

REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

January 2004

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CAPE VERDE

[Click here](#) for map of Africa



Source: [The World Factbook - Cape Verde](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

5 July 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution

New constitution came into force 25 September 1992 ([click here](#)); major revision on 23 November 1995, substantially increasing the powers of the president, and further revision in 1999, to create the position of national ombudsman (Provedor de Justica)

Legal system

Derived from the legal system of Portugal

Administrative divisions

17 municipalities (concelho)

Source: [The World Factbook - Cape Verde](#)

Cape Verde is an exception to recent African political developments. Since independence, the island nation has had no wars; its levels of corruption and urban violence are low by African standards; and power has alternated between two parties.

Between 1980 and 1991, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) held power in a one-party government. In 1991 the regime democratized, moving to multiparty competition.

The PAICV's principal opposition came from the Movement for Democracy (MPD), an opposition party composed of dissidents from the PAICV and individuals unhappy with the absence of political competition in Cape Verde. Campaigning on an agenda of economic liberalization and neo-liberal reform, the MPD won the elections of 1991 and 1995. In 2001, the PAICV regained power in an extremely close election.

Source: Afrobarameter - "Democracy, Market Reform, and Social Peace in Cape Verde" (March 2003)

Real economic growth in Cape Verde has been strong (5.75 percent p.a.) on average over the past 7 years ending in 2002.

Source: World Bank (Cape Verde) - Project Information Document (PID) (January 6, 2004)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Cape Verde	GNO ⁱ	STP	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	463	494	160	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	242	250	81	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	221	244	79	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	91	98	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	2.01	2.65	2.49	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	39	44	41	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	8	6	7	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	5	6	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	64	49	48	
Rural population (%), 2001	36	51	52	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	3.9	4.91	3.19	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-1.16	0.65	0.4	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	34.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	25.6	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	15.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	7.5	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	41 ⁱⁱⁱ	..	37 ^{iv}	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	85 ⁱⁱⁱ	..	77 ^{iv}	2

Notes: ⁱ Equatorial Guinea; ⁱⁱ Sao Tome and Principe; ⁱⁱⁱ 1990; ^{iv} 1991

1.2 Economy	Cape Verde	GNO ⁱ	STP ⁱⁱ	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	631	2,173	50	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	1,378	4,518	325	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	2,193 ⁱⁱⁱ	10,829 ^{iv}	..	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	4,788 ⁱⁱⁱ	22,514 ^{iv}	..	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	6.6	6.8	19.0	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	18.9	88.9	18.0	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	74.5	4.3	63.0	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	2.6	-1.4	5.3	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	103.3	..	115.9	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	12.1	..	22.0	

Notes: ⁱ Equatorial Guinea; ⁱⁱ Sao Tome and Principe; ⁱⁱⁱ Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates; ^{iv} Most recent estimate from 2001 or 2000

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Cape Verde	GNQ ⁱ	STP ⁱⁱ	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	2.9	1.7 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.8	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	1.7 ⁱⁱⁱ	..	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	1	..	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	1.8	..	..
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1.3	..	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	1.7	3.9	4.9	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	2.9	0.4	9.5	

Notes: ⁱ Equatorial Guinea; ⁱⁱ Sao Tome and Principe; ⁱⁱⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Cape Verde 1991-1995	Cape Verde 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Francophone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	5.0	16.3			
	(% pop.)	1.31	3.92	0.30	0.14	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	1.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.26	..	0.30	0.14	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	5.0	6.3			
	(% pop.)	1.31	1.52	0.62	0.31	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	1.0	1.3			
	(% pop.)	0.26	0.31	0.29	0.39	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.07	0.05	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	1.0	1.1			
	(% pop.)	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	6.0	..			
	(% pop.)	1.57	..	..	..	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	19.0	..			
	(% pop.)	4.97	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	4.1	6.1	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	28.9	31.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	4.8	6.2	4.4

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Constitution of Cape Verde, promulgated in 1992 and revised in 1995 and 1999, forms the basis of government.

Source: [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Cape Verde](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (72 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)⁶

women in parliament: 8 out of 72 (11%).⁷

The National Assembly shall have a minimum of sixty six and maximum of seventy two deputies, elected in accordance with the law.

The Bureau of the National Assembly consists of the President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President and two Secretaries elected in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. The President and the Secretaries shall be elected on the proposal sponsored by a minimum of fifteen and a maximum of twenty deputies. The posts of First and Second Vice-Presidents are allocated to the two major parties or political forces represented in the Assembly.

Fact box:

elections: Last held 14 January 2001 (next to be held December 2005)

election results: PAICV 47.3%, MPD 39.8%, ADM 6%, other 6.9%; seats by party - PAICV 40, MPD 30, ADM 2

The Assembly, in the exercise of its function of general political monitoring, has the power of, among others, to consider the program of the Government and the report on its activities; vote motions of confidence in and of censorship against the Government; pose questions to and interpellate the Government; and exercise any other power which are conferred upon it by the Constitution and by law.

The National Assembly shall be dissolved whenever, in the same legislature, it either rejects two confidence motions to the Government or it approves four motions of censorship against the Government.

The National Assembly may also be dissolved in case of serious institutional crisis, whenever such dissolution becomes necessary for regular functioning of the democratic institutions. Such act of dissolution shall be preceded by favorable advice of the Council of the Republic. Failure to do so shall result in such act being null and void.

Source: [1992 Constitution of Cape Verde](#)⁸

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister.

elections: President elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prime minister nominated by the National Assembly and appointed by the president

The President of the Republic is, accordingly to the Constitution of Cape Verde, the warrantor of the unity of the Nation and State, territorial integrity and national independence.

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Cape Verde](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁸ [1999 Constitution of Cape Verde \(in Portuguese\)](#)

The President is elected for a period of 5 years. The President cannot present a candidature for a third mandate in the 5 years immediately following the end of his second consecutive mandate.

The President holds the power to, *inter alia*: exercise the functions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; address messages to the National Assembly and to the Nation; appoint the Prime Minister, in consultation with the political parties represented in the National Assembly and taking into account the results of the elections; appoint one judge of the Supreme Court of Justice; appoint two members of the Supreme Council of Magistrates.

The President also has the following prerogatives: to preside over the Council of Ministers, at the request of the Prime Minister; to promulgate and order the publication of the laws, legislative decrees, decree-laws and regulatory decrees; and to appoint and dismiss the members of the Government, on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

The Government is the organ which defines, directs and executes the internal and the foreign general policy of the country and is the supreme organ of the Public Administration. The Government also is politically responsible before the National Assembly.

The Government consists of the Prime Minister, the Ministers and the State Ministers. One or more Vice-Prime Ministers may be appointed, and the Government shall have a Council of Ministers as its collegial organ.

The President of the Republic may dismiss the Government in case of the approval of a motion of censorship, after consultation with the parties represented in the National Assembly and with the Council of the Republic.

Source: [1992 Constitution of Cape Verde](#)⁹

Fact box:

chief of state: President Pedro PIRES (since 22 March 2001)

election results: Pedro PIRES (PAICV) 49.43%, Carlos VIEGA (MPD) 49.42%

election: Last held 11 and 25 February 2001 (next to be held February 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Jose Maria Pereira NEVES (since 1 February 2001)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Tribunal of Justice or Supremo Tribunal de Justiça.

The courts, in the administration of justice, have the power to settle the conflicts arising out of public and private interests and to ensure the upholding of the legally protected rights and interests of the citizens. The courts shall be independent and subject only to the law.

The judicial system comprises the following categories of Courts: Supreme Court of Justice and judicial courts of first instance; Court of Audit; Military Courts; Fiscal and Customs Courts. There may be also established judicial courts of second instance and administrative courts.

The military courts shall have jurisdiction to try crimes which, *ratione materiae*, are defined by law as essentially military crimes. The decisions of the military courts are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice, in accordance with the law.

The judges on active duty shall not exercise any other public or private functions, with exception of teaching, research in the field of law or in special cases laid down

⁹ [1999 Constitution of Cape Verde \(in Portuguese\)](#)

by law. The judges on active duty cannot be affiliated in political parties or associations, nor dedicate themselves, in any way, to any partisan political activity.

The Supreme Council of Magistrates, which has the power to decide on the promotion, placement, and transfer of judges as well as to exercise the disciplinary action against them, consists of the following members: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice; the High Judicial Inspector; 2 citizens appointed by the President of the Republic; 3 citizens elected by the National Assembly; and 2 career judges elected by their peers. The members of the Supreme Council of Magistrates enjoy the guarantees granted to the judges.

Source: [1992 Constitution of Cape Verde](#)¹⁰

2.4 Local Government

The local government consists of municipalities and the law may establish other categories of local administration higher or lower than the territorial area of the Municipality.

Cape Verde is split into 17 municipalities: Boa Vista, Brava, Maio, Mosteiros, Paul, Praia, Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande, Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Sao Domingos, Sao Filipe, Sao Miguel, Sao Nicolau, Sao Vicente, and Tarrafal.

The organization of the local administration consists of an elected assembly, endowed with deliberative powers and a collegial executive organ. The assembly is elected by the voters residing in the territorial area of the local administration, in accordance with the system of proportionate representation.

The organs of local administration may delegate to the community organizations administrative tasks that do not involve the exercise of functions of authority. The local administration may constitute association and federation for the pursuit of common interests.

Source: [1992 Constitution of Cape Verde](#)¹¹

¹⁰ [1999 Constitution of Cape Verde \(in Portuguese\)](#)

¹¹ [1999 Constitution of Cape Verde \(in Portuguese\)](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Article 253 of the Constitution provides for the Provedor de Justiça (ombudsman) which is an independent organization. The Provedor has the right of cooperation from all agencies of the State.

In 2003, the Parliament of Cape Verde approved, by unanimity, the institutional basis for the establishment of the Constitutional Ombudsman.

Also, Article 267 of the Constitution establishes the rights and guarantees of the citizens before the administration. There, it is stated that any citizen shall, directly or through the association or organization to which he belongs and in accordance with the law, have the right:

- To be heard in respect to administrative processes in which he has a vested interest;
- To be informed by the Administration, whenever he so requests, about the evolution of the said processes, should he be so directly interested;
- To be notified about administrative acts in which he has a vested interest and which shall always be substantiated in fact and in law;
- To appeal judicially against any administrative act which offends his rights and legitimate interests, based on argument of illegality.

The citizen shall also have, in accordance with the law, the following rights:

- The access to administrative files and records, except those relative to the State security and defense, criminal investigation, the privacy of persons, as well as matters classified as State secret, in accordance with the law;
- The access to administrative judicial means for the defense of his rights and legitimate interests;
- The compensation for damages suffered as a result of the violation of his rights or legitimate interests, caused by action or omission of the civil servants and remaining agents of the State and of other public entities that take place in the exercise of their functions and as a result of them.

Sources: [1999 Constitution of Cape Verde \(in Portuguese\)](#) & [Cape Verde - Virtual HR Net](#)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4. Civil Service

4.1 Legal basis

Title VII (Art. 236-241) of the [Constitution](#) establishes the legal basis for civil servants and remaining agents of the State and of other public entities.

Decreto ley núm. 10/93 por el que se establecen los principios generales de organización y realización de los concursos de acceso de los agentes de la administración pública.

Instrumentos de gestao de recursos humanos-II, 1993, Imprensa Nacional, Praia, Cabo Verde, págs. 5-20

Decreto ley núm. 86/92 por el que se establecen los principios, reglas y criterios de organización y estructuración del plan de empleos, carreras y salarios aplicables a los agentes de la administración pública.

Boletim Oficial, 1992-07-16, núm. 2, págs. 1-17

Decreto ley núm 87/92 por el que se procede a la regularización y explicación de los instrumentos de movilidad del personal de la función pública, de modo de asegurar una mejor racionalización y distribución de los efectivos.

Boletim Oficial, 1992-07-16, núm. 2, págs. 18-20

Decreto ley núm. 31/89 por el que se aprueba el estatuto del personal dirigente de la función pública.

Boletim Oficial, 1989-06-03, núm. 22, págs. 2-7

Source: [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#) - [Cape Verde: Public and civil servants](#)

4.2 Recruitment

Article 263 of the Constitution stipulates that access to and the professional development in the civil service will be based on the merit and the capacity of the candidates shown, as a rule, through public competition.

Source: [Constitution of Cape Verde](#)

4.3 Promotion

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Basic monthly Civil Service salaries by Grade (1997-2001) in Cape Verde escudos:

Employment Grade	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High-level managers (Grades A & D)					
Grade A	77,138	79,838	82,233	84,947	84,947
Grade D	52,148	53,973	55,592	57,427	57,427
Highly qualified workers (Grades E & H)					
Grade E	47,670	49,338	50,818	52,495	52,495

Grade H	34,004	35,194	36,250	37,446	37,446
<hr/>					
Qualified workers (Grades I & N)					
Grade I	29,762	30,804	31,728	32,775	32,775
Grade N	20,743	21,469	22,113	22,843	22,843
<hr/>					
Semiskilled workers (Grades O & R)					
Grade O	19,546	20,230	20,837	21,525	21,525
Grade R	15,110	15,638	16,107	16,639	16,639
<hr/>					
Unskilled workers (Grades S & U)					
Grade S	14,028	14,519	14,955	15,448	15,448
Grade U	10,421	10,786	11,110	11,476	11,476

Reference: Cape Verde authorities

Source: [IMF \(Cape Verde\) - Statistical Appendix \(June 2003\)](#)

4.5 Training

The National Public Administration Training Center (CENFA - *Centro de Formación Administrativa y Progreso*) is responsible for the training of civil servants.

4.5 Retirement and Pension

In general, civil servants receive pensions after reaching age 60, although teachers, police and the military can retire at lower ages. After 34 years of employment, a new retiree would receive 100 percent of his pre-retirement salary. The target benefit is high both by international standards and relative to the *Instituto Nacional de Previdencia Social* (INPS), and has resulted in a large and increasing burden on the budget. Since only a fraction of annual spending is covered by the eight percent contribution levied on civil service salaries, and no assets have been set aside to meet this obligation, future pension spending represents a significant and unreported liability of the Government.

Source: [World Bank \(Cape Verde\) - Growth and Competitiveness Report \(April 21, 2003\)](#)

4.6 Gender

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

A 2002 survey administered by Afrobarometer used a sample of 1289 individuals on the four major islands investigated inter alia, Cape Verdeans perceptions of the level of corruption.

Cape Verde is usually seen as an exception to the widespread levels of corruption in Africa.¹² Yet the findings of Afrobarometer indicate significant levels of perceived corruption in Cape Verde. A plurality of the population believes that at least some members of the government organizations listed below – especially the police – are involved with corruption. The exceptions are judges, magistrates, teachers, and school administrators. However, most of the population avoids making a judgment about corruption and say they “don’t know” or “haven’t heard enough about it.”

Level of Corruption:

	Some	None %
Police Officers	28	18 (Don't know 46%)
Government Officials	27	16 (Don't know 51%)
Elected Leaders	24	14 (Don't know 54%)
Border Officials	24	14 (Don't know 51%)
Officials in the Presidency	20	17 (Don't know 57%)
Teachers and School Administrators	20	27 (Don't know 48%)
Judges and Magistrates	19	21 (Don't know 55%)

Source: [Afrobarometer - "Democracy, Market Reform, and Social Peace in Cape Verde" \(March 2003\)](#)

¹² Meyns, P. 2002 "Cape Verde: An African Exception," *Journal of Democracy*, 13:3. pp.153-166.

5.2 Ethics

Source: Institution - Title

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

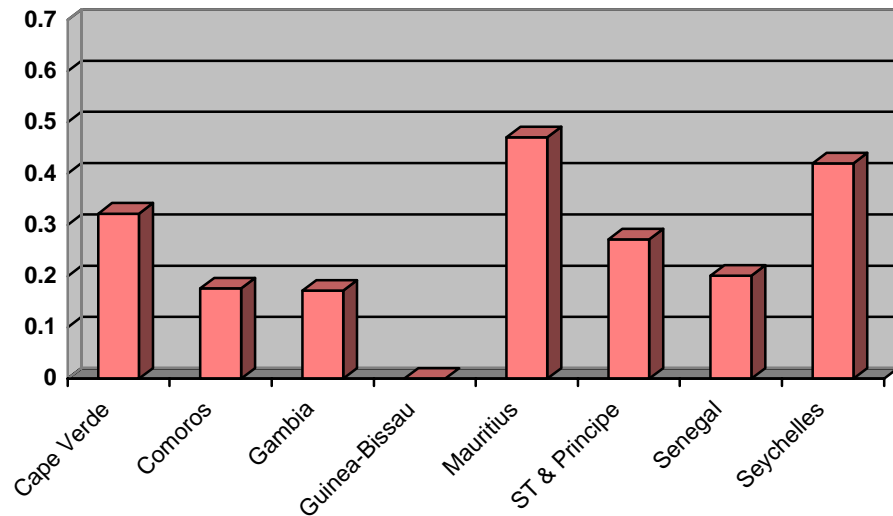
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

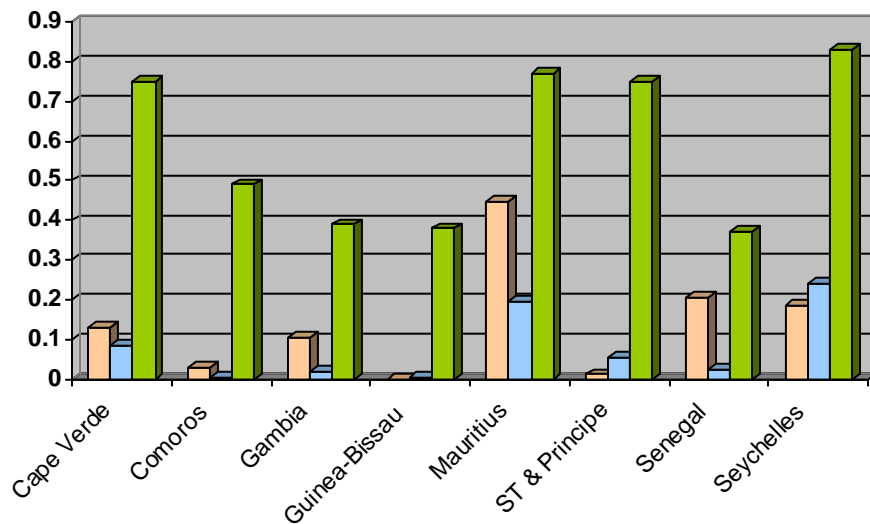
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

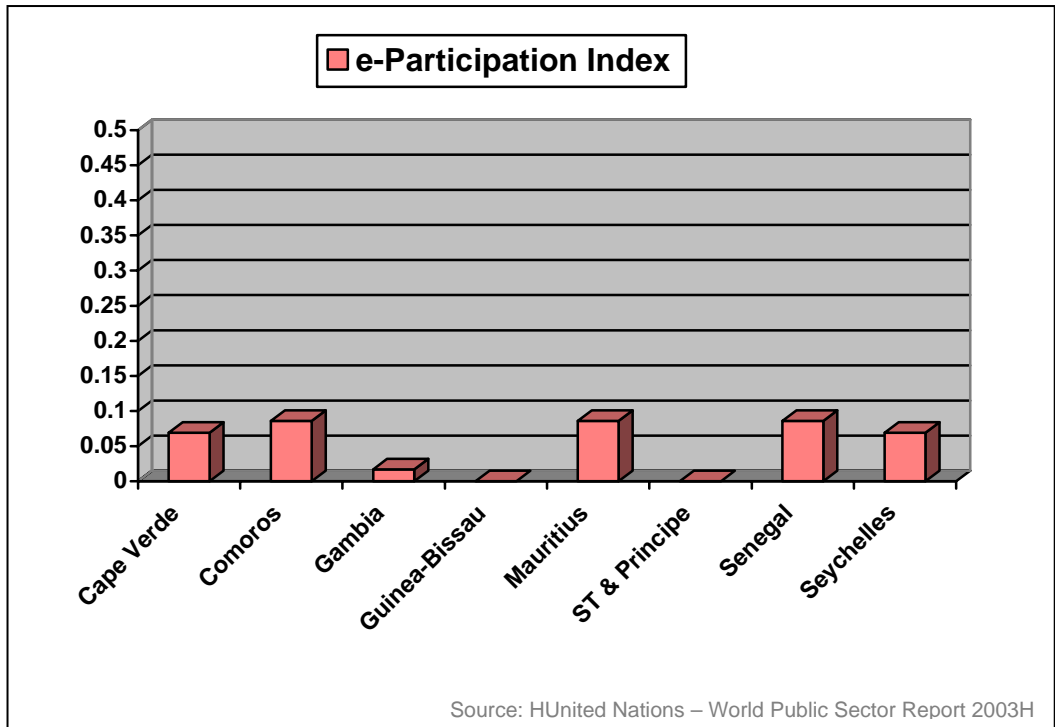
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

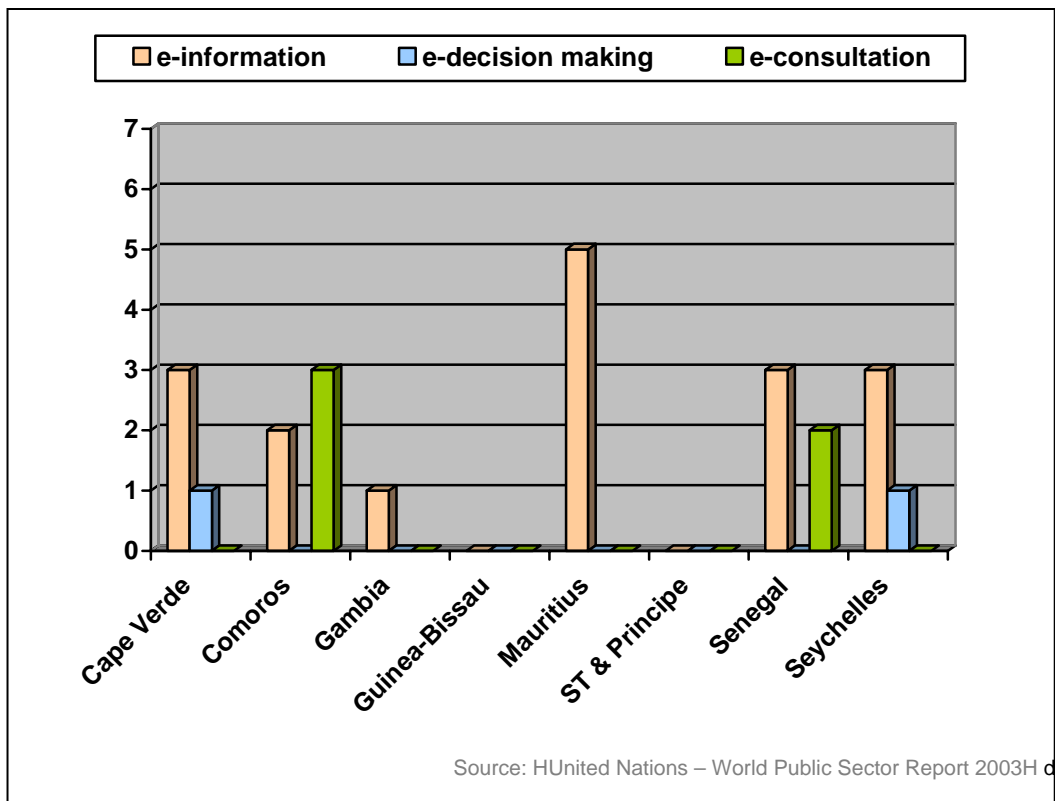
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Presidency	http://www.presidenciarepublica.cv
National Assembly	http://www.parlamento.cv
Government	http://www.governo.cv/
Supreme Tribunal of Justice	http://www.stj.cv

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Civil Services Observatory (OFPA)	http://www.ofpa.net/
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org/
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	http://www.cafrad.org/
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org/
Community of Lusophone Countries	http://www.cplp.org
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP countries
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.cv.undp.org/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	http://www.uneca.org/
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/cv