

## Cabo Verde



Indicator	Data
Population, 2019 (no.)	549,935
Population density, 2018 (people per sq. km of land area)	134.93
Coastal population, 2014 (no.) <sup>21</sup>	522,245
Share of people living in urban areas, 2019 (%)	66.2
Total MSW generated, 2016 (tons/year) <sup>22</sup>	132,555

### Socioeconomic Profile

Cabo Verde is a lower-middle-income archipelago of 10 islands located 500 km off the coast of Senegal.<sup>23</sup> Although Cabo Verde's economy is driven by a vibrant tourism sector,<sup>24</sup> it is also dependent on remittances from its large pool of emigrants.<sup>25</sup> The country is divided into 22 administrative municipalities<sup>26</sup> and runs a parliamentary republic system.

In 2019, Cabo Verde's overall GDP (purchasing power parity) fell just below \$4 billion, with a GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita of \$7,172.<sup>27, 28</sup> With an area of 4,033 km<sup>2</sup>, Cabo Verde has a population of 549,935 (2019) and a population density of 134.93 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2018).<sup>29</sup> Majority of Cabo Verde's population resides in urban areas—66.2 percent in 2019.<sup>30</sup>

### Plastic Industry and Ecosystem

In 2018 and 2019, Cabo Verde had no domestic resin production or conversion. Cabo Verde is a net importer of plastics. In 2019, 1.2 million kg of plastics were imported into the country, with PE accounting

<sup>21</sup> Jambeck et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean."

<sup>22</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. *What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050*. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank.

<sup>23</sup> World Bank Group, "Cabo Verde—Overview," 2021, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/Cabo-Verde/overview#1>.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), *The World Factbook: Cabo Verde* (Langley, VA: CIA, 2021), <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/cabo-verde/#economy>.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international \$) and GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international \$).

<sup>28</sup> World Bank Group, "World Development Indicators," 2020.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

for about 84% of the imports.<sup>31</sup> Only 4,200 kg of plastics were exported from Cabo Verde that same year, all of which consisted of scrap plastics.<sup>32</sup>

### **Solid Waste Management**

Cabo Verde generates 0.71 kg of MSW per capita per day and this amounts to an overall daily MSW generation of 363,000 kg.<sup>33</sup> It should be noted, however, that about 73.7 percent of MSW generated in Cabo Verde is inadequately managed.<sup>34</sup> Plastic waste accounts for about 13 percent of MSW arisings<sup>35</sup> with a daily generation rate of about 46,000 kg.

### **Legislation, Policies, and Other Initiatives**

The government ministry responsible for municipal waste management in Cabo Verde is the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.<sup>36</sup> Waste management in Cabo Verde is driven by the following laws:

- Decree-Law No. 56/2015 establishing the general regime for prevention, production, and management of waste, 2015: This law highlights the principles for waste management and extended producer responsibility (EPR) and spells out the legal regime of licensing and concession of waste management operations, the functioning of the Waste Information System (SIREs) and packaging waste, including reusable and nonreusable packaging and the essential requirements for the composition of packaging.<sup>37</sup>
- Strategic National Plan for the Prevention and Management of Waste (PENGeR) Decree-Law No. 32/2016, 2016: This law approves a 15-year national plan for the management of MSW.<sup>38</sup>

In 2015, a law banning the production, import, marketing, and use of plastic bags for nonreusable packaging was provided in the wholesale or retail trade.<sup>39</sup> Also, since 1993, Cabo Verde's environmental policy law—Law No. 86/IV/93—has advocated for the application of fiscal and financial instruments that encourage recycling and reuse of waste.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> UN Comtrade, "UN Comtrade Database," 2019.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank.

<sup>34</sup> Jambeck et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean."

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, "Water and Sanitation," 2018, <http://maa.gov.cv/index.php/agua-e-saneamento>.

<sup>37</sup> Chatham House, "Policies."

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

# Plastic Waste in Cabo Verde



## Plastic Generation Hotspots

ID	Locale	Rank	Plastic Waste (kt)	Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Praia	41	5.5569	166,185	100.67

Total Annual National Plastic Waste Generation: 16.78 kt



## Location in Region

