



CABO VERDE

SAO DOMINGOS

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE

CABO VERDE SAO DOMINGOS



ISLAND: SANTIAGO

Area: 148 km²

The municipality of São Domingos is located in the southeastern part of Santiago Island. Established in 1994, the municipality of São Domingos consists of two parishes: Nossa Senhora da Luz and São Nicolau Tolentino. The Rui Vaz and Serra de Pico de Antónia mountains, part of a national park, comprise one of the most important mountain ecosystems in Cabo Verde with abundant rainfall (in a rainy year) and mild temperatures. Mountains dominate the western border of the municipality where steep slopes and lack of rainwater runoff do not allow for large-scale agricultural activity. However, eastern, and central parts of the municipality are predominantly farmland where the higher water table helps maintain soil moisture. Thus, agriculture (maize, beans, sweet potatoes, potatoes, and cassava) is the main economic activity. While both livestock and fishing are important means of subsistence, they remain in traditional form. São Domingos is a popular weekend getaway for families residing in Praia. Two markets, in Milho Branco and in Vila da Várzea da Igreja, offer commercial outlets for agricultural and artisanal products. A vocational training institute (IEFP) contributes to employment and professional training in the municipality.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate
Score: 0.496 • Rank: 10/22



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.425 • Rank: 19/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.339 • Rank: 16/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.509 • Rank: 5/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.359 • Rank: 20/22



Population (2020 projected)
14,198



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
10.9



Poverty rate
35.4%



Population with access
to improved water
53.6%



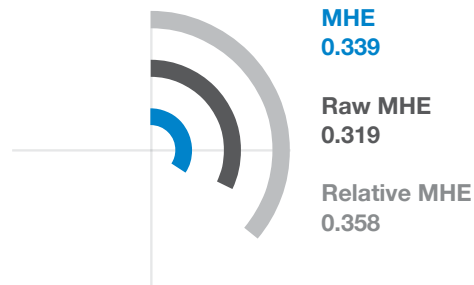
Average years of schooling
7.4



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES

SCORE: 0.339



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

87.0%

12,004

\$181.6 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

100.0%



Flood

1.3%

184

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

0.1%

17

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

7.4%

1,026

\$39.6 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

17.0%



Volcano

0.0%

0

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Forest Fire

48.5%

6,695

\$90.3 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

33.0%




VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.509

Vulnerability in Sao Domingos is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.




Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.541** **RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.84 Livestock Density per Hectare	48.4% Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel	13.4% Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.436** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

10.9 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.8% Disabled Population	14.0 TB Prevalence per 100k Persons	42.4 HIV Incidence per 100K Persons
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Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.717** **RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

21.6 Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use	76.1% Households with Access to Wastewater Services	53.6% Population with Access to Improved Water
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Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.483** **RANK: 14/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

89.3% Adult Literacy Rate	7.4 Average Years of Schooling	81.0% Households with Television	32.3% Households with radio	67.7% Households with Internet access
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Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.454** **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.54 Age dependency ratio	0.35 Gini index	8.1% Unemployment Rate	35.4% Poverty rate	11.8% Households owning a vehicle
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.474** **RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**


35.3%
Female Seats
Municipal City
Council

0.66
Female to male labor
participants

1.02
Parity in Secondary
Education Enrollment



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.457** **RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.28%
Average annual
population
change

-21.73
Net Migration
Rate (per 1,000
persons)

29.4
Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 20 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.359

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



Economic Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.189** **RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

50.82% **0.7** **108,481**
Economic Activity Rate Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE



Governance

0 1 **SCORE: 0.580** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

52% **308.48** **73.0%**
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: 0.429** **RANK: 14/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.284 **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.42 **5.69** **97.1%** **0**
Physicians per 10k Persons Nurses per 10k Persons Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated Hospitals per 10k persons



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.602 **RANK: 9/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

2.21 **11.75**
Road density (km per sq. km) Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.259 **RANK: 17/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

9.5% **62.7%**
Households with Fixed Phones Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.444 **RANK: 17/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

91.4% **49.9%**
Households with Access to Electricity Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity

SCORE: 0.554 **RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

13.04 **4.28** **8.45**
Average Distance to Hospital (km) Average Distance to Police Station (km) Firefighters per 10,000 Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 19 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.425

Sao Domingos'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



Environmental Stress



Economic Capacity



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



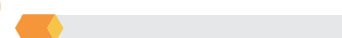
Drought



RANK: 4 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.388



Flood



RANK: 15 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.093



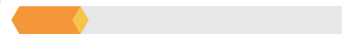
Earthquake Induced Landslide



RANK: 20/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.022



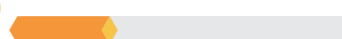
Precipitation Induced Landslide



RANK: 9/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.178



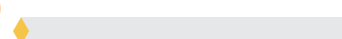
Forest Fire



RANK: 6 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.268



Volcano



RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

10 / 22

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES
Score: 0.496



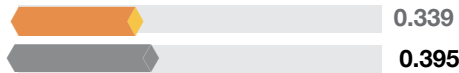
Sao Domingos's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

SAO DOMINGOS SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



SAO DOMINGOS RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Sao Domingos rank 4th highest for overall Clean Water Access Vulnerability. Just 53.6% of the population has access to wastewater systems, the 2nd lowest percentage in Cabo Verde. 76% of households have access to improved water sources. On average, it takes household members 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

Environmental Stress

Ranking 5th highest for overall Environmental Stress, Sao Domingos has the 4th highest percentage loss in tree cover (13.38%), compounded by nearly half of households (48.4%) using firewood as a primary cooking fuel. Livestock density ranks 8th highest (0.84 per hectare).

Existing environmental stress combined with climate change may contribute to land degradation, food insecurity and increased frequency, intensity, and susceptibility to natural hazards. Develop sustainable energy and forest land management strategies to reduce reliance on firewood as a primary cooking fuel. Support reforestation programs to maintain and increase tree cover, which acts as a natural buffer against negative hazard impacts. Monitor agricultural practices and develop incentives for sustainable livestock production.

Given Sao Domingos' significant exposure to drought, forest fire, and landslides, provide educational training to both private and public entities to promote hazard awareness and sustainable development to monitor, manage, and reduce environmental stress.

SAO DOMINGOS RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Ranking 5th lowest for overall Economic Capacity, Sao Domingos has the 4th lowest average annual expenditures per capita (108,481 CVE) and less than one (0.7) financial service location per 10,000 persons. Given Sao Domingos' overall vulnerability (5th 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.

Sao Domingos' economy is driven primarily by agriculture. Continue to support environmental protections and invest in infrastructure enhancements (particularly water and sanitation) to encourage formalization and expansion existing enterprises. Ensure that new development is sustainable and does not contribute to environmental stress or increased hazard exposure. 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.

4

Communications Capacity

Sao Domingos ranks 6th lowest for Communications Capacity relative to other municipalities, with just 9.5% of households having a fixed phone and 62.7% of the population with mobile phones. 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).

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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