

CABO VERDE

SAO MIGUEL

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE



CABO VERDE SAO MIGUEL

ISLAND: SANTIAGO

Area: 77 km²

The municipality of São Miguel is located on the northeastern part of the island of Santiago and bordered by three municipalities, Tarrafal to the north, Santa Cruz to the south, and Santa Catarina to the west, with which it shares some common infrastructure. To the east is the Atlantic Ocean. Due to its terrain, the economy is based on agriculture using irrigation along streams and rainfed systems that produce maize, beans, sweet potatoes, and manioc. However, irregular rainfall results in yields



that are low and inconsistent. Livestock and fishing are also income-generating activities of the municipal population, although fishing remains limited to family practice due to a lack of basic infrastructure to support the industry. Production of brandy, sugar cane honey, cheese, liqueurs, and confectionery as well as small carpentry, metal welding shops, autobody shops, and mechanics subsectors are also observed. Environmental degradation is a major issue particularly in the city of Calheta where sand extraction has depleted the coast and presents harmful effects to sea turtles. A national protection plan has been issued to tackle this problem.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High

Score: 0.550 • Rank: 3/22



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.389 • Rank: 20/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.428 • Rank: 8/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High

Score: 0.601 • Rank: 2/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.378 • Rank: 19/22



Population (2020 projected)

13.779



Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

11.2



Poverty rate

30.9%



Population with access to improved water

65.3%



Average years of schooling

7.5



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES

SCORE: 0.428



MHE 0.428

Raw MHE 0.379

Relative MHE 0.477

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

89.5%

4 12,569

\$172.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

97.0%



Flood

1.9%

268

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

5.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

3.4%

479

\$34.5 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

13.3%

1,865

\$75.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Volcano

0.0%

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Forest Fire

50.9%

7.151

\$85.4 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

65.0%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.601

Vulnerability in Sao Miguel is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Population Pressures. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

1 SCORE: 0.638 **RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.26 Livestock Density per Hectare

67.4% Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel

3.2% Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)



Vulnerable Health Status

1 SCORE: 0.475 **RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

11.2

6.4% Infant Mortality Disabled Rate (per 1,000 Population live births)

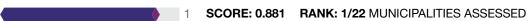
TB Prevalence per 100k Persons

42.0

92.1 HIV Incidence per 100K Persons



Clean Water Vulnerability



26.3 Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use

61.2% Households with Access to Wastewater Services

65.3% Population with Access to Improved Water



Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.663 RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

81.1% Adult Literacy Rate

7.5 Average Years of Schooling

67.8% Households with Television

37.8% Households with radio

62.5% Households with Internet access



Economic Constraints

1 SCORE: 0.605 **RANK: 7/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.56 Age dependency

ratio

0.36 Gini index 14.8% Unemployment Rate

30.9% Poverty rate 5.9% Households owning a vehicle

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Gender Inequality

0 .

SCORE: 0.265 RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

47.1%Female Seats
Municipal City
Council

0.77Female to male labor participants

1.04
Parity in Secondary
Education Enrollment

Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.681

RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

-1.19%
Average annual population change

Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)

-52.47

29.26 Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 19 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.378

RANK: 17/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

Sao Miguel exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

45.95% 0.73

Financial Service Economic Activity Rate Locations per 10k 131,365

Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE

SCORE: 0.200

SCORE: 0.517

Governance

177.75

Persons

Voter Participation Rate in Local 10k persons Elections

43% 60.0% Population Properly Crimes Disposing Waste Reported per



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.597

RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

6.39%

Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.345



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.509 RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

2.76 5.52 100.0% 0.73

Physicians per 10k

Nurses per 10k Persons

Pct Under Hospitals per 1yr Fully 10k persons Vaccinated



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.378 RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

2.58 33.62

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



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.146 RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

6.2% 59.0%

Households with Fixed Phones Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.082 RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

31.6% 82.6%

Households with Access to Electricity Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity SCORE: 0.608 RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

4.37 10.62 3.63

Firefighters per Average Distance to Average Distance to Hospital (km) 10.000 Persons Police Station (km)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 20 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.389

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

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



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Population Pressures



Energy Capacity



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

-1/2

Drought

RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.274



Flood

RANK: 5 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.173



Earthquake Induced

Landslide RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0,250



Precipitation Induced

Landslide

RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.189



Forest Fire

RANK: 2 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.355



Volcano

RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

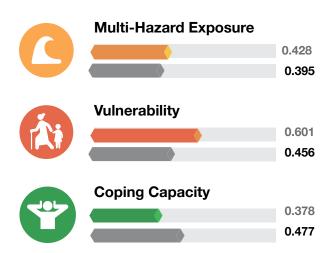
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RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES Score: 0.550

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

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





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SAO MIGUEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Sao Miguel has the highest relative Clean Water Access Vulnerability score in Cabo Verde, driven by significant constraints in household access to an improved water source. The municipality has the lowest percentage of households with access (61.2%), and households take on average, 26.3 minutes to travel to a main water source, collect water and return home. In addition, just 65.3% of the population has access to improved wastewater systems.

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.



Population Pressures

Sao Miguel has the highest relative ranking for overall Population Pressures, driven by a net migration rate of -52.47 per 1,000 persons, and a youth bulge of 29.26%. The municipality has seen an average annual decline in population of -1.2% between 2010 and 2020.

High rates of emigration from the municipality can leave gaps in social support systems and contribute to a loss of intellectual capital and skilled labor, affecting the economy and its growth potential. Combined with the youth bulge, decreases in economic opportunities and employment have the potential to become a source of social and political instability in the municipality.

Strengthen economic planning efforts to identify vulnerabilities related to the changing population. Implement programs and support systems to identify gainful employment opportunities for youth residing in the municipality, including vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial training programs. Ensuring productive employment in a youth bulge, when economic dependency is low, tends to increase per capita income, yielding a demographic dividend. Combined with services to alleviate poverty, enhanced policing in areas susceptible to criminal activity will reduce population pressures in Sao Miguel.

SAO MIGUEL RECOMMENDATIONS



Energy Capacity

Sao Miguel has the lowest overall Energy Capacity relative to other municipalities in the country with the lowest percentage of households having access to gas for cooking fuel (31.6%) and 82.6% of households having access to electricity.

Focus development programs on increasing energy capacity by establishing sustainable power generation in underserved communities and extending the existing transmission and distribution network. Continue to expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access across the municipality.

Power and gas lines should be carefully engineered to be resilient against impacts from natural hazards, with backup mechanisms to increase safety and redundancy in the energy network.



Communications Capacity

Sao Miguel has the 3rd lowest ranking for overall Communications Capacity in Cabo Verde, driven by the 2nd lowest percentage of mobile phone ownership (59%) and the 4th lowest percentage of households with a fixed phone (6.2%). Limited communications capacity exacerbates information access vulnerability and hinders the ability of government agencies to share critical information during disasters.

Boost Communications Capacity and overall resilience through the expansion of infrastructure to ensure coverage, accessibility, and reliability of communications during disasters. Encourage telecommunications infrastructure development at a sustainable pace and implement risk reduction measures in all infrastructure enhancements to protect against hazard impacts. Create communications plans to share critical information with the public during disasters, leveraging multimodal communication strategies (radio, internet, television, fixed- and mobile telephone).

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1305 N Holopono Street Suite 2, Kihei, HI 9675 3 P: (808) 891-0525 F: (808) 891-0526



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ndpba.cpv@pdc.org