



**International Convention on the
Protection of the Rights of
All Migrant Workers and
Members of Their Families**

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**Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All
Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**

Thirty-fourth session

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Agenda item 7

**Consideration of reports submitted by States parties
under article 73 of the Convention**

**Replies of Cabo Verde to the list of issues in
relation to its combined initial to third periodic
reports***

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Replies to the list of issues (CMW/C/CPV/Q/1-3)

A. Reply to paragraph 1 of the list of issues

1. The National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC) has been advocating for the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as well as for the enactment of Law no. 99/V/99 of April 19, which establishes the foundations of the legal regime of asylum and refugee status, since these measures will greatly contribute to the better exercise of the rights of immigrants.

2. In the year 2019 the CNDHC made a recommendation to the Government for the regulation of the same law, to provide answers at the level of effectiveness of the right to asylum, particularly through the guarantee of greater promptness in the decision of asylum request processes, ensuring that they are made in a timely and safe manner.

3. Cabo Verde has not made detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation. From 2019 to 2022, 20 deportations took place, all of which were judicial and none of which were administrative.

4. The Asylum Law (Law No. 106/V/99 of 2 August) dates from 1999. Since then, the situation in the country in terms of migration has changed a lot. In this case, it is necessary to assess the situation of the country. In 2021, the National Council of Immigration, proposed the creation of the Interministerial Commission for diagnosis, study and coordination in emergency situations and humanitarian action related to mobility and international migration, with the objective to make a diagnosis and survey of the country's needs for addressing and responding to asylum requests, emergencies and humanitarian action involving foreigners and migrants.

B. Reply to paragraph 2 of the list of issues

5. The comparison between the official statistics generated by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on all immigrants residing in Cabo Verde (regardless of migration status) with the data of regular permanence of the Directorate of Foreigners and Borders (DEF) allows us to estimate that the 3 countries of origin (ECOWAS member states) that have more immigrants in irregular situations are Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Guinea Conakry.

6. The Government of Cabo Verde, in 2021, approved the exceptional regime of extraordinary legalization of the situation of citizens from ECOWAS and CPLP countries, also extensive to other foreign citizens who are residing in Cabo Verde without the necessary legal authorization (Decree-Law No. 72/2021 of 18 October). The legalization process, implemented by the Ministry of Internal Administration (MAI) through the Directorate of Foreigners and Borders (DEF), began in January 2022 and should extend until June 2022. There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of documentation to be submitted and also the costs. Submission can be done online, and there are support spots in every county in the country to help migrants submit their applications. The provisional results of the 2-month implementation of this process reveal a large number of immigrants (more than 3,000 applications have already been submitted), mainly from Guinea Bissau, Senegal, and Guinea Conakry.

C. Reply to paragraph 3 of the list of issues

7. The second Action Plan for Immigration and Social Inclusion - which is in line with the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) - was initially designed to be implemented from 2018 to 2020. With the COVID-19 Pandemic, and its effects on the shutdown of services and disruption of many activities, the Plan's implementation was extended to 2021, according to Deliberation 1/2020 of December 18 of the National Immigration Council (CNI). The Plan has 3 specific objectives (to strengthen the instruments for managing mobility and migratory flows; to strengthen the mechanisms for promoting the social inclusion of immigrants and to improve the political, institutional and legal conditions)

and 20 expected results, with the prediction of indicators for activities in the fields of legalization, nationality, access to services and rights, dissemination of information, prevention and combating discrimination, improving statistical data and the legal, institutional framework. All the Plan's activities have an indicative timetable for implementation and most of the allocated resources come from the State Budget, which is made available annually. The creation of the High Authority for Immigration (AAI) in 2020, through DL 55/2020 of July 6th - which supersedes the Directorate General of Immigration in terms of responsibilities - takes place within the scope of this second Plan, for the fulfilment of targets related to the promotion of immigrants' access to services and rights. The AAI is a public institute with the responsibility to coordinate and implement policies and measures in the field of Immigration and special focus on the installation and monitoring of an integrated system, at the national level, for the accommodation and integration of immigrants in Cabo Verde.

D. Reply to paragraph 4 of the list of issues

8. In 2015, the CNDHC and the Directorate General of Immigration (DGI) published the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CTM), in Portuguese. The publication was distributed to immigrant associations, NGOs and all City Councils for dissemination within the communities, and has also been distributed and disseminated in information, training and awareness-raising activities on human rights, and meetings with immigrant communities in different municipalities of the country.

9. AAI has implemented service and information stations for immigrants at its headquarters in the city of Praia and during 2022 Local Immigration Units should be set up in four other municipalities in the country to serve as an interface between immigrants and public services and ensure a more direct and informed response to their needs. The AAI launched in 2021 a website on which the CTM publication is available. The site also provides a variety of information on immigrant rights in three languages (Portuguese, French, and English). In January 2022, AAI launched the radio program 'inform to integrate' in which information is disseminated and questions about the rights and duties of immigrants are answered. Also in 2022, it is foreseen that several informative materials (Portuguese, French and English) on the rights and duties of immigrants will be produced and disseminated: informative podcasts (on access to work, education, training, documentation and legalization) and the new edition and launch of the Immigrant's Guide. It is also foreseen the implementation of a translation/interpretation system to overcome linguistic barriers and facilitate communication between immigrants and institutions, in which interpretations are made in the five main languages spoken by immigrants in Cabo Verde (Guinea-Bissau Creole, English, Wolof, French and Mandarin).

10. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration (MNECIR), in the context of consular protection, and through the embassies and consular offices (consulates general and honorary consulates) provides all the information sought by users who request these services. Periodic trips of consular agents are made, in countries where they are deemed justified, to carry out itinerant consulates in order to provide assistance to our citizens, from the issuance of some documents, as well as information sessions on several issues that can help and guide our community with the corresponding services of the host country.

E. Reply to paragraph 5 of the list of issues

11. The Government is preparing a draft bill to incorporate the role of the CNDHC into the Ombudsman's Office.

F. Reply to paragraph 6 of the list of issues

12. Cabo Verde has developed its second National Migration Profile in 2021, which outlines migration trends and characteristics of migrants; the impact of migration on development; governance structures and policies; and international cooperation on migration. Data were collected from various statistical and administrative sources, academic research, and interviews with key government and non-state actors.

13. INE launched in 2020, a publication with the official statistics of immigration in Cabo Verde, in which data collected through the latest surveys and administrative data on service coverage to the immigrant population are compiled.

14. Census data and INE's Continuous Multi-Objective Surveys (CMI) collect data on migration. In the last Census (2021) questions on migration were added (e.g., the qualification level of those who migrated in the five years prior to the Census; the reasons for migration to CV for the foreign-born; first nationality for dual nationality). The team responsible for the Census is to publish a specific report on Migration and is planning to make a specific questionnaire to migrants in 2022, in partnership with the High Authority for Immigration. Remittance data as well as the amount of emigrants' deposits are published online regularly by the Bank of Cabo Verde.

15. INE has actively participated in the discussions organized by ECOWAS to produce statistics related to migration. In preparation for these meetings, INE has worked with the public administration in CV to produce and share its relevant data.

G. Reply to paragraph 7 of the list of issues

16. The diaspora mapping process is being carried out by the Government of Cabo Verde, with data collection on nationals and descendants of Cabo Verde by country of residence, areas of expertise and sectors of activity. A report on Lessons Learned from Diaspora Databases Around the World was produced to structure and inform the process in Cabo Verde.

H. Reply to paragraph 8 of the list of issues

17. Cabo Verde is looking into the possibility of ratifying the Conventions.

I. Reply to paragraph 9 of the list of issues

18. The publication of the CTM and its dissemination aims to inform immigrants about their rights, but also to provide institutions with a working tool. The use of the CTM is essential. The AAI, uses the CTM in the elaboration of strategic documents, the Action Plans to foresee measures to ensure compliance with the Convention, but also to respond to practical cases on migrants' access to services and rights and to ascertain the legal conformity of the procedures defined in the services.

19. The CNDHC and the Ombudsman, as specified in paragraphs 169-174 of the Common Base Document (DBC) and the General Directorate of Labor (DGT) and General Inspection of Labor (IGT) receive and handle complaints. Resort to these mechanisms is completely free of charge and can be made by anyone, regardless of their legal status in the country.

20. Once the complaints are registered in the services of the Ombudsman's Office, they are forwarded by the Ombudsman, so that the lawyers may analyze them, in which the plaintiff is heard as well as the institution concerned. If there is evidence of a crime in the complaint, it is immediately forwarded to the Public Prosecution Service, for the appropriate proceedings.

21. The CNDHC receives and processes complaints whose victims are immigrants, mostly from African countries. The complaints, which do not exceed 11% of the total number of cases received annually, refer mainly to obstacles in legalizing residence in the country

and administrative dismissal, violation of labor law (absence of a written employment contract, excessive working hours, unfair dismissal), social security and discrimination, difficulties in access to health care, including external evacuation, abuse of authority and police violence and barriers in access to justice. The CNDHC maintains the use of public and private instances regarding the procedure, or the processing of the complaints received, aiming at dialogue and plaidoyer actions for their resolution. Considering that the CNDHC is an institution that does not participate directly in the reinstatement of violated rights, it analyzes and makes recommendations based on the results of the investigation.

22. From 2014 to 2021, 51 complaints were registered by the Ombudsman's Office, mainly related to the DEF regarding compliance with legal deadlines in requests for regularization and in the instruction to grant Cape Verdean nationality. The Ombudsman Office issued a Recommendation for Improvement of Administrative Action (Recommendation no. 6/2018), which was promptly complied with by the DEF, which committed to comply with the legal deadlines for responding to requests from those who sought its services, and who appealed to the Ombudsman.

23. IGT, from 2019 to 2021, received a total of 3,062 intervention requests from workers, being 106 from foreign workers.

J. Reply to paragraph 11 of the list of issues

24. In 2019, the CNDHC and DGI edited and launched a brochure with the publication of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The publication is available online and has been disseminated within immigrant associations, city councils, schools and universities.

25. The AAI, in 2021, held the cycle of conversations and institutional meeting on Legal Instruments for the Prevention and Fight Against Discrimination associated with mobility and immigration in Cabo Verde, in which administrative and judicial entities with responsibilities in this matter addressed the legal framework, the existing procedures. The recommendations of the meeting were in the direction of strengthening institutional coordination and the need for wide dissemination of information about the legal framework, the provisions that criminalize discrimination and the sanctions provided.

26. The CNDHC, in 2021, drafted the Anti-Discrimination Bill to prohibit all forms of discrimination (including discrimination based on race, skin color, ethnic origin, religious belief or affiliation, national or other origin). The proposal was shared and received inputs and contributions from various institutions and organizations and was submitted to the Cape Verdean Parliament.

27. The known causes suggest lack of information, distorted and incomplete information about migrants and their origin that lead to stereotypes and bias.

28. In addition to the measures and activities of information and awareness-raising to prevent and fight discrimination against migrants, indicated in the Report and which are developed on an ongoing basis, and the actions referred to in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26, instruments have been designed and actions developed to change mentality and disseminate different information about immigrants: In 2019, DGI launched the series of publications 'Foreign Communities and Immigrants in Cabo Verde' with the aim of disseminating information on the diversity of profiles, origin, features and dynamics of the different immigrant groups and prevent and fight stereotypes about these groups. Two publications have already been produced (one on immigration from China and another on immigration from Guinea Bissau); In 2021, AAI launched the Booklet of Interculturality 'Let's talk about immigration in Cabo Verde?' which is a material for the promotion of cultural diversity aimed at the educational community (students and teachers); In 2022, AAI started a training program on Interculturality and cultural diversity for specific professional groups, including journalists and media, teachers and educational agents, and police authorities.

K. Reply to paragraph 12 of the list of issues

29. The protection and safeguarding of rights are ensured in the first instance within the legal framework, and in safeguarding compliance with legal provisions. The Labor Code prohibits discrimination in access to employment, in the determination of working conditions, in compensation, in the suspension or termination of the employment relationship or in any other legal employment situation.

30. Migrant workers and female workers are guaranteed the same rights as nationals. In case of any situation of an undocumented worker, the necessary measures are taken to restore legality and a sanction is applied to the offender. The IGT has not detected any situation of forced or compulsory labor.

31. The Government of Cabo Verde, through MAI, has been implementing, since January 2022, the regularization of undocumented immigrants, as mentioned in paragraph 6.

L. Reply to paragraph 13 of the list of issues

32. In order to guarantee the rights of workers, the IGT prepares an annual plan of inspection visits to workplaces throughout the country. Workers who feel their rights have been violated may contact IGT's facilities to report the situation of non-compliance or to request intervention. The complaint can be made through the toll-free line 8002727, accessible from any telephone. After the complaint, request for intervention or during the inspection visits, if any irregular situation is found, the respective procedure will be triggered to restore legality, which may culminate in the imposition of a sanctioning measure.

M. Reply to paragraph 14 of the list of issues

33. The country does not have data related to the detention of migrants (Cape Verdean in the diaspora nor migrants residing in the country) because of their migration status.

34. At the Border, there is no detention or repatriation of migrants. There may occur situations of refusal of entry into the National Territory, and the airline is responsible for the return to the departure airport. In these cases, the person concerned can appeal the administrative decision to the court, but it has no suspensive effect.

35. The situations of detentions at airports only occur in cases of committing a crime, which implies presentation to the judiciary, for the purpose of validating the arrest.

N. Reply to paragraph 15 of the list of issues

36. MNECIR provides consular services and assistance to Cape Verdean living abroad through its external network, namely: Embassies, Consulates General, Honorary Consulates and "Citizen Houses" in the main destination countries of the Cape Verdean diaspora. The assistance as well as the protection of Cape Verdean citizens abroad are directed to all Cape Verdean citizens, regardless of their legal status, or even those who, by legal imposition, had to renounce their Cape Verdean nationality.

37. The Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts carefully monitor all cases of detention and deportation by visiting prisons, issuing the necessary documents, and following up on the respective legal proceedings.

38. As far as legal assistance is concerned, some Embassies once provided this type of service, namely in Portugal. However, with financial limitations and the loss of consular income, these services were discontinued. However, there are cases that require occasional support that are attended to and the respective expenses, duly justified, are supported by consular revenues legally intended for "consular protection".

O. Reply to paragraph 16 of the list of issues

39. The monitoring is done through inspection visits, face-to-face service or through the complaint line 8002727 and also by carrying out awareness-raising actions. From 2019 to 2021, IGT conducted 6,073 inspection visits to a universe of 4,011 companies, covering 38,479 workers and producing 2,074 notifications. 2,597 post-visit procedures were triggered, 397 notices were issued and 1,028 misdemeanors were verified. As per paragraph 23, the IGT received a total of 3,062 requests for intervention from workers in general, 106 of which were from foreign workers.

P. Reply to paragraph 17 of the list of issues

40. The Action Plan II for Immigration and social integration of immigrants foresees measures aiming the dissemination of information related to Social Security benefits within immigrant communities. In this sense, in order to facilitate the access of migrant workers to social security, the Directorate General of Immigration (now High Authority for Immigration) held, in partnership with the National Institute of Social Security, information and awareness sessions targeted at migrant workers, especially those in the informal sector, to inform about the importance of accessing the social security system and the procedures to be carried out. These sessions were held on the islands of Santiago, Sal, Boavista and São Vicente, where there is the highest concentration of immigrants.

Q. Reply to paragraph 18 of the list of issues

41. Birth registration is mandatory, according to the Civil Registry Code (law no. 75/VIII/2014 of 9 December), and can be done in hospital facilities, before discharge or, when the birth does not take place in hospitals, the birth must be declared up to 15 days after it occurred, in Conservatory Offices (which exist in all municipalities and islands of the country). The declaration of birth is not exclusive to the parents and can be made by the next of kin, by the director of the hospital or whoever he/she designates, or by the midwife or doctor who attended the birth.

42. Nationality of origin is not automatic for children of foreign citizens born in Cabo Verde, nor for children of Cape Verdean born abroad, being dependent on the will of the parents in case of minors, paragraph a) of article 8 of the Nationality Law (Law n° 80/III/90 of June 29, amended in 1992 by Law n° 41/IV/92 of April 6 and Law n° 64/IV/92 of December 30). For children of foreigners residing in Cabo Verde, the law imposes the requirement of legal and customary residence for 5 years.

43. The Second Immigration Action Plan recommended the amendment of the Nationality Law in order to facilitate access to Cape Verdean nationality for the children of foreign citizens who are born in the national territory. In 2021, the AAI prepared a proposal foreseeing the reduction of the time of legal and customary residence and the consideration of the time of permanence (regardless of whether it is legal or not) and other links (school, for example) for access to nationality for the children of foreign citizens born in Cabo Verde. The proposal was unanimously approved at the 9th Meeting of the National Immigration Council and validated by Deliberation 1/2021 that was forwarded to the Government. The Government approved a Nationality Bill in which it incorporated some of AAI's proposals, such as the reduction of the legal residence period (from 5 to 3 years) for the children of foreigners born in Cabo Verde. The proposal was submitted to the Parliament.

44. The Constitution (1992) guarantees to all "compulsory, universal and free basic education" and Decree Law 13/2018 states that basic education is universal, compulsory and free. The Government instituted free education beyond primary education, also for secondary education, for both nationals and non-nationals, regardless of legal status.

R. Reply to paragraph 19 of the list of issues

45. Cabo Verde supports its nationals working abroad by disseminating relevant information. In addition to consulates, Cabo Verde has several “Citizens’ Houses” in the main destination countries of the Cape Verdean diaspora. They function as an interface between the public administration and its citizens, offering a range of public services such as issuing birth and marriage certificates and criminal records.

46. The Embassies and Consulates inform their nationals of their basic rights; they provide support to emigrants in case of criminal prosecution or deportation. Likewise, MNECIR through Embassies, Consulates and central services work in close partnership with host country institutions to safeguard the rights of migrant workers. The Embassies and Consulates provide information to Cape Verdeans who emigrate on the legal framework, practices and traditions of the host country. Additionally, Cabo Verde has published an informational publication – “Guide: Living in the United States” – for citizens who wish to move to the United States.

S. Reply to paragraph 21 of the list of issues

47. The Government approved Decree-Law No. 46/2019 of October 25, which establishes and rules the Voluntary Return Assistance (ARV), to provide support and social assistance to foreign citizens living in Cape Verde who wish to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. The ARV provides a ticket, a return subsidy, and in case of need, assistance in accommodation and meals.

48. Besides the assistance for voluntary return, AAI, also provides support and assistance in terms of meals, accommodation, healthcare, and education to immigrants and foreigners who are ill and living in circumstances of extreme social vulnerability.

49. Cabo Verde has measures in place to economically assist nationals living abroad in times of crisis. Since April 2020, the National Social Security Center has been responsible for managing the state benefits allocated to the most socially and economically vulnerable emigrant communities.

50. The Government of Cabo Verde provides assistance and consular protection to all its migrants in distress, either by supporting them where they are or by supporting their return to Cabo Verde. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many borders were closed to commercial flights, the Government of Cabo Verde repatriated thousands of nationals who were stranded in countries such as Portugal; France; Spain, China; Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Brazil among others.

51. In order to mitigate the socio-economic impacts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government supported immigrants and their families. The Single Social Registry (CSU) is a tool for identifying and profiling the socio-economic impact of the vulnerable population in Cape Verde, managed by the Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development (MFIDS), and which allows for the centralized registration of all information and support granted around social protection. During the State of Emergency, immigrants were actively registered on the platform. MFIDS data indicate that 5.389 foreigners and immigrants were registered.

T. Reply to paragraph 22 of the list of issues

52. Foreign citizens who enter and remain in national territory legally, are entitled to rights and duties within Cape Verdean society. Except for political rights and the rights and duties reserved constitutionally or legally for national citizens, foreigners and stateless people who reside or are in national territory shall enjoy the same rights, freedoms and guarantees as national citizens, and shall also be subject to the same duties, including the right to meet and protest and to freely join trade unions and the right to strike, as well as to freely practice their religion.

U. Reply to paragraph 24 of the list of issues

53. Data of 2018 from the National Institute of Statistics on the Continuous Multiobjective Survey estimates the total number of immigrants in Cabo Verde at 14,347, which represents 3% of the country's total population. Immigrants come from countries such as Guinea Bissau (31.3%), São Tomé and Príncipe (23.5%), Angola (12.4%), Portugal (7.6%), Senegal (5.8%). Of these immigrants, 75% are part of the active population (over 15 years old), and 68% are employed. Immigrant workers are mainly in the following sectors: Trade and repair of automobiles and motorcycles (18.4%), Construction (17.6%), Hotels and restaurants (13.6%), Public Administration (12.5%), Industry (7.1%), Domestic work (6%), and other activities and services (12.4%). Most immigrant workers are men (88%).

54. Regarding seasonality, the country does not dispose of data in this sense yet. The balance of the implementation of the second Immigration Action Plan pointed out the limitation in terms of statistical data as one of the challenges in managing immigration and integration of immigrants.

V. Reply to paragraph 25 of the list of issues

55. Data on all immigrant workers (whether documented or undocumented) are referred to in paragraph 50. DEF data on the lawful permanence of foreign citizens, reveal that from 2017 to 2021 3,959 visas and 3,763 Residence Permits were issued. From 2019 to 2022 20 deportations took place, all of which were judicial and none of which were administrative.

W. Reply to paragraph 26 of the list of issues

56. Until the year 2022, there were no records of cases of trafficking or kidnapping of minors. The Cape Verdean Institute for Children and Teenagers (ICCA) has recorded reports of cases of sexual abuse, but which have no connection to tourism.

57. The country is structuring its protection system with the drafting of legal documents, namely the Policy for the Protection of Children and Teenagers and the corresponding Action Plan, the approval of the Law on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, the National Action Plan to Prevent and Stop Sexual Violence Against Children and Teenagers 2022-2024, and the Communication Plan: Cabo Verde Program in Defense of Children and Teenagers. Actions to prevent and fight violence against children have also been strengthened through information campaigns and training with different target groups including judges, psychologists, teachers, journalists, community associations, etc. In terms of measures, to prevent the phenomenon of homeless children, Social Centers and spaces for psychosocial care and monitoring have been implemented, offering services focused on health, education, social, family, and school reintegration of children, and placement in learning or professional training programs, and employment for teenagers and their respective families.

58. ICCA has established partnerships with NGOs and City Councils, for the strengthening of protection, social reintegration, and prevention mechanisms for homeless children, which have contributed to the fact that there has not been an exponential increase in the country's largest tourist-oriented urban centers.

X. Reply to paragraph 27 of the list of issues

59. From 2017 to 2020, 11 cases concerning the crime of human trafficking were filed with the Public Prosecutor's Office, which had not yet been solved, so they remained pending and under investigation. The data is not disaggregated.

60. The country has made efforts to have a good structure regarding the fight against Human Trafficking. Besides the approval of the National Action Plan, the National Observatory for Fighting Human Trafficking was established.

61. Operational Procedures for identifying victims and forwarding them to services have been developed and are in effect. The procedures were developed based on webinars with

more than 20 government agencies and civil society organizations. An Operational Procedures Manual is also available, which comprises a description of the protocols in: case forwarding and follow-up, identification and screening, reintegration, investigation and prosecution.

62. In 2021, the Government of Cabo Verde established the General Directorate of Criminal Investigation, within the National Police, which has the mandate to investigate situations of human trafficking. Staff of the Department of Foreigners and Borders and the Directorate General of Criminal Investigation have benefited from the training of experts from Portugal's Foreigners and Borders Service to better identify, guide, and assist victims of human trafficking. Training activities were implemented to strengthen the skills and competencies of judges.

63. The National Plan Against Human Trafficking provides for assistance to women victims of trafficking through the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equality (ICIEG) which has not yet admitted victims of Human Trafficking. The law on Gender Based Violence (GBV) foresees the creation of Shelters, in coordination with the Municipality and other entities, for the victims of GBV and the minors in their custody, aiming at their temporary and confidential shelter, in cases where remaining in their residence implies an imminent threat against their physical well-being or life. To date, ICIEG has a Shelter House in Praia and has a partnership with other shelters on the islands of Fogo, São Vicente and South of Santiago, all of them intended for victims of GBV who are entitled to psychosocial and medical monitoring if necessary, when they are under the care of ICIEG.

Y. Reply to paragraph 28 of the list of issues

64. During the inspection visits IGT asks workers if they have a written contract and if they are enrolled in INPS and Mandatory Work Accident Insurance and we request employers to provide evidence. If they do not provide such documents, they are subject to a formal notice that may culminate in an administrative offence proceeding and the infliction of a fine. The workers are informed that they must have the written contract as well as the registration in the National Institute of Social Security (INPS), and we explain the procedures for the purpose. We distribute informative brochures and raise awareness with the support of the Insurance Companies as well as the INPS. IGT has participated in several awareness raising activities with the unions and with the immigrant community through immigrants' associations.
