



CABO VERDE

SAO FILIPE

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE

CABO VERDE SAO FILIPE



ISLAND: FOGO

Area: 229 km²

The municipality of São Filipe comprises much of the western half of the island of Fogo. It is one of three municipalities on Fogo along with Mosteiros, and Santa Catarina do Fogo. São Filipe occupies about 49% of the island's land area and has about 60% of its population.

São Filipe is one of the warmest places in Cabo Verde with temperatures up to 34 °C in September. The municipality of São Filipe was established in 1992 and consists of two civil parishes, Nossa Senhora da Conceição and São Lourenço, and further subdivided into smaller settlements. About 70% of the population lives in rural areas and rely on agriculture, livestock, and fishing for their livelihoods. Many expatriates residing in the United States, Portugal, and Angola also contribute to economic development through remittances. São Filipe has a domestic airport and a port, Port of Vale de Cavaleiros, with ferry connections to the Brava and Santiago islands. São Filipe has a regional hospital that serves both Fogo and Brava islands and houses the Regional Command of the National Police of the Islands of Fogo and Brava.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.623 • Rank: 1/22



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.439 • Rank: 18/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High
Score: 0.748 • Rank: 1/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.533 • Rank: 4/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.411 • Rank: 14/22



Population (2020 projected)
20,366



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
18.5



Poverty rate
46.2%



Population with access
to improved water
80.7%



Average years of schooling
7.1



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES
SCORE: 0.748



MHE
0.748

Raw MHE
0.712

Relative MHE
0.784

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

99.5%

17,358

\$347.6 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
100.0%



Flood

0.2%

40

-

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
1.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

0.8%

135

\$573,000

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
29.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

5.6%

984

\$3.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
1.0%



Volcano

94.3%

16,446

\$337.8 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
99.0%



Forest Fire

32.4%

5,655

\$15.4 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
37.0%



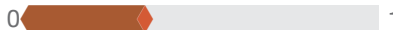
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.533

Vulnerability in Sao Filipe is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.




Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.338** **RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.83 Livestock Density per Hectare	36.5% Households Using Firewood as Cooking Fuel	0.1% Loss in Tree Cover (2001 to 2020)
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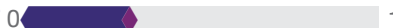
Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.658** **RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

18.5 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7% Disabled Population	39.0 TB Prevalence per 100k Persons	91.8 HIV Incidence per 100K Persons
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Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.294** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

7.4 Average Time to Collect Water for Household Use	86.8% Households with Access to Wastewater Services	80.7% Population with Access to Improved Water
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Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.664** **RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

82.5% Adult Literacy Rate	7.1 Average Years of Schooling	66.8% Households with Television	32.9% Households with radio	77.2% Households with Internet access
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Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.659** **RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.56 Age dependency ratio	0.43 Gini index	10.5% Unemployment Rate	46.2% Poverty rate	12.3% Households owning a vehicle
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.601** **RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**


35.3%
Female Seats
Municipal City
Council

0.65
Female to male labor
participants

1.08
Parity in Secondary
Education Enrollment



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.519** **RANK: 9/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

-0.85%
Average annual
population
change

-37.71
Net Migration
Rate (per 1,000
persons)

25.83
Youth Bulge




COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 14 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.411

Sao Filipe 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.



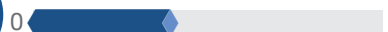
Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.279** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

53.97% **1.96** **111,129**
Economic Activity Rate Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE




Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.391** **RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

59% **451.01** **62.0%**
Population Properly Disposing Waste Crimes Reported per 10k persons Voter Participation Rate in Local Elections




Environmental Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.662** **RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

8.69%
Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.481** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.707 **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

7.14 **15.23** **100.0%** **0.49**
Physicians per 10k Persons Nurses per 10k Persons Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated Hospitals per 10k persons



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.529 **RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.05 **6.47**
Road density (km per sq. km) Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.249 **RANK: 18/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

12.9% **59.5%**
Households with Fixed Phones Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.301 **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

82.9% **59.9%**
Households with Access to Electricity Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity

SCORE: 0.619 **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

7.98 **7.26** **8.84**
Average Distance to Hospital (km) Average Distance to Police Station (km) Firefighters per 10,000 Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 18 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.439

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

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



Information
Access
Vulnerability



Economic
Constraints



Communications
Capacity



Economic Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



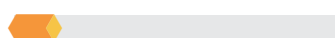
Drought



RANK: 1 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.459



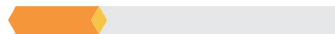
Flood



RANK: 10 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.110



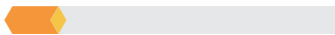
**Earthquake Induced
Landslide**



RANK: 4/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.241



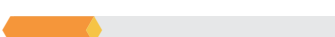
**Precipitation Induced
Landslide**



RANK: 11/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.133



Forest Fire



RANK: 8 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.243



Volcano



RANK: 1/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.561



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

1 / 22

RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES
Score: 0.623



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

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

SAO FILIPE SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



SAO FILIPE RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Information Access Vulnerability

Sao Filipe ranks 4th highest for overall Information Access Vulnerability. Findings show constraints with regard to household access to television (67% with access) and radio (33%). In addition, the municipality has the 6th highest rate of illiteracy in the country with an adult literacy rate of 82.5%.

Focus efforts on providing programs to increase school attendance and completion of secondary education. Work with communities to better understand the underlying factors that represent barriers to education and literacy. Economic constraints, in particular, may drive disparities in the municipality.

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 hazard warning information is accessible and disseminated as broadly as possible through multiple communications channels.

2

Economic Constraints

With the 6th highest overall Economic Constraints ranking, Sao Filipe has the second highest poverty rate in the country (46.2%) and the 5th highest age dependency ratio. More than half of the population (0.56) is under the age of 15 and/or over 64 years of age and therefore dependent upon the working age population (ages 15 to 64). Sao Filipe also has the 4th highest income inequality (Gini coefficient of 0.43). Based on available hazard information, Sao Filipe has the highest overall Multi-hazard Exposure in Cabo Verde, with significant exposure to volcanic hazards and drought. Economic constraints are exacerbated and perpetuated by the negative consequences of repeated hazard exposure.

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable and dependent populations are identified, as poor populations are more likely to be severely impacted by disasters and have slower recovery times. In addition, elderly populations and families with young children may need additional support to accommodate special needs during evacuation and in shelters.

Strengthen collaboration between social service entities, private sector organizations and NGOs to coordinate poverty reduction efforts and delivery of services. Strengthen social assistance programs that provide benefits for elderly, low income, and single-parent households. Economic constraints in Sao Filipe are closely linked to Information Access Vulnerability and vice versa. Removing economic barriers to education, and ensuring equitable access to schools, educational resources, and information technology will reduce vulnerability in the municipality.

SAO FILIPE RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Communications Capacity

Sao Filipe ranks 5th lowest for overall Communications Capacity, with the 3rd lowest percentage (59.5%) of the population having mobile phones, and 13% of households with fixed 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 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).

4

Economic Capacity

Ranking 9th lowest for overall Economic Capacity, Sao Filipe has the 5th lowest average annual expenditures (111,129 CVE) per capita and just 1.96 financial service locations per 10,000 persons. Given the very high overall multi-hazard risk in Sao Filipe (highest in Cabo Verde), limitations in economic capacity reduce economic protection and inhibit the municipality's ability to quickly mobilize financial assets during a disaster.

Sao Filipe's economy is driven primarily by agriculture and fishing. Household incomes are also supported by foreign remittances. Continue to support environmental protections and invest in infrastructure enhancements to encourage formalization and expansion of artisanal fishing and small farms. 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 directly support labor market needs and diversify the municipal economy. Expanding local economic opportunities will reduce reliance on external remittances and bolster household incomes.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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