INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
CABO VERDE

Ambiente e Mudanças Climáticas

Inquérito Multi-objectivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

Departamento de Estatísticas Demográficas e Sociais

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Departamento de Estatísticas
Demográficas e Sociais

2025

TECHNICAL SHEET

National Institute of Statistics

Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC) Report 2024 - Environment and Change Climate

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INDEX

GRAPHICS INDEX

TABLE INDEX

INDEX OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DRSF Disaster-related Statistics Framework

EEE Electrical and electronic equipment

ENDE National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

FDES Framework for the Development of Environmental *Statistics*

GHG Greenhouse Gases

BMI Continuous Multi-Objective Survey

INE National Institute of Statistics

MC Climate Change

IN Not applicable

NS/NR Don't know / No answer

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

NGO Non-Governmental Organizations

PEID Small Island Developing States

SEN National Statistical System

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

$ Cape Verdean shields

$/year Cape Verdean escudos per year

L Liters

L/month Liters per month

% Percentage

NOTE: For rounding reasons, totals may not equal the sum of the installments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the modules “Housing and Household Characteristics”, “Disasters and Extreme Weather Events” and “Environment and Climate”. These last two modules were integrated for the first time in the IMC 2024 – 2nd Quarter. This publication is organized into 4 chapters:

1. Methodological Aspects;
2. Environmental Characteristics of the Accommodation, Household and Population;
3. Disasters and Extreme Weather Events;
4. Environment and Climate.

Characteristics of Accommodation, Households and Population

In 2024, 94% of the population in Cape Verde lived in accommodation surrounded by independent houses, while 81% lived near roads. The percentage of the population that had public lighting near their place of residence was 79%. It is worth noting that only 12% had green spaces around their accommodation.

In the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 43.9% of households in Cape Verde claimed that, at some point, they had insufficient water to meet their needs.

For 89% of households connected to the public water distribution network, consumption was usually charged by reading the meter in the accommodation where they lived, while for 4% of households the amount charged was already included in the rent for the accommodation. It is important to note that 5% of households with piped water stated that they did not pay for the water they consumed. At a national level, households paid an average of $1,563.00 per month for their water bill from the public network.

Considering households without toilets or latrine, 64.9% of these usually
did their physiological needs directly in the open air, 12.3% did it at home
Of the neighbors, 12.0% used a bucket/bag/sack and threw it in the street, ditch or nature.

In 2024, 66.4% of the population in Cape Verde was served or covered by waste collection. garbage/waste via containers and 16.1% was covered by the door-to-door service provided by “garbage trucks”. It should be noted that in some areas and places both types of garbage collection services coexisted.

During the week prior to the date of this survey, 81.8% of households
family members separated food scraps from other waste, 24.9% separated oils
food, 3.7% separated plastics, 3.6% separated glass, 3.2% separated paper/cardboard, 2.7% separated leftover medicines, 2.1% separated electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), and 4.9% separated other types of waste.

Disasters and Extreme Weather Events

In the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 17.1% of households were affected by dry haze, 12.2% by droughts, 2.6% by heat waves or extreme temperatures, 1.4% by floods or inundations caused by rain,
0.6% by landslides, 0.2% by strong waves or coastal flooding,
0.2% by tropical storms and 0.1% were affected by other weather events
extremes.

Of the 26,963 households that were affected by the dry haze in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 44% were represented by a man and 56% by a woman. Regarding the place of residence, 80% of these households lived in urban areas, while 20% lived in rural areas. These households were affected in the following aspects: 88.3% had the health of their members affected, 16.8%
had their working days affected, 10.8% had their access to school affected, 2.6%
had their assets and equipment affected, 0.9% had access to basic services
affected and 1.7% were affected in other ways. Regarding measures taken to address the negative effects of dry haze, 67.4% of households did not take any measures. On the other hand, 22.1% of households went to a health facility or bought/used masks, medicines or teas.

Of the 19,276 households that were affected by drought in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 49% were represented by a man and 51% by a woman. Regarding the means of residence, 49% of these households lived in the middle
urban, while 51% lived in rural areas. These households were affected in
following aspects: 52.4% had their assets and equipment affected, 4.2% had the
their housing was affected, 3.7% had their working days affected, 3.0% had access to basic services affected, 2.9% had the health of their members affected and 6.3% were affected in other ways. Regarding measures taken to cope with the negative effects of the drought, 66.8% of households did not take any measures. On the other hand, 24.4% of the affected households spent their savings.

Of the 4,085 households that were affected by heat waves in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 46% had a representative

male and 54% female. Regarding the place of residence, 77% of these households lived in urban areas, while 23% lived in rural areas. These households were affected in the following ways: 35.9% had their members' health affected, 4.7% had their property and equipment affected, 3.2% had their working days affected, 1.3% had their access to school affected, 1.1% had their access to basic services affected and 1.4% were affected in other ways. Regarding measures taken to address the negative effects of heat waves, 68.7% of these households did not take any measures. On the other hand, 7.9% of the affected households reinforced the structures of their homes (roof, walls, etc.).

Environment and Climate

The environmental problem that most affected the population aged 15 or over in their neighborhoods, areas and places, was the lack of green spaces. Next comes the presence of stray animals or their excrement, with 37.6%; pests, invasive species or diseases caused by vectors (mosquitoes and others), with 32.0%; noise pollution / Noise / Noise / Vibrations with 29.5%; and accumulation of garbage in the streets, rivers, hillsides, beaches, etc., with
26.4%.

Regarding the use of disposable and/or single-use plastic bags or purses, more than half of individuals aged 15 or over (61%) stated that they always used them during the last 12 months. Only 4% of individuals have never used these bags and disposable bags. In contrast, only 20% of the population had the habit of always using cloth or other reusable bags or bags. The proportion that never used these reusable bags or sacks was 21%. In terms of reducing consumption of single-use plastic products, 26% of individuals stated that they always did this action, while 19% never did it.

In the last 12 months before this survey was carried out, 61% of the population aged 15 or over turned off the tap when brushing their teeth or soaping themselves, 53% reused the water from washing clothes, fruits, vegetables, etc. for other purposes, 32% repaired or sent repair water installations (taps, toilets, etc.) and 24% replaced the equipment that had other low water consumption equipment.

The percentage of the population aged 15 or over in Cape Verde who have heard of Climate Change was 68%. The majority of them, in this case 75.4%, considered that what defines Climate Change is the increase in air temperature. On the other hand, 42.3% of this population considered the change in the seasons as one of the best definitions. The third most identified definition for Climate Change was the increase in the number of disasters and extreme weather events, with a percentage of 40.9%.

The proportion of the population aged 15 and over who thought that the use of fossil fuels is one of the main causes of Climate Change, it was 81.0%. The percentage who thought that deforestation was one of the causes was 55.3%. In contrast, 29.6% of individuals aged 15 or older thought that Climate Change had causes. non-human.

The vast majority of the population aged 15 and over (85%) felt concerned about Climate Change and its impacts, while 9% felt unconcerned and 6% felt indifferent. Exactly three-quarters (75%) of the population aged 15 and over considered that Climate Change threatens or will threaten the well-being of their household, while 20% did not consider it a threat and 5% felt indifferent.

The main source used by the population aged 15 or over to learn about Climate Change was Television, with 47%. Next comes the Internet/Social Networks/Applications, with a proportion of 39%, Schools/Universities with 5%, Radio with 4% and other sources of information (family, friends, communities, churches, newspapers/paper magazines, employer, etc.) also with 4%.

For 30% of the population aged 15 or over, the main person responsible for combating Climate Change is Individuals. Then Comes Organizations international with 23%, developed countries with 20%, national government with 13%, and others with 9%. It is worth mentioning that 67% of the population aged 15 or over thought that the actions taken by the government to combat the impact of Climate Change were insufficient to address the impacts on people and localities. On the other hand, 28% of people thought that the actions taken were good and sufficient.

More than three quarters of the population aged 15 or over, exactly 77%, considered that the place where they lived was hotter in the last year compared to the last 5 years. However, 11% thought the temperature did not change and 11% thought it was less hot. Only 14% of the population aged 15 or over considered that the place where they lived was rainier last year compared to the last 5 years. In contrast, 73% thought that the last year was less rainy and 12% that nothing changed in the last 5 years.

Introdução

Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

DEDS 15

2025

INTRODUCTION

The Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC) is a statistical operation for collecting data from households, which harmoniously integrates a set of modules, based on the labour market module. This statistical operation replaces the various surveys that were carried out independently and provides public authorities, decision-makers and other users with indicators for macroeconomic analysis, planning, formulation and evaluation of policies, etc.

The IMC carried out in the 2nd Quarter of 2024 integrated the following modules: Characteristics of the Housing and Household; Disasters and Extreme Weather Events; Features Sociodemographic; Education; Information and Communication Technologies (ICT); Market Work; Other Forms of Work; and Environment and Climate.

This report presents the results of the modules “Accommodation and Household Characteristics”, “Disasters and Extreme Weather Events” and “Environment and Climate”. These
The last two modules were integrated for the first time in the IMC 2024 – 2nd Quarter, in accordance with the following objective presented in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (ENDE) 2022-2026: “3. Improve the Coverage and Quality of Statistical Production”. To achieve this objective, one of the activities planned in the ENDE for 2024,
was the execution of the following activity: “carry out a survey on the environment and climate change among the population/families”.

Cape Verde, being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), has a high vulnerability to Climate Change and has an urgent need to adapt to
its impacts. The social, economic, political and environmental development of the country will not be achieved or will not be sustainable if Climate Change and the effects of natural disasters are not understood and taken into account. To do this, it is necessary to have reliable and quality data on them. In this context, too, it is necessary to have information
statistics on the interrelationship between population and environment. Thus, the collection of statistical information on environmental awareness, habits, adoption of measures
environmental issues and the perception of climate change among families is fundamental, so to have a clearer understanding of their behavior and thus contribute to the formulation of better public policies, including better environmental education and
climate.

This publication is organized into 4 chapters:

1. Methodological Aspects;
2. Environmental Characteristics of the Accommodation, Household and Population;

3. Disasters and Extreme Weather Events;

4. Environment and Climate.

This report also includes an Executive Summary of the main results, Bibliographic References and Annexes.

CAPÍTULO 1

Aspetos Metodológicos

1 METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

1.1 OBSERVATION UNITS

The basic units of analysis are households and their members (individuals).

1.2 POPULATION SCOPE

The BMI 2024 – 2nd Quarter was carried out with a sample of 9,918 households, randomly and independently selected within each municipality. The sample has a confidence level of 90%, for a relative accuracy of 10%.

The sample, when weighted, translates into a total of 511,534 individuals distributed across 157,622 households, nationwide. For each selected accommodation, one resident household was the object of direct observation.

The module “Disasters and Extreme Weather Events” has been answered, whenever possible, by the representative of the household or by his/her spouse. In cases where these individuals did not have the capacity to respond, a qualified individual, aged 15 or over, answered the requested questions in all the necessary detail.

Specifically in relation to the “Environment and Climate” module, this was intended for one and only one member, aged 15 or over, selected from each household subject to direct observation. This individual was selected based on the Kish method.

1.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The geographic scope of IMC 2024 – 2nd Quarter is national and includes the 22 municipalities of the country's 9 inhabited islands.

1.4 TEMPORAL SCOPE

The collection took place at the end of the second (2nd) quarter of 2024 (April-June).

1.5 REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference periods vary according to the following sections or modules of the IMC 2024 – 2nd Quarter:

Table 1: Reference period of the IMC 2024 modules – 2nd Quarter analyzed in this report.

Variables	Reference period
Accommodation characterization	Interview time
Characterization of the household	Interview time Last week Last month Last 3 months Last 12 months preceding the interview
Disasters and Extreme Weather Events	Last 12 months preceding the interview
Characterization of the individual	Interview time
Environment and Climate	Interview time Last 12 months preceding the interview Last 5 years

1.6 COLLECTION METHOD

The information collection method used was “collection by direct interview”, which consists, as the name suggests, of direct interviews with members of the household.
The information collected was recorded directly in the electronic questionnaire on the Tablet. A data entry application was incorporated into this equipment, where
All information obtained during the collection is recorded in order to guarantee the quality of the information and speed up the calculation of results.

1.7 METHODOLOGY OF THE “CLIMATE DISASTERS AND EVENTS” MODULE EXTREMES”

The methodology chosen to develop the module “Disasters and Extreme Weather Events” was based on the document “Natural Disasters *And Climate Change Survey - Module Sourcebook”,* prepared by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community *(SPC).* More information about this document can be found in the “Bibliographic References” of this report. This Reference Manual

consolidates the recommendations of international frameworks, milestones and methodologies for the design and implementation of household surveys on the effects
socioeconomic impacts of natural disasters and climate change. This document is
presented as a reference guide for household survey managers in National Statistics Institutes (INEs), government agencies, development partners, climate experts, the private sector, citizen organizations, researchers and students. Although it was developed for the Pacific context, the manual

can be applied to all regions of SIDS, as well as to any country with an interest
to improve data collection on natural disasters and climate change impacts
climate change. The modules presented in this manual will help to calculate relevant international indicators for reporting to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators *(The Global Set, 2022),* the Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES, 2013), the Sendai Framework (2015), the Disaster-Related Statistical Framework (DRSF, 2018) and SDG monitoring systems.

The objective of “Disasters and Extreme Climate Events” is to collect information on the socioeconomic impacts of natural disasters, of a climatological nature, at the level of households in the last 12 months. This module is designed as a small set of additional questions that can be appended to existing population or agricultural censuses and household surveys. The “Disasters and Extreme Weather Events” module provides a standardized method for monitoring natural disasters and the impact of climate change on household assets, livelihoods, productive activities, human health, access to essential services, employment, education and migration. This module is designed for both PAPI (paper-based questionnaire interview) and CAPI (computer-assisted) interviews.

1.8 MAIN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Dry Mist

Dry haze is a dust storm from the Sahara Desert, common in
various periods of the year in Cape Verde, and which usually lasts several days.

Flood

General term for the overflow of water from a canal, river, lake, stream or dam
to adjacent flat land, as well as the accumulation of water at or near the point where rain fell (flash floods). A flash flood is a flood caused by heavy rainfall.

Disaster

Defined by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as a "serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society, involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources".

landslide

Any moderate to rapid ground movement, including mudslides and water flows.
debris. A landslide is the movement of soil or rock controlled by gravity, and the speed usually varies from slow to fast (but not too slow).
It can be superficial or deep, with materials forming a mass that is a part of the slope or the slope itself.

Extreme weather events

Meteorological and climatic phenomena that occur in an accentuated and unusual way.
Some examples of extreme weather events are: drought, dry haze, flood,
landslide, coastal flooding, tropical storm, hurricane, heat wave, etc.
Extreme weather events are threats to traditional ways of life and can cause
biodiversity losses, economic losses, water scarcity, food insecurity, proliferation of vector-borne diseases and even the loss of human lives.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

Gases that trap heat from the sun in the Earth's atmosphere, thus warming the planet's surface. These gases can originate from natural phenomena or industrial processes. The former include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and
nitrous oxide (N2O). Fluorinated gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),
sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) are synthetic.

Hurricane

It is a tropical cyclone that originates in tropical or subtropical waters. It is characterized by a warm-core, non-frontal cyclone with a low-pressure center, spiral rain bands, and strong winds.

Coastal flooding

Coastal flooding occurs when dry, low-lying land is submerged (flooded) by seawater. Seawater can flood land through several
different paths: direct flooding, crossing a barrier or breaking a barrier
barrier. Coastal flooding is largely a natural phenomenon. Due to
the effects of climate change (e.g. rising sea levels and increased extreme weather events) and the increase in the population living in coastal areas, the damage caused by coastal flooding has intensified and more and more people are affected.

Changes / Climate Changes

Complex phenomena caused by the increase in Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the atmosphere and the consequent increase in the greenhouse effect. This effect is natural and essential to maintain the Earth's temperature within a range that makes it habitable, but human activities have significantly increased the concentration of GHGs. This worsening of the greenhouse effect is causing the average temperature of the atmosphere to rise, which leads to the phenomenon we call global warming. Global warming leads to changes in the main climatic variables – temperature (of the air, ocean, other bodies of water), precipitation, wind and circulation of ocean currents. The Earth's climate

is undergoing rapid changes compared to historical natural variations. This
is evident through several observations, such as the increase in average temperatures
global warming, rising sea levels, changes in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, or changes in ice cover. These changes are in turn responsible for extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, heat waves, and windstorms or hurricanes.

Heat wave

It can be considered an example of excessive extreme temperature, which consists of a
significant heating of the air or an invasion of very hot air over a large area, with
lasting from a few days to weeks. The temperatures reached during a heat wave
are within the extreme maximum values.

Environmental problems

These are complex challenges and issues that affect the Earth and its natural systems. Some of the main environmental problems are: Pollution (of air, water, soil and noise);
Climate Change; Deforestation; and Biodiversity Loss.

Dry

A prolonged period of low rainfall or unusually low rainfall that produces
scarcity of water for people, animals and plants. Drought differs from most other
dangers as it develops slowly, sometimes even over years,
and its onset is often difficult to detect. Drought is not just a physical phenomenon, because human activities and needs can aggravate its impacts.

Storm

Disturbance of the normal state of the atmosphere, manifested by winds of unusual strength or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder and lightning.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Regarding data processing, the SGI (Survey Management System) application already included a program to control coherence between variables. However, the SPSS statistical program was used for processing and analyzing data coherence.

and production of the tabulation.

CAPÍTULO 2

Caraterísticas dos Alojamentos, Agregados Familiares e População

Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

DEDS 25

2025

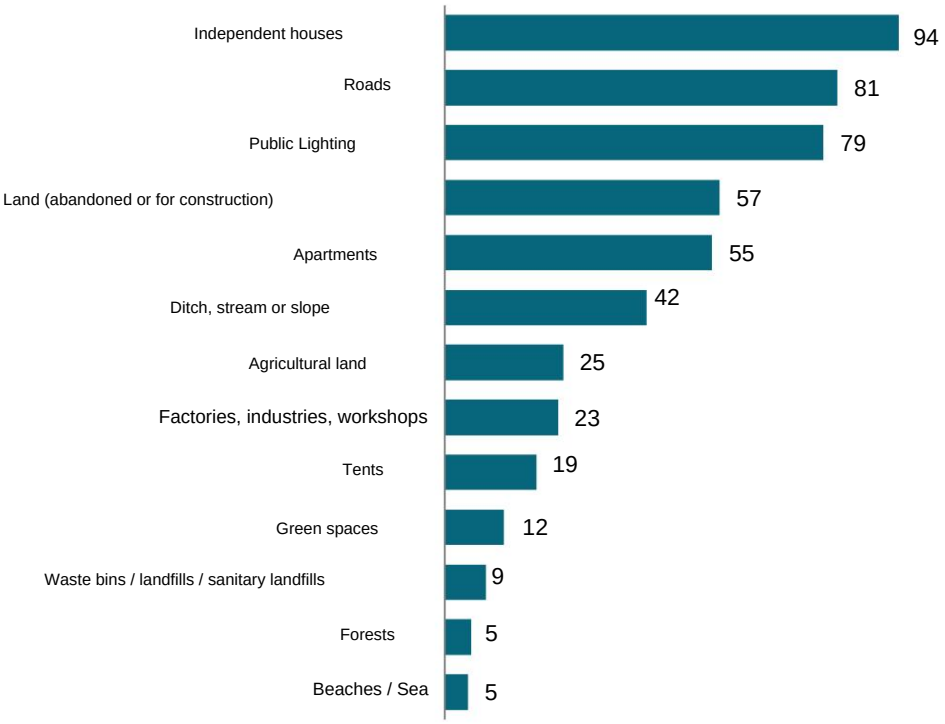
2 CHARACTERISTICS OF ACCOMMODATION, AGGREGATES FAMILY MEMBERS AND POPULATION

This chapter will present and analyze the statistics and environmental indicators obtained from the data collected through the “Living Conditions and Household Characteristics” module.

2.1 WHAT'S AROUND THE ACCOMMODATION

In 2024, 94% of the population in Cabo Verde lived in accommodation surrounded by independent houses, while 81% lived near roads. The percentage of the population that had public lighting near where they lived was 79%. It is worth noting that 23% of the national population had factories, industries and workshops around their accommodation and only 12% had green spaces around their accommodation.

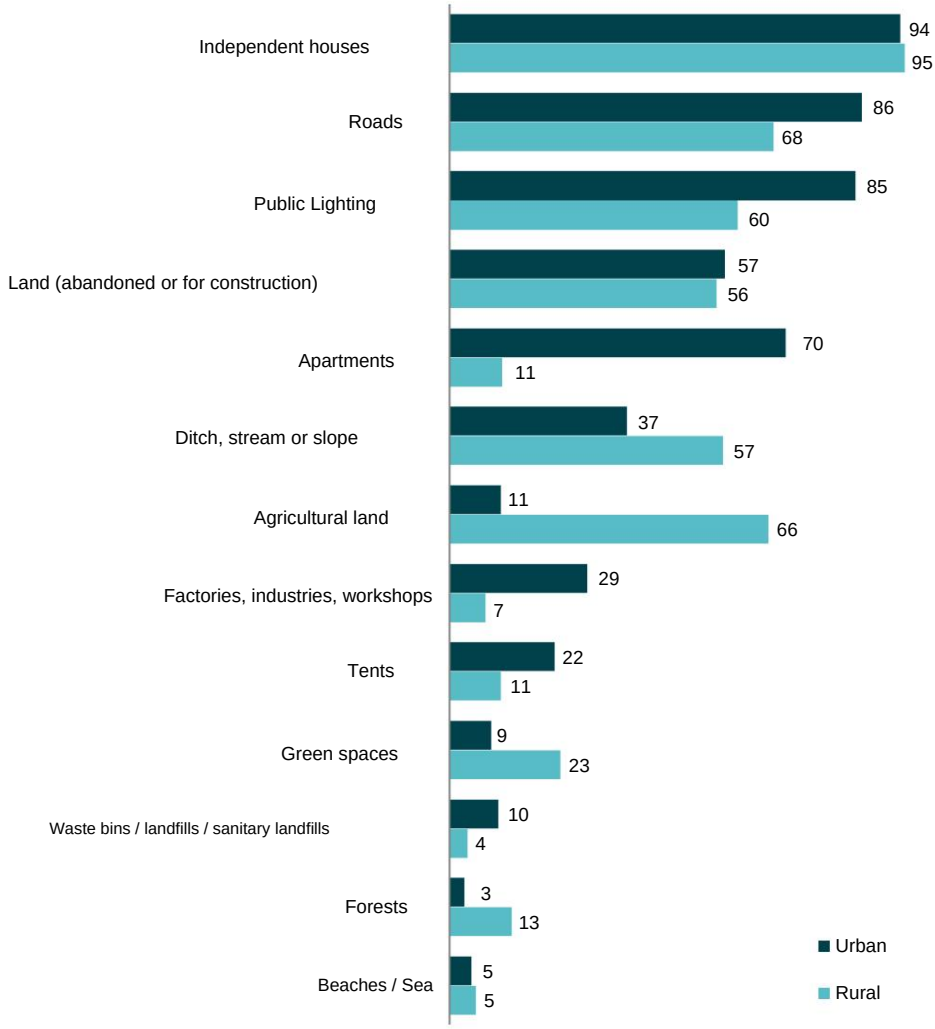
Graph 1: Percentage of the population according to some characteristics around their accommodation (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

It is worth noting that there was a greater proportion of people living near roads in urban areas. (86%) than in rural areas (68%). The same situation can be seen in relation to public lighting, with the proportion in urban areas (85%) being higher than in rural areas (60%). On the other hand, in rural areas there were higher proportions of the population living near ditches, streams and slopes, agricultural land, green spaces, forests and even beaches.
/ sea.

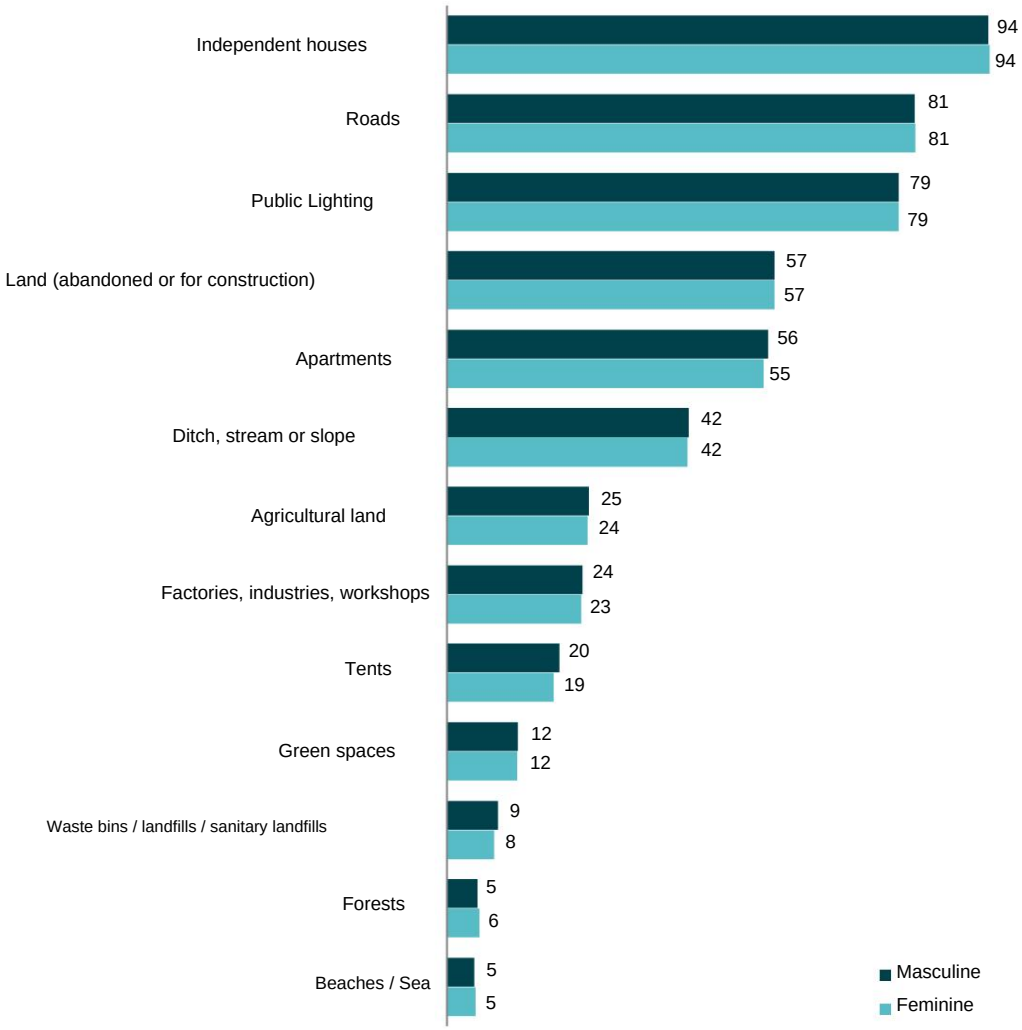
Graph 2: Percentage of the population according to what is around the building where they live, by type of residence (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

The graph below shows that there was no major difference between the sexes in terms of the percentages of the population according to what they have around the accommodation where they live. It is worth noting that the only indicator with a higher percentage for women was that of people who said they had forests around their home.

Graph 3: Percentage of the population according to what is around the building where they live, by sex (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.2 WATER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS

2.2.1 General

In the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, at some point 43.9% of households in Cape Verde had insufficient amounts of water to meet their needs. This proportion was higher in rural areas (52.3%) than in urban areas (41.5%). Regarding the gender of the representatives, households represented by women had 46.6%, while those represented by men had 41.0%. The municipalities where these percentages were higher are: Maio, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos and

Santa Cruz with 75.0%, 65.8% and 65.6%, respectively. On the other hand, the municipalities with The lowest proportions of households that at some point had insufficient water were Tarrafal de S. Nicolau, S. Filipe and Ribeira Brava with 10.9%, 11.8% and 15.8%, respectively.

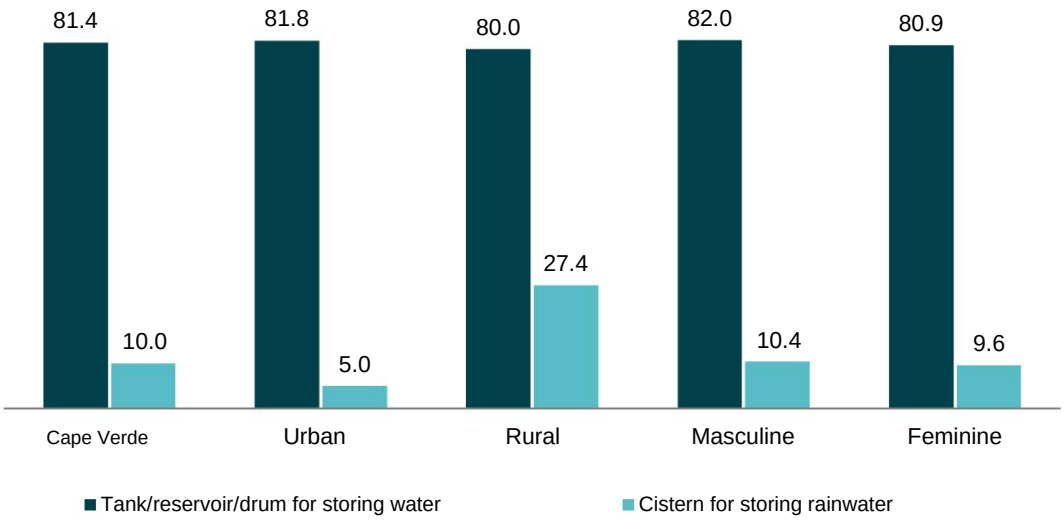
Table 2: Percentage distribution of households that in the last 12 months, at some point had insufficient quantities of water to meet their needs needs (%), by residence, municipality and gender of the representative. Cape Verde, 2024

	Yes	No	Don't know / No answer (DK/NR)	Total
Cape Verde	**43.9**	**56.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Means of Residence				
Urban	41.5	58.4	0.1	100.0
Rural	52.3	47.7	0.1	100.0
Council				
Ribeira Grande	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0
Paul	49.0	51.0	0.0	100.0
New Port	33.4	66.3	0.3	100.0
St. Vincent	41.0	58.7	0.3	100.0
Ribeira Brava	15.8	84.2	0.0	100.0
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0
Salt	21.7	78.3	0.0	100.0
Good View	38.6	61.4	0.0	100.0
May	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Tarrafal	21.1	78.9	0.0	100.0
Santa Catarina	63.9	36.1	0.0	100.0
Holy Cross	65.6	34.4	0.0	100.0
Beach	51.9	48.1	0.0	100.0
St. Dominic	54.4	45.6	0.0	100.0
St. Michael	35.9	64.1	0.0	100.0
S. Savior of the World	61.0	38.7	0.2	100.0
St. Lawrence of the Organs	65.8	34.2	0.0	100.0
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	48.1	51.9	0.0	100.0
Monasteries	29.3	70.7	0.0	100.0
St. Philip	11.8	88.2	0.0	100.0
Saint Catherine of Fire	55.2	44.8	0.0	100.0
Brava	63.6	36.4	0.0	100.0
Representative's gender				
Masculine	41.0	59.0	0.0	100.0
Feminine	46.6	53.3	0.1	100.0

Source: INE, IMC 2024

In 2024, the proportion of households that had a tank, reservoir or drum to store water was 81.4% and that of those that had a cistern to store rainwater was 10.0%. The proportion of households that had a cistern was higher in rural areas (27.4%) than in urban areas (5.0%).

Graph 4: Percentage of households that have a tank/reservoir/drum and cistern for water storage, by residence and gender of the representative (%). Cabo Verde, 2024

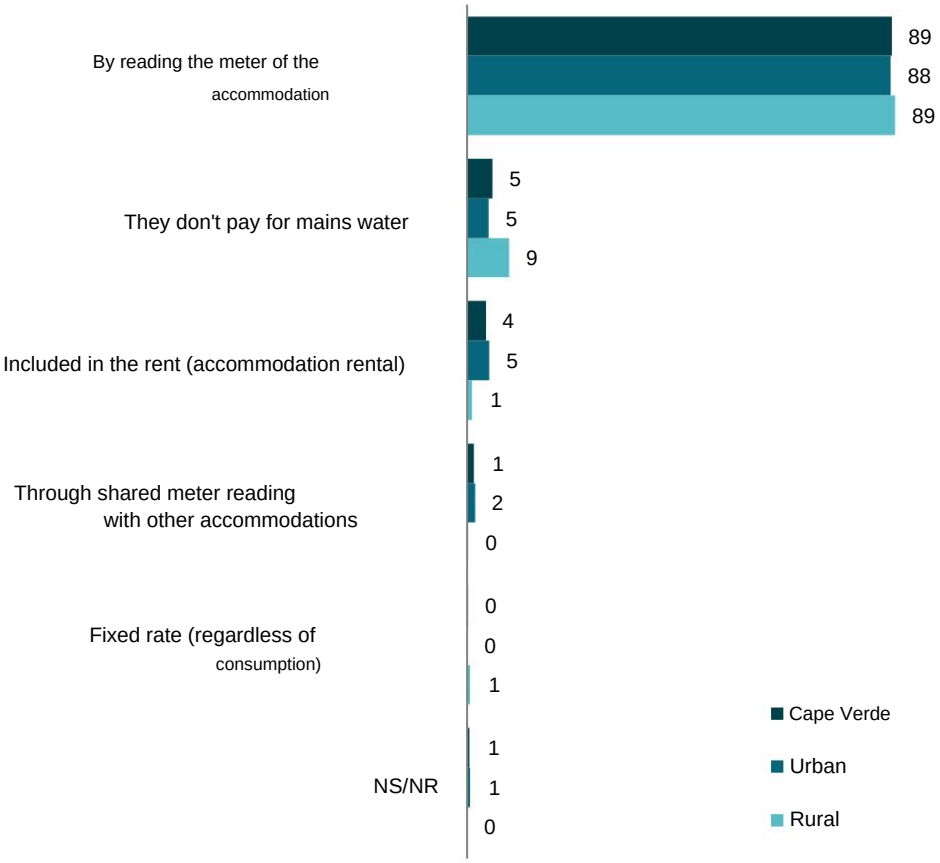


Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.2.2 Public Network

For 89% of households that had a connection to the public water distribution network, consumption was usually charged by reading the meter of the accommodation where they lived, while for 4% of households the amount charged was already included in the rent (accommodation rent). It is important to note that 5% of households
with piped water declared that they did not pay for the water they consumed.

Graph 5: Percentage distribution (%) of households, according to the way they are water consumption from the public network is usually charged per residence. Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Nationally, households paid an average of $1,563.00 per month.
for the public water bill. In urban areas, the average monthly amount paid was $1,610.00, which is higher than the amount paid in rural areas, which was $1,367.00. The municipality of Praia was where households paid the most for the monthly bill for the public water bill, with an average monthly amount of $2,159.00, while in the municipality of Paul the average monthly amount was lower ($654.00). Households where the representative is male paid an average of $1,682.00, which is higher than that paid by households where the representative is female: $1,462.00.

Table 3: Average monthly expenditure of households on public water bills, by residence, municipality and gender of representative. Cape Verde, 2024

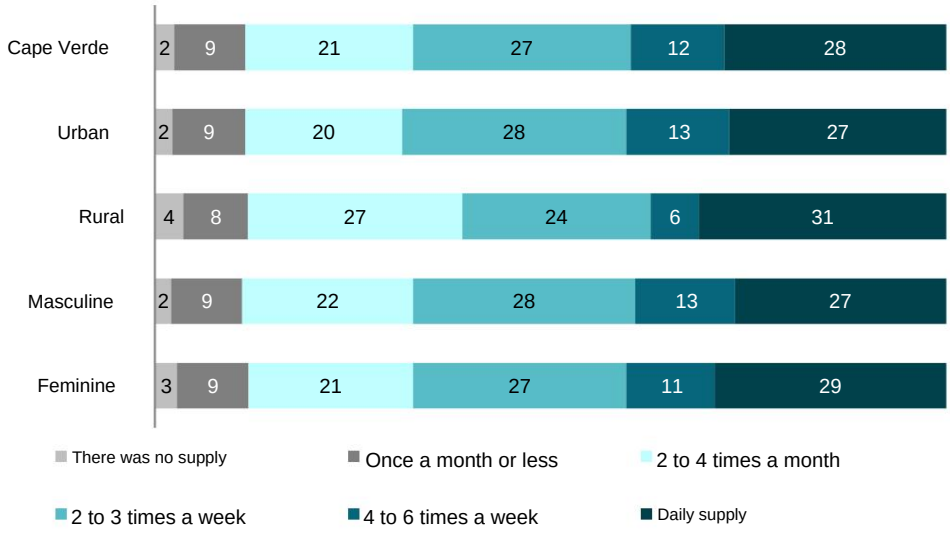
	Average monthly amount paid in Escudos ($)
Cape Verde	**1,563**
Means of Residence	
Urban	1.610
Rural	1,367
Council	
Ribeira Grande	865
Paul	654
New Port	902
St. Vincent	1,185
Ribeira Brava	1.032
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	1,488
Salt	1,634
Good View	1.621
May	1,719
Tarrafal	1,787
Santa Catarina	1,670
Holy Cross	1,538
Beach	2.159
St. Dominic	1,661
St. Michael	1.107
S. Savior of the World	1,888
St. Lawrence of the Organs	1,553
Greater Santiago River	1,772
Monasteries	1,282
St. Philip	1,764
Saint Catherine of Fogo	1,247
Brava	1.206
Representative's gender	
Masculine	1,682
Feminine	1,462

Source: INE, IMC 2024

Taking into account the frequency of water supply in the public network in the last month prior to this survey being conducted, 28% of households stated that the supply was daily, 12% that was 4 to 6 times a week, 27% that was 2 to 3 times a week, 21% who went 2 to 4 times a month, 9% who went once a month or less and 2% who did not go at all there was water supply in the network in the last month. The proportion of households where the daily water supply is higher in rural areas, 31%, than in urban areas, 27%. Also the proportion of households where the supply was daily is higher in

households where the representative is female, 29%, of those where the representative is male, 27%.

Graph 6: Percentage distribution of households, according to the frequency of water supply from the public network in the last month, by residence and gender of the representative (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.2.3 Tanker truck

Considering only households whose main form of water supply was the tanker truck, the average amount of water consumed was 2,440 liters and the average associated expenditure was $2,364.00, in the month prior to the date of this survey. Both the average amount consumed and the average expenditure were higher in rural areas than in urban environment. Households represented by a man consumed and spent more on water from tankers. It should be noted that in the municipalities of Paul, Mosteiros, S. Filipe and Brava had no consumption or expenditure on water transported by tanker truck during the reference period.

Table 4: Average amount of water from tanker trucks consumed by households and their average expenditure in the previous month, by residence, municipality and gender of the representative. Cape Verde, 2024

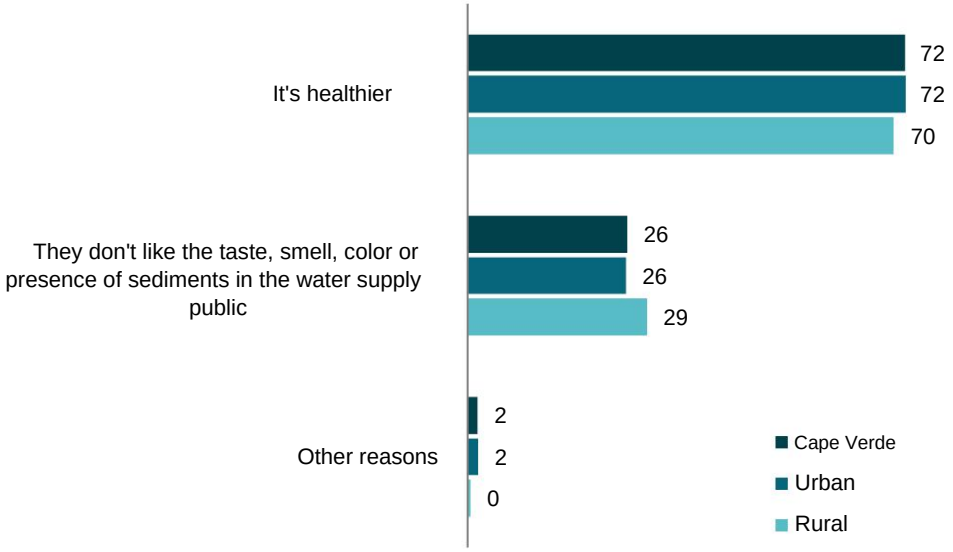
	Quantity consumed in Liters (L) / month	Average spend in Escudos ($) / month
Cape Verde	**2,440**	**2.364**
Means of Residence		
Urban	2.325	2.222
Rural	2.726	2.705
Council		
Ribeira Grande	3,000	1,500
Paul	0	0
New Port	2.111	1,647
St. Vincent	2.109	2.026
Ribeira Brava	6,500	6,350
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	800	400
Salt	2,784	3.239
Good View	2.001	2.095
May	1.976	1,794
Tarrafal	1.204	1,516
Santa Catarina	2.150	2.401
Holy Cross	2.762	2.281
Beach	2,637	2.419
St. Dominic	1.933	1.919
St. Michael	2,426	1.957
S. Savior of the World	2,884	2.909
St. Lawrence of the Organs	3,426	5.093
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	3.607	2.234
Monasteries	0	0
St. Philip	0	0
Saint Catherine of Fire	10,500	5,300
Brava	0	0
Representative's gender		
Masculine	2,496	2,527
Feminine	2.386	2.199

Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.2.4 Bottled water or water filtered by companies

Taking into account only households that mainly use bottled water or water filtered by companies1 for drinking, 72% of households used them
because they consider them healthier. The proportion that used these types of water
because they don't like the taste, smell, color or presence of sediment in the tap water
public was 26%.

Graph 7: Percentage distribution (%) of households, according to why they its members drink mainly bottled water or water filtered by companies, through residence. Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

In the week prior to the survey, households that primarily used bottled water or water filtered by companies for drinking spent an average of $671.00. The average weekly amount spent in rural areas ($732.00) was higher than that spent in urban areas ($667.00). Also, the average amount spent in households where the representative is a man ($732.00) was higher than the average amount spent in households where the representative is a woman ($653.00).

1 Commercially filtered water is a source of drinking water that has been filtered or treated by a company that does not have a proprietary brand or container. This water is typically sold on the company's own premises and consumers must bring their own containers or purchase them separately.

Table 5: Average weekly household expenditure on bottled water or water filtered by companies, by residence, municipality and gender of the representative. Cape Verde, 2024

	Average weekly spend in Escudos ($)
Cape Verde	**671**
Means of Residence	
Urban	667
Rural	732
Council	
Ribeira Grande	617
Paul	262
New Port	490
St. Vincent	478
Ribeira Brava	546
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	721
Salt	758
Good View	499
May	768
Tarrafal	759
Santa Catarina	536
Holy Cross	1,663
Beach	769
St. Dominic	910
St. Michael	1.193
S. Savior of the World	750
St. Lawrence of the Organs	968
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	705
Monasteries	1,626
St. Philip	1,574
Saint Catherine of Fire	972
Brava	645
Representative's gender	
Masculine	689
Feminine	653

Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT SANITARY FACILITIES

Considering households without sanitary facilities, that is, those that do not have a toilet or latrine, 64.9% of these usually relieve themselves directly in the open air, 12.3% did it at their neighbors' houses, 12.0% used bucket/bag/sack and threw it in the street, ditch or nature. Still, 10.6% used bucket/bag/sack and threw it into the container, and only 0.2% of these households usually used public toilets to relieve themselves. Observing the percentage distributions by type of residence, it can be seen that only the proportion of households that relieved themselves in the open air was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For the other options, the proportions were always higher in urban areas. Taking into account the percentage distributions by gender of the representative, it can be seen that households headed by women had higher proportions than those headed by men only in the use of buckets/bags/bags, both for throwing them away later in the street and in the container. Furthermore, the other proportions were higher for households represented by men.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of households without sanitary facilities, according to where the members of these usually did their physiological needs, by means of residence and sex of the representative. Cape Verde, 2024

	Directly in the open air	Neighbors house	Bucket/bag/sack and throw it in the street, ditch or nature	Bucket/bag /bag and threw it in the container	Public bathroom	Total
Cape Verde	**64.9**	**12.3**	**12.0**	**10.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**
Means of Residence						
Urban	52.7	17.6	14.7	14.7	0.3	100.0
Rural	81.5	5.2	8.3	4.9	0.0	100.0
Representative's gender						
Masculine	70.8	14.0	10.6	4.2	0.4	100.0
Feminine	59.2	10.7	13.3	16.7	0.0	100.0

Source: INE, IMC 2024

2.4 WASTE / GARBAGE MANAGEMENT

In 2024, 66.4% of the population in Cape Verde was served or covered by garbage/waste collection through containers and 16.1% was covered by the door-to-door service provided by “garbage trucks”. It should be noted that in some areas and places both coexisted.

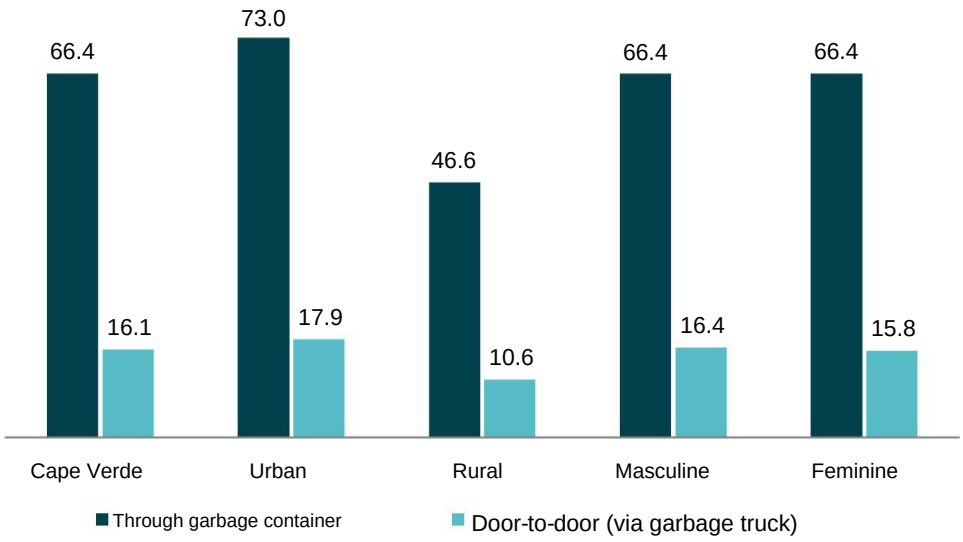
types of garbage collection services. In relation to the means of residence, the proportion of

urban population served was higher than the rural population, both for the collection made through

containers, as well as for door-to-door collection (17.9%). In relation to gender, there were no major differences between the percentages of the male and female populations.

feminine.

Graph 8: Percentage of the population, according to how public waste/waste collection is carried out in the area or place where they live, by residence and sex (%). Cape Verde, 2024



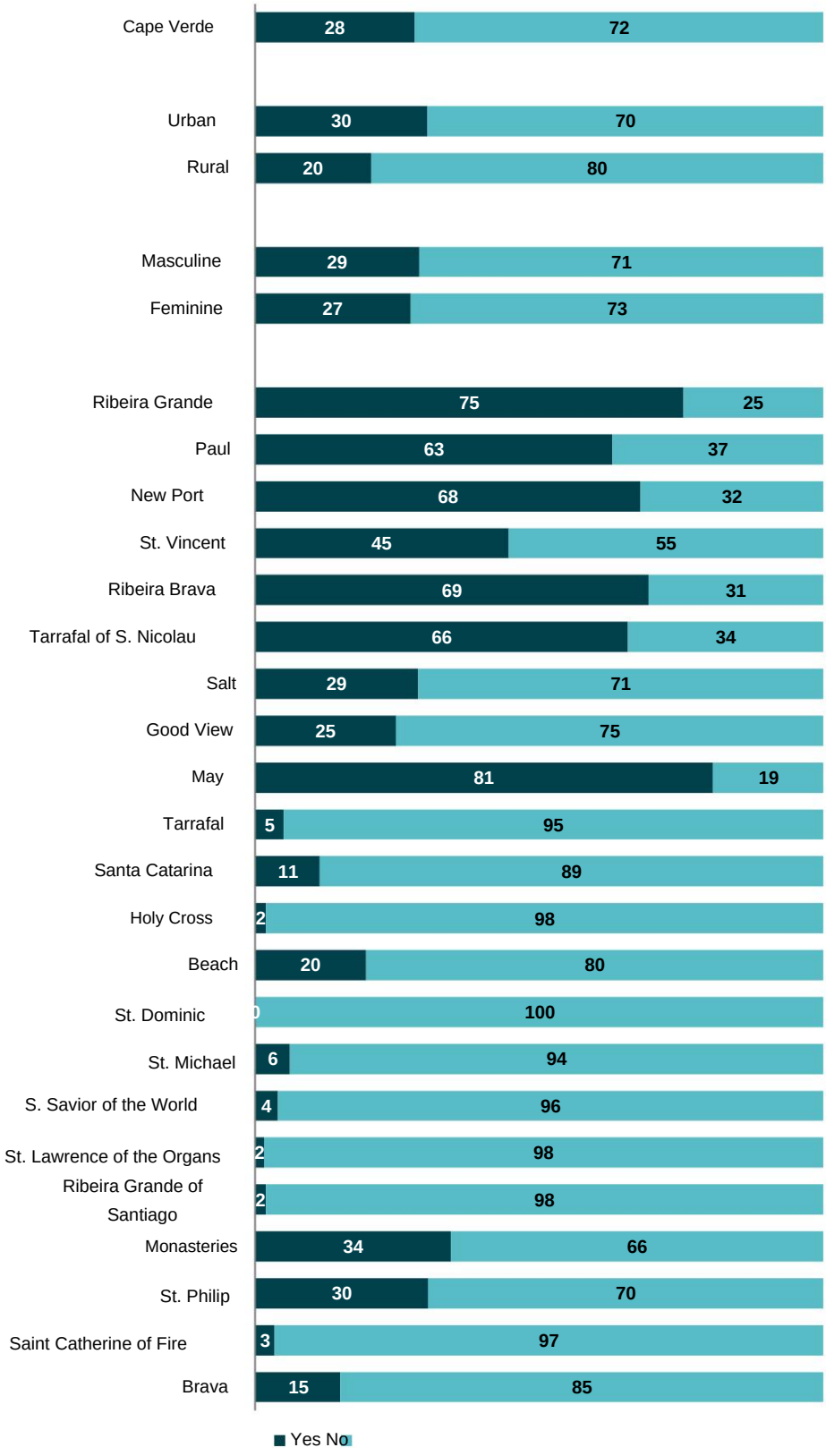
Source: INE, IMC 2024

Only 28% of households were aware that the municipality where they live charges a fee for the collection and management of waste. The municipalities with the highest proportions of households that were aware of this were Maio,

Ribeira Grande and Ribeira Brava with 81%, 75% and 69%, respectively. The municipalities

those that recorded lower proportions were S. Domingos with 0% and those of Santa Cruz, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos and Ribeira Grande de Santiago, all of them with 2%.

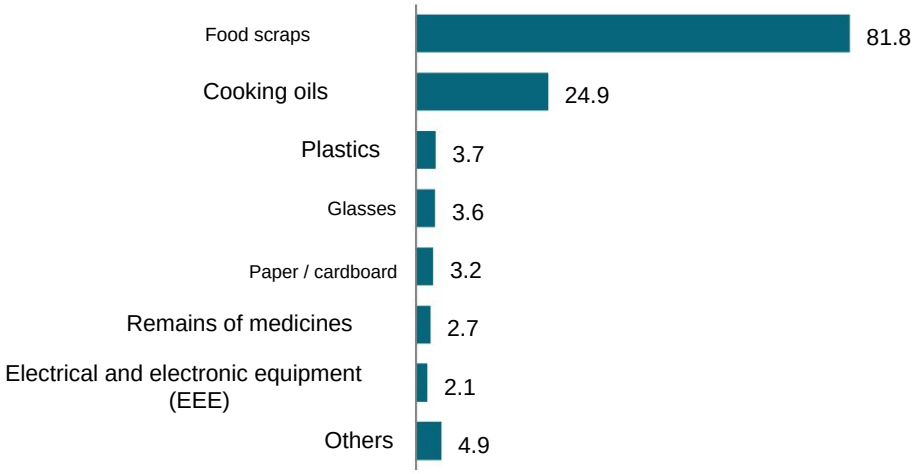
Graph 9: Percentage distribution of households, according to knowledge that the municipality where they live charges a fee for the waste collection and management service, by residence, gender of the representative and municipality (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

During the week prior to the date of this survey, 81.8% of households family members separated food scraps from other waste, 24.9% separated oils food, 3.7% separated plastics, 3.6% separated glass, 3.2% separated paper/cardboard, 2.7% separated leftover medicines, 2.1% separated electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), and 4.9% separated other types of waste.

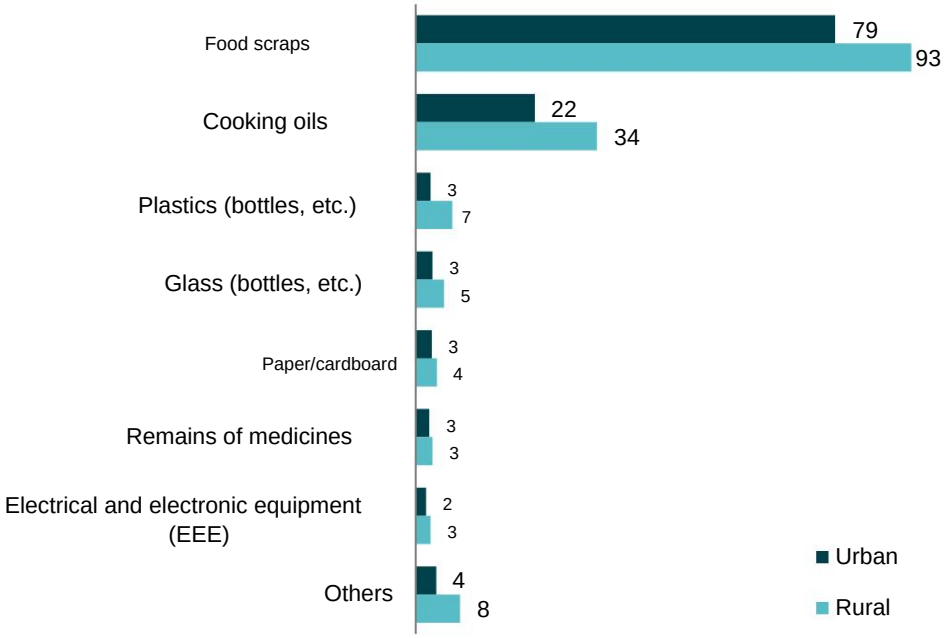
Chart 10: Percentage of households that separated some type of waste/waste during the previous week (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

It should be noted that rural areas have the highest proportions of households that separated any type of waste/garbage during the week prior to the date of this survey.

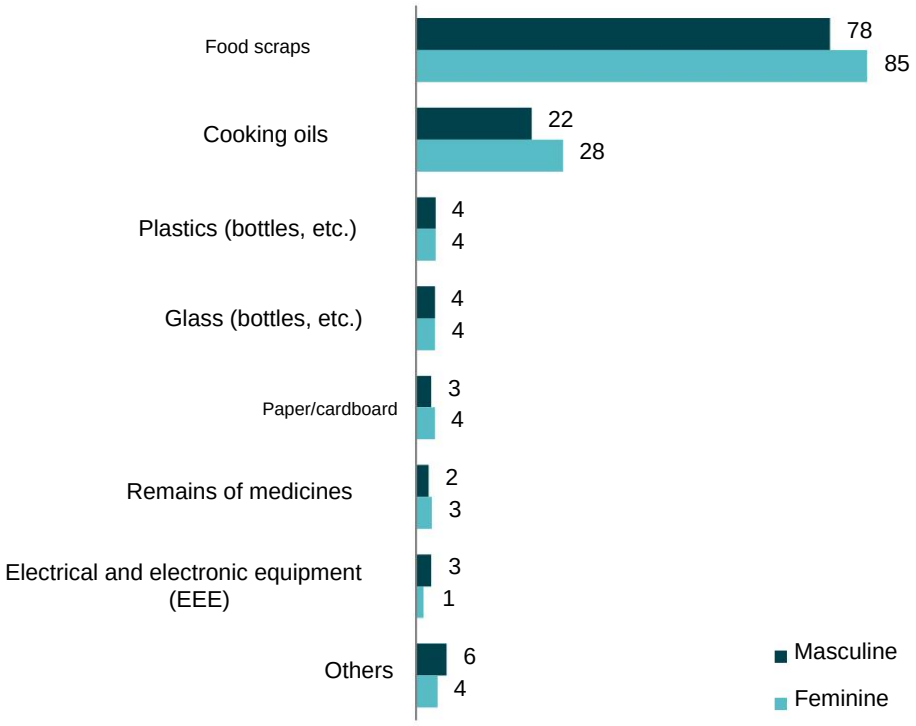
Chart 11: Percentage of households that separated some type of waste/waste during the previous week, by type of residence (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Households represented by females had the highest percentages of separating any type of waste/ garbage, compared to those represented by a male individual, except in the cases of EEE waste and other types of waste.

Graph 12: Percentage of households that separated some type of waste/waste during the previous week, by gender of representative (%). Cape Verde, 2024



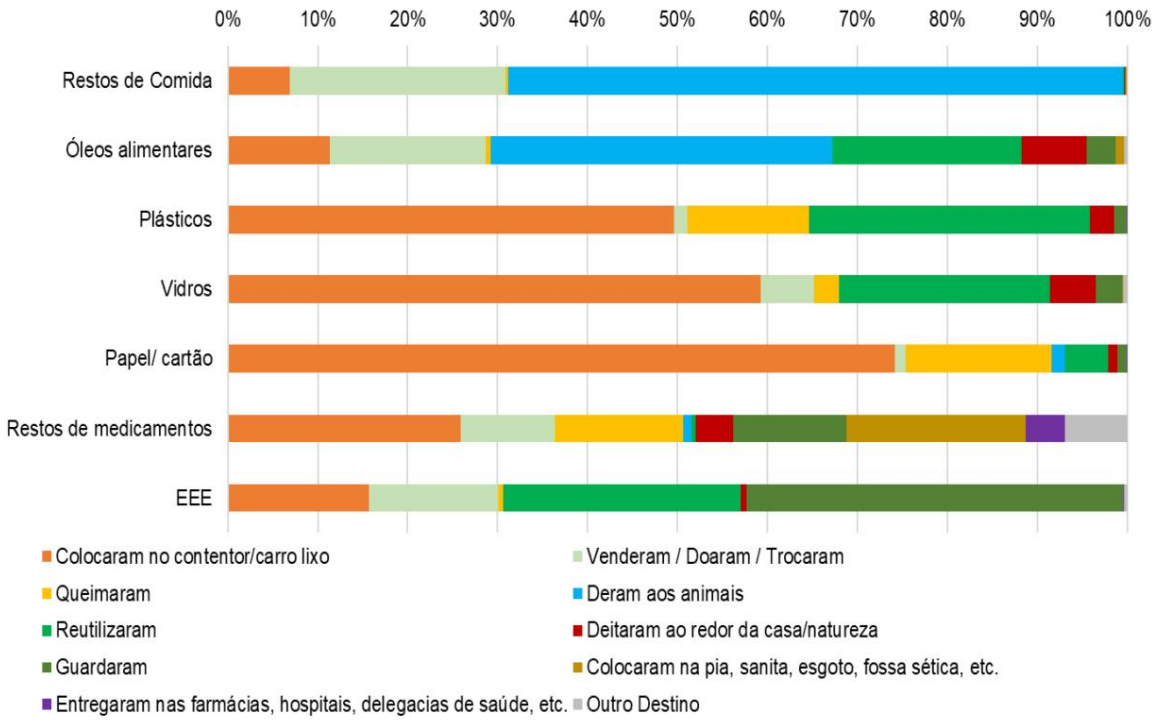
Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that separated food scraps, the three main destinations given to this type of waste were: 68% gave it to animals, 24% sold, donated or exchanged it and 7% put this type of waste in the bin or in the garbage truck. Of those that separated cooking oils, the three main destinations given were: 38% gave it to animals, 21% reused it and 17% sold, donated or exchanged it. Of the households that separated plastics, the three main destinations given were: 50% put it in the bin or in the garbage truck, 31% reused it and 14% burned it. Of those that separated glass, the three main destinations given to this type of waste were: 59% put it in the bin or in the garbage truck

garbage, 24% reused and 6% sold, donated or exchanged. Of the households that separated paper or cardboard, the three main destinations given were: 74% put it in the container or in the trash can, 16% burned it and 5% reused it. Of those who separated leftover medicines, the three main destinations given were: 26% put it in the container or trash can, 20% put it in the toilet, sewer, septic tank, etc. and 14% burned it. Of the households that separated electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), the three main destinations given to this type of waste were: 42% kept it, 26% reused it and 16% put it in the

container or in the garbage truck.

Graph 13: Percentage distribution of households, according to what they did with each type of waste they separated (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

CAPÍTULO 3

Desastres e Eventos Climáticos Extremos

Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

DEDS 43

2025

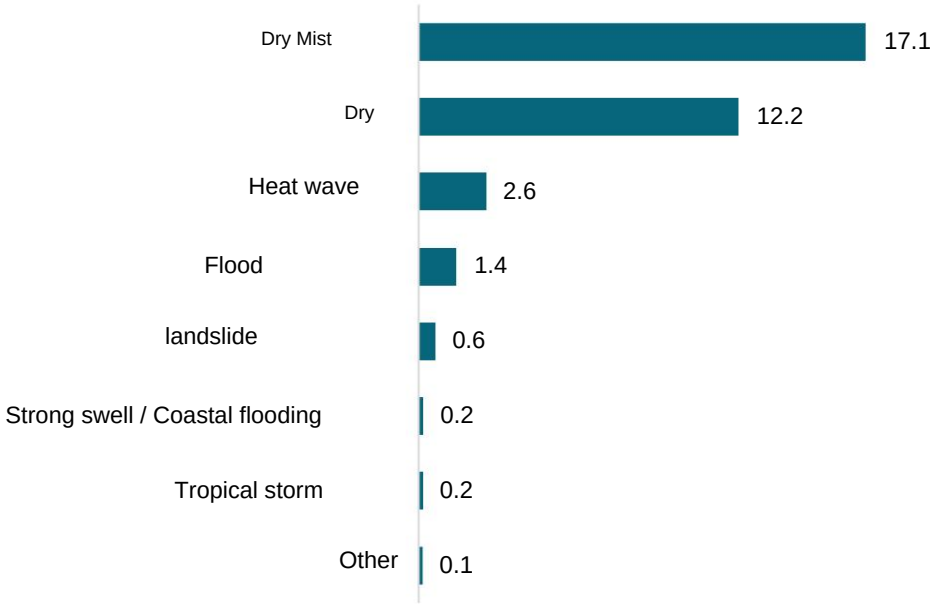
3 DISASTERS AND EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

In this chapter, the statistics and indicators obtained from
based on data collected through the “Disasters and Extreme Climate Events” module.

3.1 GENERAL

In the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 17.1% of households
family members were affected by dry haze, 12.2% by droughts, 2.6% by heat waves
or extreme temperatures, 1.4% by floods or inundations caused by rain, 0.6% by landslides,
0.2% by strong waves or coastal flooding, 0.2% by tropical storms and 0.1% were affected by
other weather events
extremes.

Chart 14: Percentage of households affected by Extreme Weather Events in the last 12 months (%). Cabo Verde, 2024

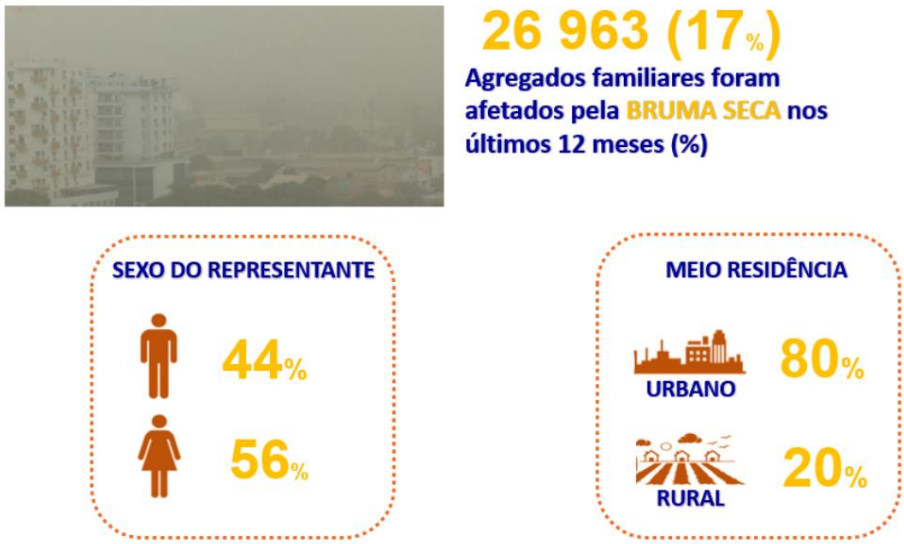


Source: INE, IMC 2024

3.2 DRY MIST

Of the 26,963 households that were affected by dry haze in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 44% were represented by a man and 56% by a woman. Regarding the means of residence, 80% of these households lived in
urban environment, while 20% lived in rural areas.

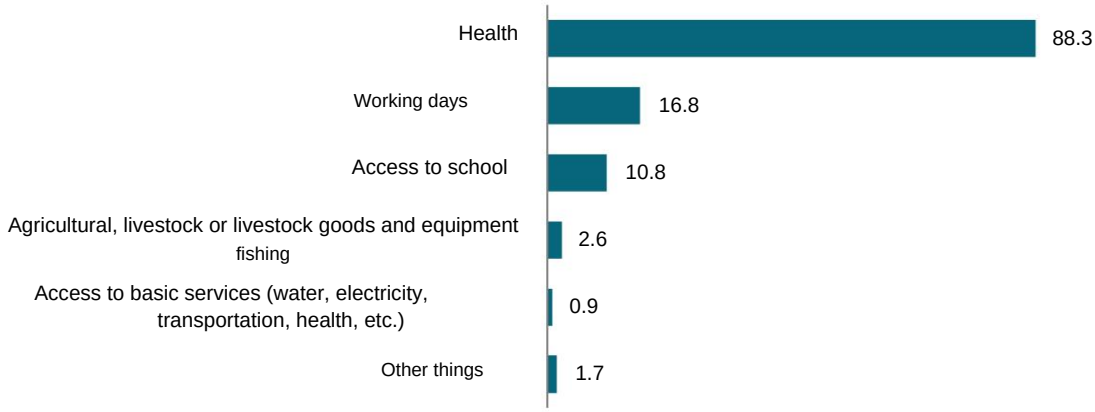
Figure 1: Number (nº) and percentage (%) of households that were affected by Bruma Seca in the last 12 months, by sex of the representative and means of residence. Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that were affected by the dry haze, 88.3% had their health affected.
its members affected, 16.8% had their working days affected, 10.8% had the
access to school was affected, 2.6% had their assets and equipment (agricultural, livestock or fishing) affected, 0.9% had access to basic services (water, electricity, transport, health, etc.) affected and 1.7% were affected in other ways.

Graph 15: Percentage of households according to what the dry haze damaged, destroyed or affected (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

For households whose members' health has been affected by dry haze
in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, the average number of people who stayed
sick in these households were 2 people. While this average value was the same in urban households, in rural households it was 3 people per year. The municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago was the one that presented the highest average value, 3 people/household/year
became ill due to the dry haze. On the other hand, the municipality of Maio was the one that presented the lowest average value, on average 1 person/year became ill for each affected household.

For households whose members' working days were affected by the
dry haze, the average number of working days lost was 8 days/year per household.
The average in urban areas (8 days/year) was higher than in rural areas (7 days/year). Households in the municipality of S. Filipe had the highest average number of days of work lost due to the dry haze, 93 days/year, while in S. Lourenço dos Órgãos there were no days of work lost in the affected households in that municipality. On average, affected households whose representatives are male had more days lost than those represented by a woman, 9 days/year and 7 days/year.

respectively.

Regarding school days lost, the national average was 2 days per year for every
household whose access to school was affected by the dry haze. This value was the same,
both for urban and rural households, and for those represented by a man or a woman. In relation to the municipalities, Ribeira Brava had the households with the highest average of school days lost, 6 days/year. On the other hand, the households of the municipalities of Maio, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and S. Filipe did not have on average any school days lost.

As a result of the dry haze, on average 2 members of each affected household were forced to move, temporarily or permanently, to another location.
in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey. This average value remained the
even if we consider the disaggregation by means of residence and by sex of the
representative. The municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo recorded the highest average number of individuals per affected household who were forced to move to another location, temporarily or permanently, due to the dry haze: 5 people/year. Meanwhile, 9 municipalities had no households affected by the dry haze where people were forced to move to another location: Paul, S. Vicente, Maio, Praia, S. Domingos, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Mosteiros and S. Filipe.

For households where the dry haze damaged, destroyed or affected their assets and equipment [housing; cars, motorcycles; agricultural (crops, land, etc.), livestock (animals, etc.) or fisheries (boats, etc.); and used in other economic activities]; estimates of the damage caused by this extreme weather event were requested. The estimated average damage caused by the dry haze in the affected households was $40,620.00/year. Urban households had a higher average ($51,3124.00/year) than rural households ($22,941.00/year). Taking into account the municipalities, Brava had the highest average estimate of losses per affected household: $300,000.00/year. It is worth noting that in 5 municipalities, the affected households had average estimates of damage equal to $0.00/year during the period

reference: Paul, S. Vicente, Sal, Maio and S. Filipe. The average damage estimates were higher in households represented by a woman (44,216$00/year), than those represented by a man (36,281$00/year).

Table 7: Average number of people who became ill, days of work lost, days of school lost, people who were forced to move to another location and estimated damage caused in households affected by the dry haze, by residence, municipality and gender of the representative. Cabo Verde, 2024

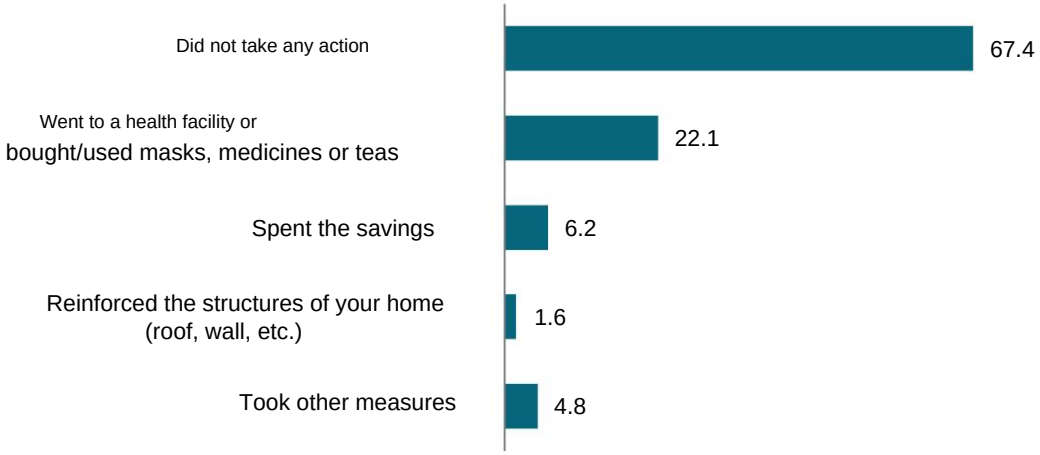
	Average of people who got sick (Nº individuals/ aggregate/year)	Average number of work days lost (No. days/ household/ year)	Average number of school days missed (No. days/ household/ year)	Average number of people who were forced to move to another location (No. of individuals/ household/year)	Average of estimate of damage caused ($/aggregate/ year)
Cape Verde	**2**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**40,620**
Means of Residence					
Urban	2	8	3	2	51.312
Rural	3	7	2	2	22,941
Council					
Ribeira Grande	2	12	3	2	21,811
Paul	2	8	2	0	0
New Port	2	5	4	2	1,584
St. Vincent	2	4	3	0	0
Ribeira Brava	2	11	6	1	40,000
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	2	9	2	2	38,508
Salt	2	12	4	2	0
Good View	2	3	2	3	10,000
May	1	7	0	0	0
Tarrafal	2	3	1	1	7.801
Santa Catarina	2	7	2	3	46,378
Holy Cross	2	10	3	1	34,356
Beach	2	7	3	0	100,000
St. Dominic	2	4	2	0	32,082
St. Michael	2	15	2	1	15,000
S. Savior of the World	2	4	2	1	25.162
St. Lawrence of the Organs	2	0	0	0	10,000
Greater Santiago River	3	10	0	0	29.131
Monasteries	2	7	2	0	15,604
St. Philip	2	93	0	0	0
Saint Catherine of Fire	2	4	1	5	11,372
Brava	1	20	3	2	300,000
Representative's gender					
Masculine	2	9	2	2	36,281
Feminine	2	7	3	2	44.216

Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that were affected by the dry haze, 67.4% of these households did not take any measures to cope with the negative effects of this type of extreme weather event. On the other hand, 22.1% of the households went to a health facility or bought/used masks, medicines or teas. More measures taken by

The affected aggregates were the spending of savings (6.2%), the reinforcement of housing structures (1.6%) and other measures (4.8%).

Graph 16: Percentage of households according to measures taken to address the negative effects caused by dry haze (%). Cape Verde, 2024

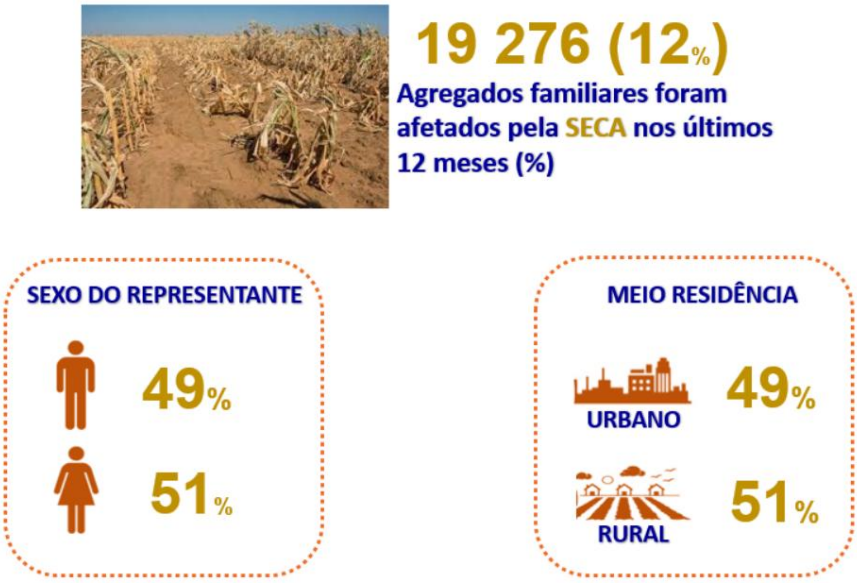


Source: INE, IMC 2024

3.3 DROUGHT

Of the 19,276 households that were affected by drought in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 49% were represented by a man and 51% by a woman. Regarding the place of residence, 49% of these households lived in urban areas, while 51% lived in rural areas.

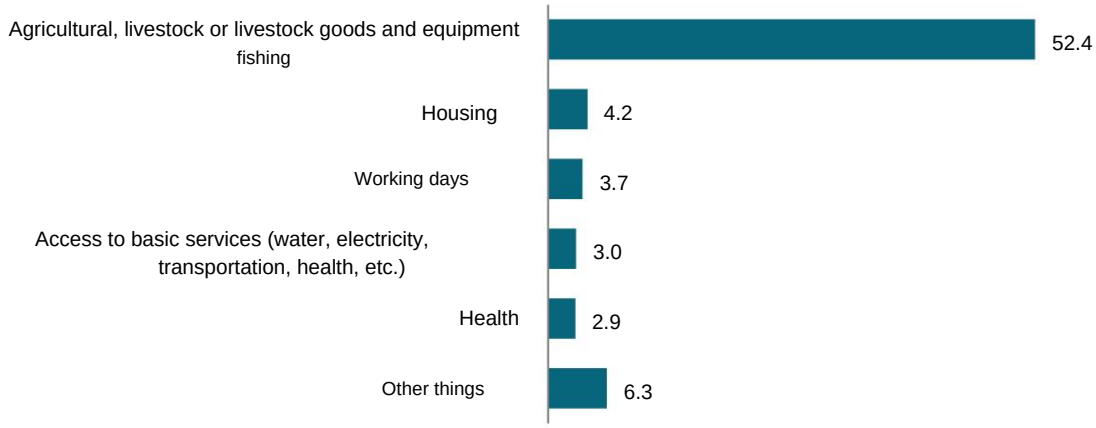
Figure 2: Number (nº) and percentage (%) of households affected by drought in the last 12 months, by gender of the representative and means of residence. Cabo Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that were affected by the drought, 52.4% had their assets and equipment (agricultural, livestock or fishing) affected, 4.2% had their housing affected (involving more expenses for the households, as they were deprived of agricultural products and/or had to buy them - in this case these are more expensive in years of drought), 3.7% had their working days affected, 3.0% had access to basic services (water, electricity, transport, health, etc.) affected, 2.9% had the health of their members affected and 6.3% were affected in other things.

Graph 17: Percentage of households according to what the drought damaged, destroyed or affected (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

For households whose members' health was affected by drought in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, the average number of people who became ill in these households was 2. This average value is the same for both households
urban as well as rural areas. The municipality of S. Domingos was the one that presented the highest average value, 4 people/year became ill per household affected due to the drought. On the other hand, hand, 10 municipalities did not have affected clusters where people became ill
due to this extreme weather event: Paul, Porto Novo, Ribeira Brava, Tarrafal de S. Nicolau, Sal, Boa Vista, Praia, S. Miguel, Mosteiros and S. Filipe.

For households whose members' working days were affected by the drought, the average number of working days lost was 36 days/year per household. The average in rural areas (50 days/year) was higher than in urban areas (28 days/year). The municipality of Santa Cruz had the highest average number of working days lost due to the drought, 66 days/year. Meanwhile, in the following 10 municipalities there were no days lost
working day lost for each affected household:

Filipe and Brava. On average, affected households whose representatives are of the same sex

Males had more days lost than those represented by a woman, 37 days/year
and 35 days/year respectively.

Regarding school days lost, the national average was 2 days per year for each household whose access to school was affected by the drought. This figure was the same for both urban and rural households. Only the affected households in the municipalities of Tarrafal, Santa Catarina and S. Domingos had school days lost, on average 3 days/year, 2 days/year and 2 days/year, respectively. Also, only the affected households represented by a woman lost school days due to the drought,

on average 2 days/year.

On average, 2 members of each affected household were forced to move,
temporarily or permanently, to another location within 12 months prior to the date of
conducting this survey as a consequence of the drought. This average value remained the same when considering the disaggregation by means of residence and by the representative's sex. The municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo recorded the highest average number of individuals per affected household who were forced to move to another location, temporarily or permanently, due to the drought: 8 people/year. Meanwhile, 12

municipalities did not have affected clusters where people were forced to move to
other location due to this extreme weather event: Ribeira Grande, Paul, S. Vicente, Ribeira Brava, Sal, Maio, Praia, S. Domingos, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago,
Mosteiros and Brava.

For households where the drought damaged, destroyed or affected their assets and equipment [housing; cars, motorcycles; agricultural (crops, land, etc.), livestock (animals, etc.) or fisheries (boats, etc.); and used in other economic activities]; estimates of the damage caused by this extreme climate event were requested. The estimated average damage caused by the drought in the affected households was $52,271.00/year. Households living in urban areas had a higher average ($63,368.00/year) than households living in rural areas ($44,941.00/year).

Taking into account the municipalities, S. Vicente had the highest average estimate of losses per affected household: $250,353.00/year. It should be noted that in 2 municipalities, the affected households had average estimates of damages equal to $0.00/year
during the reference period: Sal and S. Filipe. The average damage estimates were higher in affected households represented by a man (62,749$00/year) than in those represented by a woman (41,743$00/year).

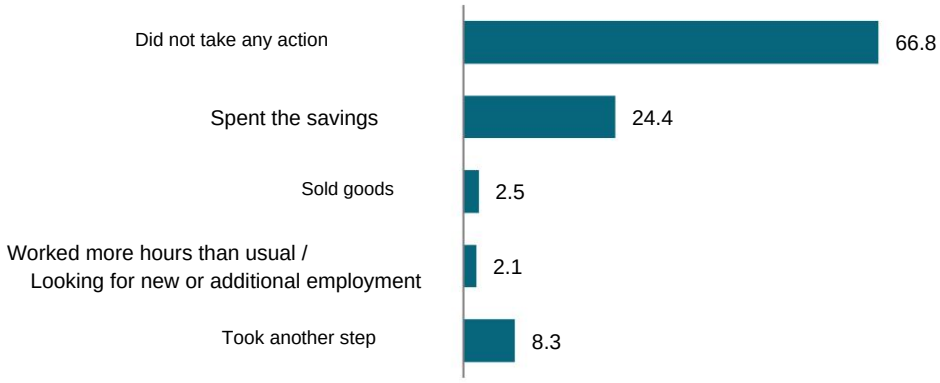
Table 8: Average number of people who fell ill, lost work days, lost school days, people who were forced to move to another location and estimated damages in drought-affected households, by residence, municipality and gender of representative. Cabo Verde, 2024

	Average of people who got sick (Number of individuals/household/year)	Average number of work days lost (No. days/ household/ year)	Average school days lost (No. days/ household/ year)	Average number of people who were forced to move to another location (No. of individuals/household/year)	Average estimated damage caused ($/aggregate/ year)
Cape Verde	**2**	**36**	**2**	**2**	**52,271**
Means of Residence					
Urban	2	28	2	2	63,368
Rural	2	50	2	2	44,941
Council					
Ribeira Grande	1	0	0	0	29,603
Paul	0	38	0	0	44,855
New Port	0	23	0	1	29.123
St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	250.353
Ribeira Brava	0	0	0	0	24,429
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	0	0	0	1	31,445
Salt	0	0	0	0	0
Good View	0	0	0	2	34,815
May	1	0	0	0	105,429
Tarrafal	2	42	3	2	42,064
Santa Catarina	2	7	2	1	86,821
Holy Cross	1	66	0	2	43.168
Beach	0	14	0	0	42,680
St. Dominic	4	36	2	0	41,736
St. Michael	0	0	0	1	38,234
S. Savior of the World	2	6	0	2	14,489
St. Lawrence of the Organs	1	0	0	0	112,626
Greater Santiago River	3	18	0	0	61,093
Monasteries	0	5	0	0	18,254
St. Philip	0	0	0	1	0
Saint Catherine of Fire	0	1	0	8	23,669
Brava	0	0	0	0	3,000
Representative's gender					
Masculine	2	37	0	2	62,749
Feminine	1	35	2	2	41,743

Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households affected by the drought, 66.8% did not take any measures to cope with the negative effects of this type of extreme weather event. On the other hand, 24.4% of the affected households spent their savings, 2.5% sold their assets, 2.1% worked more hours than usual or looked for new (or additional) employment and 8.3% took other measures.

Graph 18: Percentage of households according to measures taken to address the negative effects caused by drought (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

3.4 HEAT WAVES

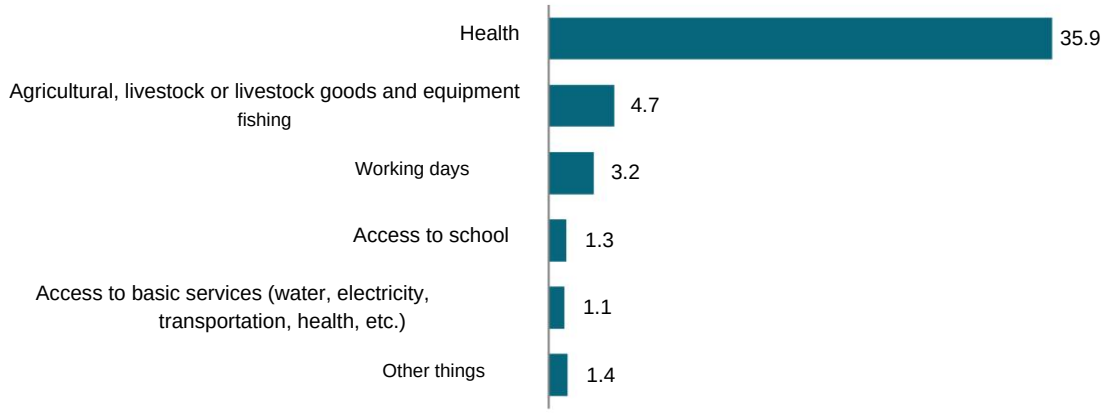
Of the 4,085 households that were affected by heatwaves in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, 46% were represented by a man and 54% by a woman. Regarding the place of residence, 77% of these households lived in urban areas, while 23% lived in rural areas.

Figure 3: Number (nº) and percentage (%) of households affected by heatwaves in the last 12 months, by gender of the representative and means of residence. Cabo Verde, 2024

Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that were affected by the heat waves, 35.9% had the health of their members affected, 4.7% had their assets and equipment (agricultural, livestock or fishing) affected, 3.2% had their working days affected, 1.3% had access to school affected, 1.1% had access to basic services (water, electricity, transport, health, etc.) affected and 1.4% were affected in other ways.

Graph 19: Percentage of households according to what the heatwave damaged, destroyed or affected (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

For households whose members' health has been affected by heat waves
In the 12 months prior to the date of this survey, the average number of people who fell ill in these households was 1 person. This average value is the same in both urban and rural households. In 7 municipalities, the affected households presented an average value of 2 people/year falling ill due to heat waves: Paul, Ribeira Brava, Tarrafal de S. Nicolau, Boa Vista, Santa Catarina, Mosteiros and S. Filipe. On the other hand, 9

municipalities did not have affected clusters where people became ill due to this extreme weather event: Ribeira Grande, Porto Novo, Sal, Maio, Santa Cruz, S. Domingos, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Brava.

For households whose members' working days were affected by heatwaves, the average number of working days lost was 6 days/year per household.
The average in rural areas (8 days/year) was higher than in urban areas (4 days/year). The municipality of Paul was where the affected households had the highest average of days of work lost due to heat waves, 14 days/year. Meanwhile, in the following 16
municipalities the affected households did not report any lost workdays:
Ribeira Grande, Porto Novo, S. Vicente, Ribeira Brava, Tarrafal of S. Nicolau, Sal, May, Santa Cruz, Praia, S. Domingos, S. Miguel, S. Savior of the World, S. Lawrence of the Organs,
Ribeira Grande de Santiago, S. Filipe and Brava. On average, affected households whose representatives are male had more days lost than those represented by a woman, 6 days/year and 5 days/year, respectively.

Regarding school days lost, the national average was 3 days per year for every household whose access to school was affected by the heat waves. This figure was the same for both urban and rural households. Only the affected households in the municipalities of Mosteiros and Paul had school days lost, on average 3 days/year in each of them. Also, only the affected households represented by a man lost school days due to heat waves, on average 3 days/year.

On average, 1 member of each affected household was forced to move, temporarily or permanently, to another location in the 12 months prior to the date of this survey as a result of heatwaves. This average figure was higher in rural areas (3 people/year) than in urban areas (1 person/year). The The municipalities of Tarrafal de S. Nicolau, Mosteiros and Santa Catarina do Fogo recorded the highest average number of individuals per affected household who were forced to move to another location, temporarily or permanently, due to heat waves: 3 people/year.

Meanwhile, 16 municipalities did not have affected clusters where people were forced to move to another location due to this extreme weather event, these were the cases of: Ribeira Grande, Paul, Porto Novo, S. Vicente, Ribeira Brava, Sal, Maio, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Praia, S. Domingos, S. Miguel, S. Salvador do Mundo, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and Brava. In relation to the sex of the representative, the households affected family members represented by a woman had a higher average (2 people/year) compared to those represented by a man (1 person/year).

For households where heatwaves damaged, destroyed or affected their property and equipment [housing; cars, motorcycles; agricultural (crops, land, etc.), livestock (animals, etc.) or fisheries (boats, etc.); and used in other economic activities]; estimates of the damage caused by this extreme weather event were requested. The estimated average damage caused by heatwaves in the affected households was $34,044.00/year. Households living in rural areas had a higher average ($34,393.00/year) than households living in urban areas.

(33,818$00/year). Considering the municipalities, Boa Vista had the highest average estimate of losses per affected household: 100,00$00/year. It should be noted that in most municipalities, 15 in total, the affected households had average estimates of damages equal to 0$00/year during the reference period: Ribeira Grande, Paul, Porto Novo, S. Vicente, Tarrafal of S. Nicolau, Sal, May, Santa Cruz, Beach, S. Domingos, S. Miguel, S. Lourenço dos Órgãos, S. Filipe, Santa Catarina do Fogo and Brava. The average damage estimates were higher in affected households represented by a man (35,656$00/year) than in those represented by a woman (33,050$00/year).

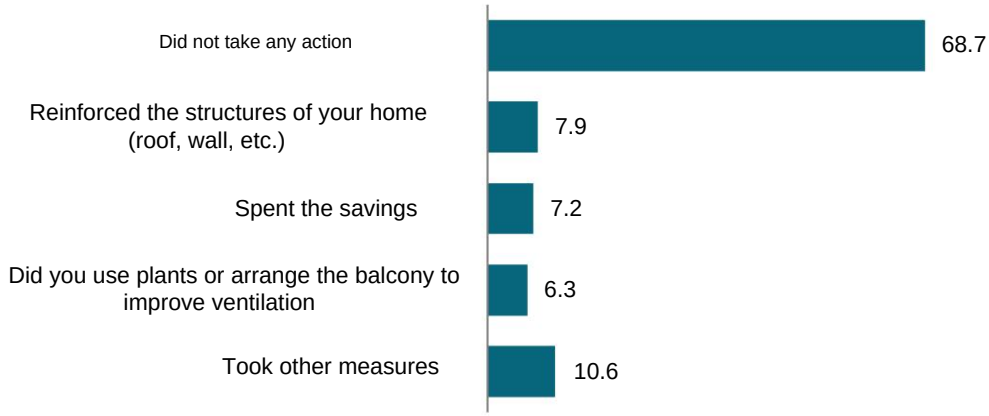
Table 9: Average number of people who fell ill, lost work days, lost school days, people who were forced to move to another location and estimated damage caused in households affected by heat waves, by residence, municipality and gender of representative. Cabo Verde, 2024

	Average of people who got sick (Number of individuals/household/year)	Average number of working days lost (No. of days/ aggregate/ year)	Average number of school days missed (No. days/aggregate/ year)	Average number of people who were forced to move to another location (No. of individuals/ household/year)	Average of estimate of damage caused ($/ aggregate / year)
Cape Verde	**1**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**34,044**
Means of Residence					
Urban	1	4	3	1	33,818
Rural	1	8	3	3	34,393
Council					
Ribeira Grande	0	0	0	0	0
Paul	2	14	3	0	0
New Port	0	0	0	0	0
St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	0
Ribeira Brava	2	0	0	0	10,000
Tarrafal of S. Nicolau	2	0	0	3	0
Salt	0	0	0	0	0
Good View	2	2	0	1	100,000
May	0	0	0	0	0
Tarrafal	1	1	0	1	25,000
Santa Catarina	2	8	0	0	34,260
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0
Beach	1	0	0	0	0
St. Dominic	0	0	0	0	0
St. Michael	1	0	0	0	0
S. Savior of the World	1	0	0	0	3.083
St. Lawrence of the Organs	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Santiago River	0	0	0	0	23,000
Monasteries	2	13	3	3	16,447
St. Philip	2	0	0	1	0
Saint Catherine of Fire	1	3	0	3	0
Brava	0	0	0	0	0
Representative's gender					
Masculine	1	6	3	1	35,656
Feminine	1	5	0	2	33,050

Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the households that were affected by heat waves, 68.7% of these households did not take any measures to cope with the negative effects of this type of extreme weather event. On the other hand, 7.9% of the affected households reinforced the structures of their homes (roof, walls, etc.), 7.2% spent their savings, 6.3% used plants or fixed up the balcony to improve ventilation and 10.6%
took other measures.

Graph 20: Percentage of households according to measures taken to address the negative effects caused by heat waves (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

CAPÍTULO 4

Ambiente e Clima

Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

DEDS 58

2025

4 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

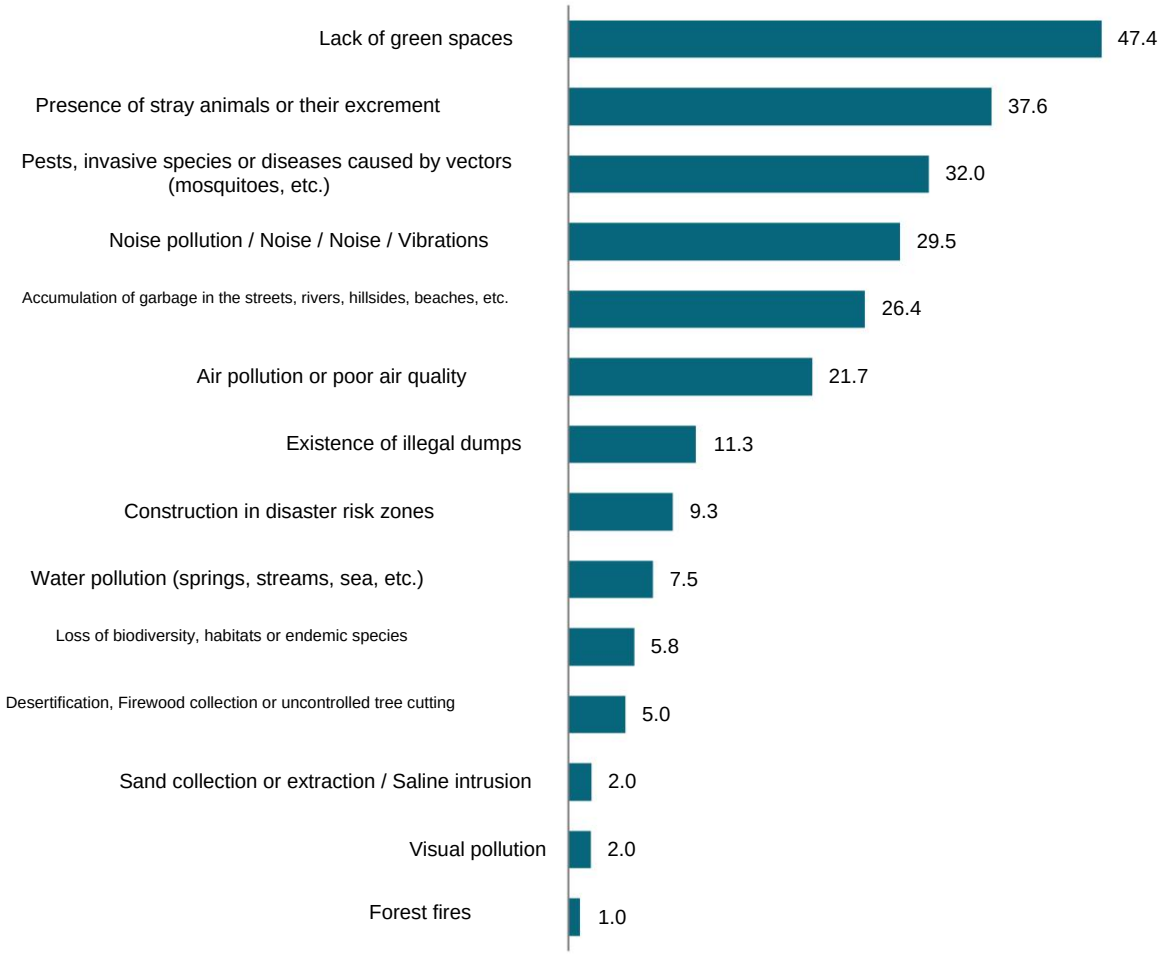
In this chapter, the statistics and indicators obtained from
based on data collected through the “Environment and Climate” module.

4.1 ENVIRONMENT

4.1.1 Environmental Knowledge and Awareness

The environmental problem that most affected the population aged 15 or over in their neighborhoods, areas and places was the lack of green spaces, according to the opinion of 47.4% of this population. Next comes the presence of stray animals or their excrement with 37.6%; pests, invasive species or diseases caused by vectors (mosquitoes and others) with 32.0%; noise pollution / Noise / Noise / Vibrations with 29.5%; and accumulation of garbage in
streets, rivers, slopes, beaches, etc., with 26.4%.

Graph 21: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over, according to the environmental problems affecting their neighborhood, area or place (%). Cape Verde, 2024

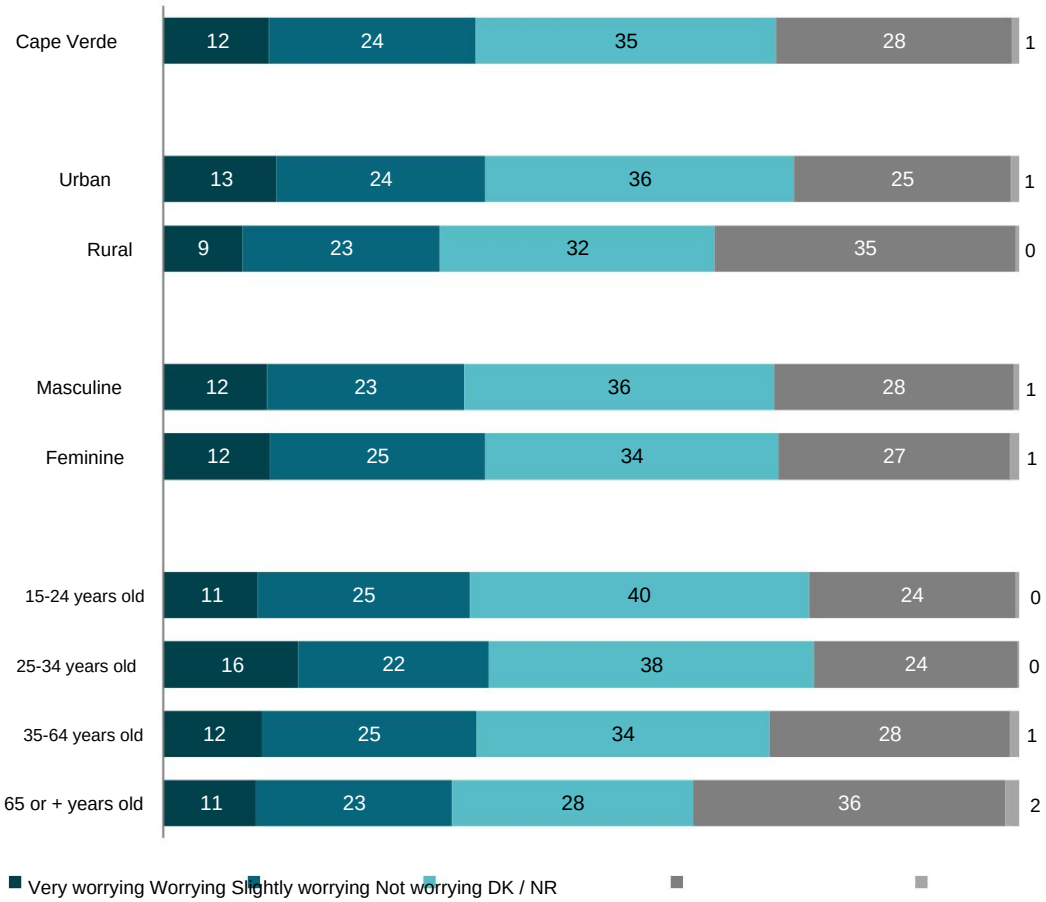


Source: INE, IMC 2024

For 28% of the population aged 15 or over in Cape Verde, the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place was not a concern, while for 35% it was of little concern. On the other hand, 24% of this population considered the environmental situation in these places to be of concern and 12% considered it to be of great concern. In general, the situation in rural areas was better than in urban areas. The proportion that considered the situation of little concern was greater in the urban population, while in rural areas the greater proportion was that considered the situation to be of no concern. Taking into account gender, it can be said that the male population considered that the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place was slightly better than the population of the opposite sex. Considering the population by gender,

age group, it can be seen that the population aged 65 and over considered that the situation environmental is better. In contrast, the age group between 25 and 34 years old was the one that had the highest proportions of individuals who felt that the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place was very worrying.

Graph 22: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to the level of concern about the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024

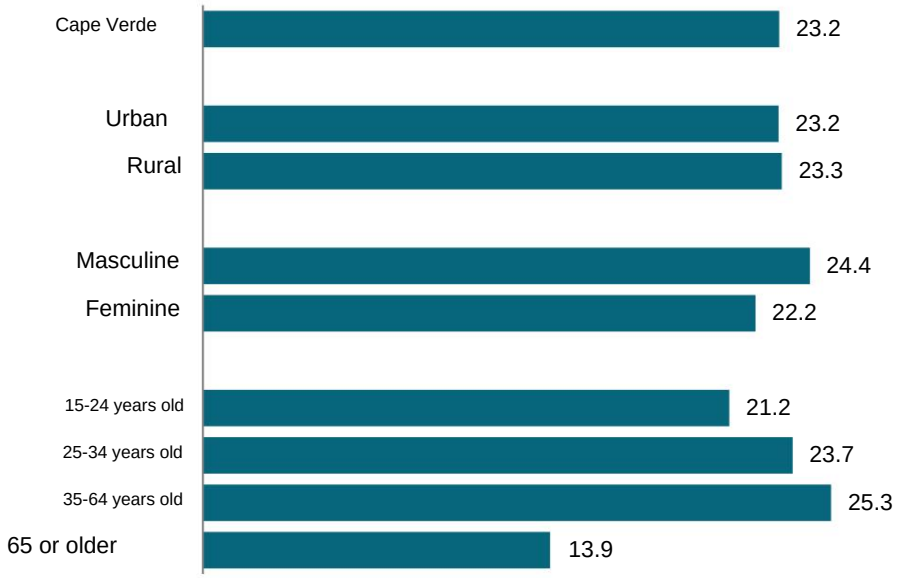


Source: INE, IMC 2024

4.1.2 Behavior and Environmental Habits

Considering the population aged 15 or over who found the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place to be worrying or very worrying, only 23.2% made some kind of effort to improve or resolve this situation at a national level. In terms of disaggregation by means of residence, it can be considered that there was no great difference between the percentage of the urban population and that of the rural population. In relation to sex, the The proportion of the male population that made some kind of effort to improve or resolve this environmental situation (24.4%) was slightly higher than that of the female population (22.2%). In terms of age group, individuals between 35 and 64 years old had the highest percentage (25.3%) and those aged 65 or over had the lowest percentage (13.9%) of individuals who made some type of effort to improve or resolve the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place.

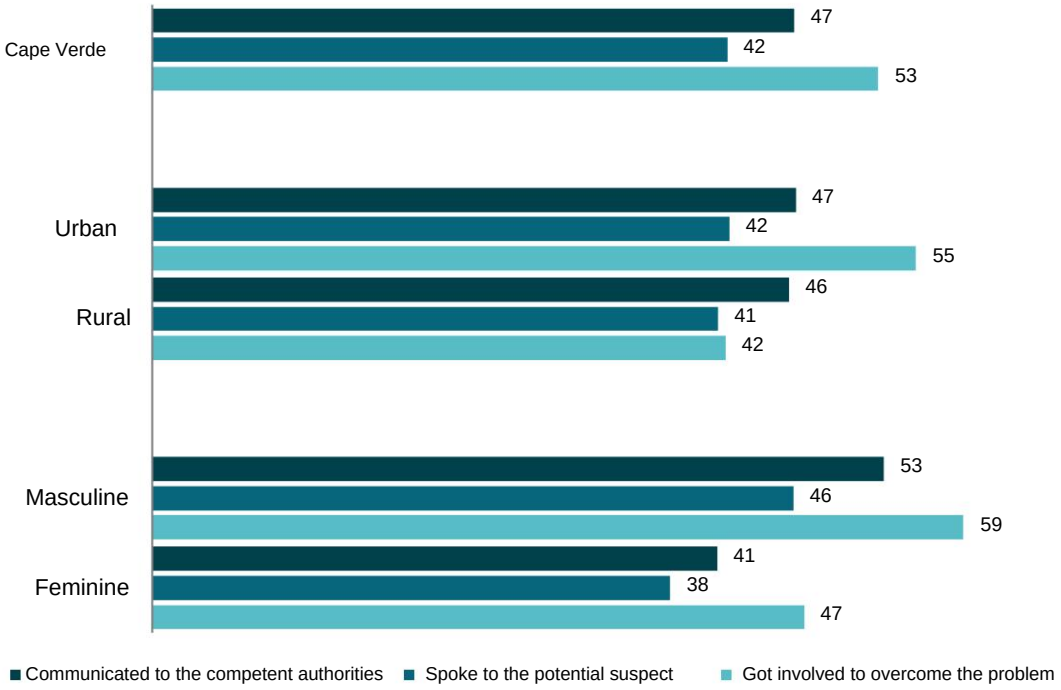
Chart 23: Percentage of the population aged 15 and over who have made some kind of effort to improve or resolve the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cabo Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Of the population aged 15 or over who made some kind of effort to improve or resolve the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place, 47% reported it to the authorities competent, 42% spoke to the potential suspect who caused the worrying or very worrying environmental situation and 53% got involved or did something directly to overcome or resolve the problem. In urban areas this last initiative was also the most taken, with 53%, while in rural areas the most common initiative taken was to report the incident to the competent authorities, with 46%. For both the male and female populations, the greatest effort made to improve or resolve the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place was to get involved or do something directly to overcome the problem.

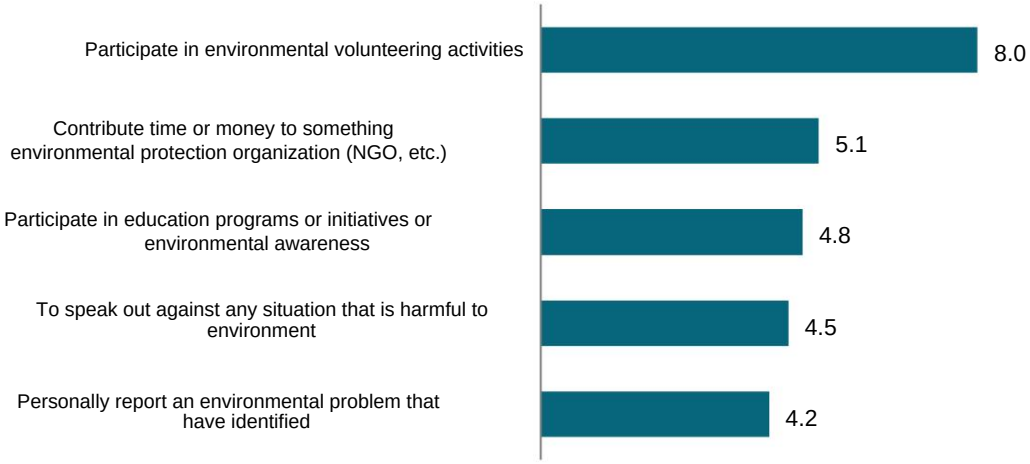
Graph 24: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over, according to the steps taken to improve or resolve the environmental situation in their neighborhood, area or place, by residence and sex (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

The proportions of the population aged 15 and over who, in the 12 months prior to the of this survey, participated in activities related to the environment were the following: 8.0% participated in environmental volunteering actions, 5.1% contributed time or money in some organization in defense of the environment (NGO, etc.), 4.8% participated in environmental education or awareness programs or initiatives, 4.5% spoke out against some situation that was harmful to the environment and 4.2% personally reported an environmental problem that they had identified.

Graph 25: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over who participated in environmental activities in the last 12 months (%). Cape Verde, 2024

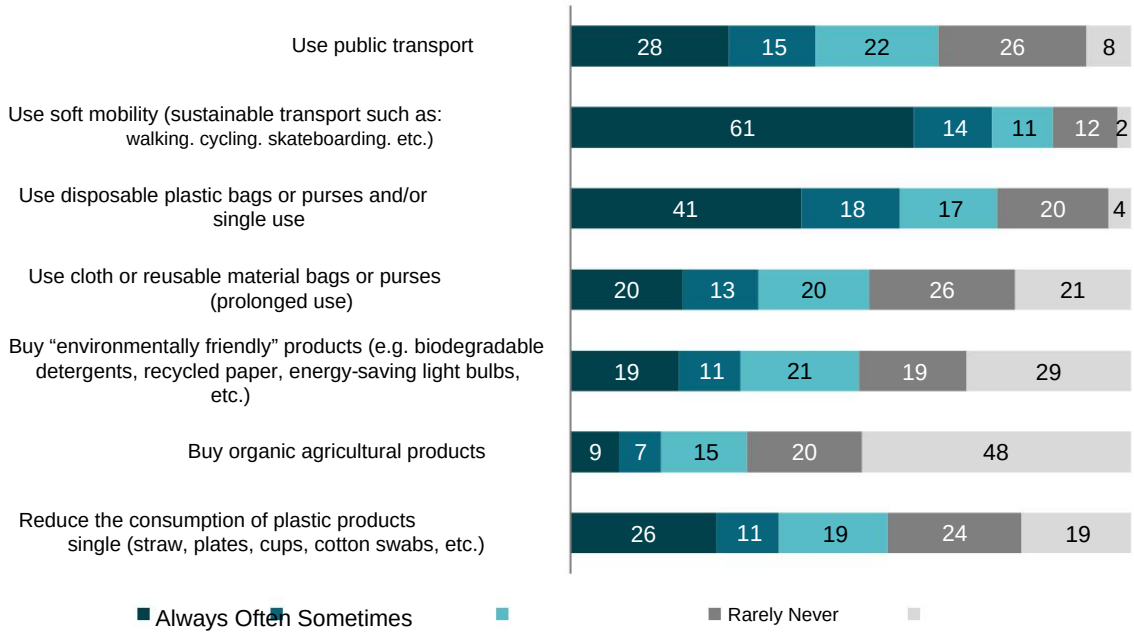


Source: INE, IMC 2024

In the 12 months prior to this survey, 28% of the population aged 15 and over always used public transport and 15% used it frequently. More than half of the population, i.e. 61% of them always used soft mobility (sustainable transport, such as walking, cycling, skateboarding, etc.), while only 2% never used this form of mobility. Regarding the use of disposable and/or single-use plastic bags or purses, more than half of individuals aged 15 or over (61%) stated that they had always used them for 12 months. Only 4% of individuals had never used these disposable bags or purses. In contrast, only 20% of the population had the habit of always using cloth or other reusable material bags or purses. The proportion that

never used these reusable bags or bags was 21%. Regarding the purchase of "environmentally friendly" products (examples: biodegradable detergents, recycled paper, energy-saving light bulbs, etc.), 19% of individuals aged 15 or over did so always and 11% did so frequently. More than a third of the population (29%) never bought "environmentally friendly" products. It is worth noting that 48% of the population confessed to never buying organic agricultural products2 and only 9% always bought this type of product. In terms of reducing the consumption of single-use plastic products (straws, plates, cups, cotton buds, etc.), 26% of individuals stated that they always
took this action, while 19% never did it.

Graph 26: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to the frequency of environmental actions in the last 12 months (%). Cape Verde, 2024

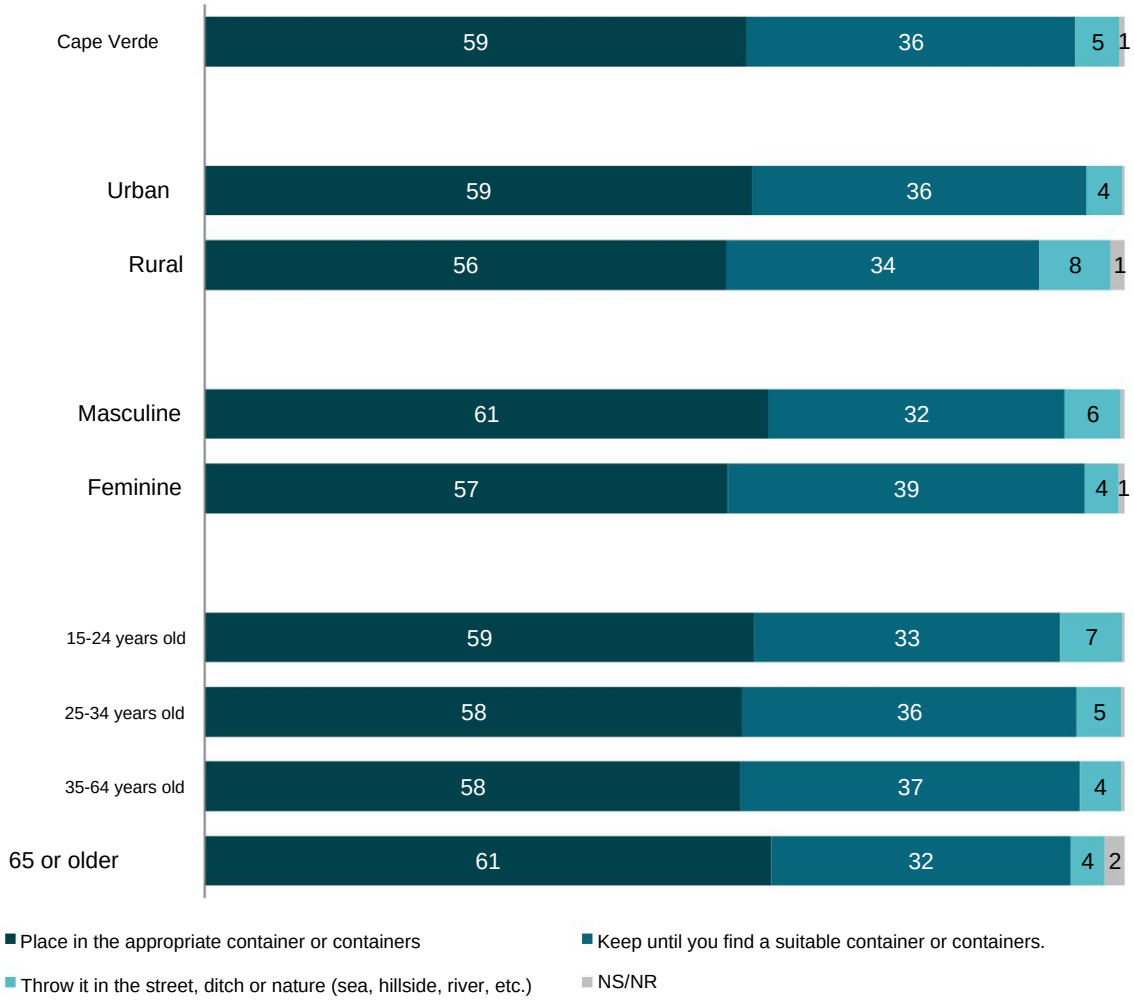


Source: INE, IMC 2024

[2] Products that are obtained from agriculture that uses natural substances and processes. Organic farming tends to have a limited environmental impact, as it encourages: the responsible use of energy and natural resources; the conservation of biodiversity; the preservation of regional ecological balances; the improvement of soil fertility; and the conservation of water quality.

While in a public space (streets, beach, square, etc.), more than half of the population aged 15 or over, in this case 59%, placed the garbage in the container or in appropriate containers. The proportion of individuals who kept their rubbish until they found an appropriate container or containers was 36%. Only 5% of the population admitted that, while in a public space, they threw their rubbish in the street, ditch or nature (sea, hillside, river, etc.). In rural areas, there was a higher proportion of individuals throwing their rubbish in the street, ditch or nature (8%) than in urban areas (4%). Taking into account the gender of the population, although men had a higher percentage of placing their rubbish in the container or appropriate containers (61%) than women (57%), they also had a higher proportion of throwing their rubbish in garbage in the street, ditch or nature (6%) than women (4%). Comparing the age groups, individuals aged 65 had a higher percentage of placing garbage in the container or appropriate containers (61%) and individuals aged 15 to 24 had a higher percentage of throwing garbage in the street, ditch or nature (7%).

Graph 27: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to what they normally do with rubbish when they are in a public space (streets, beach, square, etc.), by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024

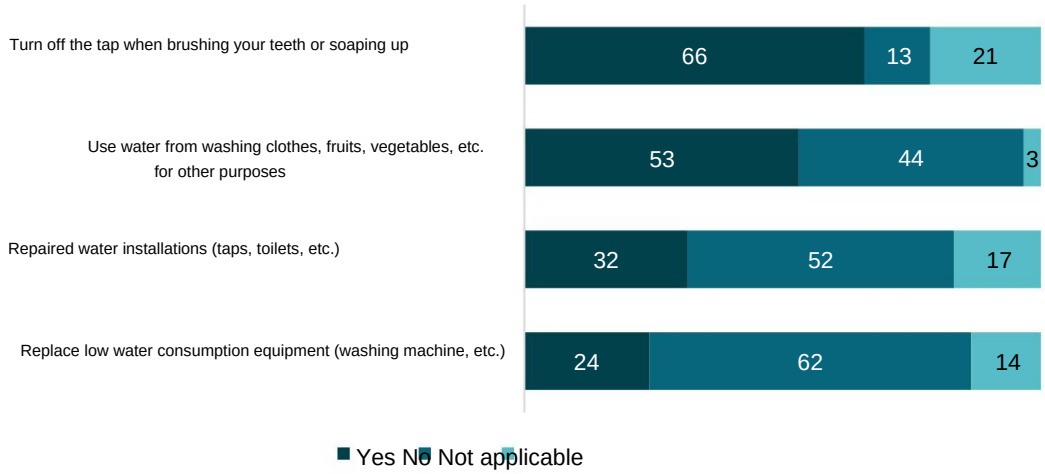


Source: INE, IMC 2024

4.1.3 Practices to Reduce Water Consumption

In the 12 months prior to this survey, 61% of the population aged 15 and over turned off the tap when brushing their teeth or soaping themselves, 53% reused water from washing clothes, fruit, vegetables, etc. for other purposes, 32% repaired or had repaired water installations (taps, flush toilets, etc.) and 24% replaced the equipment that had others with low water consumption (washing machine, taps, etc.).

Graph 28: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to the implementation of practices to reduce water consumption in the last 12 months (%). Cape Verde, 2024

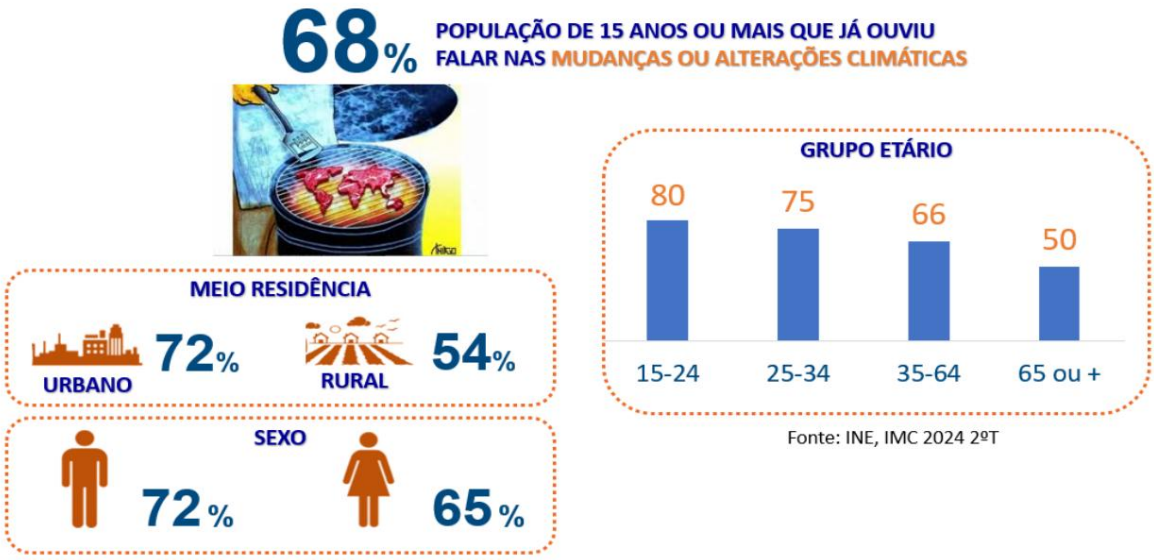


Source: INE, IMC 2024

4.2 KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

The percentage of the population aged 15 or over in Cape Verde who had heard about Climate Change or Climate Change was 68%. In urban areas, this percentage (72%) was higher than in rural areas (54%). The proportion of the male population (72%) who had heard about Climate Change was higher than the female population (65%). In In terms of population age, individuals between 15 and 24 years old were the ones who registered highest percentage of individuals who have heard about Climate Change, at 80%. In contrast, individuals aged 65 or over had a lower percentage, at 50%.

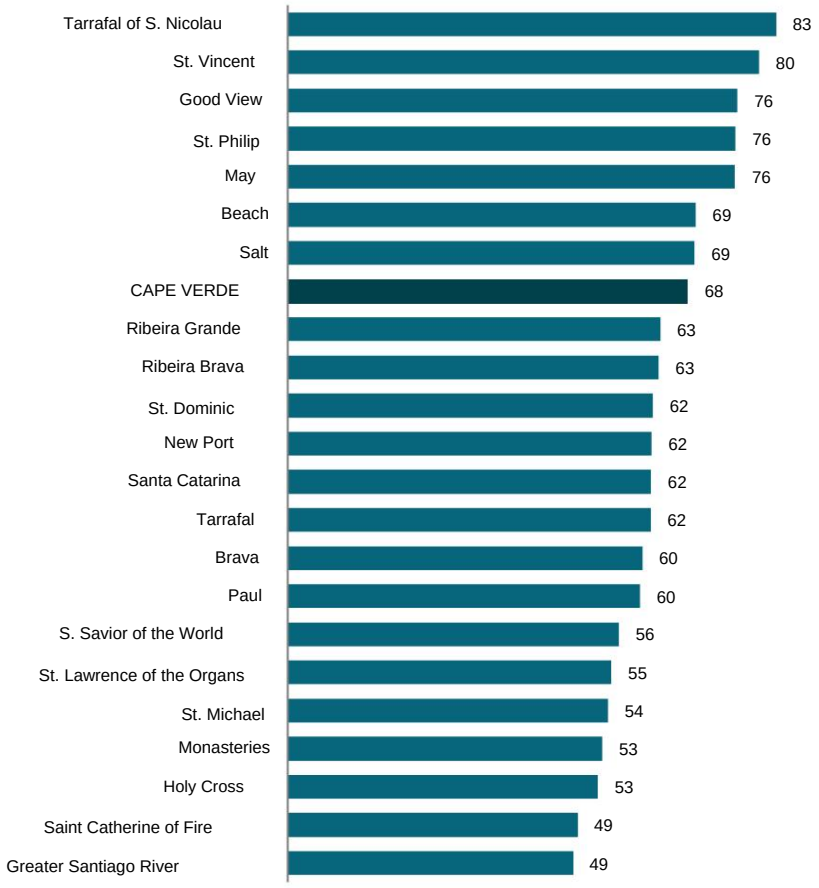
Figure 4: Percentage of the population aged 15 and over who have heard about Climate Change or Climate Change, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

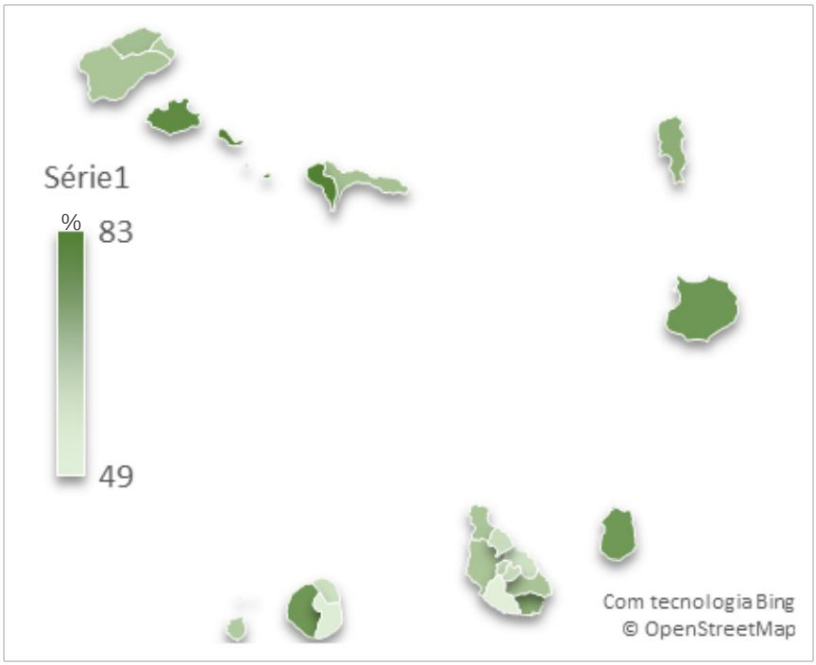
The municipality of Tarrafal de S. Nicolau was where the highest percentage (83%) of the population aged 15 who had heard about Climate Change or Climate Change was recorded. Next came S. Vicente and Boa Vista with 80% and 76%, respectively. The municipalities with the lowest proportions of the population who had heard about Climate Change were: Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Santa Catarina do Fogo, both with 49%, and Santa Cruz, with 53%.

Graph 29: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over who have heard about Climate Change or Climate Change, by municipality (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

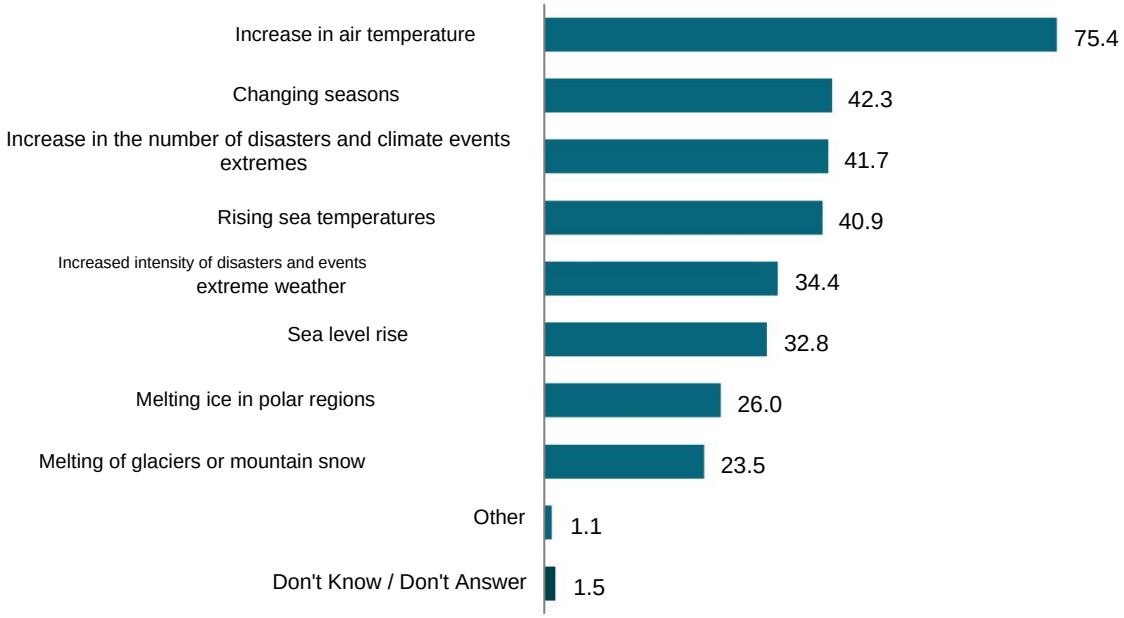
Figure 5: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over who have heard about Climate Change or Climate Change, by municipality (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Considering only the population that has heard about Climate Change, the majority of them, in this case 75.4%, considered that what defines Climate Change is the increase air temperature. On the other hand, 42.3% of this population considered the change in seasons as one of the best definitions. The third most identified definition for Climate Change was the increase in the number of disasters and extreme weather events with a percentage of 40.9%. It is worth noting that only 1.5% of the population,
who has heard about Climate Change, did not know or did not respond about what best defines Climate Change.

Graph 30: Percentage of the population aged 15 or over, according to how Climate Change is best defined (%). Cape Verde, 2024

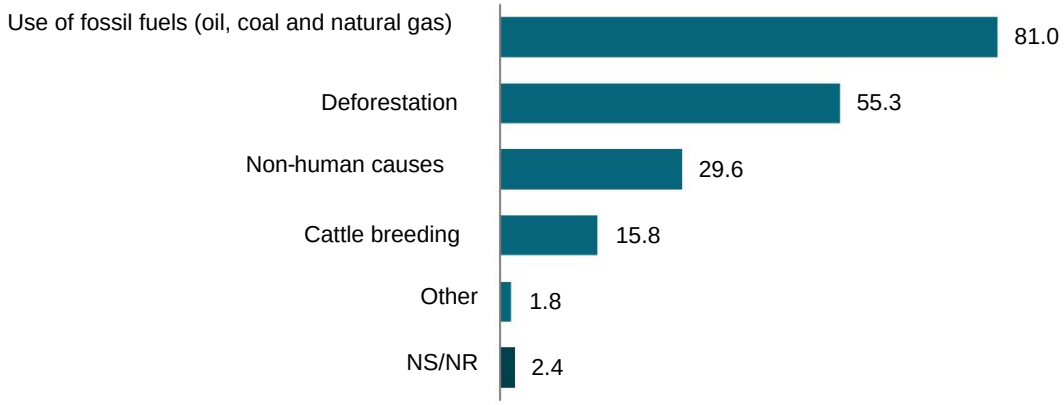


Source: INE, IMC 2024

The proportion of the population aged 15 and over who thought that the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas) is a major cause of climate change was 81.0%. The percentage who thought that deforestation is a cause was 55.3%. In contrast, 29.6% of individuals aged 15 and over thought that climate change has non-human causes, that is, that it is not caused by

human activities. However, 15.8% considered that one of the causes is livestock farming and consequent impacts. Only 2.4% of the population has heard of the Changes Climate, did not know or did not respond about what they thought were the main causes of Climate Change.

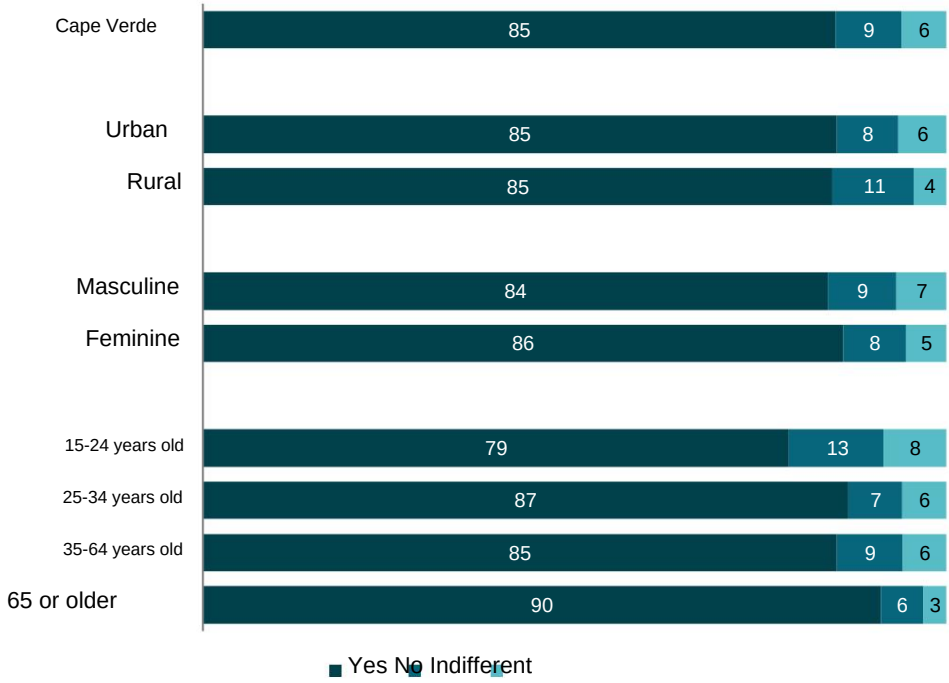
Graph 31: Percentage of the population aged 15 and over, according to what they thought were the main causes of Climate Change (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

The vast majority of the population aged 15 or over (85%) felt concerned about Climate Change and its impacts, while 9% did not feel concerned and 6% felt indifferent. In rural areas, there was a proportion of individuals who did not feel concerned (11%), slightly higher than in urban areas (8%). In terms of male and female populations, there were no major differences to mention. In terms of age, the population aged 65 was the one that felt most concerned about Climate Change.
with 90%. On the other hand, individuals between 15 and 24 years old felt less worried, that is, 79%.

Graph 32: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to their concern about Climate Change and its impacts, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024

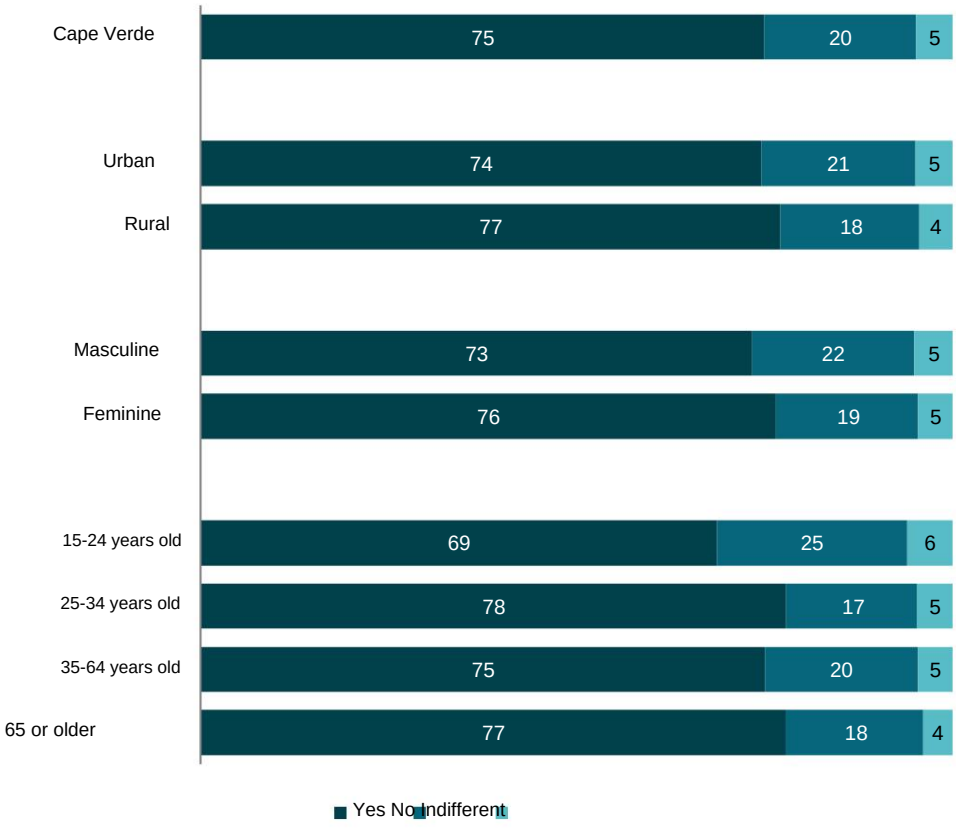


Source: INE, IMC 2024

Exactly three quarters (75%) of the population aged 15 and over considered that Climate Change threatens or will threaten the well-being of their household, while 20% did not consider it a threat and 5% felt indifferent. In rural areas, there was a proportion of individuals considering Climate Change as a threat to the well-being of their household (77%), slightly higher than in urban areas (74%). In terms of male and female populations, there were no major differences to mention. In terms of age, the population aged 25 to 34 was the one with the highest proportion considering Climate Change as a threat to the well-being of their household, at 78%. In contrast, individuals aged 15 to 24 were the

who had a lower proportion considering this, at 69%.

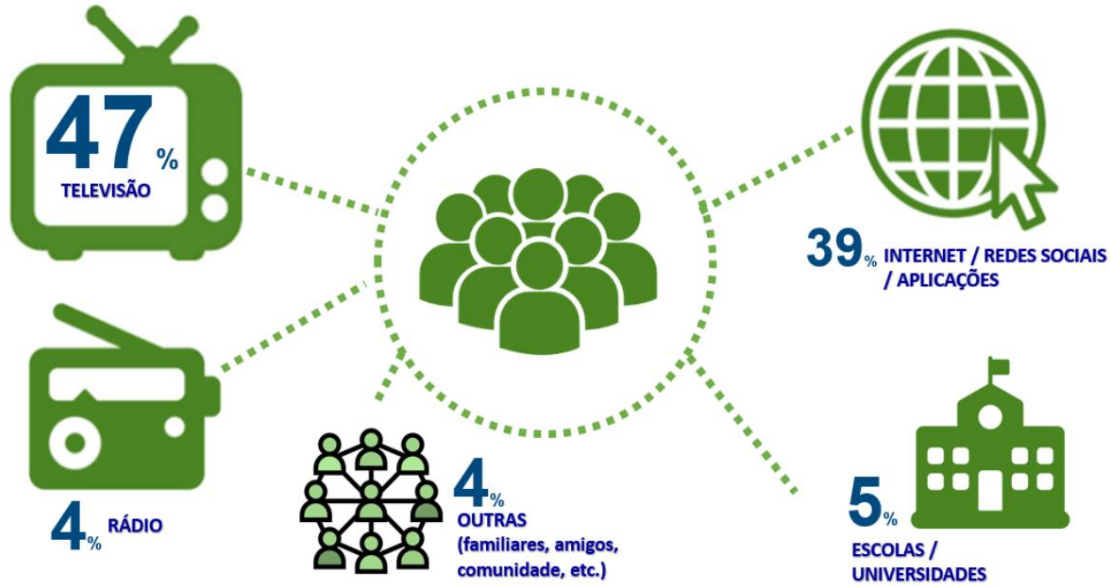
Graph 33: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over who consider that Climate Change threatens or will threaten the well-being of their household, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cabo Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

The main source used by the population aged 15 and over to obtain information about Climate Change was Television, with 47%. Next comes the Internet/Social Networks/ Applications, with a proportion of 39%, Schools/Universities, with 5%, Radio, with 4%, and Other sources of information (family, friends, communities, churches, newspapers/paper magazines, employer, etc.), also with 4%.

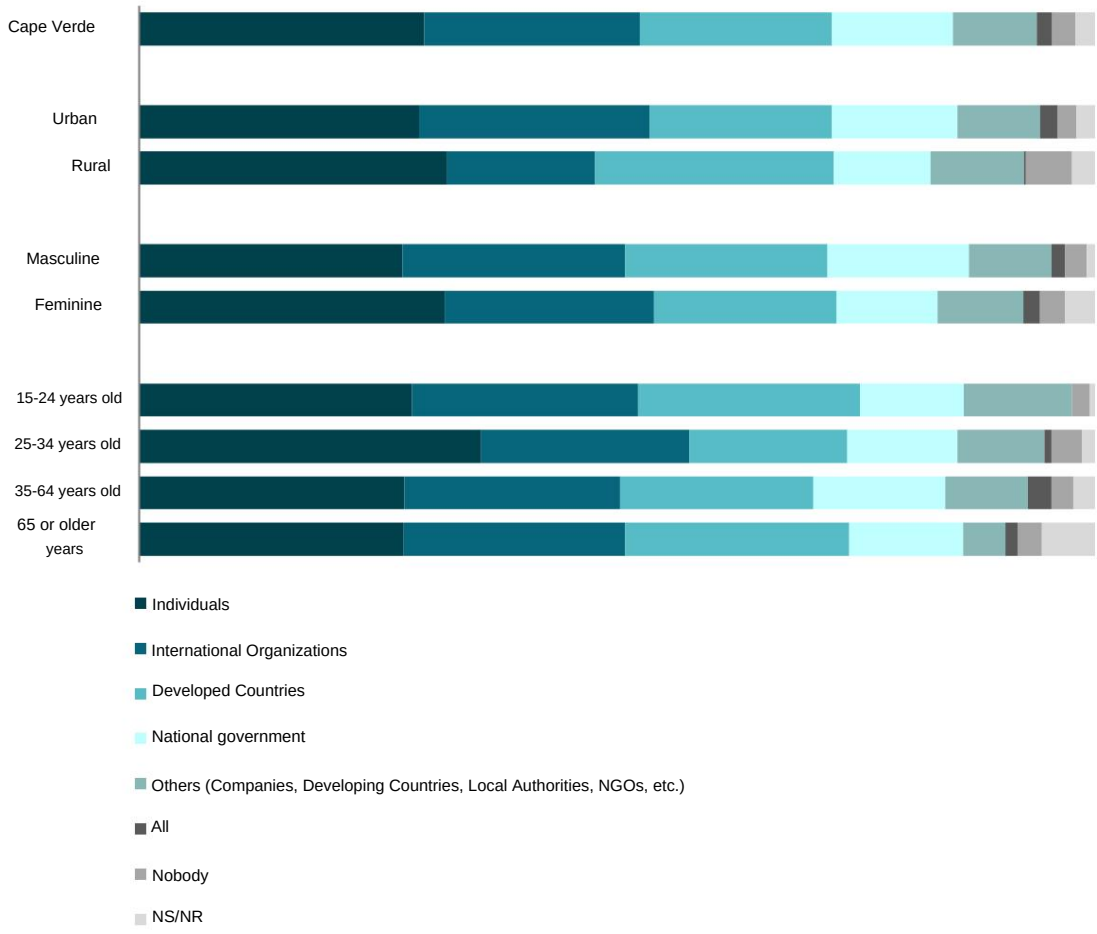
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to the main source of information used on Climate Change (%). Cabo Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

For 30% of the population aged 15 or over, the main person responsible for combating Climate Change is the responsibility of individuals. Then come international organizations with 23%, developed countries with 20%, national governments with 13%, and others (companies, developing countries, local authorities, NGOs, etc.) with 9%. It is worth noting that 2% of the population considered that everyone is responsible for this fight, while 2% did not consider anyone to be responsible. For all data disaggregation carried out by residence, sex and age group, it was observed that the main people responsible for combating Climate Change were always individuals.

Graph 34: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to who is primarily responsible for combating Climate Change, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024

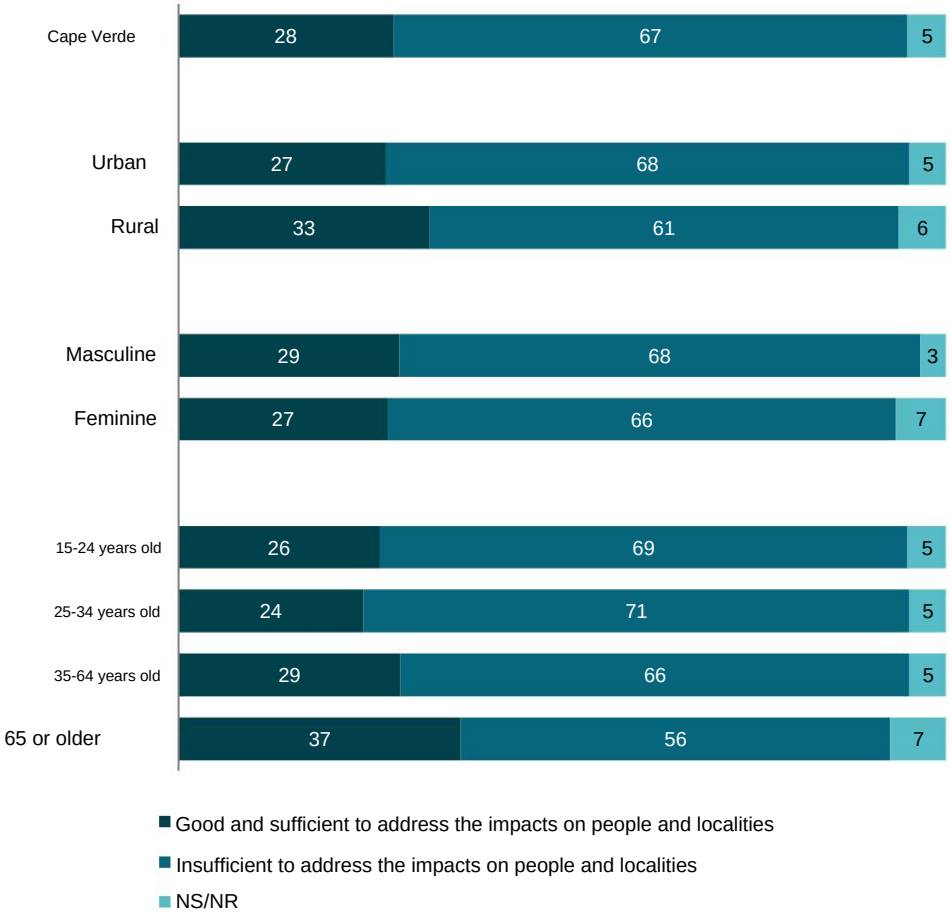


Source: INE, IMC 2024

The graph below shows that 67% of the population aged 15 and over thought that the actions taken by the government to combat the impact of Climate Change were insufficient to address the impacts on people and localities. On the other hand, 28% of people thought that the actions taken were good and sufficient. The greatest discrepancy observed was between the following age groups: 71% of the population aged 25 to 34 considered that the actions taken by the government were insufficient, while 56%

of individuals aged 65 and over considered the same thing.

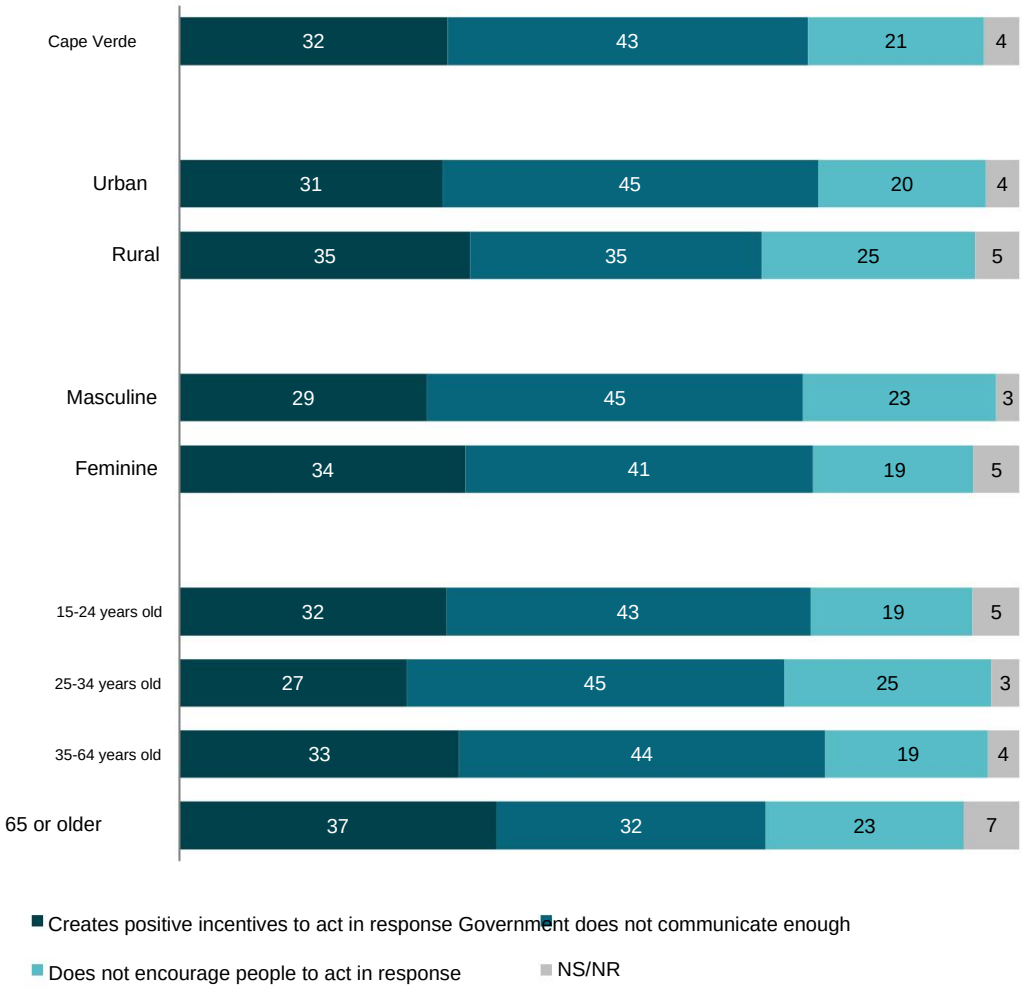
Graph 35: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to what they think about government actions to combat the impact of Climate Change, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Almost a third of the population aged 15 or over, more precisely 32%, thought that the government creates positive incentives to act in response to climate change, while 43% felt that it does not encourage people to act in response to climate change and 21% felt that the government does not communicate enough about climate change. Individuals aged 65 and over were the highest proportion who believed that the government creates positive incentives to act in response to climate change (37%), while individuals aged 25 to 34 had the lowest percentage (27%).

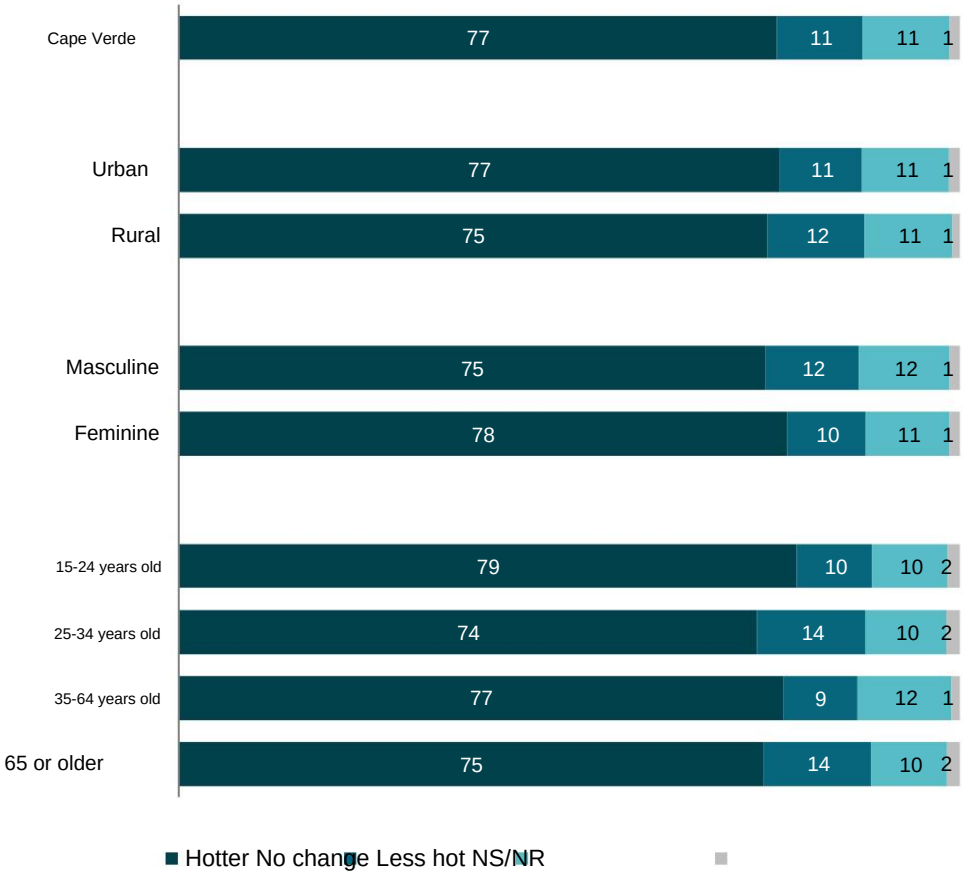
Chart 36: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, according to their opinion on how the government communicates with the public about climate change, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

More than three quarters of the population aged 15 or over, exactly 77%, considered that the the place where I lived was warmer last year compared to the last 5 years.
However, 11% thought the temperature had not changed and 11% thought it had been less hot. The 15 to 24 age group had the highest percentage (79%) of individuals thinking that the place where they lived was warmer, while the 25 to 34 age group had the lowest percentage (74%) of people thinking the same.

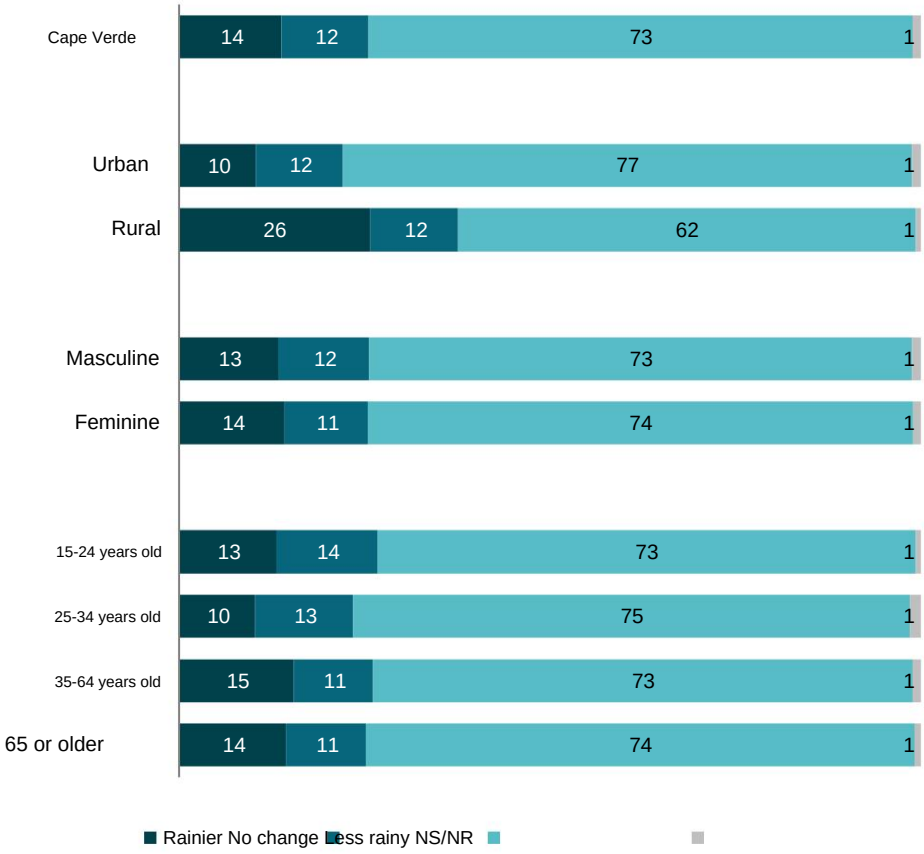
Graph 37: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 or over, according to the comparison of the temperature in the place where they live in the last year with the last 5 years, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

Only 14% of the population aged 15 or over considered that the place where they lived was more rainy in the last year compared to the last 5 years. In contrast, 73% thought that the last year was less rainy and 12% said nothing had changed in the last 5 years. The biggest contrast was between the urban and rural population: 77% of the urban population considered the last year to be less rainy, while 62% of individuals in rural areas considered the same thing.

Graph 38: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 or over, according to the comparison of the amount of rain that fell in the place where they live in the last year with the last 5 years, by residence, sex and age group (%). Cape Verde, 2024



Source: INE, IMC 2024

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Anexos

Inquérito Multiobjetivo Contínuo (IMC) 2024

DEDS 78

2025

6 ANNEXES

6.1 IMC 2024 - QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE “LIVING CONDITIONS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS” MODULE

III. LIVING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS of the HOUSEHOLD (TO BE ANSWERED BY THE HOUSEHOLD REPRESENTATIVE OR HIS/HER SPOUSE)

EXTERIOR OF THE ACCOMMODATION

CV001 Indicate the main material used in the exterior cladding of the front wall of the building:

1 |__| Coated with plaster and unpainted

2 |__| Coated with plaster and paint or marble

3 |__| Covered with tiles, paving stones or other ceramic material

4 |__| Covered with other materials (glass, wood, rustic stone, marble, granite, etc.)

5 |__| Without coating and with exposed stone

6 |__| Without coating and with exposed block

CV002 Indicate the type of building roof and the materials used in its coating:

1 |__| Sloping, covered with tiles (fiber cement, metal, etc.)

2 |__| Sloping, covered with concrete

3 |__| Sloping, covered with straw

4 |__| Inclined, covered with metal sheets “drum”

5 |__| Sloping, covered with another material

6 |__| On terrace (reinforced concrete)

7 |__| Mixed (sloping and terraced)

ATENÇÃO !

Notice:

If the accommodation is located in a building with several floors, consider the coverage of the top floor, the roof of the building.

CV002A What is around the building where your accommodation is located:

(NS/NR)	1.Yes	2.No	99. Don't know / No answer
A. Independent houses	|__|	|__|	|__|
B. Apartments	|__|	|__|	|__|

ATENÇÃO ! **READ THE MODALITIES ONE TO ONE**

C. Tents	|__|	|__|	|__|
D. Factories, industries, workshops	|__|	|__|	|__|
E. Land (abandoned or for construction)	|__|	|__|	|__|
F. Agricultural land	|__|	|__|	|__|
G. Roads	|__|	|__|	|__|
H. Waste bins / landfills / sanitary landfill	|__|	|__|	|__|
I. Beaches / Sea	|__|	|__|	|__|
J. Green spaces	|__|	|__|	|__|
K. Forests	|__|	|__|	|__|
L. Ditch, stream or slope	|__|	|__|	|__|
M. Public Lighting	|__|	|__|	|__|
X. Others. Specify: _____	|__|	|__|	|__|

INTERIOR OF THE ACCOMMODATION

CV003 How many rooms does this accommodation have, not counting the kitchen, bathroom, hallway, etc.?

Number of divisions |__|__|

CV006 Of these, how many rooms do you usually use to sleep?

Number of divisions |__|__|

CV007 The main material used in the flooring is: (READ THE MODALITIES)

1 |__| Cement
2 |__| Wood / Parquet (rubber)
3 |__| Mosaic
4 |__| Marble / granite
5 |__| Earth
6 |__| Other (synthetic, cork,

ELECTRICITY ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

CV008 Does the accommodation have electricity (electric light)?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> Go to CV010

CV009	What is the main source/origin of the electricity you use in this accommodation: (READ THE MODALITIES)

1 |__| Public Network

2 |__| Renewable energy mini-grids

3 |__| Solar panels

4 |__| Mini wind turbines (wind)

5 |__| Diesel/diesel engine or generator

8 |__| Other. Specify: _____

CV009A	How electricity consumption is usually charged in this accommodation: (READ AS MODALITIES)

1 |__| By reading the accommodation meter

2 |__| By reading the meter shared with other accommodations

3 |__| Fixed rate / fixed amount (regardless of consumption)

4 |__| Top up your prepaid meter ==> Go to CV009E

5 |__| Included in the rent (accommodation rental) ==> Go to CV011

6 |__| They don't pay for electricity ==> Go to CV011

9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011

CV009B How much was the last electricity bill you paid?

1 |__| Amount quoted

9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011

CV009C – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__|

CV009D The amount you paid corresponds to: (READ THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS)

1 |__| 1 month ==> Go to CV011

2 |__| 2 months ==> Go to CV011

3 |__| 3 months ==> Go to CV011

4 |__| 6 months **5** | ==> Go to CV011

__| 12 months **7** |__| ==> Go to CV011

Other. Specify: _____ ==> Go to CV011

9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011

CV009E	How much, in escudos, do you usually top up per month?

1 |__| Amount quoted
9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011

CV009F – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| ==> Go to CV011

CV010	What is the main form of lighting in this accommodation?

1 |__| Candle
2 |__| Oil
3 |__| Gas
4 |__| Other

WATER ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

CV011	Is the accommodation connected to the public water supply network? If so, ask if the water comes out of the kitchen and/or the bathroom, or if it stays in the yard.

1 |__| Yes, inside the accommodation
2 |__| Yes, outside the accommodation
3 |__| There is no running water from the public network ==> Go to CV013

CV011A	How is water consumption from the public network usually charged in this accommodation: (READ THE MODALITIES)

1 |__| By reading the accommodation meter
2 |__| Through meter reading shared with other accommodations
3 |__| Fixed rate (regardless of consumption)
4 |__| Included in the rent (accommodation rental) ==> Go to CV011E
5 |__| They don't pay for mains water ==> Go to CV011E
9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011E

CV011B	How much was the last water bill you paid?

1 |__| Amount quoted
9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV011E

CV011C – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__|

CV011D	The amount you paid corresponds to: (READ THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS)

1 |__| 1 month
2 |__| 2 months

3 |__| 3 months

4 |__| 6 months

5 |__| 12 months

7 |__| Other. Specify: _____ 9 |__| DK/ NR

CV011E In the last month, how often was the water supply from the public network?

1 |__| There was no supply

2 |__| Once a month or less

3 |__| 2 to 4 times a month

4 |__| 2 to 3 times a week

5 |__| 4 to 6 times a week

6 |__| Daily supply

CV012 Does most of the water your household consumes daily come from the public water supply?

1 |__| Yes ==> Go to CV013H 2 |__| No

CV013 What is the main source of water supply used by your household? If the answer is “ANOTHER SOURCE”, ask whether that SOURCE IS PROTECTED OR NOT.

1 |___| Neighbors' House (Public network)

2 |___| Fountain

3 |___| Autotank ==> Pass to CV013D

4 |___| Hole

5 |___| Cistern for storing rainwater
Please specify:____

6 |___| Protected well

7 |___| Well NOT protected

8 |___| Protected spring

9 |___| Spring NOT protected

10 |___| Levada 88

|___| Another source.

CV013A Who usually goes to the main source to get water?

1 |__| An adult woman (25 years or older)

2 |__| An adult male (25 years or older)

3 |__| A young woman (15-24 years old)

4 |__| A young man (15-24 years old)

5 |__| Child Female (under 15 years old)

6 |__| Child Male (under 15 years old)

7 |__| No one / Not applicable (NA) / Individual not belonging to the Household ==>
Pass on CV013H

9 |__| NS/NR

ATENÇÃO ! more)

Ask about the person's age and gender (more) to be able to record the correct answer.

CV013B Typically, approximately how long does it take you to get to the main water source, collect water and return to your accommodation?

Number of minutes |__|__|__|
999 - Don't know / No answer

CV013C What means of transport is usually used to transport water?

1 |__| On foot

2 |__| Bicycle

3 |__| Draft or pack animal (donkey, horse, etc.)

4 |__| Motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles

5 |__| Car of any member of your household (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, etc.)

6 |__| Public transport or other people's cars (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, taxi, etc.)

EVERYONE PASSES CV013H

CV013D Last month, how much did you pay for water from the water tanker?

1 |__| Amount quoted
2 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV013F

CV013E – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__|

CV013F Last month, how much water did you receive via water tanker?

1 |__| Quantity quoted in tons ==> Go to CV013GA
2 |__| Quantity quoted in liters ==> Go to CV013H
9 |__| NS/NR

CV013G – Quantity in tons |__|__|__| ==> Go to CV013H

CV013GA – Quantity in liters |__|__|__|__|__|__|

CV013H In the last 12 months, at any time, has your household had insufficient water to meet its needs?

1 |__| Yes 2 |__| No 9 |__| NS/NR

CV014 Does the water you use for drinking come from the same source?

1 |__| Yes ==> Go to CV016 2 |__| No

CV015A What is the main source of drinking water?

1 |__| Neighbors' House (Public network)

2 |__| Fountain

3 |__| Tanker Truck

8 |__| Protected spring

9 |__| Spring NOT protected

10 |__| Taken

4 |__| Hole
==> Go to CV017A

5 |__| Cistern (rainwater)
==> Go to CV017A

6 |__| Protected well

_____

7 |__| Well NOT protected

11 |__| Bottled water

12 |__| Water filtered by companies

88 |__| Other source. Specify:

CV016	Do you usually treat the water you use for drinking? If so, how often?

1 |__| Yes, regularly

2 |__| Yes, but rarely

3 |__| No ==> Go to CV018A

CV017	How is the water used for drinking treated?

1 |__| Bleach ==> Go to CV018A

2 |__| Boil ==> Pass to CV018A

3 |__| Filters ==> Pass to CV018A

4 |__| Other ==> Pass to CV018A

CV017A	Why do members of this household drink mainly bottled water or water filtered by companies?

1 |__| They don't like the taste, smell, color or presence of sediment in the public water supply
2 |__| It's healthier
3 |__| Most people drink bottled water or water filtered by companies
4 |__|It's the only way to have water to drink
8 |__|Other reason. Specify:_____

CV017B	Over the past week, how much did you spend on bottled water or water filtered by companies?

1 |__| Amount quoted
9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV018A

CV017C – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__|

ACCESS TO SANITARY FACILITIES

CV018A	What type of sanitary facilities do you have in your accommodation? (READ THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS)

1 |__| Toilet connected to the public sewage system

2 |__| Toilet connected to private septic tank

3 |__| Toilet connected to the community septic tank

4 |__| Latrine / Toilet connected to the rudimentary septic tank

5 |__| Latrine / Toilet connected to another place

6 |__| There is no toilet or latrine ==> Pass to CV019B

CV019	Do you share a toilet or latrine with another household?

1 |__| Yes ==> Go to CV022

2 |__| No ==> Go to CV022

CV019B	Since “There is no toilet or latrine”, where do the members of this household usually relieve themselves? (READ THE TYPES)

1 |__| Neighbors' house

2 |__| Public toilet or bathroom

3 |__| Directly in the open air (street, hillside, ditch, riverbank, etc.) ==> Pass on CV022

4 |__| Use a bucket/bag/pouch and throw it in the container ==> Pass on CV022

5 |__| They use a bucket/bag/sack and throw it in the street, ditch or nature (sea, hillside, river, etc.) ==> Pass on CV022

8 |__| In another location. Specify:_____ Pass to CV022 ==>

CV018C	What type of sanitary installation, whether in a neighbor's house or in a public one, does the household mainly use? (READ THE TYPES)

1 |__| Toilet connected to rudimentary public sewage system

2 |__| Toilet connected to private septic tank

3 |__| Toilet connected to community septic tank

4 |__| Latrine / Toilet connected to the septic tank

5 |__| Latrine / Toilet connected to another place. Specify:__

9 |__| NS/NR

CV022	Where do you usually dispose of dirty water from washing clothes, cleaning and bathing?

1 |__| Septic tank / sewage system

2 |__| Around the house

3 |__| Nature (sea, hillside, rivers)

4 |__| Other

CV022A	Where do members of your household usually wash their hands?

1 |__| Fixed place (sink/tap/bucket/basin/can/can) in the accommodation

2 |__| In the garden/backyard

3 |__| Movable utensil (bucket/ basin/ mug/ can)

4 |__| There is no place to wash your hands ==> Go to CV023A

8 |__| Other (specify)
9 |__| NS/NR

CV022B	Is there water on site for washing hands?

1 |__| There is water
2 |__| There is no water
9 |__| Don't know / No answer

CV022C	Is there soap, liquid soap or other detergent (liquid or powder) for washing hands on site?

1 |__| Soap or detergent
2 |__| Ash, mud, sand
3 |__| None
4 |__| Other (specify)_____
9 |__| Don't know / No answer

WASTE MANAGEMENT

CV023A	In this area or place, public collection of garbage/waste is carried out:

	1.Yes	ATENÇÃO !	2.No
A. Door-to-door (via garbage truck)?	|__|		|__| READ THE **MODALITIES ONE TO ONE**
B. Through garbage container?	|__|		|__|

ATENÇÃO !

Select the "Yes" option only when the nearest garbage container is at following distances from the building where the household resides:
• Urban area: less than 150 meters •
Rural area: less than 250 meters

CV023B	Last week, what was the main destination given to the waste/waste generated in your household?

1 |__| Placed in the container
2 |__| Collected by garbage truck
3 |__| Buried
4 |__| Burnt
5 |__| Lying around the house
6 |__| Lying in nature (sea, hillside, riverbanks)
8 |__| Other destination. Specify:_____

CV023B1	Are you aware that in the municipality where you live a fee is charged for the collection and management of waste/waste?

1 |__| Yes

2 |__| No ==> Go to CV023D

ATENÇÃO ! ***Not to be confused with the sanitation fee (sewage/ wastewater management) charged by companies (AdS, ELECTRA, etc.) or municipal councils.***

CV023C	How do you pay the fee for the waste/waste collection and management service? (READ THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS)

ATENÇÃO ! ***Not to be confused with the sanitation fee (sewage/ wastewater management) charged by companies (AdS, ELECTRA, etc.) or city councils.***

1 |__| Through the water bill

2 |__| Through joint collection with Single Property Tax (IUP), paid in municipal chambers

3 |__| Pay to the administration or person responsible for your building, condominium or accommodation

4 |__| Pay sweepers/collectors/garbage truck workers for public services cleaning

5 |__| They pay an informal garbage collector/waste picker

6 |__| Pay a private company

7 |__| Pay to another. Specify: _____

8 |__| They don't pay for the garbage/waste collection service

9 |__| NS/NR

CV023D During the past week, did your household separate any type of waste/waste:

	1.Yes	2. No
A. Food scraps	|__|	|__|
B. Paper/cardboard	|__|	|__|
C. Plant or garden pruning **D.** Cooking oils	|__|	|__|
E. Glass (bottles, etc.)	|__|	
F. Plastics (bottles, etc.)	|__|	|__|
G. Metals (iron, aluminum, copper, etc.)	|__|	|__|
H. Electrical and electronic equipment	|__|	|__|

ATENÇÃO ! |__| |__| **READ THE MODALITIES ONE TO ONE**

I. Car batteries	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
J. Automotive oils	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
K. Remains of medicines	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
X. Others. Specify:_____	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋ ==> Go to CV025

FILTER 2:

CV023DA = 1 or CV023DB = 1 or CV023DC = 1 or CV023DD = 1 or CV023DE = 1 or CV023DF = 1 or CV023DG = 1 or CV023DH = 1 or CV023Di = 1 or CV023DJ = 1 or CV023DK = 1 or CV023DX = 1

For each case where CV023D… = 1, repeat the following question:

CV023E1 …CV023E12	What did they do with this type of waste that they separated:

1 ⌊__⌋ They put it in the trash container/car

2 ⌊__⌋ Sold/Donated/Exchanged house/nature

3 ⌊__⌋ They burned

4 ⌊__⌋ They gave it to the animals
Please specify:_____

5 ⌊__⌋ Reused

6 ⌊__⌋ They lay around the

7 ⌊__⌋ Saved

8 ⌊__⌋ Other.

END OF FILTER 2

ENERGY USED FOR COOKING

CV025	What do they usually use for cooking: (READ THE MODALITIES)

1 ⌊__⌋ Gas

2 ⌊__⌋ Firewood

3 ⌊__⌋ Charcoal
==> Go to CV036

4 ⌊__⌋ Electricity

5 ⌊__⌋ Animal excrement / waste

6 ⌊__⌋ Other. Specify: _____

7 ⌊__⌋ Do not prepare

CV025A	In the last 3 months, what fuels did you use for cooking: (READ THE MODALITIES)

	1.Yes	2. No
A. Gas	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
B. Firewood	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
C. Charcoal	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
D. Electricity	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋

ATENÇÃO !

READ THE MODALITIES ONE TO ONE

E. Animal excrement/waste |__| |__|

X. Other. Specify: _____ |__| |__|

FILTER 3:
If CV025=2 or CV025=3 or CV025=5 or CV025AB=1 or CV025AC=1 or CV025AE=1

CV025B	Meals prepared using wood, charcoal or animal excrement/waste are normally prepared: (READ THE METHODS)

1 |__| Inside the accommodation, in a separate room used as a kitchen

2 |__| Inside the accommodation, in another location

3 |__| In a separate/attached building

4 |__| Outdoors

8 |__| Other location. Specify:_____

END OF FILTER 3

FILTER 4: If CV025=2 or CV025AB=1

CV025C	What is the main source of the firewood you used for cooking?

1 |__| Picked up / Collected by a member of the household
2 |__| Purchased
3 |__| Donated / Offered
8 |__| Other. Specify:_____ **9** |__| DK/NR

CV025D	Who usually went to get firewood?

1 |__| An adult woman (25 years or older)

2 |__| An adult male (25 years or older)

3 |__| A young woman (15-24 years old)

4 |__| A young man (15-24 years old)

ATENÇÃO !

Ask the person's age and gender so that you can record the correct answer.

5 |__| Child Female (under 15 years old)

6 |__| Child Male (under 15 years old)

7 |__| No one / Not applicable (NA) / Individual not belonging to the Household ==>
Pass to CV025G

9 |__| NS/NR

CV025E	Typically, approximately how much time did it take you to cut, collect and transport firewood to the accommodation?

Number of minutes |__|__|__|
999 - Don't know / No answer

CV025F	What means of transport was usually used to transport firewood to your accommodation?

1 |__| On foot

2 |__| Bicycle

3 |__| Draft or pack animal (donkey, horse, etc.)

4 |__| Motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles

5 |__| Car of any member of your household (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, etc.)

6 |__| Public transport or other people's cars (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, taxi, etc.)

CV025G	Last week, how much did you spend on purchasing and/or transporting firewood?

1 |__| Amount quoted
9 |__| NS/NR ==> Go to CV036

CV025H – Amount in CVE escudos |__|__|__|.|__|__|__|

END OF FILTER 4

OWNERSHIP OF AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

CV036	Does any member of your household own a car?

1 |__| Yes 2 |__| No ==> Go to CV038

CV037	How many cars does your household have?

NUMBER OF CARS |__|__|

CV037AA	During the past week, did your household spend money on gasoline for their cars?

1 |__| Yes

2 |__| No ==> Go to CV037AC

CV037AB – Gasoline |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos

CV037AC	During the past week, did your household spend money on diesel for their cars?

1 |__| Yes

2 |__| No ==> Go to CV039AD

CV037C – Diesel |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos

CV039AD	During the past week, did your household spend money on electricity for their cars?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> Go to CV038

CV037D – Electricity |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos

CV038	Does any member of your household own a motorcycle, moped, tricycle or quad bike?

1 |__| Yes 2 |__| No ==> Go to CV040

CV039	How many motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles are there in your household?

NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES, MOPEDS, TRICYCLES AND QUADRICYCLES |__|__|

CV039AA	During the past week, did your household spend money on gasoline for their motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> Pass to CV039AB

CV039B – Gasoline |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos

CV039AB	During the past week, did your household spend money on diesel for your motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> Go to CV039AC

CV039C – Diesel |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos During the past

CV039AC	week, did your household spend money on electricity for your motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles and quadricycles?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> Go to CV040

CV039D – Electricity |__|__|__|.|__|__|__| Amount in CVE escudos

INVENTORY OF GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

CV040	Does your household have the following assets and equipment? (READ OUT THE ASSETS ONE BY ONE)

1.Yes
2.No

A. TELEVISION (TV) |
__| |__|

B. RADIO / SOUND EQUIPMENT
|__| |__|

C. VIDEO PLAYER (VCR, DVD or Blu-Ray) |__|
|__|

D. LANDLINE |__| |__|

E. MOBILE PHONE
|__| |__|

F. DESKTOP COMPUTER |__| |__|

G. LAPTOP COMPUTER
|__| |__|

H. TABLET |__|
|__|

I. VIDEO GAME CONSOLES
|__| |__|

J. SOLAR PANELS USED TO HEAT WATER |__|
|__|

K. SOLAR PANELS USED TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY (PHOTOVOLTAIC)
|__| |__|

L. MINI-WIND TURBINES |__| |__|

M. GENERATOR or DIESEL / GASOIL ENGINE |__|
|__|

N. ELECTRIC BATTERY (NOT FROM A CAR!) |__|
|__|

O. HEATER OR THERMOACCUMULATOR |__|
|__|

P. TANK/RESERVOIR/DRUM FOR STORING WATER |__|
|__|

Q. CISTERN FOR STORAGE OF RAINWATER |__|
|__|

R. WATER PUMP / ELECTRIC PUMP
|__| |__|

S. MICROWAVE |__| |__|

T. ELECTRIC STOVE OR OVEN
|__| |__|

U. GAS STOVE |__| |__|

V. CAMPING GAS |
__| |__|

W. WOOD STOVE |__| |__|

X. CHARCOAL GRILL |__| |__|

Y. AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
|__| |__|

Z. FAN |__| |__|

AA. REFRIGERATOR
|__| |__|

BB. CHEST FREEZER |__| |__|

CC. WASHING MACHINE
|__| |__|

DD. IRON |__| |__|

EE. BICYCLE
|__| |__|

6.2 IMC 2024 - “DIASTERS AND EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS” MODULE QUESTIONNAIRE

IV. DISASTERS AND EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

(TO BE ANSWERED BY THE HOUSEHOLD REPRESENTATIVE OR HIS/HER SPOUSE)

Related events ados with the weather:	D001A. In the last 12 months, your household was affected by this event relates with the weather? 1. Yes; 2. No.	D02A…D02I - This event damaged, destroyed or affected: (Yes =1; No =2) D02A - Housing D02B - Goods and agricultural equipment (crops, land, etc.), livestock (animals, etc.) or fishing equipment (boats, etc.) D02C - Goods and equipment used in other economic activities D02D - Health D02E - Working days D02F - Access to school D02G - Access to basic services (water, electricity, transport, health, etc.) D02H - Automobiles or motorcycles D02I - Other things	If D02A =1 If D02B=1 If D02C=1			If D02D=1	If D02D=1	If D02E=1	If D02F=1	If D02G=1	If D02H=1	D013A. How many members of your household were forced to move to another location as a result of this event, either temporarily or temporarily? or permanently and? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014A_A…D014AX. What measures have you taken in your household to address the negative effects caused by this? event: 1. Yes; 2. No. A. They reinforced or improved the structures of their home (roof, walls, etc.) with materials that are resistant to wind and rain, etc. B. They improved the rainwater drainage system C. They spent their savings D. Sold goods E. Lent money F. They received financial support from family members living in the country G. They received financial support from family members living abroad H. They received support from the Government I. They received support from NGOs, religious organizations, companies, etc. J. They worked more hours than usual / They are looking for
Dry			D003A. What is the estimated value of the damage caused? in your housing? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ Amount in CVE escudos	D004A. What is the estimated value of the damage caused? to yours goods and equipment agricultural (crops, land, etc.), livestock (animals, etc.) or fishing (boats, etc.)? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ Amount in CVE escudos	D005A. What is the estimated value of damage caused to goods and equipment used in other economic activities? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ Amount in CVE escudos	D006A. How many people in your household were injured, missing m or died in consequence of this event? ⌊_⌊_⌋	D007A. How many people in your household became ill as a result of this event? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	D008A. How many days of work did you miss, well? as the other members of your household as a result of this event? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	D009A. How many days of school did household members miss, in total, as a result of this event? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010_A…D010_H. What basic services were interrupted in consequence of this event? 1. Yes; 2. No. A. Electricity B. Water/ Sanitation C.Transport D.Communication (internet, TV, mobile phone, mobile phone connection) E. Garbage collection F. Health services G.Services administrative s local H.Commerce / Stores	D011. What is the estimated value of the damage caused to the your cars or motorcycles? ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ Amount in CVE escudos		

													new or additional job K. No action taken X.Others. Specify:
Mist Dry or Storm of dust	D001B. D02BA…D02BI		If D02BA = 1	If D02BB=1	If D02BC=1	If D02BD=1	If D02BD=1	If D02BE=1	If D02BF=1	If D02BG=1	If D02BH=1	D013B.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014B.
			D003B.	D004B.	D005B.	D006B.	D007B.	D008B.	D009B.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010B_A…D010B_H.	D011B.		
Full / Flood the	D001C. D02CA…D02CI		If D02CA = 1	If D02CB=1	If D02CC=1	If D02CD=1	If D02CD=1 If D02CE=1		If D02CF=1 If D02CG=1		If D02CH=1	D013C.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014C.
			D003C.	D004C.	D005C.	D006C.	D007C.	D008C.	D009C.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010C_A…D010C_H.	D011C.		
Slide then of land	D001D. D02DA…D02DI		If D02DA = 1	If D02DB=1	If D02DC=1	If D02DD=1	If D02DD=1 If D02DE=1		If D02DF=1 If D02DG=1		If D02DH=1 D013D.		(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014D.
			D003D.	D004D.	D005D.	D006D.	D007D.	D008D.	D009D.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010D_A…D010D_H.	D011D.		
Ripple the strong /Flood coastal water / Sea level rise	D001E. D02EA…D02EI		If D02EA = 1	If D02EB=1	If D02EC=1	If D02ED=1	If D02ED=1 If D02EE=1		If D02EF=1 If D02EG=1		If D02EH=1 D013E.		(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014E.
			D003E.	D004E.	D005E.	D006E.	D007E.	D008E.	D009E.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010E_A…D010E_H.	D011E.		
Tempest tropical season / Hurricane	D001F. D02FA…D02FI		If D02FA = 1	If D02FB=1	If D02FC=1	If D02FD=1	If D02FD=1 If D02FE=1		If D02FF=1 If D02FG=1		If D02FH=1 D013F.		(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014F.
			D003F.	D004F.	D005F.	D006F.	D007F.	D008F.	D009F.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010F_A…D010F_H.	D011F.		
Heat wave / Temperat excessive ure the	D001G. D02GA…D02GI		If D02GA = 1	If D02GB=1	If D02GC=1	If D02GD=1 If D02GD=1		If D02GE=1 If D02GF=1 If D02GG=1			If D02GH=1	D013G.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014G.
			D003G.	D004G.	D005G.	D006G.	D007G.	D008G.	D009G.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010G_A…D010G_H.	D011G.		
Other. Specify eu:_	D001X. D02XA…D02XI		If D02XA = 1	If D02XB=1	If D02XC=1	If D02XD=1	If D02XD=1 If D02XE=1		If D02XF=1 If D02XG=1		If D02XH=1 D013X.		(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D014X.
			D003X.	D004X.	D005X.	D006X.	D007X.	D008X.	D009X.	(MULTIPLE CHOICE) D010X_A…D010X_H.	D011X.		

6.3 IMC 2024 – "ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE" MODULE QUESTIONNAIRE

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

FILTER 38: FOR AN ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL AGED 15 OR OLDER

ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS

AA000 **Is the individual selected to answer the Environment and Climate Change Module?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> **Go to EP997**

A001 **Which of the following ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS affect your neighborhood, area or place?**

1. Yes 2. No

A. Water pollution (springs, streams, sea, etc.) |__| |__| |___| |___|
B. Accumulation of garbage in streets, ditches, rivers, hillsides, beaches, abandoned houses,
C. Existence of illegal dumps | etc. |__| |__|
D. Air pollution or poor air quality (due to smoke, polluting gases, bad smells, dust, etc.)
E. Noise pollution / Noise / Sounds / Vibrations (from vehicles, motorcycles, nightlife establishments, airplanes, animals, neighbors, industries, etc.) |___| |___|
F. Visual pollution: excessive advertising, billboards, cables, antennas, posts **G.** Presence of stray animals or their excrement (dogs, cats, etc.) |___| |___|
H. Loss of biodiversity, habitats or endemic species **I.** Pests, invasive species or diseases caused by vectors (mosquitoes, etc.) |___| |___|
J. Sand collection or extraction from beaches, dunes, etc. / Saline intrusion (salinization of wells, soils, etc.) |__| |__| **K.** Desertification / Firewood collection or uncontrolled felling of trees **L.** Buildings in disaster risk areas **M.** Lack of green spaces **N.** Forest fires |___| |___|
|___| |___|
|___| |___|
|___| |___|
X. Other. Specify: _____ |___| |___|

A002 **To what extent do you think the ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION is worrying in your neighborhood, area or place? (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| Very Worrying
2 |__| Worrying
3 |__| Not Very Worrying ==> **Go to A005**
4 |__| Not Worrying ==> **Go to A005**
9 |__| NS/NR ==> **Go to A005**

ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR AND HABITS

A003 **Have you made any kind of effort to improve or resolve this environmental situation in your neighborhood, area or place?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No ==> **Go to A005**
9 |__| NS/NR ==> **Go to A005**

A004 **What did you do to improve or resolve this environmental situation? (READ THE TYPES)**

1. Yes 2. No

A. Communicated to the competent authorities |___| |___|
B. Spoke to the potential suspect |___| |___|
C. Got involved to overcome the problem |___| |___|

X. Other. Specify:_____ |__| |__|

A005	**In the last 12 months, you have participated in the following activities: (READ THE TYPES)**

1.Yes 2.No

A. Donate time or money to an organization that defends the environment (NGO, etc.) |__| |__| **B.** Participate in environmental volunteering activities |__| |__| |

C. Demonstrate against any situation that is harmful to the environment __| |__| |

D. Personally report an environmental problem you have identified __| |__| |

E. Participate in environmental education or awareness programs, initiatives __| |__|

A006	**In the last 12 months, indicate how often you performed any of the following actions: (READ OUT MODALITIES)**

1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Rarely 5. Never 99. DK/NR

A. Use public transport |__|

B. Use soft mobility (sustainable transport) such as: walking, cycling, skateboarding, etc.) |__| |

C. Use disposable and/or single-use plastic bags or purses __|

D. Use cloth or reusable material bags or sacks (long-term use) |__|

E. Buy “environmentally friendly” products (e.g. biodegradable detergents, recycled paper, energy-saving light bulbs, etc.) |__|

F. Buy organic agricultural products |__|

G. Reduce the consumption of single-use plastic products (straws, plates, cups, cotton buds, etc.) |__|

A007	**What means of transport do you usually use to travel (from home to work, school, etc.)?**

1 |__| Not applicable / No travel **2** |__| On foot ==> **Go to A009**

3 |__| Bicycle

4 |__| Draft or pack animal (donkey, horse, etc.)

5 |__| Motorcycle, moped, tricycle or quadricycle **6** |__|
Car belonging to a member of your household (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, etc.)

7 |__| Public transport or other people's cars (including hiace, galucho, hilux, truck, taxi, etc.)

8 |__| Transportation from the company/organization/institution where you work

9 |__| Other. Specify: _____

99 |__| NS/NR ==> **Go to A009**

A008	**What is the main reason for using this means of transport?**

1 |__| Convenience **2** |
__| Necessity

3 |__| Security

4 |__| Environmental Awareness

5 |__| Sports / Health

6 |__| Save money

7 |__| Lack of financial means

8 |__| Proximity

9 |__| Fuel price

88 |__|Other. Specify:_____

99 |__| NS/NR

A009	What do you usually do with rubbish when you are in a public space (streets, beach, square, etc.)?

1 |__| Place in the appropriate container or containers
2 |__| Lay on the street, ditch or nature (sea, hillside, river, etc.)
3 |__| Keep until you find a suitable container or containers **8** |__| Other.
Specify:_____
9 |__| NS/NR

PRACTICES TO REDUCE ELECTRICITY AND WATER CONSUMPTION

A010	In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following to reduce your electricity consumption?

1. Yes 2. No 8. NA 9. DK/NR

A. Replace electronic equipment/lamps with low-consumption equipment |__| |
B. Unplug electrical appliances and tools when not in use |__| **C.** Turn off lights when not in use |__| |__| __|

D. Reduce frequent use of electronic equipment
X. Others. Specify:_____

A011	In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following to reduce your water consumption?

1. Yes 2. No 8. NA 9. DK/NR

A. Replace low water consumption equipment (washing machine, etc.) |__|
B. Reuse water from washing clothes, fruits, vegetables, etc. for other purposes |__|
C. Turning off the tap when brushing your teeth or soaping yourself |__|
D. Repair broken water installations (taps, toilets, etc.), including leaks |__|
X. Others. Specify:_____ |__|

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

A012	Have you ever heard of Climate Change or Climate Change?

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No **==> Go to A021**
9 |__| NS/NR **==> Go to A021**

A013	In your opinion, what best defines Climate Change? (READ THE MODALITIES) (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

A. |__| Increase in air temperature **B.** |__|
Increase in sea temperature **C.** |__| Increase
in the number of disasters and extreme weather events **D.** |__| Increase in the
intensity of disasters and extreme weather events **E.** |__| Rise in sea level **F.** |__|
Change in seasons **G.** |__| Melting of
glaciers or mountain snow **H.** |__| Melting
of ice in polar regions **I.** |__| Other. Specify: ____ **Z.** |__| DK / NR

A014	**In your opinion, what are the main causes of Climate Change? (READ THE TYPES) (MULTIPLE CHOICE)**

A. |__| Use of fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas)
B. |__| Deforestation **C.** |
__| Livestock farming **D.** |
__| Non-human causes **X.** |__|
Other. Specify: _____ **Z.** |__| DK /
NR

A015	**Are you worried about Climate Change and its impacts?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No
3 |__| Indifferent
9 |__| NS / NR

A016	**Do you think that Climate Change threatens or will threaten the well-being of your household?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No
3 |__| Indifferent
9 |__| NS / NR

A017	**What is your main source of information about climate change?**

1 |__|Internet / Social networks /
Applications **2** |__|
Television **3** |
__|Radio **4** |__|Paper newspapers
and magazines **5** |__|
Brochures/leaflets **6** |__|Friends /
Family / Community **7** |__|
Environmental
associations **8** |__|Church **9** |__|
Experts/Researchers **10** |__|
Schools / Universities **11** |
__|City councils **12** |__|Central
government / Ministries
13 |__|Political
parties **14** |__|Companies
15 |__|Employment /
Work **16** |__|
Seminars **17** |__|None **88** |__|Other. Specify: _____
99 |__| NS/NR

A018	**In your opinion, who is primarily responsible for combating Climate Change? (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| International Organizations
2 |__| Developed Countries (United States, France, England, etc.)
3 |__| Developing Countries (China, etc.)
4 |__| National government
5 |__| Local authorities **6** |__| Businesses and industries
7 |__| NGOs **8** |__| Individuals
9 |__| Nobody
88 |__|Other. Specify: _____
99 |__| NS/NR

A019	**What do you think of the government's actions to combat the impact of climate change? (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| Good and sufficient to address the impacts on people and localities
2 |__| Insufficient to address the impacts on people and localities
9 |__| NS / NR

A020	**What do you think of the way the government communicates with the public about climate change? (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| Generates positive incentives to act in response to climate change
2 |__| Does not encourage people to act in response to climate change
3 |__| The government does not communicate enough about climate change
8 |__| Other. Specify:_____
9 |__| NS / NR

A021	**If you compare the last year in the place where you live with the last 5 years, you consider that the year was... (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| Hotter
2 |__| Has not changed
3 |__| Less hot
9 |__| NS/NR

A022	**If you compare the last year in the place where you live with the last 5 years, you consider that the year was... (READ THE MODALITIES)**

1 |__| Rainier
2 |__| Has not changed
3 |__| Less rainy
9 |__| NS/NR

END OF FILTER 38

FILTER 39: IF AGE >= 15

EP997 **Could you please tell me (NAME)'s phone number?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No **==> Pass EP998A**

EP998 **Please tell me (NAME)'s phone number?**

|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

EP998A **Could you please tell me (NAME)'s email?**

1 |__| Yes
2 |__| No **==> Pass EP998C**

EP998B **Tell me (NAME)'s email:**

_____
(Write the email)

EP998C **The INE may change the way it collects information. Would (NAME) prefer a telephone or email survey?**

1 |__| By phone
2 |__| By email
3 |__| By phone and by email
4 |__| Neither by phone nor by email
9 |__| Don't know / No answer

FILTER 40: FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS

RE001 **Who responded to the modules?**

1 |__| The individual himself
2 |__| The representative of the household
3 |__| Another household member

EP999 **Individual questionnaire interview result**

1 |__| Complete questionnaire
2 |__| Incomplete questionnaire due to refusal
3 |__| Incomplete questionnaire due to lack of information