topics they work on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine free time on TCV and RTC to address the topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG Agency that exercises the power to supervise the media TCV RTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community radio stations City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free time granted on TCV and RTC 					

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
2. Knowledge and guarantee of: right to access to justice, labour and social security								
Access to Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure legal information and legal representation services in a single location, preferably next to the CAVs. Ensure effective legal assistance in all municipalities, within the timeframe established in the GBV Law regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the legal information and legal aid service in all municipalities, in the same space as the CAV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ ICIEG OACV City councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAV CSO Religious Denominations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of CAV that provides legal information and legal representation services 	50%	80%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure disaggregated data (gender, type of case, location, etc.) in order to identify the people who are assisted and who benefit from legal aid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a data system to identify legal aid beneficiaries by gender, type of case, location, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OACV MJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data system created 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the dissemination of the right to access to justice and the locations where services are provided for people who cannot afford these services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divulge the rights, the services and the places where services are provided through flyers, radio, TV, social networks, public administration services, universities, NGOs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ/DGPJ OACV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO City Councils Media ME MSSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of actions carried out to divulge the rights, per year in each Municipality 	5	5	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee GBV victims' exemption from payment of taxes, emoluments, procedural costs, notarial and registration fees, certificates, and other documents for legal aid purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify all services as to the exemption from payment of taxes, emoluments, procedural costs, notarial and registration fees, certificates and other documents for legal aid purposes. Display visible information in the services regarding this exemption and the procedures to obtain it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ DNRNI City Councils Civic House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Services notified Nº of services (City Halls, Notary Offices and Civic House) that posted information in visible locations per municipality 	100%	80%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee payment for newspaper publications in civil cases by the Victim Support Fund or the Legal Cashier Office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue a notice to magistrates regarding this guarantee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSMJ CSMP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification issued and shared 			

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
2. Knowledge and guarantee of: right to access to justice, labour and social security								
Labour rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote wide dissemination of the victim’s labour rights in an accessible way for everyone (including people with disabilities and people without schooling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and share materials to disseminate the rights of victims contained in the GBV Law and Regulations. Conduct information sessions on victims’ rights aimed at the community. Promote publicity on TV and radio, with language accessible to people with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG DNAP MJ/DGPJ DGT IGT INPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO CAV Unions City Councils Employers Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination material on labour rights prepared and shared Nº of sessions on victims’ rights held per year per municipality TV and radio broadcasts with accessible language conducted 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the dissemination of the labour rights and guarantees stated in the GBV Law among employers (public and private sector) to improve their enforcement of those rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an informative document on the labour rights of GBV victims and promote its sharing and dissemination to employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG MJ DGT IGT DNAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chambers of Commerce CSO Unions Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document elaborated Nº of documents printed and shared Sharing the document on the websites of the responsible entities 	1000	2000	3000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the elaboration of a document to justify absence under the terms of the GBV Law regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate together the form for justification of absence.¹³ Print and distribute to the services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG DNAP MJ DGT IGT INPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN DNS City Councils MSSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence justification form prepared, printed and shared 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the information services of the DGT and IGT have trained professionals on gender equality, GBV, the GBV Law and its regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train professionals from the information services of DGT and IGT, including those who answer the 8002727 line (IGT) on gender equality, GBV, GBV Law and Regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGT IGT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of DGT and IGT professionals who work in public attendance trained on gender, GBV and GBV Law 	50%	100%	

13 Observing the provisions of paragraph m), Article 15 of Decree-Law No. 3/2010 of March 8.

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
2. Knowledge and guarantee of: right to access to justice, labour and social security								
Right to social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the promotion of GBV victims' right to social security, using language that is accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities. Encourage the promotion of the victim's right to family allowance granted by the INPS when victims are responsible for minor children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare materials to disseminate the rights of victims, as stated in the GBV Law and its Regulation. Conduct information sessions on the rights of victims. Promote dissemination on TV and radio, with language accessible to people with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGIS CNPS City Councils/ Social Promotion Service INPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG Media CSO Religious Denominations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination material on victims' rights elaborated and shared Nº of sessions on victims' rights held per year per municipality TV and radio broadcasts with accessible language 	2	2	2
						1	1	1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the social services grant social pensions to GBV victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include the social pension to GBV victims who are economically unable to work for more than two months (not being employees) in the benefits of the Social Promotion Services.¹⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFDIS/DGIS MFDIS/CNPS City Councils/ Social Promotion Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of the benefit in the Single Social Registry % of pensions that were granted, according to the number of requests 	100%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the social services in all municipalities are aware of GBV victims' right to a social pension and share this information among the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate these benefits to the social services of the Municipalities. Inform the technicians that they should transmit this information in their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGFIS CNPS City Councils/ Social Promotion Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CSO Religious Denominations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of technicians of the social promotion services well informed about the benefits and the procedures to obtain them 	100%		

14 The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness, in the territorial scope, foresees as measures/actions the establishment of procedures for the victims of GBV to urgently have access to social benefits reserved for the most vulnerable groups.

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
3. GBV Victim assistance by National Police professionals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide offices with support services to GBV victims in all police stations with 24-hour service and available vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and maintain a Victim Support Office (GAV) in every police station with a separate room with equipment and 24-hour service by trained professionals who are sensitive to the topic. Ensure availability of vehicles for the assistance of GBV victims, in compliance with the provisions of the GBV Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAI DNPN Squadron Commanders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of GAVs created with a 24-hour operation service (according to the number of stations) 	50%	70%	80%
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of police stations with vehicles available for responding to GAV (according to the number of stations) 	10%	20%	30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the implementation of SIGO with the use of the GBV module and risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and eliminate the gaps that prevent the full operation of the GBV Module in SIGO. Determine the use of the Module in all Police Stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate General for Internal Administration DNPN ICIEG Regional Commanders Squadron Commanders 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV module in SIGO that effectively works 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve dialogue with other entities, especially concerning the referral of victims to Victim Support Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the referral of all GBV victims assisted at Police Stations and GAVs to the Victim Support Centres (CAVs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN Regional Commanders Squadron Commanders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CAVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientations issued to all Police Stations determining the referral of victims to the CAVs 			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of GBV victims assisted at police stations and referred to CAV per year 	100%	100%	100%

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
3. GBV Victim assistance by National Police professionals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the introduction of the Gender Equality and GBV module in the Police School curriculum.¹⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an evaluation on the implementation of the GBV module in the police academy, identifying the gaps and challenges and proposing improvements (currently established in the DNP's Protocol with ICIEG, with a duration of 8 hours). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNP National Police Training Centre ICIEG 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation regarding the implementation of the Module carried out 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the workload of the Module. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased of module workload 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the Module into the training curriculum. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Module integrated into the curriculum 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships with ICIEG for the facilitation of the Module. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership established with ICIEG for the facilitation of the Module % of school classes in which the Module was facilitated (in case there are trainees) 	100%	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the continuous sharing of support materials developed by ICIEG and the National Police Directorate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the updating of materials with regard to the changes in the GBV Act, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code made in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNP ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Commanders Squadron Commanders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Materials 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print updated versions. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of printed versions delivered to professionals 	1000	2000	3000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share updated materials via email to all police officers. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of professionals who received the materials by e-mail 	70%	100%	

¹⁵ The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness, in the territorial scope, foresees as measures/actions the inclusion of a module on GBV in the initial training curriculum for National Police officers. Currently there is a protocol between DNP and ICIEG for the introduction of a module on gender and GBV in the Police School, with a duration of 8 hour

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe							
					2022	2023	2024					
3. GBV Victim assistance by National Police professionals												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the use of the Medical Treatment Guide contained in the Procedures Manual for Health Services and Professionals – GBV Victims Prevention and Assistance and the Protocol for Police Procedures in Cases of GBV Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the reasons for not using the Medical Treatment Guide. Make printed sets of 3-part Guides (for Police, Health Services and Victim) to share with the services. Require the use of the Guide included in the Manuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN ICIEG DNS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for not using the Guide Printed Medical Treatment Guide Book Guide use in all Police Stations 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a toll-free telephone line for reporting GBV and keep trained professionals on GBV and the GBV Law on the reporting line who are able to provide information and psychological support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a free single telephone line for assisting and reporting GBV. Disseminate information about the new telephone line. Train professionals to provide assistance at the 112 telephone line, which will be implemented to replace the 132 line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG DNPN National Civil protection and fire service (SNPCB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunications companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a single line % of CAVs informed about the line % of institutions that are members of Sol Network and are informed about the new line Campaign materials produced and distributed to all the islands Publications about the line in the media, per year % of trained professionals of the 112 line (depending on the year of implementation) 	100%	100%	10	10	10	100%	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the rights of immigrant victims (whether legal or illegal) are upheld in relation to the GBV Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information about the guarantees contained in the GBV Law concerning immigrant victims. Establish dialogue between the General Directorate of Borders and the GBV Victims Support Centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEF DNPN ICIEG CAV AAI 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials that were produced and distributed to all the islands, to disseminate the guarantees for immigrant victims Nº of meetings with the DEF at the national and local level, to improve interaction 			1					

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
4. GBV Victim assistance by Health professionals ¹⁶							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee victims' right to fee exemption and urgent care in emergency services in all health institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify all health services to be aware of and comply with the guarantee of fee exemption and urgent care in emergency services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS Health Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of emergency departments that grant fee exemption and urgent care 	100%		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create informative documents about this legal guarantee and disseminate them in visible places, especially in emergency services. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of emergency services that have visible information about this guarantee 	100%		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure appropriate assistance to victims of GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure assistance to victims of GBV by professionals trained in GBV and GBV law (caregivers, nurses, doctors). Inform and raise awareness among the professionals who provide care to victims about the need to carefully listen to them, showing empathy and providing adequate information about GBV (either by them or through internal referrals). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS Health Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of victims that had adequate care (heard, informed, oriented, and referred) 	40%	60%	80%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish as a rule that health services must refer victims of GBV to Victim Support Centres (CAVs). 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation issued to all health services with the decision to refer victims to the CAVs % of GBV victims attended and referred to the CVA 	80%	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the dissemination of the Procedures Manual for Healthcare Services and Professionals – GBV Prevention and Assistance to GBV Victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share support materials developed by ICIEG to the email of all health professionals in all islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS ICIEG Health Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of professionals who received materials by email 	80%	100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of the update of the materials regarding the changes in the GBV Law, Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure in 2021. Print updated versions. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated materials Nº of printed versions delivered to professionals 	1000	2000	3000

16 The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness, in the territorial scope, foresees as measures/actions the design and implementation of a strategy for the institutionalization of GBV responses in the health sector (care, referral).

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
4. GBV Victim assistance by Health professionals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee 24/7 police assistance in emergency services with the presence of a police officer trained on GBV and the GBV Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Offices to Assist Victims (GBV and others) in the country's Hospitals, with the presence of police officers trained on GBV and GBV Law, allowing the prompt issuance of the Medical Treatment Guide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN Comandantes de Esquadra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of offices with trained professionals in GBV, in the emergency services of the country's largest hospitals (Praia, SV, Assomada, Sal) 	80%	100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In other health services where there is urgent care, ensure rapid communication and displacement of police officers to the services, in order to issue the Medical Treatment Guide. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of GBV situations in which the displacement of police professionals is fast (where there is no office in the emergency services) 	80%	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that health professionals fill out the Medical Treatment Guide, deliver and file it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine that the Medical Treatment Guides be filled out by professionals trained in GBV and GBV Law. Give a copy of the Medical Treatment Guide to the victim and another to the police officer, with a record of receipt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS Heads of Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNPN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Guide filled out by professionals trained in GBV and GBV Law 	30%	50%	80%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a copy of the Medical Treatment Guide on file at the Health Services as proof of the Guide's issuance and delivery (ensuring compliance with the duty to report). 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of emergency services that fill out the new Guide in 3 copies and keep 1 copy filed 	50%	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure safety strategies for health professionals who deal with GBV reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of the Medical Treatment Guides by the administrative services. Non-identification of the doctor who reported or attended the victim, ensuring anonymity, safeguarding their physical and emotional integrity and protect them against retaliation from aggressors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNS CSMJ CSMP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Medical Treatment Guides signed by the administrative services without identifying the doctor 	30%	80%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the inclusion of the theme of GBV in Sexual and Reproductive Health service activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include information sessions on GBV in the Activity Plan of the SRH services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRH Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of information sessions included in the SRH Activity Plan, per year, per Service 	2	2	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct information sessions 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of information sessions held per year, per services 	2	2	2

	Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
						2022	2023	2024
5. Victim Support Services ¹⁷								
Victim Support Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee full-time, multifaceted, and integrated assistance for victims in the Support Centres in all Municipalities of the country.¹⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnerships with local CSOs or other entities regarding spaces for the CAVs to operate, bringing them closer to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of CAVs with adequate working spaces and close to the community 	80%	100%	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish more secure contracts with the CAV's technicians, to allow them to work full time (8 hours a day) and provide better labour guarantees. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of CAV technicians with more stable and full-time contracts 	50%	100%	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships so that specific services (psychological, legal, and social) can be provided at the CAV. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of CAVs with psychological, legal, and social services in the same space 	40%	80%	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee educational assistance to victims' families, as well as guidance and job insertion to victims themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate in the CAV Activity Plan for technicians, the execution of educational work in the family unit and promote its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAV ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEFP EHTCV CERMI CSO DGIS CNPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of CAV activity plans that include educational work for the family unit 	50%	100%	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships with entities that provide guidance and job placement to victims, allowing for a personalized referral. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of family units assisted (according to number of victims assisted) per CAV 	20%	50%	70%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee information and referral to the CAV by the CNPS technicians who promote family counselling. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of partnerships established with entities, for orientation and job placement (according to the number of entities), per locality 	30%	50%	70%
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership established between local social promotion services and the CAVs 				

¹⁷ The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness, in the territorial scope, foresees as measures/actions the introduction of a monitoring mechanism for GBV Victims, in order to ensure their protection and support and prevent the occurrence of events.

¹⁸ Axis 2 also foresees as measures/actions the development and implementation of a plan to strengthen the technical skills and the human and material conditions of the GBV Victim Support Centers.

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
6. Progress of the cases at the Prosecutor's Office and Court							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of magistrates and judicial officers in the Prosecutor's Offices and Courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire more magistrates and justice officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of professionals hired per year (in addition to the existing staff) 	20%	20%	20%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the effective application of forceful measures to remove the aggressor from the family home in situations of GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct workshops and debates aimed at raising awareness among magistrates on the application of the coercive measure to remove the aggressor from the family home in situations of GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSMJ CSMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of professionals who participated in workshops and debates (in addition to the existing number) 	30%	50%	70%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate GBV decision-making in both criminal and civil proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a single Court to deal with criminal and civil cases related to GBV situations, allowing for faster and more connected decisions. In the Comarcas where this is not possible due to the number of cases and until this happens, promote notification to the magistrates to ensure that the criminal cases of GBV are decided quickly and urgently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSMJ CSMP ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Court to try criminal and civil cases linked to the GBV situations implemented % of magistrates notified to accelerate decision making in cases of GBV 	100%		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the victim is assisted by a psychologist if desired by the victim or required due to their emotional state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a psychological support service in the Prosecutor's Offices and Courts to support victims of GBV during the hearing, trial, etc. Establish a partnership with Victim Support Centres for the psychological accompaniment of GBV victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSMJ CSMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of psychologists hired per year to support prosecutors and judges % of referrals of victims to the CAVs (according to the no. of GBV cases filed) 	50%	1	1
						70%	100%

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
6. Progress of the cases at the Prosecutor’s Office and Court							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that victims of GBV are referred to Victim Support Centres by the Attorney General’s Office for multifaceted, integrated care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote notification to the magistrates to inform them of the importance of referring victims of GBV to the CAV, especially by the secretariat of the prosecutor’s offices when the cases are filed. Establish referral as a rule for victims of all cases classified as GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSMJ CSMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAV ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification issued and shared 			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Victim referrals to CAVs (according to the number of incoming GBV cases) 	50%	70%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote studies and analyses of the cases that are filed to verify the possible framing of the GBV situation in other types of crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a study to analyse the filed cases, to verify the situation presented as to how they fit into other types of processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study conducted 			

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
7. Coordination between entities (Sol Network)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establish coordination between the entities involved in the victim assistance process and others that are significant to the process, reactivating the Sol Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include in the CAV's Activity Plan the identification of local institutions that may participate in the Sol Network and the contacts that were made. Elaborating and signing Protocols to establish the partnership between the entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG CAV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Local entities involved in the implementation of the GBV Law (Health, Police, ICCA, Education, Social Promotion Services, CSOs, Prosecutors' Offices, Courts, City Councils, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of protocols signed with all entities that are more likely to participate in the Sol Network, per location 	100%		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of an Activity Plan for each Local Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Activity Plans jointly elaborated according to the number of localities % of activities carried out per year (according to scheduled, per location) 	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the telecommunication system between the entities of the Sol Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the review of the Sol Network participants, in all localities, and make their effective integration in the free communication system. Share the list of the members on the system, at the national level, with all participants so that they can make contact with other municipalities and islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free communication among members of the Sol Network 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the creation of a new communication system that allows for a rapid exchange of information among the institutions that provide care for GBV victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a communication system to ensure the rapid exchange of information between the institutions of the Sol Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACLVCVBG ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication system that was created and is operational 	Praia	All Islands	

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
8. Knowledge, action and results on the recovery of offenders							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the full operation of the Rehabilitation Programme for GBV Offenders and Convicts on all the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire more technicians for the DGSPRS in order to guarantee the work with the family and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJ DGSPRS Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate experts to guarantee the facilitation of Reflective Groups, under DGSPRS supervision, in all Councils, per year 	2 per Council	2 per Council	2 per Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee adequate space and equipment to hold the Group sessions in every locality. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Councils with adequate space to hold the Reflective Groups 	50%	100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Reflective Groups in all municipalities of the country. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflective Groups held in all Councils (in case of referrals) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure greater referral to the Programme by the magistrates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote continuous dissemination and awareness of the Program among magistrates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGSPRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of magistrates who received an informative note about the program Increase in the number of referrals to the Programme 	100%	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote greater dissemination of the Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the Program to the community and local institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGSPRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of dissemination activities carried out (per municipality) per year 	2	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the accompaniment of convicted or accused after the end of the Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the actions of the Program, ensuring monitoring after the conclusion of the Reflective Groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGSPRS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of convicted and accused persons accompanied after the Program, according to the total number of participants in the Program 	20%	40%	60%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce mechanisms to work with the victim's family, community, and religious entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a program to provide accompaniment to the families of GBV defendants and convicts referred to the Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGSPRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family monitoring program that was created 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising sessions for people in the communities, including religious entities. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of accompanied families (according to the number of participants in the Groups) Nº of community awareness-raising sessions held (per municipality) per year 	20%	40%	60%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Reflection Groups for men of the communities as a measure to prevent GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Reflection Groups with the men of the communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGSPRS ICIEG MJ/DGPJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Local Entities ME -Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of preventive Reflection Groups held (per municipality) 	2	4	6

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe			
					2022	2023	2024	
9. Follow-up and Evaluation								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a system of evaluation of the services by the victims, with the possibility to make complaints and receive quick responses; complaints should also be handled by an independent entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt the E-participa platform (eparticipa.gov.cv) for GBV situations. Disseminate the platform and the 8002008 line. Ensure that the 8002008 line is open for GBV information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Unit of Civic House ICIEG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNAP DNS DNPN City Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-participa page with information available about the GBV Law Technicians from the CAVs and institutions that are members of the Sol Network and that are informed about the E-participa page E-participa page and 8002008 line disseminated in all the services that provide assistance to GBV victims % of responses to the reports made 	100%	100%	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the technical and financial capacity of the ICIEG to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the provisions of the GBV Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen ICIEG's human and financial resources.¹⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGFDIS Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of technicians hired to implement the provisions of the GBV Law and Regulations One technician hired for monitoring and evaluating activities % of the increase in the budget allocation for ICIEG's functioning (according to the 2021 appropriation) 	20%	30%	40%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the measures stated in the GBV Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out, within the Commission for Gender Mainstreaming Approach, the monitoring of the GBV Law implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG Commission for Gender Mainstreaming Approach 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of technicians representing the entities that are members of the Commission, that are trained about GBV and the GBV Law Meeting held by the Commission to analyze the implementation of the provisions of the GBV Law and propose recommendations 	100%	1	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage studies, statistical research and evaluation of the measures implemented in the educational field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct studies, evaluations and research. Create a commission for follow-up, evaluation and monitoring of the educational measures implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEE/DNE CIGEF Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIEG International Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nº of studies, evaluations and researches conducted, per year Commission for follow-up, evaluation and monitoring of educational measures that was created 	2	2	2	

19 The PNIG in its Axis 2: The autonomy of the body, the basis of emancipation, Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen actions to combat GBV in prevention, indications, attendance, assistance, protection, social awareness and territorial coverage, foresees as measures/actions the Reinforcement of the technical capacity of national coordination for the execution and follow-up of the actions in the Axis.

Recommendations	Activities	Responsible for Implementing	Partners	Target / indicator	Timeframe		
					2022	2023	2024
10. Budget							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Victim Support Fund and secure resources to support it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Statute proposal for the Fund, prepared by the ICIEG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFIDS ICIEG Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statute for the Fund created and approved 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve the Statutes for the Fund. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts determined in law reverted to the Fund (50% of the costs and 15% of the profit from the administration of the lost property in favor of the State) 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Victim Support Fund. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts of the State Budget earmarked for the Fund 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide resources for the Fund.²⁰ 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts from international partners earmarked for the Fund 			

²⁰ In this same axis, the PNIG foresees the creation of a permanent budget line to guarantee the regular functioning of the CAV, the Shelter Houses, and to guarantee the financial obligations that arise from the admission of victims in the halfway houses.



VI Follow-up Mechanism

As part of the project, most of the organizations and invited CSOs that were involved in the process of conducting the participatory audit had the opportunity to participate in a training session on monitoring techniques and tools. The training aimed to strengthen the technical capacities of the participants on public policy monitoring, as well as to promote the development of a Monitoring Strategy for the implementation of this Action Plan.

A Follow-up Plan is being prepared by the participants, which contains specific indicators. The intention is that through

these indicators, which will be collected until the end of the project, a quantitative basis will be established to follow the implementation of the measures contained in the Joint Action Plan.

Given that ICIEG is the state body in charge of promoting and coordinating the governmental policy for gender equality and also a partner in the implementation of this project, it will be, according to its competences, the key driver of the process. Certainly, the partnership of both government entities and civil society organizations is also essential to the whole process.

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