Green Deal Country Fiche

Cabo Verde

Population in 2019 0,55 million habitants	**Projected population in 2050** 0,68 million habitants

Surface 4,0 thousands km²	**Population density (2019)** 137 habitants per km²	**GDP per capita** 3.603,78 US$ (2019)

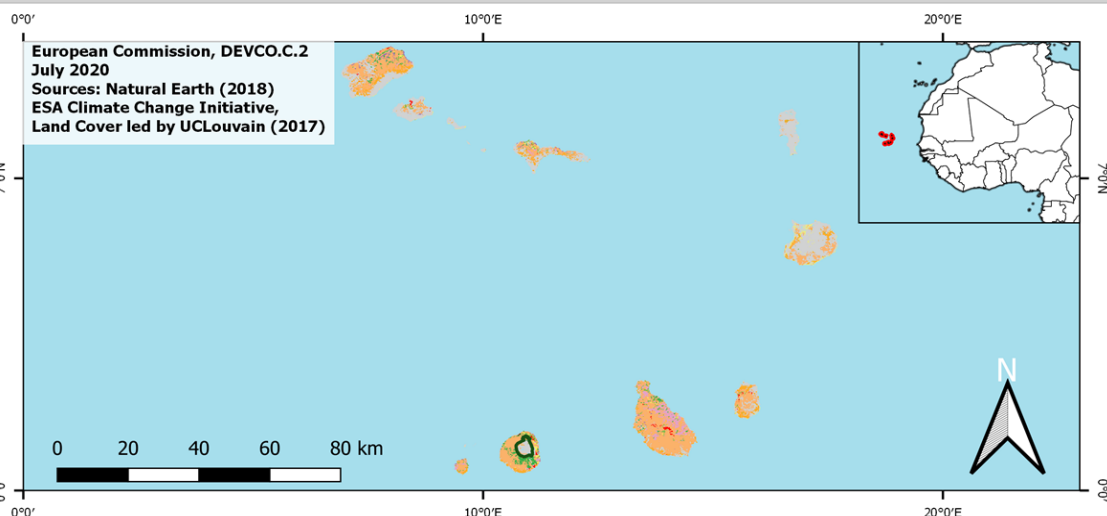|	
Population living below 1,90 $/day 3,40 % in 2015	**Human Development Index** 0,67 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

Main Protected Areas

Land Cover Classes
- Cropland rainfed
- Cropland irrigated
- Mosaic crops/nat.veg
- Tropical dense forest
- Deciduous forest
- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Swamp forest
- Mangrove
- Swamps
- Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice

European Commission, DEVCO.C.2
July 2020
Sources: Natural Earth (2018)
ESA Climate Change Initiative,
Land Cover led by UCLouvain (2017)

0 20 40 60 80 km

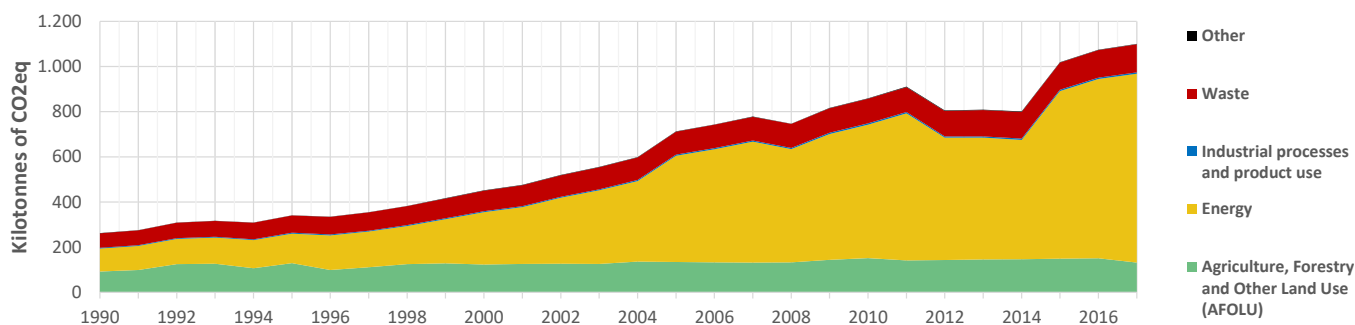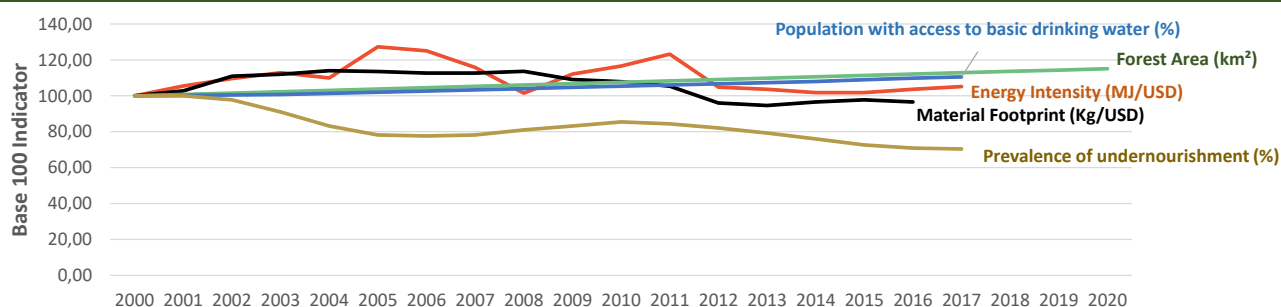| **Share of global emissions (2018)** 0,002%	**NDC: Mitigation Summary** (NDC from 2017) Cabo Verde intends to achieve 100% grid access by 2017 (unconditional), 100% renewable energy penetration rate by 2025 (inclu ding 30% unconditional) and reduction of overall energy demand by 20% in 2030 compared to BAU (including 10% unconditional).	**INTPA "NDC Group"** Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

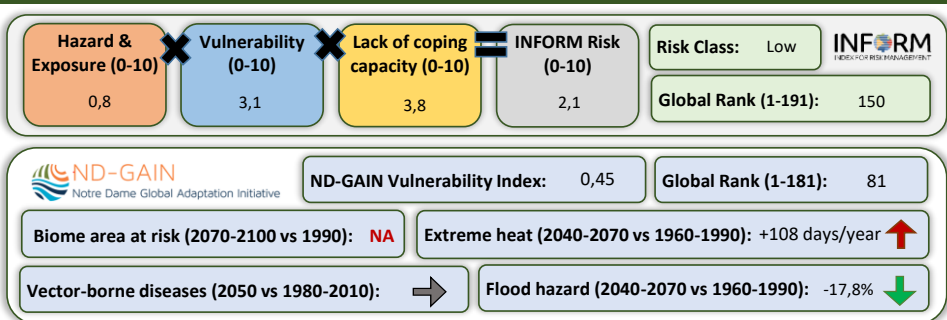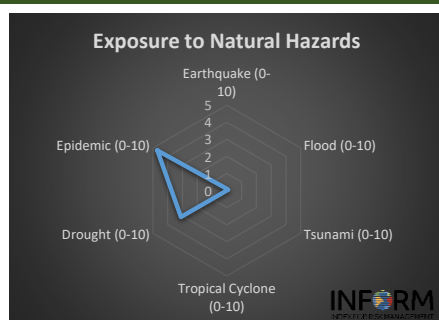| Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	**Ecological footprint** (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,72 gh/cap	Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2013)	46,45 $/m³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	2,36 kg/$	Larger footprint than all EU-27 Member States
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) **vs change in GDP** (2007-2017)	+41% / +17%	Unsustainable growth path: emissions are growing faster than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	**Terrestrial protected areas** (% of total land area, 2020)	2,89%	Significant efforts are needed to meet CBD Target of 17% by 2020
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	9,55%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	25,60%	Important share of population - consider landscape approach
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	+3,39 %	Forest cover is increasing, SDG Target 15.2 achieved
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	NA	No Data
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	NA	No Data
Green and Smart Cities	**Proportion of urban population living in slums** (% in 2016)	NA	No Data
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	NA	No Data
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	100,00%	All wastewater receives at least primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (µg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	31,65 µg/m³	Above EU 2020 target (18µg/m³) but below US Standard (35µg/m³)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1 Score)	NA	No Data
Sustainable Energy	**Access to electricity** (% of population, 2018)	93,59%	Some efforts still needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	25,23%	Higher share of renewables than the EU 2020 target of 20%
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	20,21%	Medium share of renewable electricity
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	82,90%	Further efforts still needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	2,21%	Among Top 20 countries with highest share of FF subsidies globally
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	2,85 MJ/$	Energy Intensity within range of EU-MS, below the EU-27 average
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	**Rural poverty** (% of rural population below 1$90 a day, 2015)	6,40%	Further efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	2,00%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 2.1 of 0% by 2030
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2019)	NA	No Data
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	NA	No Data
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	0,03%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	12,00%	Medium share of emissions - Relevant for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	**Population using at least basic drinking water** (% of pop., 2017)	87,08%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	73,90%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	570 m³/cap	Water scarcity (less than 1000m³ per person per year)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	8,97%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	0,00%	Significant efforts needed to achieve CBD Target of 10% by 2020
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	24,43%	SDG Target 14.4 (0% by 2020) not met, significant efforts needed

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)

Kilotonnes of CO2eq

Legend:
- Other
- Waste
- Industrial processes and product use
- Energy
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

FAOSTAT, 2020. Using GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and emission sectors from IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)

Base 100 Indicator

- Population with access to basic drinking water (%)
- Forest Area (km²)
- Energy Intensity (MJ/USD)
- Material Footprint (Kg/USD)
- Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Climate Adaptation Needs

Exposure to Natural Hazards

Radar axes:
- Earthquake (0-10)
- Flood (0-10)
- Tsunami (0-10)
- Tropical Cyclone (0-10)
- Drought (0-10)
- Epidemic (0-10)

INFORM

Hazard & Exposure (0-10)	×	Vulnerability (0-10)	×	Lack of coping capacity (0-10)	=	INFORM Risk (0-10)
0,8		3,1		3,8		2,1

Risk Class:	Low
Global Rank (1-191):	150

ND-GAIN — Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index:	0,45	Global Rank (1-181):	81

Biome area at risk (2070-2100 vs 1990):	NA	Extreme heat (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990):	+108 days/year ↑

Vector-borne diseases (2050 vs 1980-2010):	→	Flood hazard (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990):	-17,8% ↓

Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)
144

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]
32,8

Issue Categories	Rank [/180]	Score
Environmental Health	119	30.4
Air Quality	145	26.5
Sanitation & Drinking Water	113	35.5
Heavy Metals	62	59.5
Waste Management	133	0.0
Ecosystem Vitality	154	34.5
Biodiversity & Habitat	176	14.3
Ecosystem Services	14	93.7
Fisheries	19	20.7
Climate Change	123	39.5
Pollution Emissions	150	35.1
Agriculture	164	16.7
Water Resources	55	20.9

- Regional Average
- World Average

SDG Index 2020
(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND

Legend:
- 🟢 SDG achieved
- 🟡 Challenges remain
- 🟠 Significant challenges remain
- 🔴 Major challenges remain
- ⚪ Information unavailable