

CABO VERDE TARRAFAL

NDPBA MUNICIPAL PROFILE



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MUNICIPAL PROFILE

CABO VERDE

ISLAND: SANTIAGO

Area: 121 km²

and Sal islands.

The municipality of Tarrafal is located in the northern tip of Santiago Island. The municipalities of Santa Catarina and São Miguel lie to Tarrafal's south. Tarrafal consists of one parish, Santo Amaro Abade, subdivided into 19 settlements. Agriculture, livestock, and fishing are incomegenerating activities of the municipal population. Tarrafal has the highest numbers of sheep on Santiago Island. Livestock farming is a complementary and integrated activity in agriculture as is the case throughout Santiago

has the highest numbers of sheep on Santiago Island. Livestock farming is a complementary and integrated activity in agriculture as is the case throughout Santiago Island. Artisanal fishing with small boats yields fish that are marketed domestically. Industrial activity is limited in Tarrafal but includes some small private enterprises such as carpentry and metal shops, bakeries, block shipyards, auto mechanics, and auto-body repair shops. While the diverse landscape, flora, and fauna especially in the Serra Malagueta Nature Park, and the existence of hotels and restaurants provide room for tourism, Tarrafal remains less developed in this sector than the Boa Vista

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RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



Population (2020 projected) 18,085



Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

2.8



Poverty rate

26.8%

90.7%



Population with access to improved water



Average years of schooling

6.9

222

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES SCORE: 0.422



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Drought 95.9% 17,985 \$133.1 Million Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100.0%



Earthquake Induced Landslide

2.2% 418

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3.0%



Volcano

0.0% ▲ 0

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0.0%



Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 3.0%



Precipitation Induced Landslide

10.7%

2,009
 \$84.2 Million
 Critical Infrastructure Exposed:
 4.0%

Forest Fire

52.1% 9.780



\$54.9 Million

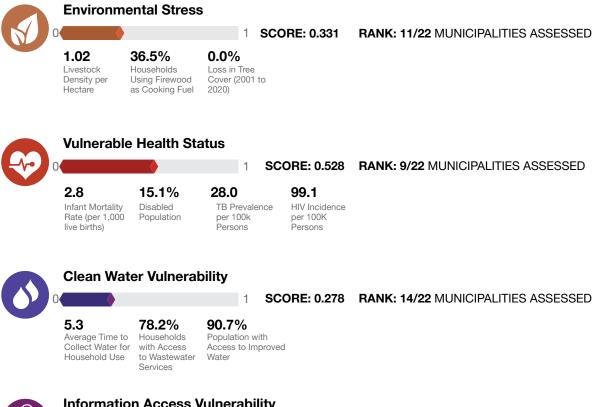
Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 18.0%



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.478

Vulnerability in Tarrafal is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Population Pressures. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

82.9% Adult Literacy Rate

6.9 Average Years of Schooling

68.4% Households with Television

1

34.7% 69.1% Households Households with radio with Internet access

RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED



Economic Constraints

1 SCORE: 0.565 RANK: 10/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED 9.5% 0.54 0.37 26.8% 2.5% Age Gini index Unemployment Poverty rate Households owning dependency Rate a vehicle ratio

SCORE: 0.681

RANK: 15/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED



0

Gender Inequality

35.3% Female Seats Municipal City Council

0.91 Female to male labor participants **0.99** Parity in Secondary Education Enrollment

SCORE: 0.352

1



Population Pressures

 0
 1
 SCORE: 0.607
 RANK: 3/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

 -0.26%
 -69
 27.4

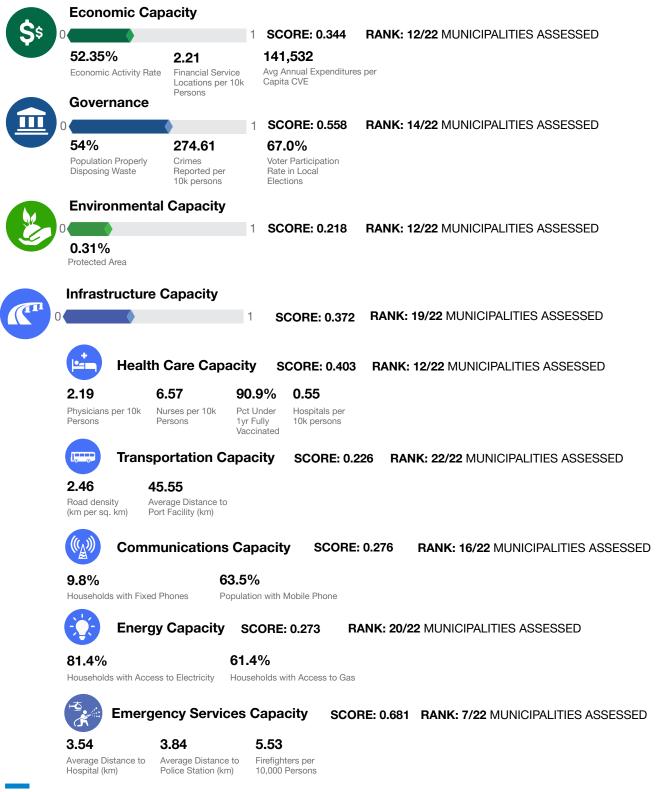
 Average annual population change
 Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 persons)
 Youth Bulge



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 15 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.404

Tarrafal exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 14 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.463

Tarrafal'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:



Access Vulnerability





Population

Pressures



Transportation Capacity





0

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

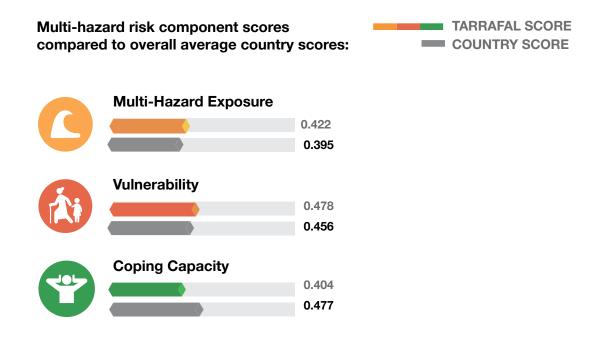
| M | Drought | RANK: 2 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.457 |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | Flood | RANK: 12 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.102 |
| MÈ | Earthquake Induced Landslide | RANK: 11/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.127 |
| MÈ | Precipitation Induced Landslide | RANK: 7/22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.229 |
| | Forest Fire | RANK: 7 / 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.254 |
| | Volcano • | RANK: 6/ 22 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED SCORE: 0 |



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 22 RANK WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES Score: 0.498

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



TARRAFAL RECOMMENDATIONS



Information Access Vulnerability

Tarrafal ranks 3rd highest for overall Information Access Vulnerability, with the 4th lowest percentage of households with television access (68.4%) and the 5th lowest average years of schooling (6.9 years). 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. Economic constraints, in particular, may contribute to 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.



Population Pressures

Ranking 3rd highest for overall Population Pressures, Tarrafal has a net migration rate of -69 per 1,000 persons. A declining population can leave gaps in social support systems and contribute to a loss of intellectual capital and skilled labor, affecting the economy and its growth potential. Strengthen planning efforts to identify vulnerabilities related to the changing population and implement programs and support systems to address them, which may include vocational, technical, or entrepreneurial training programs, services to alleviate poverty, and enhanced policing in areas susceptible to criminal activity.

TARRAFAL RECOMMENDATIONS



Transportation Capacity

Tarrafal has the lowest overall Transportation Capacity in the country, driven by an average distance to port facility of nearly 46 km, the greatest among all municipalities. Road density in Tarrafal is 2.46 km. Tarrafal ranks 9th highest in Cabo Verde for overall Multihazard Exposure, with significant exposure to drought and forest fires. 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 transportation needs 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, Tarrafal 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.

Energy Capacity

With the 3rd lowest Energy Capacity ranking in Cabo Verde, Tarrafal has the 2nd lowest percentage of households with electricity access (81.4%). 61.4% of households have access to gas fuel for cooking purposes. Focus development programs on increasing energy capacity by establishing sustainable power generation in underserved communities and extending the existing transmission and distribution network. Continue to expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access across the municipality. Power and gas lines should be carefully engineered to be resilient against impacts from natural hazards, with backup mechanisms to increase safety and redundancy in the energy network.



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1305 N Holopono Street Suite 2, Kihei, HI 9675 3 P: (808) 891-0525 F: (808) 891-0526



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www.pdc.prg



ndpba.cpv@pdc.org