

# CABO VERDE SANTA CATARINA

## NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE



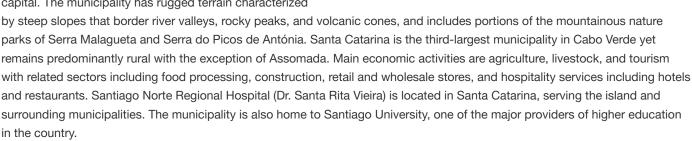
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## CABO VERDE SANTA CATARINA

#### **ISLAND: SANTIAGO**

Area: 243 km<sup>2</sup>

The municipality of Santa Catarina is located on the western part of Santiago Island and surrounded by the municipalities of Tarrafal to the north, São Miguel to the northeast, Santa Cruz to the east, São Salvador do Mundo to the southeast, and Ribeira Grande de Santiago to the south. Santa Catarina is made up of one parish of the same name subdivided into numerous settlements. Assomada, its capital city, is 36 km north of Praia, the country's capital. The municipality has rugged terrain characterized



#### RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE





B.

Population (2020 projected) 47.181



Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

15.9



Poverty rate

28.3%

68.4%



Population with access to improved water



Average years of schooling

8.1

123

## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES SCORE: 0.413



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



60.5% ▲ 28,737 \$354.3 Million Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 49.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

## 2.8%

Drought

**å** 1,308

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



#### Volcano

**0.0%** ▲ 0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



**Precipitation Induced Landslide** 

## 19.7%

9,358
 \$148.3 Million
 Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
 20.0%

**Forest Fire** 



\$226.9 Million

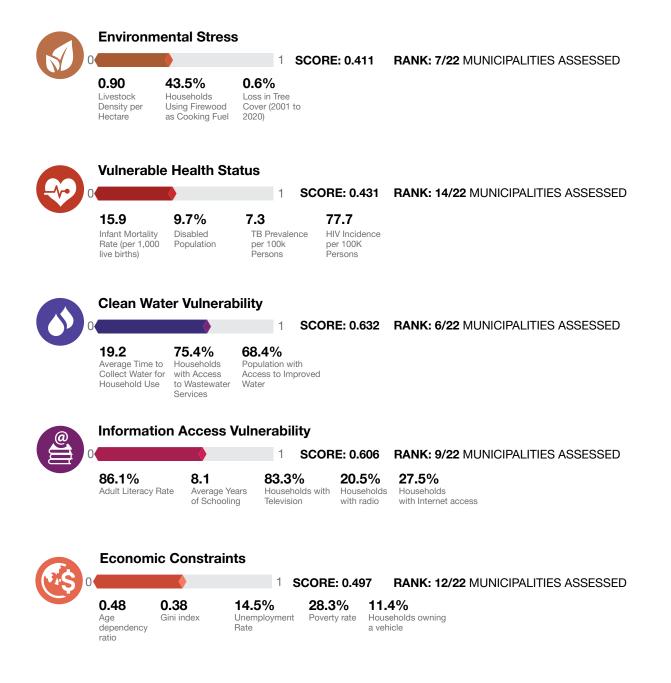
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 23.0%



## **VULNERABILITY (V)**

#### RANK: 9 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.485

Vulnerability in Santa Catarina 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.



RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED



#### **Gender Inequality**

**38.1%** Female Seats Municipal City Council

**0.83** Female to male labor participants **1.01** Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

SCORE: 0.311

1



#### **Population Pressures**

 0
 1
 SCORE: 0.509
 RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

 0.90%
 -25.31
 27.57

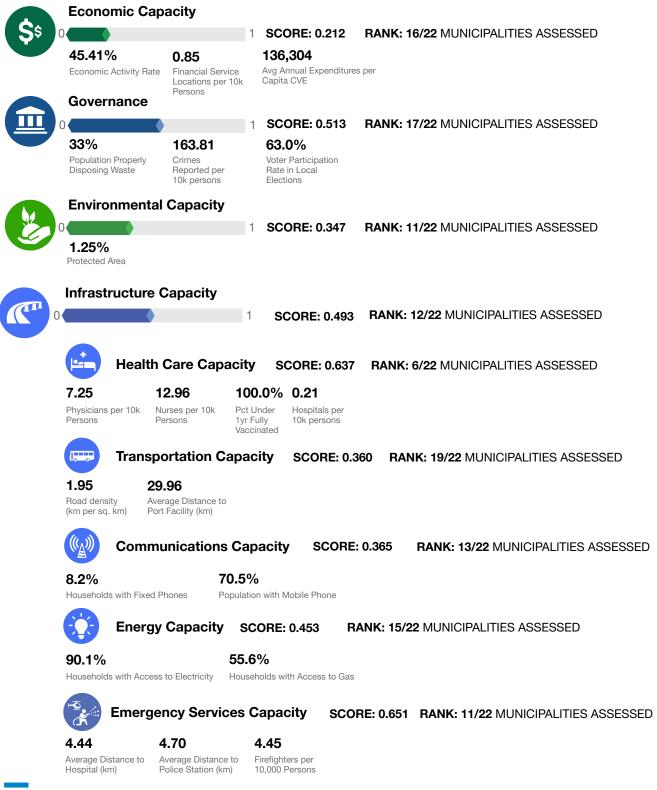
 Average annual population change
 Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)
 Youth Bulge



## **COPING CAPACITY (CC)**

## RANK: 17 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.400

Santa Catarina 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.





## **RESILIENCE (R)**

RANK: 15 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.457

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

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



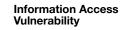






Transportation Capacity

Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Economic Capacity



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

	ught	RANK: 10 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.311
Floor	d	RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.067
	nquake Induced Islide	RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.092
Preci Land	ipitation Induced Islide	RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.306
Fores	st Fire	RANK: 4 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.331
Volca	ano	RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0



## **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)**

8 / 22 RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES Score: 0.499

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

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores: Multi-Hazard Exposure 0.413 0.395 Vulnerability 0.485 0.456 Coping Capacity 0.400 0.477

### SANTA CATARINA RECOMMENDATIONS



#### **Clean Water Access Vulnerability**

Santa Catarina ranks 6th highest for overall Clean Water Access Vulnerability. Just 68% of the population has access to improved water and 74% of households have access to wastewater systems. Household members on average require 19 minutes to travel to a main water source, collect water and return home. Illegal and unregulated settlements such as those comprising parts of Assomada lack basic water and sanitation, increasing susceptibility of an already-vulnerable segment of the population.

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, guality 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.

#### Information Access Vulnerability

Santa Catarina ranks 9th highest for overall Information Access Vulnerability. Findings reveal information access constraints, with just 20% of households having radios and 27.5% with internet access. 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 vulnerable households have the access and the ability to receive information and ensure that hazard warning information is disseminated as broadly as possible through multiple communications channels.

## SANTA CATARINA RECOMMENDATIONS



#### **Economic Capacity**

RVA findings show Santa Catarina ranks 7th lowest for overall Economic Capacity, with the 7th lowest relative scores for both the economic activity rate (just over 45%) and the number of financial service locations (0.85 per 10,000 persons). Given Santa Catarina's overall vulnerability (9th highest in Cabo Verde), low labor participation and limited financial services may reduce economic protection and inhibit the municipality's ability to quickly mobilize financial assets during a disaster. Santa Catarina's economy is driven primarily by agriculture and tourism. Continue to support environmental protections and invest in infrastructure enhancements (particularly water and sanitation) to encourage formalization and expansion of existing enterprises. Expand financial services to increase access to credit for small businesses and 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.

#### Transportation Capacity

Santa Catarina has the 4th lowest overall ranking for Transportation Capacity, with the 3rd greatest average distance to a port or airport facility (30 km) and a road density of 1.95 km per square km. Santa Catarina ranks 10th highest in Cabo Verde for overall Multihazard Exposure, with significant exposure to drought, forest fires, and precipitation-induced landslides. Limited transportation networks hamper timely evacuations and delay response and recovery activities. Damaged roads, seaports and airports can further postpone delivery and transport of much needed relief supplies and delay recovery processes. 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 and increase connectivity between islands and municipalities. By bolstering transportation capacity, Santa Catarina 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., storm water drainage, 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 vorld.

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