

THE REALITY AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN THE CITY OF PRAIA

(DIAGNOSTIC STUDY)



CITY OF PRAIA
1858 - 2018
(160 YEARS OLD)



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REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE

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Title:

The Reality and Perspectives of the Social and Solidarity Economy SSE in the City of Praia – Republic of Cabo Verde

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Acronyms

APIMF-CV	Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Commnity Development Association
CITI-Habitat	Center for Innovation in Social Technologies for Habitat
CRCV	Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde
COOP.	Cooperatives
FUN.ASSO	Funerary Association
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GSEF	Global Social Economy Forum
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
IEFP	Institute of Employment and Vocational Training
MFI	Micro-financial Institutions
MP	Munipality of Praia
MUTU	Mutuals
NGO	Non- Governamental Organization
PLATFORM	NGO Platform in Cabo Verde
PROEMPRESA	Business Support and Promotion Institut
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPORTS ASSO.	Sports Association

i) Introduction

The present study/diagnosis on the "**The Reality and Perspectives of the Social and Solidarity Economy in the City of Praia**" is a result of the partnership between the Global Social Economy Forum - GSEF and the Center for Innovation in Social Technologies for Habitat - CITI-Habitat, having the institutional framework of the Municipality of Praia as source and a member of the GSEF.

This initiative took off following the IV World Forum for Local Economic Development, held in the City of Praia, October, 2017, during which the Mayor of the City of Praia, Sir. Óscar Santos, was able to establish contacts with the GSEF Secretary-General, Mrs. Laurence Kwark. On this occasion, the GSEF General-secretary had the opportunity to visit some of the districts of Praia, where the Mayor demonstrated his interest in receiving assistance and cooperation from the GSEF, in order to define and implement a municipal policy of promotion and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy in the City of Praia.

The CITI-Habitat, an NGO with competence and experience in the field of SSE, through its President, Sir. Jacinto Santos, ensured the necessary intermediation and coordination between the City Hall and the GSEF, which culminated in the adhesion of the Municipality of Praia to the GSEF and in the accomplishment of the present study/diagnosis, elaborated by CITI-Habitat.

Due to the lack of systematized and specific data in the City of Praia, of the 111 organizations surveyed by the NGO Plaform, the study/diagnosis focused on a significant and representative sample of 73 organizations (65,76%). Even so, given the insufficient level of institutionalization and professionalism of the organizations and the voluntary nature of their functions, it was not possible to have a comprehensive analysis due to limitations in organized accounting.

However, the available data reveal the potential of the SSE in the City of Praia, within the scope of territory, urban, social and economic dynamics of the Municipality. The great ongoing investments, a strong development of the informal economy where elements of solidarity and reciprocity are found, the high rate of youth and women unemployment, as well as an associative dynamics of different institutional levels, social and solidarity entrepreneurship, contemplated and inserted in coherent and consistent public policies at the municipal and national levels, are an important instrument in the creation of employment and an inclusive, sustainable and solidary promotion of the local economic development, that can influence the local and national economy and the social systems of the country

The current study/diagnosis is the beginning of a deeper knowledge of the SSE phenomenon in the City of Praia and the basis for the elaboration and proposal of a Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy Development Plan, allowing therefore the elaboration and implementation of a pilot project, which can be applied in the 21 municipalities of the country, within the framework of the governmental policy to promote "Municipal Social Economy Networks".

Thus, the intention is to continue to rely on the GSEF cooperation to mobilize partnerships in the City of Seoul, particularly in the areas of SSE development and structuring of the informal economy.

ii) Work methodology

For the elaboration of this study a participatory methodology was used, with the objective of contemplating a greater number of SSE organizations that operate in the territory. Data collection on SSE organizations in Praia were carried out, based on a questionnaire, with open and closed questions, previously tested before its application. Equally, there was information and documentation consultation with the NGO Platform, an organization that aggregates the majority of the existing civil society organizations in Cabo Verde, relevant legislation and bibliographies related to the theme, the 2016-2020 Government Program and the management accounts of the City Hall, related to the year 2016, which allowed an adequate systematization of the collected information and a swift identification of the organizations.

Prior to the application of the questionnaire, previous contacts were established with the leaders of the SSE organizations to socialize the study and the content of the questionnaire, which facilitated the field work, based on a visit and a consultation program, with the referenced organizations .

The City Hall of Praia was also contacted, and the Councilor in charge of social and cooperation areas, as well as the Director for Social Services, provided us with information concerning the City Hall, and its impact on the SSE sector in Praia.

The questionnaire was applied in a period of two months, being the analysis and the files treatment made through Microsoft Excel software.

For a more in-depth analysis, a sample of 73 organizations, selected "a posteriori", equivalent to 65,76% of the total organizations surveyed, were used.

iii) Executive Summary

The Municipality of Praia, since the institutionalization of Democratic Local Power in Cape Verde on December 15, 1991, no policy to promote and develop the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) has been implemented. Consequently, there has been no specialized service on the matter or a database on the existence of formally constituted organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy, nor the dynamics and impact of its interventions in improving conditions of the poorest populations and in the overall development of the Municipality has been much acknowledged. However, partnerships and relationships have been established, mainly with associations and NGOs, in the implementation of community projects and investments and social support activities in the areas of social housing, pre-school education, health education, drinking water supply, basic sanitation, sport and culture. It also works in collaboration with NGOs and associations dealing with care for the elderly, at-risk children, the homeless and people with disabilities. There has been no financing for income-generating activities carried out by Social and Solidarity Economy organizations. The present study establishes a basis to help the Municipality of Praia to adopt a municipal policy for the promotion and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy, as well the study will contribute to the structuring of the informal economy, strongly developed in the City of Praia. Therefore, the recommendations and conclusions of this study constitute priority axes for the formulation of a Program for the Promotion and Development of the Social and Solidarity Economy in the City of Praia:

1: Strengthening of the capacity and improvement of the institutional framework of the Municipality of Praia in the promotion of SSE.

- o Training/capacity building of municipal technicians in the areas of SSE and local economic development, with regards to creating institutional capacity, with internal autonomy in the formulation of proposals and measures of policies for the promotion and development of SSE in the Municipality of Praia;
- o Creation of an organizational unit with specific responsibilities for the promotion and development of SSE with the capacity to mobilize resources from the municipal budget, as well as to implement the resources provided from the municipal budget for the SSE sector;
- o Creation of a Specialized Commission of SSE in the Municipal Assembly of Praia and adoption of a Municipal Charter of promotion and development of SSE in the Municipality;
- o Creation of a Municipal Consultation Council for the promotion of SSE, which would also serve as an SSE Local Observatory. In addition to reflecting and recommending specific policy measures, the council would function as an advisory body of the Praia Municipal Chamber with regards to the SSE sector, as well as it would serve as a space of articulation and consultation between various actors involved in the local economic development of the Praia Municipality;
- o A strong and systematic articulation in public policies for the development of municipal social economy networks, with the objective of integrating SSE into macro-social and economic policies, since the social economy is seen by the Government as a "form of economic organization and a form of producing services which has a decisive role in the expansion of employment, equal opportunities and the promotion of social, environmental and historical assets that support local and regional development.
- o Adoption of a Municipal Plan for the Promotion and Development of SSE 2016/2020 with its annual action plans, incorporating measures of governmental policies in the areas of social care and inclusion, strengthening and capacity building of CSOs, vocational training and youth entrepreneurship, national gender plan, broadening access to microfinance services, in coordination with the Ministry of Family and Inclusion, Employment and Professional Training Institute, PROEMPRESA – Business Support and Promotion Institute, Ministry of Finance, Institute Gender Equality, Platform of NGOs, Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions and partners of decentralized, Bilateral and Multilateral International Cooperation.

2: Ecosystem for financing the projects and entrepreneurships in SSE

- o Design and implementation of a financing ecosystem, with the resources from the Municipality of Praia, State/Central Administration, Microfinance Institutions, social solidarity finance, subsidies from bilateral and multilateral cooperation, NGOs and decentralized international cooperation. Particular attention should be given to the refinancing of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) for the promotion of entrepreneurships in the form of social economy organizations.
- o Coordination with entrepreneurship promotion programs, vocational training for employment and other initiatives to promote employment, with emphasis on young women and female headed households.

o Functional decentralization of the actions of the Municipality in the social sphere for solidarity organizations, by contracting services - outsourcing - as one of the ways to strengthen and broaden capacity to respond to the demands of more vulnerable and at-risk social groups and at the same time to promote proximity social employment and the channeling of resources to social solidarity organizations.

3: Tax Incentives and Other Facilities

o Taking into account that the activities of Social and Solidarity Economy entities do not aim at the profitability of invested capital, but rather at the reinvestment in the continuity of their mission, which is why the distribution of surpluses is limited in cooperatives and prohibited in mutual societies and non-profit associations. Considering that the social patrimony of these organizations are indivisible and in case of dissolution it will be under the protection of the Municipality until associative initiatives are of the same nature and objective, it is recommended to exempt the payment of the Unique Tax on the "IUP" of the license fees for the construction of social equipment and its own headquarters, fees for the licensing of economic activities, requesting in return the provision of social services within the framework of municipal programs of a social and educational nature.

o In the framework of urban planning, through Detailed Urban Plans, it is recommended the creation and transfer of lands for the installation of local productive activities, within the framework of a municipal policy of structuring the informal economy through organizations and enterprises of Social and Solidarity Economy. The lands ceded would continue to be properties of the Municipality, and the facilities to support the productive activity should always be of collective use and management.

o Promotion, in coordination with the IEFPP - Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, PROEMPRESA - Business Support and Promotion Institute and specialized SEE organizations, programs to promote entrepreneurship, vocational training activities, technical assistance to management and support in market access.

4: Gender dimension and empowerment of women through SSE

o Implementation of a specific program to assist the economic emancipation of women through Social and Solidarity Economy organizations, as well as to support the structuring of informal economy by women, working upstream (access to financing and acquisition of factors of production), in the production process of goods and services (joint use of warehouse and storage spaces) and downstream (distribution and market orientation);

o Implementation of a program to train and empower women to make themselves more participatory in the life of the organizations of which they are part and to assume the management functions of the SSE organizations.

o Implementation of municipal policies in terms of the creation of social facilities (kindergartens, pre-school and support for children in school activities) in order to allow women, especially heads of households, to focus on their economic activities - as source of support and education of the children,

as well as of municipal policies more favorable for initiation and maintenance of self-managed economic activities.

5: Strengthening and capacity building of technical and institutional abilities for Social and Solidarity Economy organizations, based in the Municipality of Praia.

- o Conduct a training activity in coordination with the NGO Platform of Cape Verde of in the areas of governance of SSE organizations; project design, local economic development, solidarity social finance, information technology and education for development , applied associative law, assisted social care, etc., with a view to a growing professionalization of SSE organizations;
- o Implementation of technical assistance and management support activities through mobilization of endogenous capacities of SSE organizations as well as mobilization of specialized external partners;
- o Creation of an SSE Municipal Forum, as an autonomous organization, composed of all the organizations, besides deciding priorities of SSE development in the Praia Council in various aspects. The Forum would function as a consultative body and partner of the City Municipality of Praia in the definition and implementation of policies in relation to the SSE and a space of agreement among the local associated actors;
- o Creation and promotion of a network economy, based on value chains, in order to structure the SSE and the institutionalization of the Seal of the SSE products of Praia, valuing local resources, recyclable waste, creativity, fair trade, sustainable consumption and the sustainable use of environmental resources;
- o Implementation of partner education programs and financial education in order to contribute to organizational and management sustainability, as well as the perpetuation of SEE organizations as local development actors and agents of local and community economic and social transformation.

1. Context

In 2016, the Republic of Cabo Verde adopted the Legal Social Economy Regime (Law no. 122 / VIII / 2016, of March 24), **defining it as "the set of economic and business activities, freely carried out, by entities pursuing the following purposes:** a) To promote the vital development of human beings; b) Contribute to the socio-economic development of Cabo Verde by participating in the production, distribution and consumption of socially necessary goods and services; c) To promote education and training by encouraging practices that consolidate a culture of solidarity, creativity and entrepreneurship; d) Contribute to the exercise and improvement of participatory democracy; e) Encourage the participation of the members, of the social economy entities, in promoting access to training, work, ownership, information, management and equitable distribution of benefits without any discrimination; f) Promote the economic and social emancipation of communities; g) Promotion of culture and sports".¹

The Government Program of the IX Legislature 2016-2021 defines the social economy as "**a form of economic organization and production of services, as having a determining role in the expansion of employment, equal opportunities and the promotion of social, environmental and**

¹ Law nº122/VIII/2016, of March 26 - Official Bulletin nº21 I SERIES

historical goods which support local and regional development".² As a development strategy, the Government comprises to: a) promote municipal social economy networks; b) encourage partnerships between entities in the public and social economy sectors; c) support capacity building and training of social entrepreneurs and promoters of projects aiming to bring new solutions to social problems identified in the society, in order to foster the emergence of new social organizations or initiatives.³

The Municipality of Praia, the largest in the country, is home to the City of Praia, the capital of the Republic of Cabo Verde. It is the largest economic, urban and populational center with an estimate 150,000 population, with a circulation of more than 20,000 people / day, with a demand for the city's most diverse activities, arriving from the inland of the Island of Santiago, as well as from the neighboring Islands of the May, Fogo and Brava. Due to being the public, economic, social and cultural life center of the country, the City of Praia has registered an accelerated urban growth, with the emergence of new urban settlements, with deficits in infrastructures, planning and development of local economic activities. The economy of the city is based on a diversified formal private sector, public actions from the State, the Municipality, companies and public institutions and a strong and dynamic activity of the informal sector of goods and service provision generator of employment, in which the women, heads of the household, predominates. However, there is a high rate of youth unemployment, females as heads of the household, and precarious and poorly paid employment. The various forms of entrepreneurship and organization of the social and solidarity economy have played an important role in the local social and economic dynamics and can potentially make a major contribution to the structuring process of the informal economy.

Despite the fact that there are 111 formally registered civil society organizations that, directly and/or indirectly formally and/or informally, intervene in the areas of social and solidarity economy, the impact of their actions is little known by the Cape Verdean civil society and the institutions that perceive it to be a residual social and economic activity, notwithstanding their contribution to a bigger access to income, mainly to women that are heads of the households, improvement of living conditions through micro-credit and related services, ensuring the economic inclusion of more than 46.200 people in the urban and rural areas, and to the provision of social services in the fields of health, pre-school education, inclusion of the disabled, vocational training, environment, community development, basic sanitation, water supply, information and education for development, among others. On the other hand, this perception of undervaluation of the Social and Solidarity Economy results from the absence of a systematized statistic of the economic and social importance of the social and solidarity economy and studies on the impact of its actions in the development of the social capital, job creation, generation of local wealth and the economic and social inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable social segments of the Cape Verdean population.

1.1. SSE legal framework in Cabo Verde

The Social and Solidarity Economy in Cabo Verde, before its formalization, has its roots in the traditional practices of solidarity and mutual help, better known as "Djunta-Mon", mostly through informal organizations, used by disadvantaged social groups in solving family, social, economic and

² Governments Program of IX Legislature 2016-2021, p.29

³ Governments Program of IX Legislature 2016-2021, p.30

community problems. In the scope of the mutual social protection, the first mutual societies appeared in 1932 in the countryside of the Island of Santiago.

As a result of the first cooperative experiences, in the areas of distribution, agriculture, livestock, small-scale fishing, small industry and handicrafts, the 1980 Constitution of Cabo Verde defined the economic organization of the State as (...) the "cooperative property is based on free consent, incident on land and farm exploitation, production of consumer goods, handicrafts and other activities established by law." However, before the adoption of the 1980 Constitution, the Government approved, through Decree-Law no. 80/79, August 25, the first law on cooperative societies, known as the General Base of Cooperatives, which was in force until 1999. Thus, the existence of the first entity of the social economy in Cabo Verde - **the Cooperative Societies**, were formalized, with their own legal framework and a promotion of public, technical and financial assistance tools, more specifically the National Institute of Cooperatives and the Cooperatives Support Fund.

The associativism of solidarity nature, aimed at the provision of unpaid social services and community development, was only developed with the approval of the Law which defined the general legal regime for the creation of non-profit associations in 1987. But it was from 1991, that non-profit associations developed, with the establishment of liberal democracy and the rule of law. The Constitution of 1992, states that there is no need for "any administrative authority to create associations". The freedom of the association justifies the registered dynamics, with 95% of the 724 existing organizations in 2015 being created between 1990 and 2015. ⁴

Today, in the Social and Solidarity Economy landscape, the associations, including the NGOs and the foundations, account for 94,1% of all existing organizations, with social economy entities - cooperatives and mutual societies - at a residual position of 1% and 0,3%, respectively.

The legal macro-framework for non-profit associations, where the SSE is introduced, namely cooperatives and mutual societies, is guided by a set of laws and standards approved by the National Assembly and by the Government, applicable and in force in the country, namely the:

- Decree-Legislative N° 3/99, of 29 March, approving the code of commercial enterprises, with specific provisions on cooperative societies;
- Law No 25/VI/2003, of 21 July, which defines the general legal regime of the Constitution for non-profit associations;
- Law No. 35/VI/2003, of 15 September, which defines the legal framework of the Regional Partner Committees "RPC" in the fight against poverty in the rural areas;
- Decree-Law No. 59/2005, of 19 September, which defines the general legal regime of legal persons of public utilities;

⁴ NGO Platform: Diagnostic Study-2015, Praia, p.13

- Law No. 69/VII/2010, of 16 August, which defines three categories of non-profit civil society organizations: a) private non-profit organization "CSO"; b) non-governmental organizations "NGOs"; c) Community association;
- Decree-Law No. 17/2011, of 21 February, which defines the legal regime applicable to housing and construction cooperatives and higher-level organizations;
- Law N° 83/VIII/2015, of 16 January, which establishes the regime of the micro-finance activities and its institutions, with specific provisions regarding savings and credit cooperatives mutualities, considering them non-profit institutions;
- Decree-Law no. 52/2017, of 15 November, which regulates the constitution and operation of credit and savings funds mutualities;
- Decree-Law N° 59/2017, of 15 November, which defines the attributions, group competencies and conditions of Micro-finance Institutions in Unions and Federations;
- Law No 114/VIII/2016, of 21 March, defining the status of the development of civil society organizations "CSDO";
- Law No. 122/VIII/2016, of 24 March, which approves the legal regime of the Social Economy, in the process of regulation;
- Decree-Law No. 34/2016, of 5 May, which establishes the legal regime and access to funeral activity, reserved for mutuality agencies and societies. New perspectives open for the transformation of burial associations into mutuality societies.

Cabo Verde today has a constitutional and legal framework that enhances the development of the various organizations and enterprises of the Social and Solidarity Economy. The recent approval of the social economy framework law, in addition to add coherence to the legal-judicial "building", paves the way for the structuring of the Social and Solidarity Economy as a specific sector of the Cape Verdean economy, being one of the main instruments in the process of structuring the informal economy and achieving decent work goals.

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde "CRCV" "the bodies of the municipalities may delegate administrative tasks to community organizations without involving the exercise of powers of authority." In order to ensure the involvement of the population in the management of local public affairs, Decree-Law 15/2011, of 21 February, establishes that "local authorities should promote the participation of the population and the associations representative of the various segments of the community, to ensure direct control of their activities and the full exercise of citizenship. "

On the other hand, the Law No. 69/VII/2010, of 16 August, (Framework Law on Administrative Decentralization) establishes that "local authorities must have an organic regulation which, in addition to establishing a structure, organization and functions of the respective services, among others, regulates the mechanisms by which it *establishes close relations with society* and ensures the

effective participation of the populations in the elaboration, execution and evaluation of *public policies at the municipal, regional or local levels* (...)"

In establishing innovative actions for sustainable urban development conducive to the expansion of social networks, the Decree-Law N°15 / 2011, of 21 February (Statute of the Cities) recommends the implementation of "*pilot projects* that maximizes solutions in the following thematic areas: (i) provision of proximity services; (ii) *creativity and entrepreneurship in the valorization of land resources*; (iii) promotion of urban gardens and green lungs in infrastructure and urbanization projects, associated with energy efficiency programs, water resources rationalization, recycling, technological modernization and *the creation of economic opportunities in the cities*".

1.2. SSE political framework in Cabo Verde

"The SSE approach in Cabo Verde, regarding the public policies, is still an incipient reality, but it is widely supported in the Constitution, in a considerable range of laws in a" praxis "that provides it content and social reach, since the Constitution defines that one of the fundamental tasks of the State is to encourage social solidarity, autonomous organizations of the civil society, merit, initiative and individual creativity ".⁵ Therefore, the Constitution guarantees freedom of association and organization for the civil society and its intervention in the development process as an actor contributing to the accomplishment of the State's public mission, with particular emphasis on the economic, social and cultural empowerment of groups economically disadvantaged. The 1992 Constitution guarantees the co-existence of the following sectors of the economy: "a) the public sector, composed of means of production owned and managed by the State, b) the private sector, consisting of means of production owned and managed by single persons or private collective organizations, including cooperatives and other entities of Social and Solidarity Economy, leaving open the possibility of having communitarian means of production belonging to and managed by the local communities. "

From 1975, the date of the National Independence, to this period, the successive governments of Cabo Verde, in different political and institutional contexts, adopted policies to encourage the participation of the population in development and promotion processes to support Social and Solidarity Economy organizations. From 1975 to 1991, during the single-party regime, a greater importance was given to the promotion and development of cooperatives, and the consumer cooperatives gained greater economic and social importance. During this period, the State: (i) created the National Institute of Cooperatives "NIC", an institution with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy, in charge of enforcing the governmental policy for the cooperatives sector; (ii) approved the Basic Law of Cooperatives, a law that regulates the activities of cooperative societies and; (iii) created the Cooperative Support Fund "CSF", an institution to finance cooperatives, with financial management autonomy. The purpose of this financial mechanism was to raise funds, in the form of subsidies, from multilateral and international non-governmental cooperation. In order to guarantee the sustainability

⁵ SANTOS Jacinto: Social and Solidary Economy in Cabo Verde: Genesis, entities, timeliness and perspective. Bookstore Pedro Cardoso. Praia. 2017, p.21

of the CSF, 50% of the granted credit to the cooperatives was reimbursed and the remaining 50% was considered non-refundable grant.

From 1992 to current date, with the implementation of democracy and the market economy, the State no longer has a specific institutional and legal mechanism to support cooperatives, which are now considered commercial associations. During this period there was an exponential growth of community development associations, predominantly in the rural areas and the associations focused on social care and inclusion in the areas of health, protection of minors, people with disabilities and in situations of extreme vulnerability, pre-school education, social housing, water supply, basic sanitation, environment, poverty reduction, vocational training and financial inclusion through micro-credit to income generating activities, etc.

Although the country does not have a structured policy to promote and develop the solidarity economy, the successive governments of Cabo Verde have integrated social and solidarity economy organizations as development partners in the implementation of public policies. To this end, the State has been working to create a more favorable legal framework through the publication of framework laws that recognize the specificity of SSE organizations and resource transfer, for the operation and implementation of social projects / activities as a grant. The resources are transferred through Program Contracts and Partnership Agreements. As an example, this year, the Government signed with: (i) 20 associations that care for people with special needs a Partnership Agreement worth 18.000.000\$00 ECV (163.243,09 EUR); (ii) the Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde "APIMF-CV", a Collaboration Agreement, to mitigate the drought effects and bad agricultural year, in the amount of 100.000.000\$00 ECV (906.906,08 EUR); (iii) the NGO Platform of Cabo Verde, a Cooperation Agreement to strengthen the capacities of community-based associations and the implementation of a Productive Inclusion Program for families in extreme poverty, in the amount of 25.000.000\$00 ECV (226.726,52 EUR).

As part of the government policy to promote financial inclusion for poor and low income people, the Government has created a subsidized credit lines to refinancing the micro-finance institutions "MFI", in the amount of 100.000.000\$00 ECV (906.906,08 EUR). For the implementation of this credit line, a Tripartite Trade Agreement was signed between the Ministry of Finance, the Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde "APIMF-CV" and most of the Commercial Banks operating in Cabo Verde. The State, through the Treasury, pays the Banks an interest rate of 4.5% and the MFIs the remaining 4.5%, which will allow the distribution of the micro-credit at a maximum interest rate of 12% per year. The MFIs in Cabo Verde have a permanent monthly interest rate of 3.5%.

In the context of the fight against poverty in rural areas, covering 7 islands, the entire rural poverty reduction program is implemented by the Regional Partners Commissions "RPC" - Associations with non-profit status of federative nature that include community development associations. The funds are allocated through Annual Program Contracts signed with each RCP. In 2014/2015, the total

amount of financial resources transferred to the 9 RPCs reached the amount of 347.344.380\$00 ECV (3.150.087,33 EUR).⁶

At the Local Authority level, all Municipalities of Cabo Verde work in partnership with Community Development Associations and NGOs.

Based on the country's history in promoting the participation of civil society organizations in the development of Cabo Verde and in the potential of SSE, the Government of the IX Legislature aims to promote the creation of Municipal Social Economy Networks.

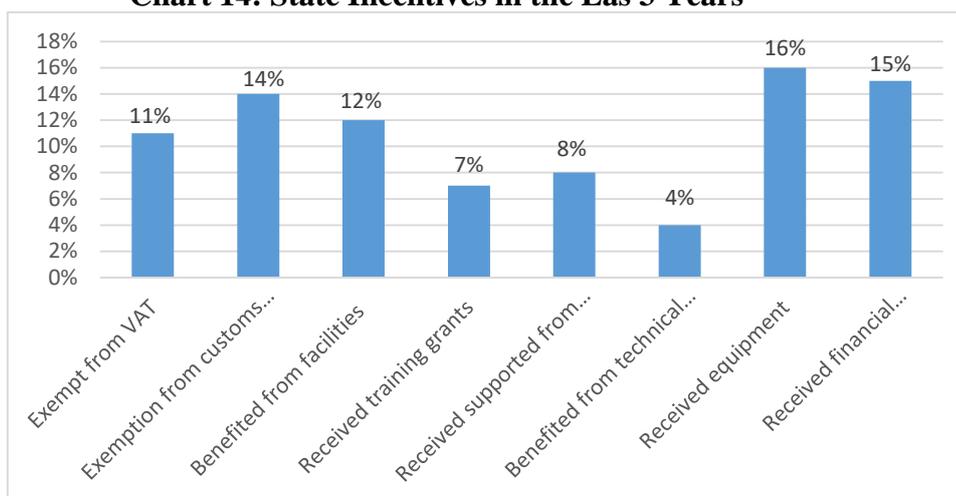
1.2.1. State incentives in the last 3 years

The Constitution of the Republic establishes that the State must create the conditions so that civil society organizations which provide services of general interest of a public nature, can develop their activities, complementing public action, in order to ensure access to social services to the most disadvantaged social groups effectively. Given that this is the responsibility of the Government and the latter is the promoter of laws, regulations, strategies and definition of public policies, it must also create institutional conditions and incentives to facilitate the activities of social solidarity and social economy entities. Thus, the State has granted some tax incentives, through exemptions from customs duties and VAT for projects financed by international cooperations, space availability for some institution operations, equipment and technical assistance support, among others. According to the data analyzed in the last three years, the State granted the following incentives to SSE organizations:

- 11% (8) organizations were exempt from VAT, while 89% (65) were not;
- 14% (10) enjoyed exemption from customs clearance, while 86% (63) did not;
- 12% (9) benefited from facilities to operate and carry out their activities, of which 88% (64) did not;
- 7% (5) received training grants;
- 8% (6) received supported from State's technical staff, and 92% (67) did not;
- 4% (3) benefited from technical assistance and 96% (70) did not;
- 16% (12) received equipment;
- 15% (11) received financial support, through partnership protocol signatures for radio programs and advertising spots and to finance short-term activities.

⁶ SANTOS Jacinto and CARDOSO Edna: Fight against rural poverty program - Rural Economic Opportunities Program: Study of the institutional framework of partnership for local development - problematic of the sustainability of CRPs. Praia.Nov.2016

Chart 14: State Incentives in the Las 3 Years



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2

2. Municipality of Praia and the Social and Solidarity Economy - SSE

2.1. Identification of activities

The City of Praia has about 111 social and solidarity economy organizations, formally registered, developing several activities in social and humanitarian support areas, promotion of citizenship and participatory democracy, professional training, youth employment and entrepreneurship promotion, micro-finance, social protection, environment, housing, sanitation, health, child support, people with disabilities and the elderly, cultural promotion, crafts and sports, etc., with important results in improving the quality of life of the population and social, economic and financial inclusion for the most disadvantaged groups.



The City Hall of Praia does not have a specific policy for SSE and has never done any identification work of the activities, initiatives and or organizations existing in the Municipality. In its 2016-2020 governance program, in the context of its social actions, it has supported activities in areas that are directly linked to the promotion of social rights. Promoting social inclusion by identifying the causes of social exclusion, as well as the associated risk factors, in order to achieve greater social development of the municipality is the focus of the City Hall, aiming to strengthen the struggle to

eradicate poverty, helping the population in situations of social emergency, providing special attention to persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, the chronically ill, drug addicts, and the promotion of gender equality. It has not developed a policy of promotion of the local economy, through organizations and enterprises of SSE, privileging its economic and productive dimension.

2.2. Institutional tools

The Municipality of Praia has a Departement and a Directorate that deals specifically with the social area. It is a generalist structure that is not geared towards Social and Solidarity Economy, but to social

support under the perspective of promoting social rights. There is no specific department within the City Hall that deals exclusively with the SSE, and according to the authority in charge of the social area, municipal technicians are unaware of the concept, the organizational reality and dynamics of SSE organizations and the enterprises in the City.

As a consequence, the intervention of the Social and Urban Services of the Municipality of social nature, in the areas of public health/sanitation, social housing, childhood, pre-school education, assistance to the elderly, people with disabilities, homeless people, immigrants and social infrastructure of community nature. It does not have any experience in the promotion of organizations and enterprises of social and solidarity economy, although it is responsible for the commercial licensing and management of the markets and fairs.

2.3. Applicable resources

As an example, the Municipal Budget executed in 2016 (2.213.069.577\$26 ECV), an amount of 151.413.396\$00 ECV was applied, corresponding to 6,84% of the executed budget, in social areas, according to the table below. It should be noted that the initial budget forecast estimated the amount of 20.000.000\$00 ECV to promote income-generating activities through micro-credit, but it was canceled.

Table I: Resource allocation – 2016

Nº	Sectors / Areas of Intervention	Applied Value ECV
01	Support for children at risk	800.000\$00
02	Pre-school education	7.445.000\$00
03	Sports / activities	3.970.000\$00
04	Culture and popular festivals	46.200.000\$00
05	Associations and youth participation	5.800.000\$00
06	Diverse social support	2.500.000\$00
07	Social community equipments	84.698.396\$00
08	Micro-credit PRACIMP	0\$00 *
Total.....		151.413.396\$00

Source: Management Account of the Municipality of Praia-2016

* Initially, the amount of 20.000.000\$00 ECV was expected. The cancellation of this budget item may be justified, on one hand, by the fact that the Municipality of Praia does not have a specialized micro-credit service and, on the other, the new micro-finance legal regime, approved in January 2015, only allows institutions authorized by Banco of Cabo Verde to carry out micro-financed activities.

3. Social and Solidary Economy diagnostics in the City of Praia

3.1. Inventory of existing organizations

The City of Praia, in the universe of 724 civil society organizations, registered in Cabo Verde in 2015, has 111 organizations, formally registered, representing 15,3%. of the national associations, with the

exception of officially recognized sports associations, of which 50 are community associations, 52 NGOs, 2 cooperatives, 3 foundations and 4 micro-finance institutions.⁷

The City of Praia hosts the headquarters of the Civil Society Organizations Platform of Cabo Verde, the Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde, the National Federation of Consumer Cooperatives and the Cape Verdean Coalition for the Protection of Minors, among others. However, the available data does not cover all the associative dynamics of the city, such as health and social protection mutualities, with more than 20.000 members, informal savings and credit practices, social and solidarity dynamics prevailing in the Cape Verdean culture, in several areas of social and community actions.

Most of the organizations working in the Municipality of Praia, carry out their actions locally, especially in the quarters where there are greater social inequalities due to difficulties in accessing the labor market, goods and services in the so-called spontaneous settlements, by families coming from other corner of the Island of Santiago and other islands, in search of better living conditions and who have created their own mechanisms and means of surviving, of income access and social protection. The table below represents the retained sample of the existing organizations.

Table II: Surveyed and inventoried organizations

Denomination of the Organizations	Name of SSE Organizations in Praia	
NGO's	Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde	7
	Associação de Apoio ás Iniciativas de Auto Promoção "SOLMI"	
	Organização das Mulheres de Cabo Verde "OM-CV"	
	Associação para a Defesa do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento "ADAD"	
	Centro de Inovação em Tecnologias de Intervenção Para o Habitat "CITI-HABITAT"	
	Associação Cabo-verdiana para a Proteção da Família "VERDEFAM"	
	Associação Cabo-verdiana de Auto-Promoção da Mulher "MORABI"	
CDA's	Associação Comunitária de São Paulo	30
	Associação Amiga do Desenvolvimento Integrado da Comunidade de Eugénio Lima Traz	
	Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitária Palmarejo Baixo, Casa Latada e Fonton	
	Associação Comunitária Para Desenvolvimento do Brasil	
	Associação Comunitária para Desenvolvimento de Lém Cachorro	
	Associação Kelém em Desenvolvimento	
	Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Latada e São Pedro	
	Associação Comunitária de Achadinha Pires	
	Associação Comunitária Para Desenvolvimento de Pensamento	
	Associação Para o Desenvolvimento de Eugénio Lima Frente	
	Associação Comunitária Para o Desenvolvimento de Castelão	
	Associação Comunitária Para o Desenvolvimento Yesão Ribeiro	
	Associação Para o Desenvolvimento Terra Branca Expansão	
	Associação de Desenvolvimento de Achadinha "RENASCER"	
	Associação Comunitária Para Desenvolvimento de Palmarejo Grande	

⁷ SANTOS Jacinto: Social and Solidary Economy in Cabo Verde: Genesis, entities, actuality and perspective.2017. Bookstore Pedro Cardoso.Praia.2017, p. 70/71

	Associação Comunitária de Achada Mato	
	Associação Coalizão Comunitária Antidrogas de Achada São Filipe	
	Associação Comunitária Antidrogas de Ponta d'Água	
	Associação dos Amigos de Achada São Filipe	
	Associação Caboverdiana de Meio Achada Santo António	
	Associação Pilorinho	
	Associação das Mulheres Unidas	
	Associação Comunitária Para Desenvolvimento Integral de Ponta d'Água	
	Associação Amigos de Tira Chapéu	
	Associação Comunitária de Fontom	
	Associação Abraços	
	Grupo Social Desportivo Criativo ALL TOGETHER	
	Associação Juvenil Progredir Safende	
	Jovens Unidos Zona Quatro	
	Associação Juvenil Black Panthers	
COOPERATIVES	Federação Nacional das Cooperativas de Consumo	6
	Cooperativa de Produção e Consumo Adalgiza Moniz	
	Cooperativa Para Promoção da Inclusão Financeira	
	Cooperativa de Estudos, Investigação Social e Consultoria	
	Centro de Formação e Superação Académica e Profissional de Achada São Filipe	
	COOP ASDIS Microfinanças	
MUTUALITIES	Grupo de Totocaixa Ponta d'Água	2
	Associação Mutualista de Saúde, Proteção social	
NETWORKS	Rede das Associações RED' ANIMAR	2
	Rede Laço Branco de Cabo Verde	
FOUNDATIONS	Fundação Donana	4
	Fundação Escola de Preparação Integral de Futebol	
	Fundação Infância Feliz	
	Fundação Jorge Barreto Ribeiro	
FUNERAL ASSOCIATIONS	Associação Funerária de Professores da Praia	4
	Associação Funerária 20 Janeiro Ponta d'Água	
	Associação Funerária 13 de Novembro	
	Associação Funerária 13 de Junho Lém Cachorro	
SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS	Associação Cultural e Desportiva Maracana	4
	Associação Regional de Futebol de Santiago Sul	
	Associação Desportiva Veteranos do Brasil	
	Federação Cabo-verdiana de Futebol	
OTHER ASSOCIATIONS	Associação dos Amigos Para Proteção dos Animais	1
SPECIAL CARE / INCLUSION ASSOCIATIONS	Associação Caboverdiana de Deficiente	7
	Associação de Crianças desfavorecidas	
	Associação das Famílias e dos Amigos de Crianças com Paralesia Cerebral	
	Associação de Pais e Amigos de Crianças com Necessidades Especiais	
	Associação Caboverdiana de Promoção e Inclusão de Mulheres com Deficiência	
	Associação dos Deficientes Visuais de Cabo Verde	
	Associação de Promoção da Saúde Mental "Aponte"	

PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATIONS	Associação de Pesca Cesário Moniz	6
	Associação Pescadores e Peixeiras Achada Grande Frente	
	Rede de Jornalistas Para a População Ambiente e Desenvolvimento	
	Associação Profissional "NÓS SAÚDE"	
	Associação de Produtores de Ribeira de São Filipe	
	Associação dos Gestores, Empresários e Profissionais Católicos de Cabo Verde	
TOTAL.....		73

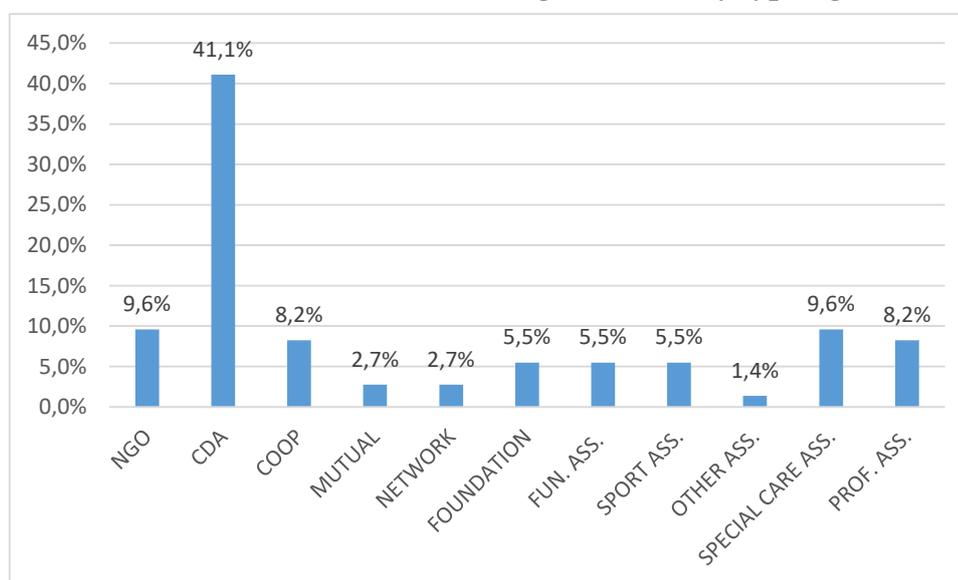
Source: Diagnostic Study and Guide of the NGOs of Cabo Verde: Platform, Praia, 2015

3.1.1. Types of organizations inventoried and surveyed

From the universe of the 111 organizations, that exist in the City of Praia, our sample falls over the 73 that are operational and that were available to participate in the study, which corresponds to 65,76% of the active organizations.

The Chart 1 shows that most of the organizations are involved in social solidarity, with 41,1% (30), CDA - Community Development Associations, which work for the communities development, contributing directly to poverty reduction; 58,9% (43) NGO's (Non-Governmental Organizations) of first and second degree, which also work to promote general development, specialized in specific areas of development, namely assistance to community-based associations; 9,6% (7) Special care/inclusion associations for persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups; 8,2% (6) Professionals Association; 8,2% (6) Production and/or service cooperatives; 5,5% (4) Funeral associations; 5,5% (4) Recreational and sports associations; 5,5% (4) Foundations; 2,7% (2) Associations networks; 2,7% (2) Health and social protection mutualities and 1,4%, associations with other purposes.

Chart 1: Distribution of SSE organizations by typologies

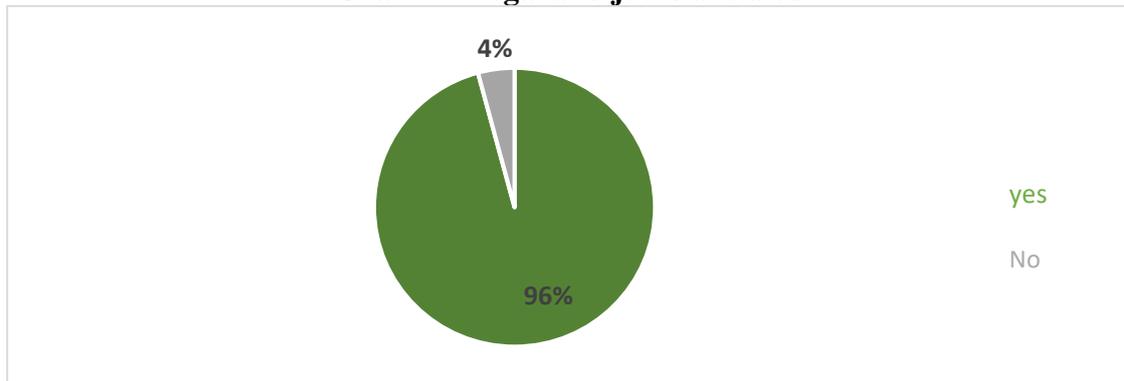


Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations - 2018

3.1.2. Legal and judicial status

The majority (111) of the organizations identified are formally established and registered in the Registry of Legal Persons, with 63,06% (70) in the category of associations, 33,33% (37) in the category of NGO's, foundations and cooperatives. The remaining 3,6% (4) do not have legal personality, therefore their statutes were not published in the Official Bulletin, but have legal existence, since the proof of existence of the associations are the minutes of the constituent's General Meetings. However, this weakens the associations in their institutional relationship, with implications in terms of credibility and trust near other institutions and partners. On the other hand, the absence of legal personality makes access to financing and other resources difficult as it is one of the requirements demanded by private and public partners.

Chart 2: Legal and judicial status



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

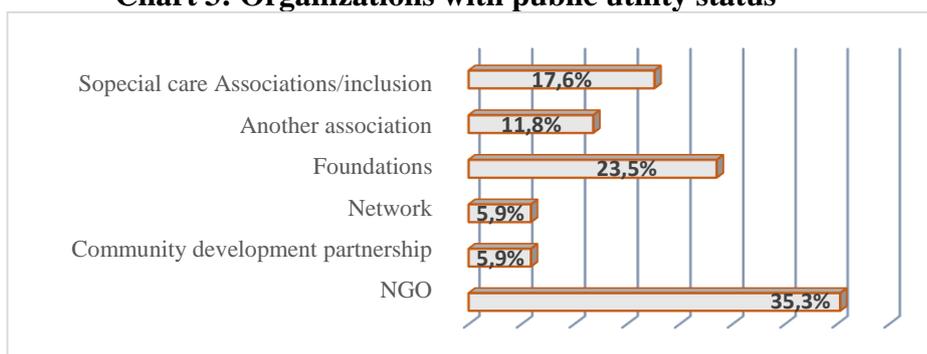
3.1.3. Public utility status

The public utility status is granted to associations, NGO's and foundations pursuing the following purposes: "(i) instruction, education and culture; (ii) health, including medical, medical and food assistance; (iii) support for the child and elderly protection; (iv) support for victims of domestic violence; (v) environment protection, natural and constructed heritage and promotion of quality of life; (vi) social and community integration; (vii) rural development; (viii) scientific and technological research; (ix) education for development, including through human and civic rights. " Only after two years of operation the associations, NGO's or foundations may require a public-interest corporate person status.

Associations, NGO's or foundations holding a collective person of public-interest status, benefit from tax exemptions and a set of benefits established by the law. According to Chart 3, only 23% (17) of the organizations have attained this status.

Most of the institutions benefiting from this status are NGO's, Foundations, Networks, Special Care / Inclusion Associations and Sports Associations, with recognized expertise and experience in human and local development promotion. (77%), constituted by NGO's, CDA's, Mutualities and Associations of professionals and others, do not yet have this status, despite the meritorious work they do in terms of promotion and social protection, inclusion and local socio-economic development.

Chart 3: Organizations with public utility status



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

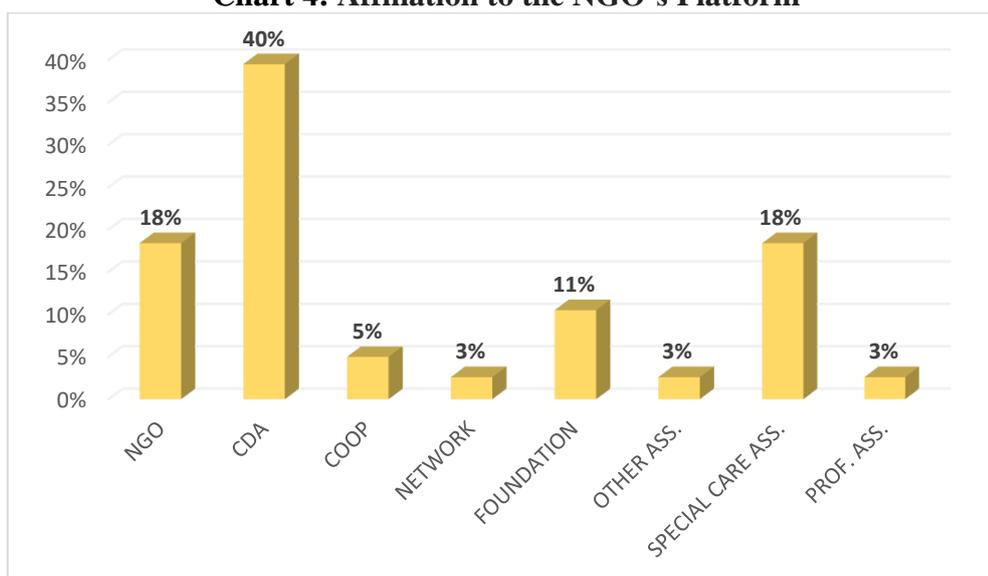
3.1.4 Affiliation to the NGO’s Platform

The NGO Platform is a national organization that brings the existing 724 civil society organizations in Cabo Verde together. It is a federation organization representative with more than 20 years of existence, whose mission is to contribute to the strengthening and improvement of the level of intervention of the civil society organizations, through concerted actions and promotion of their participation in the socio-economic development of the country. It is elected as the Government's main speaker in the matter of defining public policies on social and solidarity economy, participatory democracy and non-governmental actions concerning the country's development.

According to the data surveyed in Chart 4, 52% (38) of Praia’s organizations are associated to the NGO Platform and 48% (35) are not.

Of these associated organizations, the Community Development Associations (CDA’s) represent the majority, with 40%, followed by the NGO’s and Special Care/ Inclusion Associations, both accounting for 18%.

Chart 4: Affiliation to the NGO’s Platform

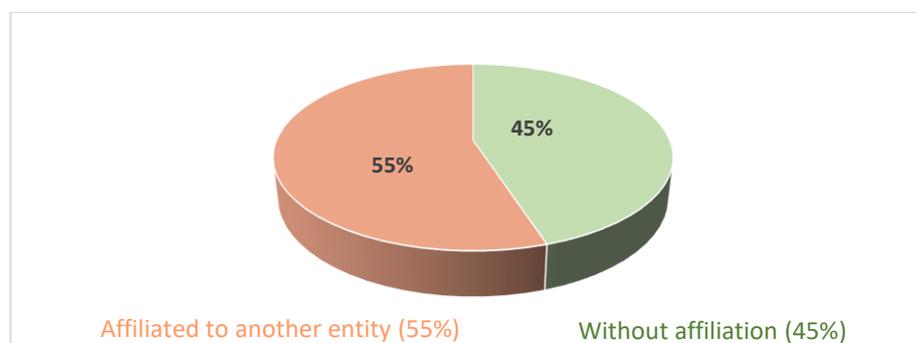


Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.5 Affiliation to others entities

Many SSE organizations are affiliated with a number of national and international institutions, including Network (Platform and Coalitions) organizations and structures, as well as integrated structures (federations and unions), sectoral and multisectoral, local, regional and national. Joint participation with these entities provide more credibility to organizations, international projection and some benefits in terms of training opportunities, experience exchange, sharing of good practices and even funding possibilities. As it is shown in chart 5, 55% (40) of the surveyed organizations are not affiliated with any other entity, while 45% (33) are affiliated with national and/or international organizations, such as: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, African Network for Social and Solidarity Economy, Red`Animar, Education for All Network, Regional and Sub-regional Network of Jornalists for Populational Issues, Network of West African Artisanal Fisheries Organizations, Anti-Drug Community Coalition of America (CADCA), Cooperative Forum, Cooperative of the Masons of Portugal, Cape Verdian Football Federation, CAF/ FIFA, the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, Cape Verdean Federation for Planned Parenthood, Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde, Promund, International White Ribbon, CPLP Cooperative Organization, Civil Society Forum of the CPLP, West African National Platform Network "REAPAOCC" and the Federation of Organizations of Defense for People with Disabilities, Caritas International, etc.

Chart 5: Affiliation to entities

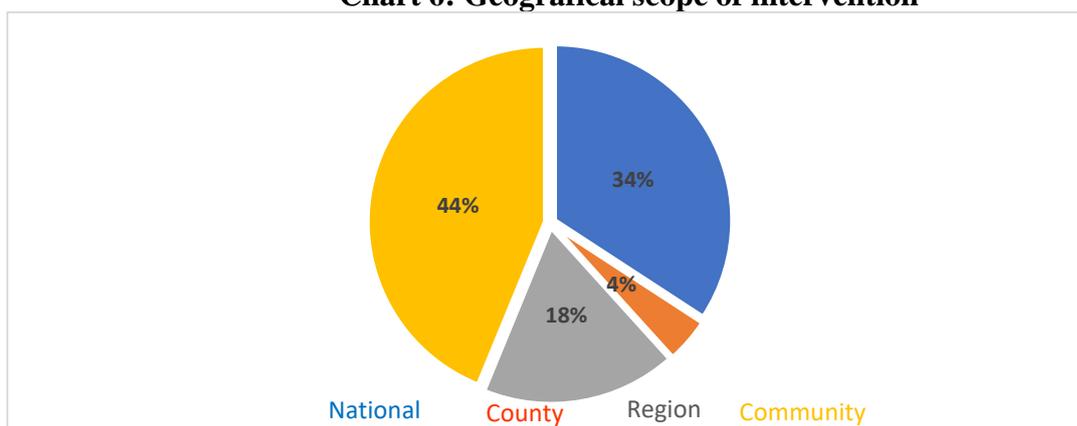


Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.6. Geographical scope of intervention

The majority of the SSE Organizations are headquartered in Praia, 44% (32) are active at local level, seeking to promote the development of urban and rural communities in the Municipality, in order to improve the quality of life of the residents and their access to services, products and means of income. However, 25 identified organizations, about 34%, work on a national level, while the remaining 22% work at Municipal and Regional levels. See Chart 6

Chart 6: Geographical scope of intervention



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.7. Sectors of activities

The sectors of activities of the surveyed organizations are diversified, with greater incidence on socio-community development, aiming to improve the quality of life in the communities and, generally, they are institutions that act in an integrated, multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approach. However, there are a number of specialized organizations that seek to address the problems of population groups in specific areas such as health and social protection, micro-finance, environment, vocational training and employment promotion, social inclusion of segments requiring special care, - schooling, women's empowerment, associativism and community development.

On the other hand, there are informal experiences of mutuality savings in several quarters, public services, enterprises and municipal markets, called "totocaixa", where people place monthly, weekly and/or daily amounts and at the end of the day, week or month, each of the members receive, on a rotating basis, the total amount collected. But this experience, despite being very ingrained, is made without any registration, therefore difficult to be mapped and/or accounted for. However, it is one of the main instruments of solidarity saving and self-financing, mainly used by women in informal trade and low-income workers. According to the data from the National Statistics Institute (INE) in 2014, of the 33.228 existing IPU's, Informal Production Units, 26.848 are self-financing through savings, inheritances and donations.⁸

The Chart III illustrates some privileged areas of intervention of SSE organizations identified in Praia and the Chart IV, shows their relative importance.

⁸SANTOS Jacinto: Social and Solidary Economy in Cabo Verde: Genesis, entities, actuality and perspective. Bookstore Pedro Cardoso.Praia. 2017. P.118

Chart III: N° of activities by sector and type of organization

Sector of Intervention	Tipo										
	NGO	CDA	COOP.	MUTU	NET.	FOUND.	FUN. ASS.	SPORTS ASS.	OTHER ASS.	SPEC. CARE / INCL. ASS..	PROFESS. ASS.
Environment	4	2	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	2
Agriculture and Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1
Culture, sports and leisure	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Micro-Finances	3	0	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Education	3	5	2	0	1	0	0	2		3	2
Children, adolescent and youth at risk	0	2	0	0	1	3	0			1	1
Gender and VBG	1	1	0	0	1	0	0			1	1
Human Rights	3	0	0	0	1	3	0			5	0
Family and the Communities	5	14	0	0	2	3	0			5	4
Health	2	5	0	1	1	0	0		1	6	2
Funerary	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			0	0
Social Protection	0	0	0	1	0	2	2			0	0
Trade	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			0	2
Strengthening local skills	6	4	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Reasearch and Investigation	1	0	3	0	0	0	0			0	0
Totocaixa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Total	29	44	10	2	8	12	6	6	1	21	15

Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

Chart IV: Intervention areas by sectors in %

Sector de Intervenção	Tipo										
	NGO	CDA	COOP.	MUTU	NET.	FOUND.	FUN. ASS.	SPORTS ASS.	OTHER ASS.	SPEC. CARE / INCL. ASS..	PROFESS. ASS.
Environment	13,8%	4,5%	0,0%	0%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	13,3%
Agriculture and Livestock	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%
Culture, sports and leisure	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	8,3%	0,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Micro-Finances	10,3%	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Education	10,3%	11,4%	20,0%	0,0%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	0,0%	14,3%	13,3%
Children, adolescent and youth at risk	0,0%	4,5%	0,0%	0,0%	12,5%	25%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%	6,7%
Gender and VBG	3,4%	2,3%	0,0%	0,0%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%	6,7%
Human Rights	10,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	12,5%	25%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	23,8%	0,0%
Family and the Communities	17,2%	31,8%	0,0%	0,0%	25%	25%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	23,8%	26,7%
Health	6,9%	11,4%	0,0%	50,0%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100%	28,6%	13,3%
Funerary	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Social Protection	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	16,7%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Trade	0,0%	0,0%	30,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	13,43%
Strengthening local skills	20,7%	9,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Reasearch and Investigation	3,4%	0,0%	30,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Totocaixa (Savings Group)	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total	100,0%	100%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%						

Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8. Associative governance

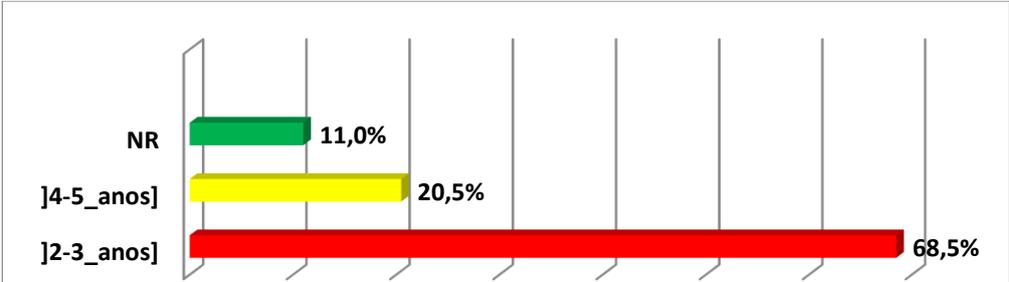
The model of associative governance in Social and Solidarity Economy organizations, in particular, according to the law, regulations and statutes, and universal principles, is democratic in nature and is based on the effective participation of the members, both in the composition and participation in governing bodies, decision-making, and implementation, follow-up and evaluation of activities and accountability. Any SSE organization must elect the collegiate governing bodies, namely a General Assembly (maximum deliberative body where all members are represented), a Board of Directors (executive body that manages the operation and activities and executes AG deliberations), and a

Fiscal Council (a supervisory body, which monitors compliance with regulations, decisions and gives required advices on management records and verifies the legal and statutory compliance of administrative and financial acts). These bodies composed of members elected by universal suffrage must meet periodically to evaluate and validate the management instruments and to forecast the future of the organization. However, although there are a mechanisms that regulates, normalizes and legitimates the bodies, their composition and their functioning, the associative governance, over the years, has registered advances, but also many constraints, because the associative work is, for the most part , volunteer and many leaders do not have the availability of time and the technical preparation that allows them to effectively exercise the leadership of the organizations. However, in general, the functioning of the social bodies guaranteed the implementation of activities that respond to the many needs of the members, populations and local communities.

3.1.8.1. Mandates

The renewal and/or legitimation of the mandates is a statutory and legal norm, to which all social solidarity and social economy organizations are subject. Compliance with this standard demonstrates the degree of maturity of the organization, representativeness, democracy and participation in collective decision making. However, not all of them comply with statutory rules, so renewal and/or legitimation of mandates represents a weakness in several organizations in Cabo Verde. In the specific case of the organizations intervening in SSE field in Praia, it is noted that 49 (67%) held general assemblies, not only for the renewal of the mandates but also for accountability to the members. 50 organizations (68,5%) renew mandates between 2 to 3 years, while 15 (20,5%) renew between 4 to 5 years. However, 11% (8) did not renew or legitimize mandates for several years, according to Chart 7.

Chart 7: Madate renewal



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.2. Associates by gender

The 73 organizations that are the subject of the present study represent a universe of 22.850 associates, 13,831 women, (60,53%) and 9.019 men, (39,47%).

Table V: Distribution of associates by categories of SSE organizations

Organization Type	N° of Women	N° of Man	N° of Male Leaders	N° of Female Leaders	Total of Both
NGO	6058	1076	33	64	7231
CDA	1145	1041	130	118	2434
COOP.	63	50	14	5	132
MUTU.	3636	2145	0	5	5786
NETWORK	91	150	7	4	252
FOUND.	0	0	3	2	5
FUN. ASS.	1441	2403	30	12	3886
SPORTS ASS.	160	991	264	10	1425
OTHER ASS.	5	7	0	0	12
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS.	937	944	69	223	2173
PROF. ASS.	295	212	31	24	562
Total	13.831	9.019	581	467	23.850

Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

Of the 73 organizations interviewed, the female presence is much higher than the masculine, surpassing it by more than 20%. This is explained by the high proportion of single-parenting families headed by women (more than 40%), and because unemployment in Cabo Verde affects women more than men, causing women to be responsible for the upbringing and education of children and having the largest share of social responsibilities. Thus, the associative way represents an alternative access to social goods and income.

Despite the majority presence of women in the associative tissue in the Municipality of Praia, this reality does not correspond to its representativeness in the governance and management bodies of the associations. Of the 13.831 women, 467 (3,37%) are leaders, which represents 1,95% of the total number of members, while men, out of the 9.019 associates, 6,44% hold management positions, an equivalent to 2,43 % of total members. It is thus justified that women should have systematic work in education and training/qualification in order to undertake effective leadership roles, taking into account that it constitutes a demographic majority, both in the associative fabric and in society, as well as a role in solving social and economic problems of families and communities.

3.1.8.3. Management tools

Management tools are fundamental to the functioning of organizations, especially those of SSE, which operate on the basis of democratic management and participation, solidarity and transparency. They are also essential for the planning, orientation and operation of activities, as well as the follow-

up, evaluation and accountability. According to the information obtained, most organizations have some important management tools, but none of them possesses all the instruments, so it takes an effort to have and operate all the instruments, according to size and their objectives. Thus the following is observed:

- 85% (62) have activity plan while 15% (11) have no activity;
- 70% (51) has budget and 30% (22) doesn't;
- 62% (45) have an accounting system and the remaining 38% (28) does not;
- 82% (60) prepare annual activity reports on balance sheets;
- 75% (55) prepare accounting reports for the associates.
- 38% (28) have a manual procedure, 62% does not.

Chart 8: Implementation of management tools



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.4. Human resources

The majority of Social Solidarity Economy organizations in Cabo Verde do not have permanent staff, because they do not have the financial resources to hire them. Some, especially the NGO’s, with some years of experience, institutional dimension, capacity to formulate projects and with their own facilities are able to mobilize resources to hire specialists in essential areas. However, the majority participates voluntarily, that is, without remuneration. The 73 SSE organizations in Praia mobilize a total of 2.380 collaborators, being the majority 2.056 (86%) volunteers. Only 279 (12%) are permanent, therefore remunerated, while the remaining 45 (2%) are hired to provide occasional (also remunerated) services. See Table VI.

Table VI: List of human resources declaration according to labor contracts

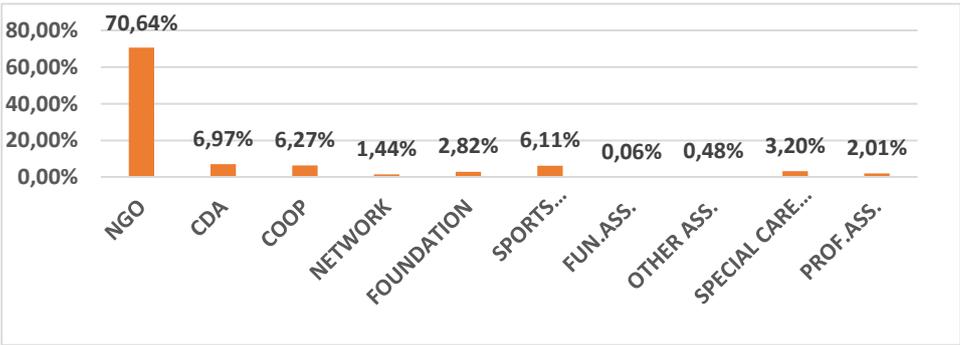
Type of Labor Contracts	Number	%
Permanent (effetive)	279	12%
Part-time	45	2%
volunteers	2056	86%
Total	2380	100%

Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.5. Mobilized projects/resources in the last 3 years

As most organizations intervene in the area of social and community development, resource mobilization is done through the funding of subsidies, with specific projects, tender applications, partnership protocols and program contracts. Those involved in the micro-finance sector also mobilize funds through non-governmental and governmental co-operation, but self-finance through financial operations with members and non-members and other associated services, as well as through bank loans. Cooperatives and mutualities mobilize funds from the membership fees and accumulated monthly quotas from their members to invest in products and services for the associates. From the analysis of the information collected over the last three years and shown in Chart 9, the SSE organizations mobilized, globally, 410.094.007\$37 ECV⁹, with the NGO's mobilizing the largest amount of projects, 70,64%, corresponding to the amount of 289.705.234\$37 ECV, the CDA's 6,97%, in the amount of 28.585.340\$00 ECV, the cooperatives 6,27%, in the amount of 25.694.000\$00 ECV, the sports associations 6,11%, in the amount of 25.070.300\$00 ECV, special care associations / inclusion 3,20%, in the amount of 13.117.170\$00, foundations 2,82%, in the amount of 11.583.231\$00, professional associations 2,01%, in amount of 8.228.732\$00 ECV, networks 1,44%, corresponding to an amount of 5.910.000\$00 ECV for other associations, 0,48% with 1.950.000\$00 ECV, and funeral associations 0,06%, in the amount of 25.070.300\$00 ECV.

Chart 9: Mobilized projects/resources in the last 3 years



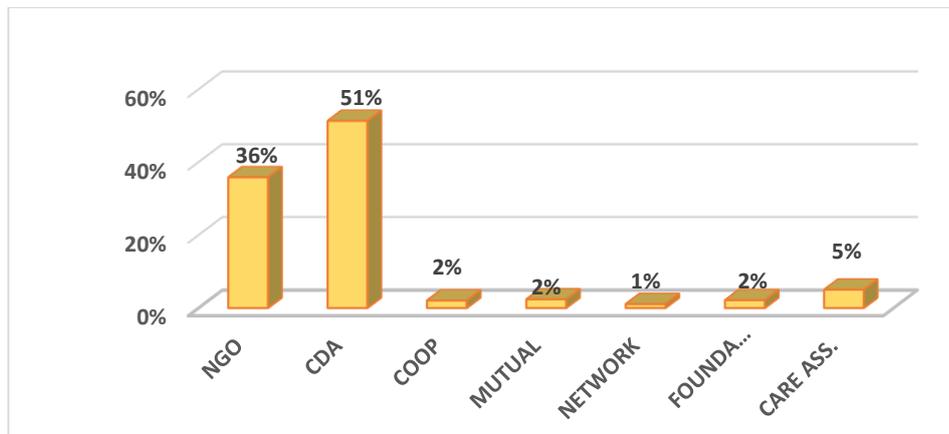
Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

31.8.6. Investments made

A good part of the organizations have some built heritage and more, which has allowed them to carry out their activities independently. This heritage owns immovable properties (own premises), movable property (vehicle and equipment). The data provided by the organizations and reflected in Chart 10, shows that they have acquired goods equivalent to 137.556.873\$00 ECV, in the last three years. The CDA's have greater built/acquired assets, with 51% of the assets, estimated at 70.624.066\$00 ECV; followed by the NGO's with 36%, in the amount of 49.318.075\$00 ECV; special care associations with 5%, the equivalent to 6.950.000\$00 ECV; cooperatives with 2%, equivalent to 2.864.732\$00 ECV; with 2% the mutuality funds in the amount of 3.300.000\$00 ECV; the foundations with 2% corresponding to 3.000.000\$00 ECV and the network organizations with 1% or the equivalent to 1.500.000\$00 ECV.

⁹ 1 EURO = 110,265 ECV

Chart 10: Investment breakdown by category of organizations



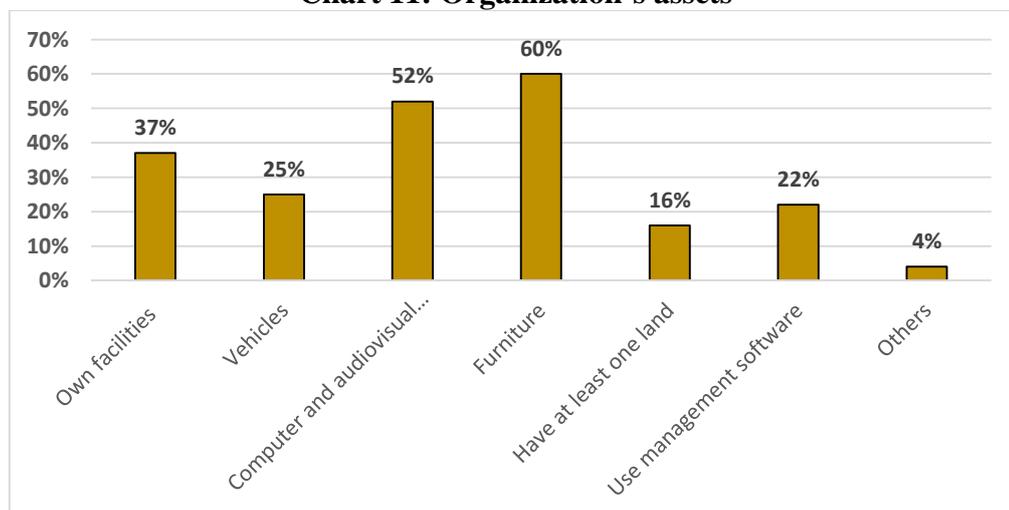
Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.7. Property assets

Tangible assets are all the assets belonging to the organization that contribute to their operation and sustainability, so they struggle to at least have their own operating space, which is very difficult due to their financial situation. Organizations that have their own facilities are in a situation of advantage and enjoy greater trust and credibility of the partners. According to the information obtained, it is noted that:

- 37% (27) have their own facilities while 63% (46) have not;
- 25% (18) have vehicles and the majority 75% (55) have not;
- 52% (38) have computer and audiovisual equipment and the remaining 48% (35) have not;
- 60% of organizations have furniture;
- 16% (12) have at least one land and the remaining 84% (61) have not;
- 22% (16) use management software, while 78% (57) does not;
- 4% (3) have fixed assets (social housing), 96% (70) have not.

Chart 11: Organization's assets

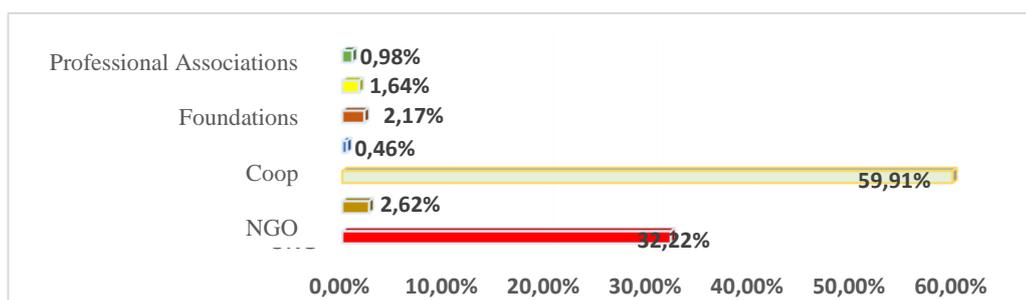


Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.8. Employment created in the last 3 years

During the last three years SSE organizations have created 1.524 jobs in several areas, according to their interventions. The cooperatives are in first place, with 913 jobs created (59,91%), linked to the following areas: civil construction, pre-school education, informal trade, housing and consumption credit, agriculture, livestock and carpentry. The NGO's are in second place, with 491 jobs created (32,22%), linked to the areas of information technology and communication, environment, handicrafts, livestock, agriculture, fishing, housing improvement and bathroom construction. Third, the CDA created 40 (2,62%) jobs in the areas of pre-school education, community health, service coordination, informal work and civil construction. Next, we find the foundations with 33 (2,17%), in activities related to project assistance, accounting, education and qualified technical staff (graduates). The associations of special care/inclusion with 25 (1,64%), in income generating activities. The professional associations created 15 (0,98%) jobs in the areas of creative sewing cooperatives for women. The networks created 7 (0,46%) job posts in the areas of secretarial, locksmithing and mechanics. It should be noted that the NGO's and the associations apply the principle of dignified and decent work, contributing to the worker's social security, paying 13,5% of the gross salary. They contribute to the tax revenue of the State, proceeding with the withholding and return of the Single Tax on Income "IUR" when they resort to the provision of third-party services.

Chart 12: Employment created in the last 3 years

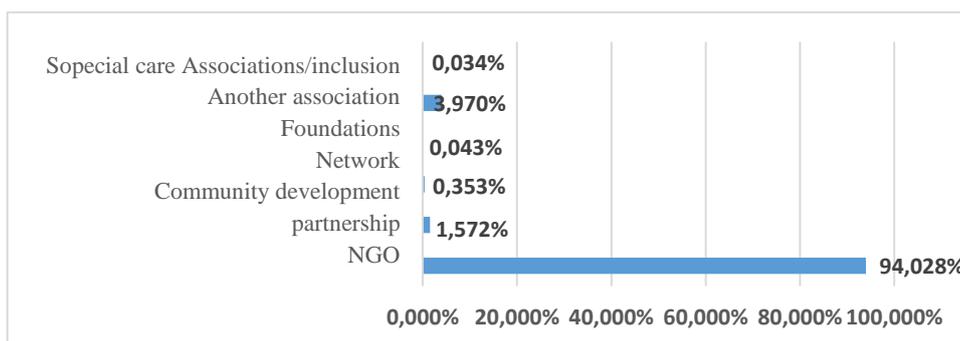


Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.9. Built community infrastructures

The organizations that intervene directly in the communities do so with the aim of creating local conditions for residents to have access to local services, especially in the areas of primary health care, pre-school education, care and assistance for the elderly, water and sanitation, improvement of living conditions, among others. These community infrastructures take the form of multipurpose community centers, kindergartens, sanitary stations, social housing, fountains, among others and are managed by the associations/organizations, but belong to the communities that use them for several activities (education, health and social, cultural, sports, religious, training, basic services, etc.). From Chart 13, it appears that there was a significant investment in the construction of community infrastructures, reaching the amount of **881.703.579\$31 ECV**, distributed as follows: NGO's with 94,03%, in the amount of 829.047.889\$31 ECV and other Associations 3,97%, corresponding to an amount of 35.000.000\$00ECV. The CDA with 1,57%, in the amount of 13.862.863\$00 ECV, the Network 0,35%, in the amount of 3.110.000\$00 ECV, the Foundations with 0,04% corresponding to 382.827\$00 ECV. Special Care Associations / Inclusion 0,03%, in the amount of 300.000\$00ECV.

Chart 13: Community infrastructures built by the communities



Source: CITI-Habitat: Survey of SSE Praia Organizations – 2018

3.1.8.10. Problems and insufficiencies

The Social and Solidarity Economy is an important reference framework for practices based on the principles of solidarity, cooperation, reciprocity, co-responsibility, democracy, self-management, autonomy, equity and respect for the environment. Such practices are part of the historical process of the country and are disseminated, in most cases, informally throughout the territory, and are gaining more and more relevance for the population in the face of the exclusionary processes of the self-regulated market and the crises of the dominant and globalized economic model. Strengthening the social dimension of economic policies places organizations and solidary economic enterprises in privileged position to achieve the goals of inclusive, sustainable, fair and inclusive economic growth in Cabo Verde.

However, despite being an important instrument of social inclusion and protection, and having a favorable legal and political framework, it is still seen as a sector with residual intervention in the process of economic and social development with numerous problems and shortcomings, namely :

- Low level of knowledge of the Municipality of Praia and its municipal services on the role of Social and Solidarity Economy solving social, economic and community problems;
- Absence of technical and institutional capacities of the Municipality in the promotion and development of SEE organizations and enterprises;
- Insufficient systematized studies on the reality and dynamics of SSE, as well as its impact on urban, social and economic developments of the City and the Municipality of Praia;
- Absence of a structured policy to promote local territory economy with a focus on Social and Solidarity Economy, in order to generate employment for the youth and females, heads of households;
- Absence of a municipal policy to structure the informal economy and combat precarious and low paid labor in the city, through SSE organizations and ventures;
- Low level of network organization and cooperation work between the various existing SSE organizations and enterprises, as well as an insufficient level of managment professionalization;

- Lack of financing mechanisms by the Municipality of Praia for base solidarity initiatives and economic projects, as well as technical assistance, training for managers and SSE organization managers;
- Weak social and solidarity economy stakeholder's capacities, not only for an organization at the municipal level, but also to participate in the definition of local public policies for SSE promotion and development;
- The absence of a concertation structure at the level of the Municipality that can contribute to reflection and adoption of strategies that ensures the constitution of the social, institutional and financial environment conducive to SSE development conditions, given the challenges of local development and the implementation of the ODS;
- A marked gender imbalance in SSE organization's leadership and management in Praia.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusions

The above presented data shows that there is an universe of institutions of social solidarity and solidarity economy that intervene in the Municipality of Praia, in various sectors of activity and in the differentiated scale of the municipal territory, all aiming to contribute to social inclusion and promotion and economic development of underprivileged groups, but also to provide a voice, opportunity, space for reflection and presentation of strategies and solutions to improve the quality of life of its associates and of the citizens in general, creating an integrated social and economic environment that favors the local economic development.

Poverty and unemployment in the capital's quarters, the several problems faced by numerous social groups and the inability of the Municipality and Central Administration to respond to all the anxieties and concerns of the population favored the emergence of SSE organizations that have given an important contribution to solving social and community problems. However, most of these organizations operate on a voluntary basis, which means that they have a low level of professionalism in their management, reflected in short organizing and management skills, centralized functioning, deficiency of internal democracy and transparency. The lack of qualified technicians and financial resources represents a constraint for the associative life, with support dependent institutions and often hostages of partners who, in order to finance certain activities, impose conditions that often detract from the very essence of the institutions.

Despite the potential for SSE organization development in the City of Praia, the available data, coupled with technical and organizational weaknesses, do not yet allow us to measure the SSE organizations and enterprise's impact on the local economic development of the Municipality of Praia. However, they provide clues about the development in variables such as employment, social benefits, inclusive social finance, education and vocational training, housing, culture, sports, the environment, public health, social inclusion and infrastructure/community-based social volunteering and active citizenship.

Another finding is this sector shows that women are very well represented as a social asset, but there are still a lot of inequalities, even though they represent the majority of the associates, they are a minority in decision-making and management bodies. On the other hand, the representativeness of the youth is weak, which pre-supposes the need for awareness-raising and mobilization to give the youth and women access to management positions.

Training and technical assistance seem to be an imperative to qualify organizations and their members, managers and professionals to have better organizational capacity and internal management, social intervention, negotiation and lobbying, near the public authorities and international institutions, as well as creating more finance access mechanisms.

One of the great challenges of SSE organizations in Praia is to build their technical-organizational and economic sustainability. Most depend on institutional, technical and financial collaborations and partnerships for its operation and social intervention. A minority has financial sustainability and among them the NGO's, MFI's, Cooperatives and some social protection mutualities societies (funeral associations) that mobilize and recycle funds from the associates and clients.

The work of social solidarity organizations and their contribution to the fight against poverty and the promotion and inclusion of vulnerable people and groups is recognized by the Government, so some associations, foundations and NGO's of social nature, especially those working with children, disabled and elderly receive State subsidies. Although there is a generalized perception of this contribution, for the life of the people and for the national economy, no impact study has yet been carried out, so it is necessary to deepen this study.

The low level of SSE organization's economic intervention, cooperatives, producer's associations, Economic Interest Groups and social enterprises that organize themselves as enterprises for the production of goods and services. However, economic activities - micro and small enterprises - are mostly financed by social institutions of solidarity finance, NGO's, Associations, Cooperatives and Mutualities. Of the 9 Micro-finance Institutions existing in the country, 5 are headquartered in the City of Praia, with 9.115 active clients, representing 82,86% of active clients nationwide, having distributed in 2015, the amount of 444.537.157\$00 ECV, the equivalent to 77,27% of the total credit distributed in the country by the MFI's.¹⁰

In addition, there is a lack of SSE organizations networking and structuring, in order to ensure complementarity and dimension, increased coordination capacity, formulating common policies, profitability of human resources, material and technologies, based on the principles of decent work, fair trade, sustainable consumption, and the rational use of natural and environmental resources.

The Municipality of Praia, its services and technicians do not have the knowledge and experience of working with SSE organizations and enterprises, as well as systematized information about their existence, typology, sector of activities, ways of mobilizing resources, social impact and the economic nature of its activities, and the institutional and legal framework that regulates the operations of these institutions. Due to this fact, the Municipality does not have in its structure and organization an organic unit that deals with incentive and assistance policies to the various forms of SSE organization and practices existing in the Municipality.

The present study represents an opportunity for the Municipality of Praia to be the pioneer in the definition and implementation of a municipal policy for the promotion and development of SSE, in line with the Sustainable Strategic Development Plan and the 2016-2021 "SSDP" and Government Program 2016-2021. Thus, it aims to help the Municipality of Praia to formulate a municipal policy to promote the Social and Solidarity Economy, in order to create employment and developing an inclusive, plural and sustainable urban economy, ensuring sustainable income and decent work.

¹⁰ APIMF-CV. Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions of Cabo Verde. 2016

4.2.Recommendations

Overall, a set of policies and strategies directed to the SSE sector are recommended in order to create a political and institutional environment conducive to the creation, development and consolidation of SSE organizations and enterprises, prioritizing organizations geared towards the generation of self-employment - sustainable and decent work - and the promotion of local economic activities that generate goods and services, as well as the development of actions that contribute to increase the performance of social solidarity organizations, both, for the expansion of their services and care, as for the creation of a social employment proximity market in the Municipality of Praia.

In order to define a municipal policy for SSE promotion and development, the following priorities are recommended:

4.2.1. Strengthening of the capacity and improvement of the institutional framework of the Municipality of Praia in the promotion of SSE.

Recommendations:

- Training/qualification of municipal technicians in SSE areas and local economic development, to create institutional capacity, with internal autonomy in the formulation of proposals and policy measures for the promotion and development of SSE in the Municipality of Praia;
- Creation of an organic unit with specific responsibilities in terms of SSE promotion and development, able to mobilize resources from the municipal budget, as well as to implement planned resources in the municipal budgets for the SSE sector;
- Creation of a SSE Specialized Commission in the Municipal Assembly of Praia and the adoption of a SSE promotion and development Municipal Charter in the Municipality;
- Creation of a Municipal Concertation Council for SSE promotion, which would also serve as SSE Local Observatory. In addition to reflecting and recommending specific policy measures, it would also serve as an advisory body to the Municipality of Praia for social and solidary economy, as well as a space for articulation and consultation among the various stakeholders involved in the local economic development of Praia's Municipality;
- A strong and systematic articulation with public policies development of municipal social economy networks, with the objective of integrating SSE into macro-social and economic policies, since the social economy is seen by the Government as a "**form of economic organization and service production, as having a determining role in employment growth, equal opportunities and the promotion of social, environmental and historical assets that support local and regional development.**"

- Adoption of a Municipal Plan for SSE promotion and development - 2016/2020 with its annual action plans, incorporating government policies measures in the areas of social care / inclusion, strengthening and capacity building of the CSO, vocational training and youth entrepreneurship, national gender plan, broadening access to micro-finance services, in coordination with the Ministry of Family and Inclusion, Institute of Employment and Professional Training, Proempresa, Ministry of Finance, Institute for Equality and Gender, NGO Platform, Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions and partners of decentralized, bilateral and multilateral international cooperation.

4.2.2. Financing SSE projects and entrepreneurship

Recommendations:

- Design and implementation of a financing ecosystem, with resources from the Municipality of Praia, State / Central Administration, Micro-finance Institutions, social solidarity finance, subsidies for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, NGO's and decentralized international cooperation. Particular attention should be given to the re-financing of micro-finance institutions (MFI's) for the promotion of entrepreneurship, organized under the form of social economy organizations.
- Coordination with entrepreneurship promotion programs, vocational professional training for employment and other initiatives to promote employment, with emphasis on the youth and females, heads of households.
- Functional decentralization of the Municipality in the social sphere for solidarity organizations, by means of contracting services - outsourcing - as one of the ways to strengthen and broaden the response capacity to the demands of the more vulnerable and at-risk social groups and, at the same time, to promote proximity social employment and the channeling of resources to social solidarity organizations.

4.2.3. Tax incentives other facilities

Recommendations

- Taking into account that the activities of social and solidarity economy entities do not aim at the profitability of invested capital, but rather at re-investment in the continuity of their mission, reason why the distribution of surpluses is limited in the cooperative societies and prohibited in mutuality societies and non-profit associations. Considering that the social patrimony of these organizations are indivisible and in case of dissolution it will be under the protection of the Municipality until associative initiatives of the same nature and objective arise, it is recommended to exempt the payment of the Single Tax on property assets "IUP", of the license fees for social construction equipment and headquarters, licensing fees for economic activities, requesting in return the provision of social services within the framework of municipal programs of social and educational nature.

- In the framework of urban planning, through Detailed Urban Plans, it is recommended the creation and transfer of to local productive activities, within the framework of a municipal policy of structuring the informal economy through organizations and enterprises of social and solidarity economy . The ceded lands would continue to be properties of the Municipality, and the support facilities for the productive activity should always be of use and collective management.
- Promotion, in coordination with the Institute of Employment and Professional Training, PROEMPRESA and specialized SSE organizations, entrepreneurship promotion programs, vocational training actions, technical assistance to management and market access support.

4.2.4. SSE gender dimension and empowerment of woman

Recommendations

- Implementation of a specific program to assist the economic empowerment of women, through social and solidarity economy organizations, as well as support for the structuring of women's informal economy, upstream - (access to financing and acquisition of production factors), in the production process of goods and services (joint use of warehouse and storage spaces) and downstream - (distribution and market orientation);
- Implementation of a training and empowerment program for women to ensure more participation in their organizations and to accept managing and management functions in SSE organizations.
- Implementation of municipal policies regarding the creation of social facilities (kindergartens, pre-school and support for children in school activities) in order to allow women, especially heads of households, to focus on their economic activity, source of support and education for the children, as well as more favorable policies to the initiation and maintenance of self-managed economic activities.

4.2.5. Strengthening, technical and institutional capacity building of Social and Solidarity Economy organizations, based in the Municipality of Praia.

Recommendations

- Conduct a training action, in coordination with the NGO Platform of Cabo Verde, of social managers in the areas of SSE organizations governance, project design, local economic development, social solidarity finance, information and education development techniques, applied associative law, assisted social care, etc., to enable a growing professionalization of SSE organizations;

- Implementation of technical assistance and management support activities through the mobilization of endogenous SSE organizations capacities as well as the mobilization of specialized external partners;
- Creation of a SSE Municipal Forum, as an autonomous organization, composed of all the organizations that, besides deciding on the priorities of SSE development in the Municipality of Praia in its various aspects, would function as a counselling body and partner of the CHP in policy definition and implementation of SSE and a space of concertation among the local associative stakeholders;
- Promotion of a network economy, based on value chains, in order to structure the SSE and the institutionalization of certificate of products of Praia SSE, valuing local resources, recyclable waste, creativity, fair trade and solidarity, sustainable consumption and the sustainable use of environmental resources;
- Implementation of associates education programs and financial education to contribute to organizational and managerial sustainability, as well as the perpetuation of SSE organizations as local development actors and agents of social and local economic community transformation.

5. Best ideas to pilot projects: São Paulo Projet in Praia

5.1. Justification of the São Paulo Project

The pilot project will be developed in the community of São Paulo, a district, whose territory was appropriated, initially spontaneously, and is in the process of integration into the urban network of the City of Praia, having already benefited from some structural interventions, such as a main road, primary public water and electricity grids. With approximately 1,500 people, mostly from the inland of Santiago and Fogo Islands, who immigrated to Praia in search of better living conditions and ended up settling in an area where there was nothing, but had enough land available to build small houses and even shacks that little by little began to improve. The residents of São Paulo live mainly from small informal commerce and precarious work in the areas of civil construction and some from agriculture and livestock. In the community there are no basic social infrastructures linked to health, education, sanitation and others.

It is a community that lacks almost everything and that aims to improve the conditions and quality of life, therefore with the pilot project, we intend to: (i) know the local reality (weaknesses and strengths, opportunities and threats, demographic and economic characteristics, identify prioritizing needs); (ii) propose measures to gradually respond to identified needs; (iii) create a local dynamic of social participation and promote the development of economic activities; (iv) establish a network of national and international partnerships for the promotion of local development, through a Local Development Plan, with this pillar being the driving force behind the various forms of organization and practices of social and solidarity economy. The Plan will be structured in projects, with the main activity being the investment in the social capital and the social and community organization of the quarter, through actions of capacitation of the local leaders, population education and professional training in economic activities identified in a participatory way, within the study / diagnosis framework.

The pilot project will be linked to the activity already initiated by CITI-Habitat in collaboration with the City Hall of Praia, within the framework of the Socio-Community Development Program,

financed by the Government of Portugal. The first phase is the construction of a Multi-purpose Center to accommodate pre-school education, community animation and vocational training activities.

By proposing this integrated intervention, we want to develop a demonstrative experience of local economic development, based on solidarity-based organizations and enterprises, applying innovative social technologies adapted to a rapidly growing urban context. All phases of intervention will be documented in audio-visual instruments and, within the framework of the existing protocol between CITI-Habitat and the Public University of Cabo Verde "UNI-CV" and will be the object of a case study, to be elaborated by the students of socio-economic areas of UNI-CV, with the possibility of being replicated in other districts of the city under the same social and urban profile.

Finally, the purpose is to carry out a specific SDG experience, through the SSE, with particular emphasis on the Objectives 8,9,11 and 12 of the 2030 Agenda.

5.2. Activities of the São Paulo Project

The pilot project will include the following activities:

6. Participatory socio-economic diagnosis of the community;
7. Local socio-economic development plan that will include a specific plan for the development of the social and solidarity economy;
8. Community organization with representative structures (association, arts and crafts cooperative, health mutuality and social protection);
9. Vocational training focused on (self) employment of the youth and women, heads of households;
10. Information, education and communication for participatory local development and for citizenship, through thematic workshops and radio parks;
11. Environmental protection and promotion (environmental education, sanitation campaigns, tree planting, mural paintings, organization and management of leisure spaces);
12. Construction and equipment for the first phase of the community intervention center, with spaces for pre-school, internet and library, youth and women training, community animation, incubation of youth social and solidarity economy initiatives, as a demonstrative engagement and mobilizing community participation actions;
13. Supporting the youth in the organization of initiatives that foster production, provision of services and access to finance through the creation of a Community Re-investment Fund, supported by grants and solidarity savings that serves as a guarantee to the Micro-finance Institutions and others;
14. Urban planning for the implementation of facilities for production of goods and services, social infrastructure and equipment, tree planting, open public spaces and new housing.

The overall objectives of the pilot project are to:

- Contribute to an inclusive, plural and sustained development in the Municipality of Praia;

- To function as an element of social transformation and foster participatory democracy;
- Increase the level of social and community empowerment;
- Contribute to the structuring of a SSE Local Network to be a specific form of the City's economy;
- Contribute to the creation of sustainable jobs, increase family income, privileging cooperatives, mutuality societies and the social business in general;
- Contribute to the structuring of the informal economy;
- Contribute to the economic empowerment of women and strengthen their actions within SSE organizations, as an associate, professional, leader and manager;
- To be a driving force for local community development, focused on generating local wealth and improving the living conditions of the populations
- Encourage concertation of local development actions and the establishment of partnerships with the lucrative private sector, the public sector and strengthening intercommunalities.
- To foster articulation with universities, training institutions for development research, training actions, and dissemination of SSE's good local economic development practices.

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Management Account of the Municipality of Praia-2016

Constitution of Republic of Cabo Verde

Law's approves the legal regime of the Social Economy and of non-profit associations

ANNEXS

Annex I: Questionnaire applied to organizations

Context

With the implementation of this survey, we intend to know all the organizations that intervene in the area of Social and Solidarity Economy in the City of Praia, their areas of activity, dynamics, constraints and perspectives.

The result of this study will provide important information that will lay the foundations for the elaboration of a development plan for the social and solidarity economy "PDESS-CP" and the implementation of a pilot project in the City of Praia, where there is a low level of infrastructures, social and community organizations and of development of local economic activities.

1. Identification

Institution	1. Name of the Organization	
	2. Initials	
	3. Address	
	3. Telephone N°.	
	4. E-mail	
	5. District	
President	6. Legal date	
	7. Name	
	8. Telephone	
	9. E-mail	

Please check your answer with an X:

1.1. Legal Status : 1.1.1. Public Utility: _____	NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	FOUND.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CDA	<input type="checkbox"/>	FUN. ASS.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	COOP	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPORTS ASS.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MUTU	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	NETWORK	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2. NGO Platform Associate	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.3. Other Associate Entity	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO

Which? _____

2. Operations

2.1. Intervention Sector	
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2.2. Geographical Area of Intervention

National

Municipal

Regional

Which Municipality?

2.3. Target group	
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2.4. Representativeness	Date of last election of the Governing Bodies of the Organization			
	Term of Office: _____	N.º of members:	Nº of Women	
			Nº of Men	
			Nº Male Leaders	
			Nº Female Leaders	

2.5.2 Information on the Organization's Human Resources

	Duty	Employment Term	Qualification
Permanent			
Contract			

Voluntary			

2.6. Management Tools

Type of Instrument	Yes/No	Frequency
Activities Plan		
Budget		
Accounting		
Activities Report		
Accounting Report		
Procedure Manual		
Other		

2.7. Mobilized Projects / Resources in the Last 3 Years

Projects / Resources	Amount			Partners	Access Modes
	2015	2016	2017		

2.8. Temporary Jobs Created

Sector of Activities	Years			Total
	2015	2016	2017	

3. Property Assets

Type	State of Preservation	Current Cost
Own Facilities		
Vehicles		
Equipements		
Furniture		
Land		
Management Software		
Other		

4. Community Infrastructures Built in the Last 3 Years

Nature	Year	Amount	Cost
--------	------	--------	------

Community Intervention Centers			
Kindergarten			
Nursing Homes			
Bathrooms			
Home rehabilitation / Construction			
Water and Sewage Grids			
Other			

5. Social and Financial Inclusion Activities Implemented in the Last 3 Years

Type of Activities	N° of Beneficiaries		Amount
	M	F	
Micro-credit			
Totocaixa			
Health and Death Insurance			
Death Insurance			
Health			
Education			
Sports			
Culture			
Other			

6. State Incentives in the Last 3 Years

Type of Incentives	X	Estimated Value
VAT Exemption		
Customs Exemption		
Facility Availability		
Scholarships		
Available Work		
Tecnical Assistance		
Equipaments		
Other		

7. Institutional and Financial Sustainability

Is the organization sustainable from the institutional and financial point of view?

If yes, how? _____

if no, how do you intent to achieve sustainability?

8. Main Challenges for the Coming Years?

Annex II: Questionnaire applied to the City Hall of Praia

1. Institution Identification

Name			
Address			
Location		Zip Code	
Telephone		Fax	
E-mail		Internet Address	
District		Island	
Legal Representation			

2. What is the municipality's perception of SSE and its importance for local development ?

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3. What is the City Hall's policy regarding SSE?

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4. What has the City Hall done to promote the sector?

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5. What kind of support did you give to SSE organizations and what are the access criteria?		
Type of Support	Access Criteria	Estimate Amount
Financing		
Training		
Equipament		
Facility / Physical Space		
Technical Assistance		
Transportation		
Other		

6. What projects and perspectives does the City Hall have for the sector until the end of the mandate?

7. What is the City Hall budget for SSE support?

8. What does the City Hall need to better organize the sector?	
Training for Technicians	
Technical Assistance	
Institutional Partnership	
Other	

Annex III: Financial Information – 1 EUR = 100,265\$00 ECV
Mobilized projects / resources in the last 3 years

Type of Organization	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
NGO	41.489.311,50	60.541.327,56	187.674.595,31	289.705.234,37
CDA	14.694.800,00	5.262.000,00	8.628.540,00	28.585.340,00
COOP	10.694.000,00	15.000.000,00		25.694.000,00
MUTU				-
NETWORK	400.000,00	3.150.000,00	2.360.000,00	5.910.000,00
FOUND.	1.710.000,00	7.098.231,00	2.775.000,00	11.583.231,00
FUN. ASS.	25.070.300,00			25.070.300,00
SPORTS ASS.	250.000,00			250.000,00
OTHER . ASS	1.200.000,00	450.000,00	300.000,00	1.950.000,00
SPECIAL CARE / INCL.ASS.	1.928.051,00	7.319.125,00	3.749.996,00	12.997.172,00
PROF. ASS.	6.634.938,00	1.702.375,00	11.419,00	8.348.732,00
TOTAL	104.071.400,50	100.523.058,56	205.499.550,31	410.094.009,37

Jobs created in the last 3 years

Type of Organization	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
NGO	137	213	141	491
CDA	17	13	10	40
COOP	546	261	106	913
NETWORK	4	3	0	7
FOUND.	19	10	4	33
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS	25	0	0	25
PROF. ASS.	15	0	0	15
TOTAL	758	301	147	1524

Tangible and intangible assets

Type of Organization	Own facilities	Vehicle	Equipment	Furniture	Land	Management Software	Other	TOTAL
NGO	25.681.627,00	9.608.222,00	1.616.222,00	2.537.750,00	2.800.000,00	74.254,00	7.000.000,00	49.318.075,00
CDA	55.500.527,00	7.000.000,00	4.400.395,00	3.543.144,00		180.000,00		70.624.066,00
COOP		137.500,00	1.299.852,00	889.380,00		538.000,00		2.864.732,00
MUTU	2.000.000,00		600.000,00	200.000,00		500.000,00		3.300.000,00
NETWORK			700.000,00	800.000,00				1.500.000,00
FOUND.		2.000.000,00	1.000.000,00					3.000.000,00
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS		5.250.000,00	1.400.000,00	300.000,00				6.950.000,00
PROF. ASS.								-
TOTAL	83.182.154,00	23.995.722,00	11.016.469,00	8.270.274,00	2.800.000,00	1.292.254,00	7.000.000,00	137.556.873,00

Community infrastructures built in the last 3 years

Type of Organization	Community Intervention Center	kindergarten	Bathrooms	Rehabilitated Homes	Sewage and Water Grids	Other	TOTAL
NGO	2.561.803,00	1.831.539,00	21.701.035,00	718.396.572,31	83.756.940,00	800.000,00	829.047.889,31
CDA	3.000.000,00	3.715.863,00	3.600.000,00	3.547.000,00			13.862.863,00
COOP							-
MUTU							-
NETWORK	110.000,00			3.000.000,00			3.110.000,00
FOUND.				382.827,00			382.827,00
FUN. ASS.							-
SPORTS ASS.							-
OUTR .ASS	35.000.000,00						35.000.000,00
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS				300.000,00			300.000,00
PROF. ASS.							-
TOTAL	40.671.803,00	5.547.402,00	25.301.035,00	725.626.399,31	83.756.940,00	800.000,00	881.703.579,31

Amounts invested in social and financial inclusion activities in the last 3 years

Type of Organization	Micro-credit	Totocaixa	Health and Death Insurance	Death Insurance	Heanth	Education	Sports	Culture	Other	TOTAL
NGO	689.700.935,00	19.768.246,00			383.902.009,00	4.515.400,00	13.039.822,00	13.039.822,00	30.802.185,00	1.154.768.419,00
CDA	1.480.000,00		280.000,00	360.000,00	350.000,00	1.965.000,00	605.520,00	476.250,00		5.516.770,00
COOP	220.016.177,00									220.016.177,00
MUTU		224.000,00	18.000.000,00							18.224.000,00
NETWORK					100.000,00	2.000.000,00	150.000,00			2.250.000,00
FUN. ASS.				12.191.000,00	2.460.000,00					14.651.000,00
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS					30.000,00	2.025.000,00			9.000.000,00	11.055.000,00
TOTAL	911.197.112,00	19.992.246,00	18.280.000,00	12.551.000,00	386.842.009,00	10.505.400,00	13.795.342,00	13.516.072,00	39.802.185,00	1.426.481.366,00

State incentives in the last 3 years

Type of Organization	VAT Exemptions	Customs Exemption	Scholarships	Equipaments	Other	TOTAL
NGO	5.118.000,00	1.000.000,00				6.118.000,00
CDA	1.200.000,00	100.000,00		1.010.000,00	300.000,00	2.610.000,00
NETWORK			440.000,00		600.000,00	1.040.000,00
FOUND.		780.000,00				780.000,00
SPORTS ASS.			250.000,00			250.000,00
SPECIAL CARE / INCL. ASS			531.000,00			531.000,00
TOTAL	6.318.000,00	1.880.000,00	1.221.000,00	1.010.000,00	900.000,00	11.329.000,00

City of Praia, May 2018