

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 6.9%** **Stunting: 21.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11.8%**

Source: Gov. of Cape Verde (A Saude das Crianças Menores de Cinco Anos, 1994)





















### Strong Performance

- Government of Cape Verde has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Cape Verde promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 98% of children in 1996.
- In Cape Verde 97.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2005.
- In Cape Verde, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (91% in 2010) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

### Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (2.63% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Cape Verde's spending in its health sector (8.8% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Cape Verde, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Cape Verde's medium/ long term national development policy (Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper II) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Cape Verde does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Cape Verde has not introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Cape Verde do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2005.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (64.9% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Cape Verde, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 2.63%	2013	33rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 8.8%	2012	Joint 30th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 5th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 91%	2010	5th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>3</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>3</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Sectoral only	2012	Joint 16th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 98%	1996	Joint 11st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 89.3%	2012	10th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 64.9%	2012	6th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 97.6%	2005	6th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2008-2011	35th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 No	2012	45th
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2013	Joint 34th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 No	2005	Joint 37th
Laws			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes