

CABO VERDE

MAIO

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE



CABO VERDE

ISLAND: MAIO

Area: 275 km²

The Concelho do Maio, comprised of five civil parishes, is the only municipality on the island of Maio, the easternmost island of the Sotavento group. Located south of Boa Vista and east of Santiago, about 20% of the island is forested and 28% is a protected area. The island has hilly landscapes, limestone valleys, and sandy beaches. The largest urban center, Porto Inglês (or Villa do Maio), is close to the Maio Airport that operates flights to and from Praia. The harbor is navigable for larger ships. Main



economic drivers are agriculture and grazing. Sweet potatoes, cassava, papaya, fig, coconut, and tamarind are cultivated year-round. However, water scarcity due to drought makes it difficult to maintain consistent outputs and locust infestations constitute a major risk factor. Fishing is another activity that yields tuna, sailfish, and other species. Maio's economy is also supported by remittances from expatriates who send money to their relatives on the island.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low

Score: 0.317 • Rank: 22/22



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.598 • Rank: 5/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.147 • Rank: 22/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.365 • Rank: 19/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.560 • Rank: 6/22



Population (2020 projected)

7.525



Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

0.0



Poverty rate

26.2%



Population with access to improved water

98.0%



Average years of schooling

6.9



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 22 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES

SCORE: 0.147



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

99.9%

4 6,779

\$50.3 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

100.0%



Flood

0.2%

å 14

\$4.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

2.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

0.0%

2 0

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

0.0%

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Volcano

0.0%

• 0

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Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Forest Fire

2.4%

4 163

\$6.4 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

1.0%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 19 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.365

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



Environmental Stress

1 SCORE: 0.395 RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

0.48Livestock
Density per
Hectare

22.7% Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel 25.0% Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)



Vulnerable Health Status

1 SCORE: 0.319 RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

0.0Infant Mortality
Rate (per 1,000
live births)

8.1%Disabled Population

42.0TB Prevalence per 100k
Persons

27.7
HIV Incidence per 100K
Persons



Clean Water Vulnerability

1 SCORE: 0.060 RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

7.9Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use

97.5% Households with Access to Wastewater Services 98.0%
Population with
Access to Improved
Water



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 SCORE: 0.331 RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

87.6% Adult Literacy Rate **6.9**Average Years of Schooling

89.9%Households with Television

66.1% Households with radio

69.4%
Households
with Internet access

SS

26

Economic Constraints

1 SCORE: 0.476 RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

0.51Age dependency ratio

0.37 Gini index

9.0%Unemployment Rate

26.2%Poverty rate

8.1%
Households owning a vehicle

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Gender Inequality

38.5% Female Seats Municipal City

Council

0.67 Female to male labor participants

1.2 Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

SCORE: 0.705

Population Pressures

1 SCORE: 0.273 RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

0.82% Average annual population change

Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)

-6.76

20.75 Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.560

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



Economic Capacity

6.64

RANK: 7/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

151,527

Financial Service Economic Activity Rate Locations per 10k Persons

Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE

SCORE: 0.493



Governance

45.33%

SCORE: 0.617 377.28

RANK: 11/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

62.0%

Population Properly Crimes Disposing Waste Reported per 10k persons

Voter Participation Rate in Local Elections



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.375 RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

1.58%

96%

Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.633

RANK: 7/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.516

1.33

RANK: 9/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

2.84

9.95

88.1%

Physicians per 10k

Nurses per 10k Persons

Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated Hospitals per 10k persons



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.602

RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

1.40

4.21

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



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.415

RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

23.8%

62.8%

Households with Fixed Phones

Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.727

RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

96.5%

70.3%

Households with Access to Electricity

Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity SCORE: 0.903 RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

4.28

4.55

31.89

Average Distance to Hospital (km)

Average Distance to Police Station (km)

Firefighters per 10.000 Persons

28

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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.598

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

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



Inequality









Economic Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Drought

Constraints

RANK: 15 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.283

Flood

RANK: 14 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.097



Earthquake Induced Landslide

RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0,000



Precipitation Induced

Landslide RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0,000



Forest Fire

RANK: 21 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.041



Volcano

RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)



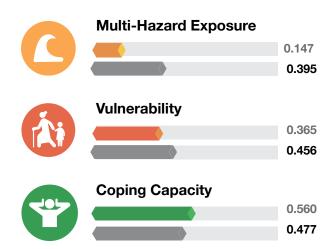
22 / 22

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES Score: 0.317

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

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





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MAIO RECOMMENDATIONS

Gender Inequality

Maio ranks 3rd highest for overall Gender Inequality in Cabo Verde. While a greater proportion of females than males attend secondary school (1.2 ratio of females to males), females comprise just 38.5% of municipal council seats, and the ratio of female to male participation in the labor force is 0.67.

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

Maio ranks 13th for overall Economic Constraints, with just 8% of households owning a vehicle, a 26% poverty rate, and 9% unemployment. Families without a vehicle will be challenged to evacuate to safety when disasters strike. Identify vulnerable communities' transportation challenges and include strategies to support evacuation in municipal disaster plans. Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are identified, as poor populations are often more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower recovery times.

Support government programs to assist in developing new business and employment opportunities, linked to national and municipal sustainable development goals to diversify livelihoods, and promote equitable distribution of property and economic assets in Maio. 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 assistance.

MAIO RECOMMENDATIONS



Communications Capacity

While Maio ranks 10th for overall Communications Capacity, just 62.8% of the population has mobile phones and 23.8% of households have a fixed phone. 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 telecommunication 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).

4

Economic Capacity

Maio's overall Economic Capacity ranking is constrained by having the 6th lowest economic activity rate (45% of persons aged 15 and over are active in the workforce) in the country. Given Maio's economic constraints, low labor participation may reduce economic protection and inhibit the municipality's ability to quickly mobilize financial assets during a disaster.

Maio's economy is driven primarily by agriculture and fishing.
Household incomes are also supported by foreign remittances.
Continue to support environmental protections while investing in infrastructure enhancements to encourage formalization and expansion of artisanal fishing and small farms. Increase access to credit for small business owners to foster local economic development.

Increase access to vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial training to directly support labor market needs and diversify the municipal economy. Expanding local economic opportunities will reduce reliance on external remittances and bolster labor participation.

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