



CABO VERDE

RIBEIRA GRANDE DE SANTIAGO

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE

CABO VERDE

RIBEIRA GRANDE DE SANTIAGO

ISLAND: SANTIAGO

Area: 137 km²

The municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago is located on the southwestern part of Santiago Island and was established in 2005. The municipality is better known through its capital city, Cidade Velha (or Cidade de Santiago) considered the cradle of the Cabo Verdean nation since it is one of the oldest settlements in the Sub-Saharan African Region going back to the 15th century. Cidade Velha is also one of the World Heritage Sites designated by UNESCO and houses the oldest Catholic church in West Africa. Today agriculture, livestock, and fishing are the main economic activities of this municipality. While both irrigated and rainfed methods are used, agricultural supply falls short of the market demands due to low rainfall, soil erosion, steep slopes, stony terrain, short supply of water due to lack of infrastructure (boreholes, galleries, dams), and other factors. The raising of livestock, mainly pigs, goats, cattle, and poultry, is the basis of livelihood for most families. Fishing is still in artisanal forms requiring more investment for larger fishing vessels, ice production, and storage for better yield. Also, artisanal production in the form of sweets, juices, jewelry, bone and woodwork, and embroidery especially through women's cooperatives provides subsistence to communities. The municipality has recently installed a local EOC through SNPC-B and the city council.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.501 • Rank: 7/22



RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.449 • Rank: 17/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.400 • Rank: 12/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.488 • Rank: 8/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.386 • Rank: 18/22



Population (2020 projected)
8,556



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
13.1



Poverty rate
29.7%



Population with access
to improved water
75.1%

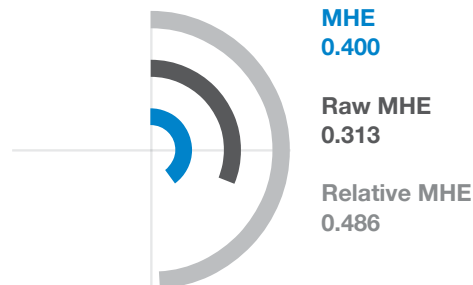


Average years of schooling
7



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES
SCORE: 0.400



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

99.8%

12,713

\$73 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%



Flood

1.1%

140

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
3.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

1.8%

229

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
13.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

6.2%

786

\$26.7 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
13.0%



Volcano

0.0%

0

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
0.0%



Forest Fire

73.3%

9,331

\$70.2 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
43.0%



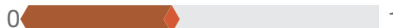
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.488

Vulnerability in Ribeira Grande De Santiago is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



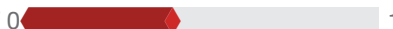
Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.416** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.73 Livestock Density per Hectare	44.9% Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel	1.8% Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.419** **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

13.1 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5% Disabled Population	– TB Prevalence per 100k Persons	11.8 HIV Incidence per 100K Persons
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Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.742** **RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

21.7 Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use	64.3% Households with Access to Wastewater Services	75.1% Population with Access to Improved Water
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Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.622** **RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

79.7% Adult Literacy Rate	7.0 Average Years of Schooling	81.6% Households with Television	24.1% Households with radio	73.1% Households with Internet access
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Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.430** **RANK: 17/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.53 Age dependency ratio	0.33 Gini index	6.7% Unemployment Rate	29.7% Poverty rate	7.1% Households owning a vehicle
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.260** **RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**


53.9%
Female Seats
Municipal City
Council

0.83
Female to male labor
participants

1.1
Parity in Secondary
Education Enrollment



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.526** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.28%
Average annual
population
change

-44.2
Net Migration
Rate (per 1,000
persons)

28.25
Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 18 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.386

Ribeira Grande De Santiago exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.243** **RANK: 14/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

53.25% **1.17** **113,072**
Economic Activity Rate Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE



Governance

0 1 **SCORE: 0.671** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

37% **117.8** **74.0%**
Population Properly Disposing Waste Crimes Reported per 10k persons Voter Participation Rate in Local Elections



Environmental Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.00%
Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.372** **RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.067 **RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.19 **7.06** **71.8%** **0**
Physicians per 10k Persons Nurses per 10k Persons Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated Hospitals per 10k persons



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.481 **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.42 **14.67**
Road density (km per sq. km) Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.319 **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

14.3% **62.7%**
Households with Fixed Phones Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.447 **RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

90.1% **54.8%**
Households with Access to Electricity Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity

SCORE: 0.545 **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

12.52 **5.09** **7.01**
Average Distance to Hospital (km) Average Distance to Police Station (km) Firefighters per 10,000 Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 17 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.449

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

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



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Information Access Vulnerability



Health Care Capacity



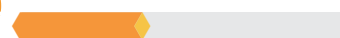
Economic Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



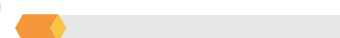
Drought



RANK: 5 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.355



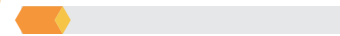
Flood



RANK: 11 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.102



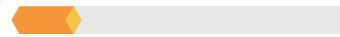
Earthquake Induced Landslide



RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.115



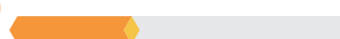
Precipitation Induced Landslide



RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.158



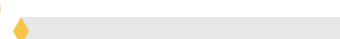
Forest Fire



RANK: 3 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.332



Volcano



RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

7 / 22

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES
Score: 0.501

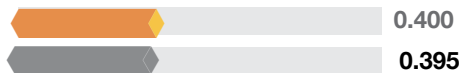


Ribeira Grande De Santiago's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

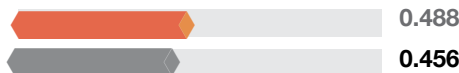
Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



RIBEIRA GRANDE DE SANTIAGO RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Ribeira Grande De Santiago has the 3rd highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability in Cabo Verde with the 3rd lowest percentage of households with access to improved wastewater systems (just 64.3% have access to improved sanitation). While 75% of the population has access to an improved water source, households on average require 22 minutes to travel to a main water source, collect water and return home.

Within the municipality and across the nation, chronic drought conditions threaten water security. With support from NGOs, regional, and international partners, prioritize investments to improve and extend safe and reliable water delivery and wastewater treatment systems within the municipality. Even in areas with improved sanitation infrastructure, severe drought conditions significantly increase the concentration of downstream contaminants. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation has positive cascading effects on public and environmental health, quality of life, economic opportunities, and gender equality by safeguarding water supplies and reducing time needed to gather water.

Continue efforts to reduce the high cost of water services, especially in poor and vulnerable communities.

2

Information Access Vulnerability

Ranking 8th for overall Information Access Vulnerability, Ribeira Grande De Santiago has the second highest illiteracy rate in the country. Just 79.7% of the adult population is literate. Other drivers include limited household access to radio (24% of households), and average years of schooling (7 years).

Focus efforts on providing programs to increase school attendance and completion of secondary education. Work with communities to better understand the underlying factors that present barriers to education and literacy.

Implement community outreach and education programs focused on hazard awareness, disaster preparedness, and health and safety practices to build community resilience. Include information and resources for audiences requiring special considerations such as the very young, elderly, and disabled populations. Boost public-private collaboration and coordination to ensure that hazard warning information is disseminated as broadly as possible through multiple communications channels.

RIBEIRA GRANDE DE SANTIAGO RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Health Care Capacity

Ribeira Grande De Santiago has the lowest overall Health Care Capacity ranking in the country, with no hospital services, the lowest vaccination rate for children under one year of age (71.8%), and limited numbers of health care personnel (1.19 physicians and 7.06 nurses) per 10,000 persons.

Low vaccination coverage demonstrates the potential for disease outbreaks and the need to increase utilization of medical services in the municipality. Support vaccination campaigns, particularly in vulnerable and remote communities where health care access is limited. Work to assess and remove barriers to health care access. Ensure that travel distances to health services are equitable for vulnerable communities.

Expand health care capacity to meet the routine and emergency needs of the population, including the potential for mass casualty events. Given the limitations in economic capacity, expanded partnerships with NGOs, private sector, regional hospital systems, and international donor agencies may be needed to expand health care infrastructure, hospital capabilities, and skilled medical staff in the municipality. While encouraging long-term expansion of the health care system, support underserved communities by developing a program for visiting medical practitioners to increase access to preventive and acute care in the municipality.

4

Economic Capacity

Ribeira Grande De Santiago's 9th lowest overall ranking for Economic Capacity is driven by having the 7th lowest average annual expenditures (113,072 CVE) per capita and just over one (1.17) financial service location per 10,000 persons. Given Ribeira Grande De Santiago's overall vulnerability (8th highest in Cabo Verde), low expenditures per capita and limited financial services may reduce economic protection and inhibit the municipality's ability to quickly mobilize financial assets during a disaster.

Ribeira Grande De Santiago's economy is driven primarily by agriculture and fishing. However, agricultural production is hampered by drought, clean water access vulnerability, transport and storage shortages, and limitations in training, technical assistance, and access to credit. Continue to support environmental protections and invest in infrastructure enhancements to encourage modernization of agricultural practices. Support local farmers with education and training related to climate adaptation and drought-resistant production. Increase access to credit for small business owners to foster local economic development.

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.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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