

Cape Verde Air Quality Overview

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to air.quality@unep.org.

Cape Verde Air Quality Overview		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality in Cape Verde is relatively clean • Dust blown from the Sahara desert is the most dominant source of air pollution in the country¹ • Increasing vehicle numbers is also a significant source of air pollution • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes <10 premature deaths annually² <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair among others <p>GDP of country: USD 1.955B in 2013³</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 18.8%⁴</p>	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p>

¹ M. Almeida-Silva and others, 'Impact of Sahara Dust Transport on Cape Verde Atmospheric Element Particles', *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health. Part A*, 76.4-5 (2013), 240–51 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15287394.2013.757200>>.

² WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 96.9% out of the 89.800 kW installed electricity generating capacity is generated from fossil fuels while the rest 3,1% is from renewable energy sources ● Energy intensity of the industrial sector is (GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2011 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)) ??? <p>Others ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emissions from the transport sector are the most important anthropogenic source of air pollution in Cape Verde. ● 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sulphur content is limited at 1000ppm <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles use lead free gasoline <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long range transport of biomass burning emissions from west African can sometimes significantly impair air quality in cape Verde⁵. 	<p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 68.7% of the population has access to non-solid fuels⁶ 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p>

⁵ SILKE GROSS MATTHIAS TESCHE, 'Profiling of Saharan Dust and Biomass Burning Smoke with Multiwavelength Polarization Raman Lidar at Cape Verde', *Tellus B*, 63.4 (2011), 649–76 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0889.2011.00548.x>>.

⁶ 'World Development Indicators | World DataBank' <<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#>> [accessed 16 November 2015].

<p>BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 70.6% of the population has access to electricity⁷ <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually⁸ 	<p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Environment, Rural Development and Marine Resources ensures the implementation of the production and the assembly of wind pumps and the construction of improved stoves. <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>
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