

# CABO VERDE SAO LOURENCO DOS ORGAOS

# NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE



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# CABO VERDE SAO LOURENCO DOS ORGAOS

#### **ISLAND: SANTIAGO**

Area: 37 km<sup>2</sup>

The municipality of São Lourenço dos Órgãos is located in the center of the island of Santiago and is mountainous with deep valleys and no coastline. The highest point is Pico de Antónia (1,392 m), from where the streams of Longueira, Covoada and Pico de Antónia originate, which are tributaries of the Ribeira Seca valley. Established in 2005, São Lourenço dos Órgãos consists of one parish subdivided into numerous settlements. São Lourenço is a rural municipality with the main economic activities being

agriculture (corn and beans) and livestock. Brandy making is a municipal tradition that provides permanent jobs in the industry, including sales and exports. In the city center of João Teves, there are administrative services and bar/restaurant amenities. Pico de Antónia provides mountain tourism potential since it is the highest elevation on Santiago Island and the third-highest elevation in the country. The São Jorge Botanical Garden is another ecological and mountain tourism attraction. The strategic location of its being at the center of the island with easy access to other municipalities as well as having the Barragem de Poilão dam, position the municipality with development potential.

#### **RISK AND VULNERABILITY** COMPONENT SCORE



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Population (2020 projected) 6,913



Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

0.0



Poverty rate

38.1%

62.3%



Population with access to improved water



Average years of schooling

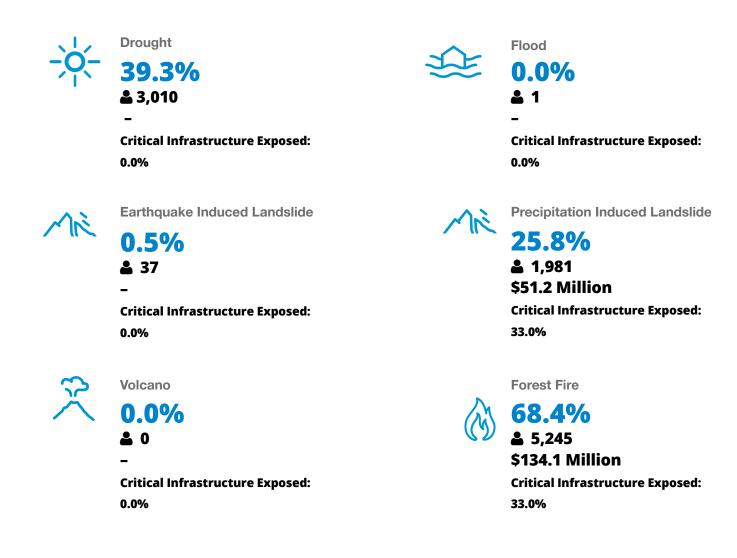
7.5

178





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

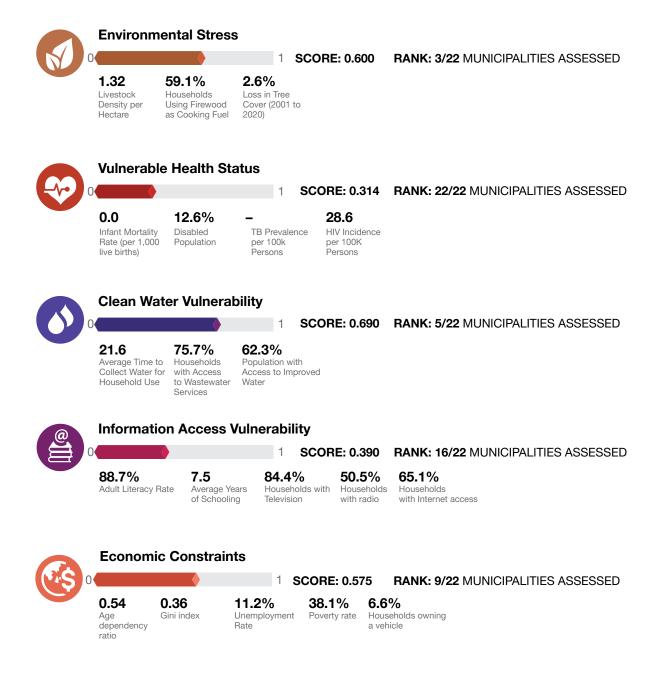




# **VULNERABILITY (V)**

#### RANK: 7 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.493

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



RANK: 16/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED



0

#### **Gender Inequality**

**38.5%** Female Seats Municipal City Council

**0.79** Female to male labor participants **1.04** Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

SCORE: 0.351

1



#### **Population Pressures**

 0
 1
 SCORE: 0.534
 RANK: 5/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

 -0.64%
 -32.35
 28.36

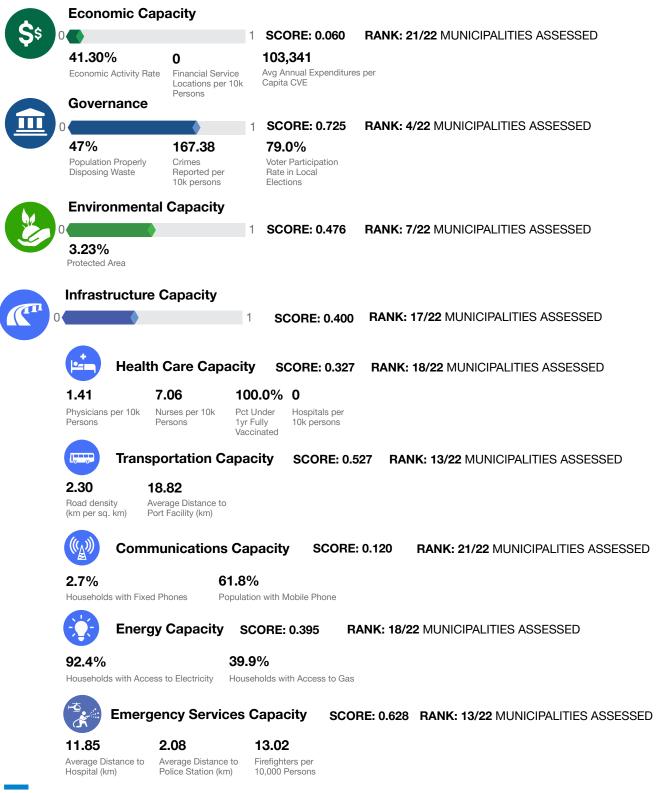
 Average annual population change
 Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)
 Youth Bulge



# **COPING CAPACITY (CC)**

# RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.403

Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos 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.





# **RESILIENCE (R)**

RANK: 16 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.455

Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

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





Stress

Environmental



Economic Capacity



Communications Capacity

0

# HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

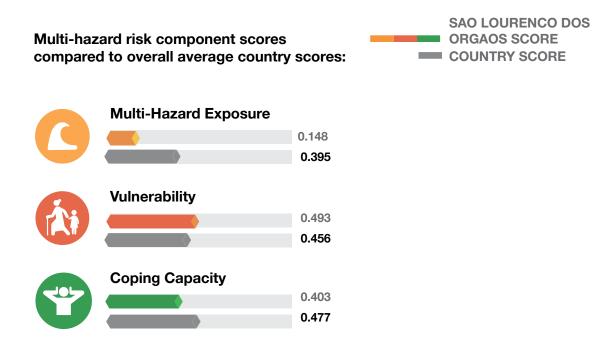
Mn	Drought	RANK: 21 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.200
	Flood 🔶	RANK: 21 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.009
MÈ	Earthquake Induced Landslide	RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.032
MÈ	Precipitation Induced Landslide	RANK: 6/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.253
	Forest Fire	RANK: 5 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.319
2	Volcano	RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0



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

**16 / 22** RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES Score: 0.413

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



### SAO LOURENCO DOS ORGAOS RECOMMENDATIONS



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

Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos has the 5th highest overall Clean Water Access Vulnerability ranking, driven by the 3rd lowest access to wastewater systems (just 62.3% of the population has access). In addition, households require an average of 22 minutes to travel to a main water source, collect water and return home. 75.7% of households have access to an improved water source.

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.



Ranking 3rd highest for overall Environmental Stress, nearly 60% of households use firewood as their primary cooking fuel, contributing to the nearly 3% loss in tree cover in the municipality over a 20-year period. Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos has the 4th highest livestock density in the country (1.32 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 Lourenco Dos Orgaos' 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 LOURENCO DOS ORGAOS RECOMMENDATIONS



#### **Economic Capacity**

With the 2nd lowest ranking for overall Economic Capacity, Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos has no financial service locations per 10,000 environmental protections persons, the 3rd lowest average annual expenditures (103,341 CVE) per capita, and the 4th lowest economic activity rate with just 41.3% of those aged 15 and over participating in the workforce. Given Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos' overall vulnerability (7th highest in Cabo Verde), limitations in economic capacity reduce economic protection services to increase access and inhibit the municipality's ability to quickly mobilize financial assets during a disaster.

Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos' economy is driven primarily by agriculture. Continue to support while investing in infrastructure enhancements (particularly water and sanitation) to encourage formalization and expansion of existing enterprises. Ensure that new development is sustainable and does not contribute to environmental stress or increased hazard exposure. Expand financial 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.

#### **Communications Capacity**

Sao Lourenco Dos Orgaos has the 2nd lowest ranking for overall Communications Capacity, with the fewest percentage of households having a fixed phone (2.7%) and approximately 62% of the population owning a mobile 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 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).

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