



**CABO VERDE**

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# **RIBEIRA BRAVA**

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**NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE**

# CABO VERDE

## RIBEIRA BRAVA



### ISLAND: SAO NICOLAU

Area: 225 km<sup>2</sup>

One of two municipalities on the island of São Nicolau, Ribeira Brava occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island's territory. Ribeira Brava was established in 2005 along with Tarrafal de São Nicolau, when the island was divided into two municipalities. It is made up of two parishes: Nossa Senhora do Rosário and Nossa Senhora da Lapa. The capital city with the same name houses the diocese of Cabo Verde. The highest mountain, Monte Gordo, is situated in Ribeira Brava with an elevation of 1304 meters. Ribeira Brava through its varied terrain is attractive for mountain tourism, as well as historical and cultural tourism. The Monte do Alto das Cabaças Nature Reserve is one of the main tourist attractions with native flora and species. Black sand beaches also attract tourists. Agriculture, livestock, and fishing are the main economic drivers followed by tourism. Despite the challenges stemming from drought, sloping terrain, and small farmlands, new agricultural practices have helped increase agricultural yield especially in the production of sugarcane, bananas, and root vegetables. Industry is limited to carpentry, mechanical repairs, bakeries, and brandy shops.

## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low**  
Score: 0.361 • Rank: 19/22



**RESILIENCE (R) - Very High**  
Score: 0.640 • Rank: 2/22



**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low**  
Score: 0.363 • Rank: 15/22



**VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low**  
Score: 0.398 • Rank: 18/22



**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High**  
Score: 0.678 • Rank: 1/22



Population (2020 projected)  
**6,836**



Infant mortality rate  
(per 1,000 live births)  
**10.0**



Poverty rate  
**24.5%**



Population with access  
to improved water  
**94.9%**

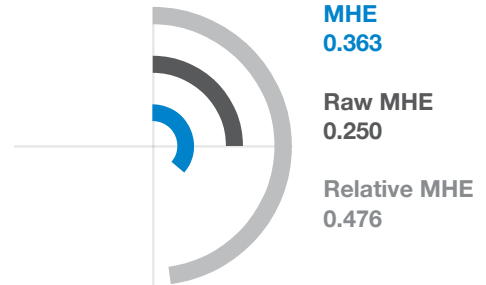


Average years of schooling  
**6.4**



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 15 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES  
SCORE: 0.363



### ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

**100.0%**

6,361

\$46.6 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
100.0%



Flood

**1.1%**

69

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
10.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

**13.2%**

841

\$27.6 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
4.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

**1.1%**

71

\$23.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
3.0%



Volcano

**0.0%**

0

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
0.0%



Forest Fire

**30.8%**

1,957

\$28.7 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
14.0%



## VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 18 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.398**

Vulnerability in Ribeira Brava is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



### Environmental Stress

0 1 **SCORE: 0.128** **RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>0.27</b> Livestock Density per Hectare	<b>5.6%</b> Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel	<b>1.0%</b> Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)
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### Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.414** **RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>10.0</b> Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<b>11.3%</b> Disabled Population	<b>–</b> TB Prevalence per 100k Persons	<b>28.7</b> HIV Incidence per 100K Persons
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### Clean Water Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.300** **RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>15.0</b> Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use	<b>87.5%</b> Households with Access to Wastewater Services	<b>94.9%</b> Population with Access to Improved Water
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### Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.362** **RANK: 17/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>89.6%</b> Adult Literacy Rate	<b>6.4</b> Average Years of Schooling	<b>85.5%</b> Households with Television	<b>72.7%</b> Households with radio	<b>70.2%</b> Households with Internet access
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### Economic Constraints

0 1 **SCORE: 0.418** **RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>0.53</b> Age dependency ratio	<b>0.40</b> Gini index	<b>7.0%</b> Unemployment Rate	<b>24.5%</b> Poverty rate	<b>15.8%</b> Households owning a vehicle
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### Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.798** **RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

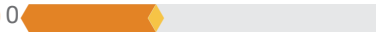
**53.9%**  
Female Seats  
Municipal City  
Council

**0.47**  
Female to male labor  
participants

**1.22**  
Parity in Secondary  
Education Enrollment



### Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.369** **RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**-0.98%**  
Average annual  
population  
change

**-22.3**  
Net Migration  
Rate (per 1,000  
persons)

**21.59**  
Youth Bulge




# COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**RANK: 1 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.678**

Ribeira Brava exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.




## Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.612** **RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**56.70%** **7.31** **145,262**  
Economic Activity Rate    Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons    Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE



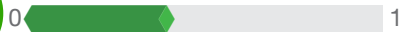
## Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.779** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**91%** **192.39** **66.3%**  
Population Properly Disposing Waste    Crimes Reported per 10k persons    Voter Participation Rate in Local Elections




## Environmental Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.392** **RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**1.81%**  
Protected Area



## Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.738** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



## Health Care Capacity

**SCORE: 0.701** **RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**2.81** **16.88** **98.0%** **1.46**  
Physicians per 10k Persons    Nurses per 10k Persons    Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated    Hospitals per 10k persons



## Transportation Capacity

**SCORE: 0.654** **RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**2.14** **6.81**  
Road density (km per sq. km)    Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



## Communications Capacity

**SCORE: 0.705** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**55.5%** **67.0%**  
Households with Fixed Phones    Population with Mobile Phone



## Energy Capacity

**SCORE: 0.825** **RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**95.2%** **87.9%**  
Households with Access to Electricity    Households with Access to Gas



## Emergency Services Capacity

**SCORE: 0.808** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**4.54** **4.74** **21.94**  
Average Distance to Hospital (km)    Average Distance to Police Station (km)    Firefighters per 10,000 Persons



## RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 2 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.640**

Ribeira Brava's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



**Gender Inequality**



**Economic Constraints**



**Economic Capacity**



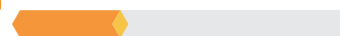
**Transportation Capacity**



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



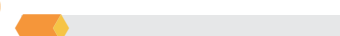
**Drought**



**RANK: 13 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.291**



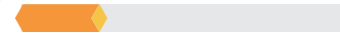
**Flood**



**RANK: 9 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.110**



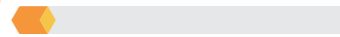
**Earthquake Induced Landslide**



**RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.221**



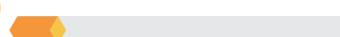
**Precipitation Induced Landslide**



**RANK: 14/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.082**



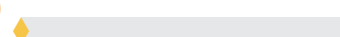
**Forest Fire**



**RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.118**



**Volcano**



**RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0**



## MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

**19 / 22**

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES  
Score: 0.361



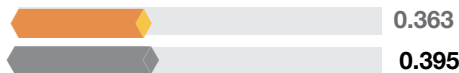
Ribeira Brava's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

### Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

**RIBEIRA BRAVA SCORE**  
**COUNTRY SCORE**



#### Multi-Hazard Exposure



#### Vulnerability



#### Coping Capacity





## RIBEIRA BRAVA RECOMMENDATIONS

# 1

### Gender Inequality

Ranking highest for overall Gender Inequality, Ribeira Brava parallels the municipality of Paul with the greatest distance to parity in secondary education (1.22 females to males enrolled). Despite a greater number of females attending higher levels of education, the ratio of females to males participating in the labor force (0.47) is 3rd lowest.

Design and implement intervention strategies to promote and sustain engagement of both male and female students in secondary-level education and reduce dropout rates. Promote development and empowerment of young people through social support structures and employment opportunities including diverse school-to-work programs and leadership academies.

Boost labor participation by promoting workforce opportunities for women that include provisions for family support, such as quality, affordable childcare. Support equal pay for equal work to foster economic growth, reduce economic dependency, and decrease economic constraints.

# 2

### Economic Constraints

While Ribeira Brava ranks 5th lowest ranking for overall Economic Constraints, with a comparatively high percentage of vehicle ownership (16%), and the 5th lowest unemployment rate (7%), findings show that the municipality has the 8th greatest income disparity in Cabo Verde (Gini coefficient of 0.4).

Focus on reducing income inequalities by supporting government programs to assist in new business and employment opportunities. Link economic development to national and municipal sustainable development goals to diversify livelihoods and promote equitable distribution of property and economic assets in the municipality. Create public policies guaranteeing equal opportunity and fair wages for all. Focusing on sustainable economic opportunities will help to decrease long-term reliance on social benefits.

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are identified, as poor populations are more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower recovery times.

## RIBEIRA BRAVA RECOMMENDATIONS

### 3

#### Economic Capacity

While Ribeira Brava ranks 3rd highest for overall Economic Capacity, opportunities exist to increase economic resilience. The economic activity rate in the municipality is 56.7% (ranks 6th) and average annual expenditures per capita of 145,262 CVE (ranks 7th highest), however, income disparities increase economic constraints for segments of the municipal population.

Ribeira Brava's economy is driven primarily by agriculture and fishing, followed by tourism. Continue to support sustainable development and economic diversification in the municipality, ensuring that infrastructure enhancements do not contribute to environmental stress or increase hazard exposure. Promote public-private partnerships and the establishment of municipal contingency funds to ensure financial liquidity during disasters.

Increase access to vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial training to diversify the local economy and directly support labor market needs in the municipality. Expanding local economic opportunities will bolster labor participation and employment, supporting increased household incomes.

### 4

#### Transportation Capacity

Though Ribeira Brava ranks 4th highest in overall Transportation Capacity, further improvements to the road network can increase resilience. The municipality ranks 11th lowest in road density, with 2.14 km per sq km.

Findings show that Ribeira Brava has significant exposure to drought, forest fires, and landslides. Improvements and regular maintenance of road networks support timely evacuations and response and recovery activities.

Secure investments for continued expansion and maintenance of transportation networks, particularly in underserved areas to meet increasing demand and improve response times and access to emergency services. Explore public-private partnerships to maintain the quality of existing transportation infrastructure. By bolstering transportation capacity, Ribeira Brava will have the added benefit of supporting sustainable economic growth through greater accessibility of goods and services. Protect investments and service provision by implementing mitigation strategies (e.g., erosion prevention) to reduce hazard impacts. Evacuation routes and emergency response plans should be adapted as construction and maintenance is planned and implemented.

**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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