



**CABO VERDE**  
**PRAIA**

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**NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE**

# CABO VERDE PRAIA



## ISLAND: SANTIAGO

Area: 103 km<sup>2</sup>

Praia (beach) is located in the southern tip of Santiago Island, the biggest island of Cabo Verde and part of the Sotavento or Leeward Islands group. Praia is one of nine municipalities on the island, bordered by Ribeira Grande de Santiago municipality to its west, São Domingos to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to its south. Since the country's independence in 1975, Santiago Island and its capital city Praia have seen extraordinary development with the population doubling since that year. Praia city carries the same name as its municipality. It is the epicenter of the government and economic activities of Cabo Verde and houses almost one-third of the country's population. The Praia International Airport which was expanded in 2005 is located just 3 km from the city center. Praia is home to the University of Cabo Verde (Uni-CV), Cabo Verde's flagship university. Due to drought and problems associated with poor settlement practices, Praia lacks green space. The stone extraction and processing industry is prominent due to the active construction sector driven by strong investment in infrastructure in the capital. Emerging industries include prescription drug production and export (mainly to Africa), food export, and maritime transport to Europe and Africa.

## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



**MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate**  
Score: 0.461 • Rank: 12/22



**RESILIENCE (R) - High**  
Score: 0.588 • Rank: 6/22



**MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High**  
Score: 0.560 • Rank: 3/22



**VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low**  
Score: 0.335 • Rank: 21/22



**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate**  
Score: 0.511 • Rank: 9/22



Population (2020 projected)  
**170,236**



Infant mortality rate  
(per 1,000 live births)  
**12.0**



Poverty rate  
**13.6%**



Population with access  
to improved water  
**89.2%**

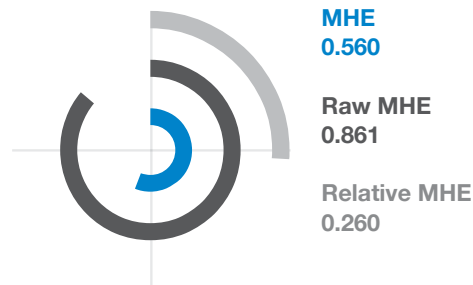


Average years of schooling  
**8.7**



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES  
SCORE: 0.560



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



Drought

**100.0%**

**164,942**

**\$1.8 Billion**

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
100.0%**



Flood

**3.6%**

**5,930**

-

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
24.0%**



Earthquake Induced Landslide

**0.2%**

**332**

-

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
0.0%**



Precipitation Induced Landslide

**0.4%**

**727**

-

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
0.0%**



Volcano

**0.0%**

**0**

-

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
0.0%**



Forest Fire

**30.6%**

**50,450**

**\$291.9 Million**

**Critical Infrastructure Exposed:  
27.0%**




## VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 21 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.335**

Vulnerability in Praia is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



### Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.330** **RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>1.53</b> Livestock Density per Hectare	<b>4.9%</b> Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel	<b>0.7%</b> Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)
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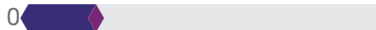
### Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.651** **RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>12.0</b> Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<b>9.2%</b> Disabled Population	<b>52.0</b> TB Prevalence per 100k Persons	<b>166.4</b> HIV Incidence per 100K Persons
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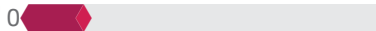
### Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.196** **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>6.0</b> Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use	<b>89.5%</b> Households with Access to Wastewater Services	<b>89.2%</b> Population with Access to Improved Water
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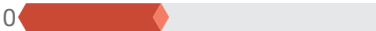
### Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.160** **RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>90.7%</b> Adult Literacy Rate	<b>8.7</b> Average Years of Schooling	<b>89.3%</b> Households with Television	<b>49.3%</b> Households with radio	<b>88.9%</b> Households with Internet access
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### Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.392** **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>0.45</b> Age dependency ratio	<b>0.43</b> Gini index	<b>16.0%</b> Unemployment Rate	<b>13.6%</b> Poverty rate	<b>20.7%</b> Households owning a vehicle
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### Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.231** **RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>47.6%</b> Female Seats Municipal City Council	<b>-</b> Female to male labor participants	<b>1.09</b> Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment
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### Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.387** **RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

<b>2.92%</b> Average annual population change	<b>-6.05</b> Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)	<b>22.22</b> Youth Bulge
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# COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**RANK: 9 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.511**

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




## Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.529** **RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**60.24%** **2.06** **207,485**  
Economic Activity Rate    Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons    Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE



## Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.431** **RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**94%** **382.65** **44.0%**  
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: 0.744** **RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



## Health Care Capacity

**SCORE: 0.651** **RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**11.98** **15.27** **93.9%** **0.06**  
Physicians per 10k Persons    Nurses per 10k Persons    Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated    Hospitals per 10k persons



## Transportation Capacity

**SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**6.25** **3.31**  
Road density (km per sq. km)    Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



## Communications Capacity

**SCORE: 0.576** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**18.8%** **76.0%**  
Households with Fixed Phones    Population with Mobile Phone



## Energy Capacity

**SCORE: 0.811** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**93.2%** **92.9%**  
Households with Access to Electricity    Households with Access to Gas



## Emergency Services Capacity

**SCORE: 0.681** **RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

**2.92** **2.13** **3.23**  
Average Distance to Hospital (km)    Average Distance to Police Station (km)    Firefighters per 10,000 Persons





## RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 6 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.588**

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

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



**Vulnerable Health Status**



**Economic Constraints**



**Governance**



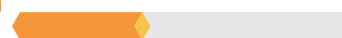
**Economic Capacity**



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



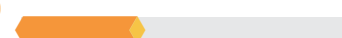
**Drought**



**RANK: 6 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.355**



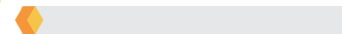
**Flood**



**RANK: 2 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.332**



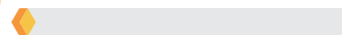
**Earthquake Induced Landslide**



**RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.036**



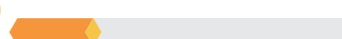
**Precipitation Induced Landslide**



**RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.024**



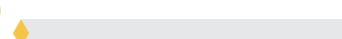
**Forest Fire**



**RANK: 9 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.220**



**Volcano**



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



## MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

**12 / 22**

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES  
Score: 0.461



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

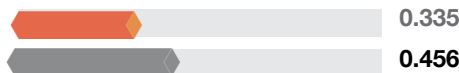
### Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



#### Multi-Hazard Exposure



#### Vulnerability



#### Coping Capacity





## PRAIA RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1

#### Vulnerable Health Status

Praia ranks 4th highest for overall Vulnerable Health Status driven by the 2nd highest incidence of HIV (166.4 per 100,000 persons) and 4th highest prevalence of tuberculosis (52 cases per 100,000 persons).

Increase investments in community health education and outreach, including best practices for reducing communicable disease transmission. Additionally, ensure that WASH infrastructure meets the needs of vulnerable populations to help mitigate the impact of communicable diseases. Take steps to evaluate and safeguard existing infrastructure from hazard impacts, including droughts and floods, which regularly affect the population of Praia.

Ensure that disaster management, evacuation, and shelter plans include special considerations for people with pre-existing health conditions. Communities with vulnerable health status are more susceptible to the negative health impacts of disasters. Praia ranks 3rd highest in the country in overall Multi-hazard Exposure. The population of Praia is highly exposed to both droughts and floods, necessitating close coordination between disaster management and public health officials for disaster plans. Consider additional precautions necessary to prevent transmission of COVID-19 among vulnerable populations in shelters. Reducing disparities in health status will also help to alleviate economic constraints, which contribute to Praia's overall vulnerability.

### 2

#### Economic Constraints

Despite Praia's 4th lowest overall Economic Constraints ranking and highest percentage of households owning vehicles (21%), the municipality has the 3rd highest unemployment rate in the country (16%) and has the 5th highest income disparity in the country (Gini coefficient of 0.43).

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are identified, as poor populations and people living in informal settlements are more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower recovery times. Identify low-income settlement areas and poorly constructed housing units that may be more susceptible to hazard impacts. Enforce building codes to increase the resilience of the built environment in Praia.

Support government programs to assist in 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 Praia. Create public policies guaranteeing equal opportunity and fair wages for all. Focusing on sustainable economic opportunities will help to ensure that populations' basic needs are satisfied, decreasing long-term reliance on social benefits.

## PRAIA RECOMMENDATIONS

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# 3

### Governance

Praia has the 3rd lowest ranking for overall Governance, with the lowest voter participation rate in local elections (44%), and the 4th highest crime rate (383 crimes reported per 10,000 persons) in the country.

Focus on building civic participation at the community-level to increase public voice and accountability, building trust in government. Encourage public participation in local disaster management, including public committees, community emergency response teams, and exercises.

In addition to fostering growth in employment opportunities, reduce the crime burden by strengthening support for public security through increased law enforcement and surveillance, youth education and personal safety programs, and community support programs for ex-criminals.

# 4

### Economic Capacity

While Praia ranks 5th highest for overall Economic Capacity in Cabo Verde, it has just two financial service locations per 10,000 persons. Additionally, findings show that income disparities and unemployment drive economic constraints in the municipality, despite it being the economic center of the country.

Continue to support sustainable urban development in the municipality, ensuring that infrastructure enhancements do not contribute to environmental stress or increase hazard exposure. Expand financial services to increase access to credit for small businesses and foster local economic development. Promote public-private partnerships and municipal contingency funds to ensure financial liquidity during disasters.

Increase access to vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial training to directly support labor market needs, diversify the municipal economy, and supply skilled labor needed to advance sustainable development. Expanding local economic opportunities will help to reduce income inequalities and increase household incomes.

**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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