



CABO VERDE

SAO SALVADOR DO MUNDO

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE

CABO VERDE

SAO SALVADOR DO

ISLAND OF SANTIAGO

Area: 27 km²

The municipality of São Salvador do Mundo is located in the center of the island of Santiago. The municipality is mountainous with deep valleys and has no coastline. Established in 2005, São Salvador do Mundo Municipality consists of one parish that is subdivided into numerous settlements. São Salvador do Mundo is a rural municipality with the main economic activities being agriculture and livestock. The valleys and slopes of the Picos Watershed provide a favorable climate for agriculture potential. Almost 95% of agricultural land is cultivated under a rainfed regime. Brandy making and iron smelting are other economic activities along with a retail sector established in the Achada Igreja area. Livestock farming (goats and pigs) is very prominent in the municipality due to its proximity to Assomada, in Santa Catarina, where there is a livestock market. While a tourism potential exists in São Salvador do Mundo, very limited tourist infrastructure exists with only a few restaurants and a couple of hotels mainly in Achada Igreja.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High

Score: 0.576 • Rank: 2/22



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.336 • Rank: 22/22



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.400 • Rank: 13/22



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High

Score: 0.609 • Rank: 1/22



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.280 • Rank: 22/22



Population (2020 projected)

8,596



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

23.7



Poverty rate

44.8%



Population with access
to improved water

31.9%



Average years of schooling

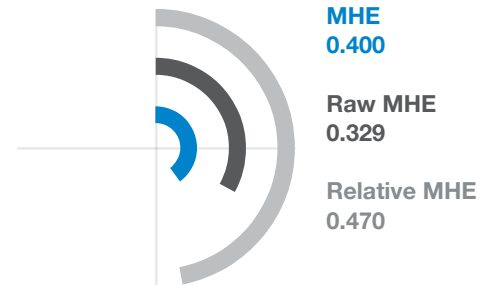
7.3



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES

SCORE: 0.400



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought

0.2%

10

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

33.0%



Flood

0.5%

32

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

3.7%

246

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

33.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

74.1%

4,981

\$458.7 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

50.0%



Volcano

0.0%

0

–

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

0.0%



Forest Fire

87.0%

5,850

\$458.7 Million

Critical Infrastructure Exposed:

50.0%




VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.609

Vulnerability in Sao Salvador Do Mundo is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.610** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

2.10

Livestock
Density per
Hectare

56.0%


Households
Using Firewood
as Cooking Fuel

0.0%

Loss in Tree
Cover (2001 to
2020)



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.539** **RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

23.7

Infant Mortality
Rate (per 1,000
live births)

8.6%

Disabled
Population

–


TB Prevalence
per 100k
Persons

34.8

HIV Incidence
per 100K
Persons



Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.827** **RANK: 2/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

22.6

Average Time to
Collect Water for
Household Use

73.0%


Households
with Access
to Wastewater
Services

31.9%

Population with
Access to Improved
Water



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.577** **RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

81.6%

Adult Literacy Rate

7.3

Average Years
of Schooling

80.3%

Households with
Television

27.5%


Households
with radio

72.6%

Households
with Internet access



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.718** **RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

0.59

Age
dependency
ratio

0.32

Gini index

20.2%



Unemployment
Rate

44.8%

Poverty rate

3.5%

Households owning
a vehicle

**Gender Inequality**0  1 **SCORE: 0.531** **RANK: 8/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED****38.5%**
Female Seats
Municipal City
Council**0.64**
Female to male labor
participants**1.08**
Parity in Secondary
Education Enrollment**Population Pressures**0  1 **SCORE: 0.457** **RANK: 13/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED****-0.09%**
Average annual
population
change**-37.34**
Net Migration
Rate (per 1,000
persons)**29.73**
Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 22 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.280

Sao Salvador Do Mundo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.




Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 22/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

38.69% **0** **89,691**
Economic Activity Rate Financial Service Locations per 10k Persons Avg Annual Expenditures per Capita CVE



Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.520** **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

25% **170.53** **68.0%**
Population Properly Disposing Waste Crimes Reported per 10k persons Voter Participation Rate in Local Elections



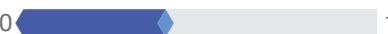
Environmental Capacity

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

0.00%
Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.413** **RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.094 **RANK: 21/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

1.16 **4.63** **78.5%** **0**
Physicians per 10k Persons Nurses per 10k Persons Pct Under 1yr Fully Vaccinated Hospitals per 10k persons



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.575 **RANK: 11/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

3.51 **23.63**
Road density (km per sq. km) Average Distance to Port Facility (km)



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.149 **RANK: 19/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

3.9% **61.8%**
Households with Fixed Phones Population with Mobile Phone



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.587 **RANK: 12/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

98.9% **43.3%**
Households with Access to Electricity Households with Access to Gas



Emergency Services Capacity

SCORE: 0.662 **RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED**

6.93 **2.04** **8.14**
Average Distance to Hospital (km) Average Distance to Police Station (km) Firefighters per 10,000 Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 22 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.336

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

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



**Clean Water
Access
Vulnerability**



**Economic
Constraints**



Economic Capacity



**Health Care
Capacity**



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Drought

RANK: 20 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.209



Flood

RANK: 18 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.059



**Earthquake Induced
Landslide**

RANK: 9/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.200



**Precipitation Induced
Landslide**

RANK: 1/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.556



Forest Fire

RANK: 1 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.502



Volcano

RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

2 / 22RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES
Score: 0.576

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

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

SAO SALVADOR DO MUNDO
SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



SAO SALVADOR DO MUNDO RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Sao Salvador Do Mundo has the 2nd lowest ranking for overall Clean Water Vulnerability, with the lowest percentage of the population having access to wastewater systems (32%) in the country. Additionally, households in the municipality have constraints related to access to improved water. Just 73% of households have access, and on average, it takes 23 minutes for household members 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

Economic Constraints

RVA findings show that Sao Salvador Do Mundo has the highest Economic Constraints in Cabo Verde. The municipality has the 2nd highest age dependency ratio (0.59), the 2nd highest rate of unemployment (20.2%), the 3rd highest poverty rate (45%), and few households own a vehicle (3.5%).

Families without a vehicle will be challenged to evacuate to safety when disasters strike. Identify vulnerable communities' transportation challenges and include strategies to support evacuation in municipal disaster plans. In addition, 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. 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. Provide incentives for new development to include affordable and low-income housing to reduce the propensity for informal settlement.

SAO SALVADOR DO MUNDO RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Sao Salvador Do Mundo has the lowest ranking for overall Economic Capacity in Cabo Verde with the lowest economic activity rate in the country (only 38.69% of those 15 and older are active in the workforce), no financial service locations per 10,000 persons, and the lowest average annual expenditures (89,691 CVE) per capita. Given Sao Salvador Do Mundo's low overall resilience (lowest 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 Salvador Do Mundo's economy is driven primarily by agriculture. Continue to support environmental protections while investing in infrastructure enhancements (particularly water and sanitation) to encourage formalization and expansion of existing enterprises. Continue to assess potential to expand tourism to the municipality. 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

Health Care Capacity

Ranking 2nd lowest for overall Health Care Capacity, RVA findings show that Sao Salvador Do Mundo has no access to hospital services, very limited numbers of physicians (1.16) and nurses (4.63) per 10,000 persons, and one of the lowest vaccination rates (78.5%) for children under one year of age relative to other municipalities in Cabo Verde.

Low vaccination coverage demonstrates the potential for disease outbreaks and the need to increase utilization of medical services in the municipality. Support vaccination campaigns, particularly in vulnerable and remote communities where health care access is limited. Work to assess and remove barriers to health care access. Ensure that travel distances to health services are equitable for vulnerable communities.

Ensuring that health care capacity can meet the needs of the population, including the potential for mass casualty events, is vital to protect lives in the event of a disaster. Given the limitations in economic capacity, expanded partnerships with NGOs, private sector, regional hospital systems, and international donor agencies may be needed to expand health care infrastructure, hospital capabilities, and skilled medical staff in the municipality. While long-term enhancements to health care infrastructure and skilled medical care are developed, support underserved communities by developing a program for visiting medical practitioners to increase access to preventive and acute care in the municipality.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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