

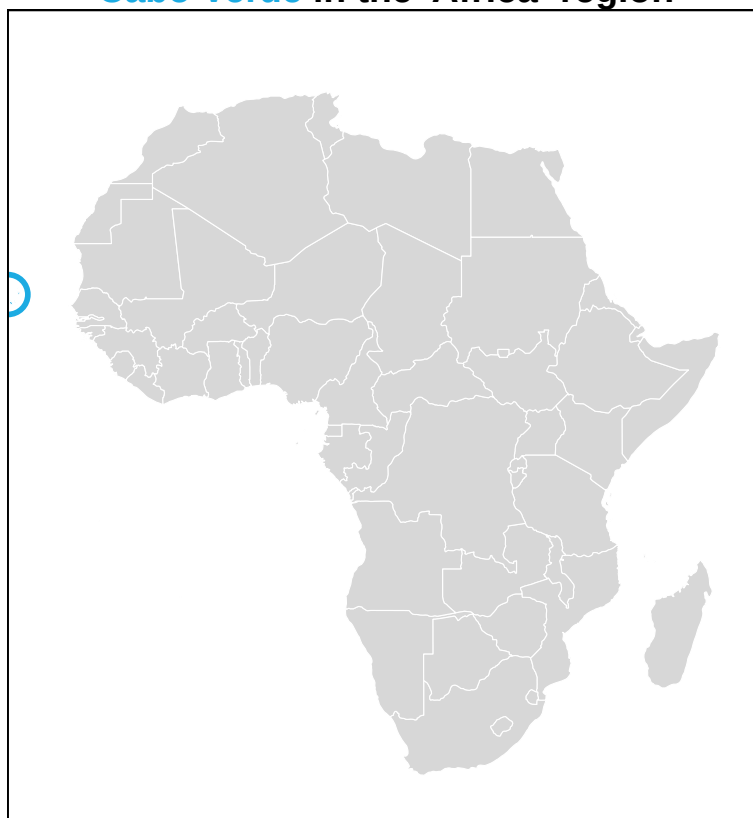
WUENIC Talking Points: Cabo Verde

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	3
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	4
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	5
HPV	6
Regional Comparison	7
Additional Vaccines	8
Appendix	9

Cabo Verde in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 11 childhood vaccines are tracked for Cabo Verde; of these, 9 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (93%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (93%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (95%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Cabo Verde (<500) was approximately 109% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

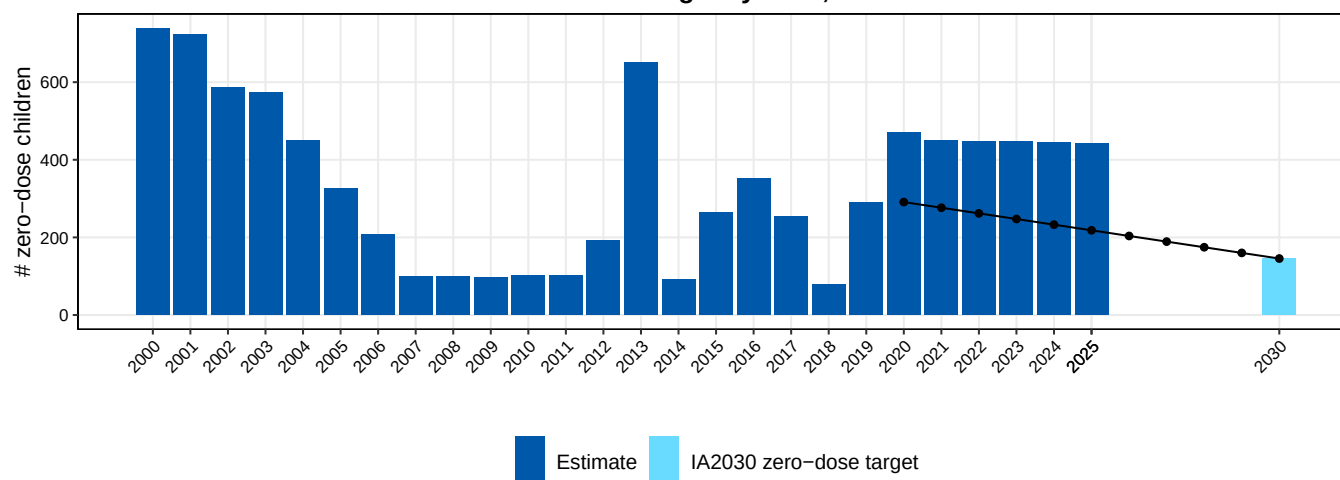
Vaccine coverage (%), Cabo Verde, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	96	96	97	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	94	99	94	96	98	96	97	99	99	99	99	99	99
HepBB			77	76	75	68	68	84	81	91	99	99	99	94	99	93	96	96	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
DTP1	94	94	95	95	96	97	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	93	99	97	96	97	99	96	93	93	93	93	93	93
DTP3	90	90	91	92	93	95	96	98	99	99	99	90	94	93	95	93	96	96	98	96	93	93	93	93	93	93
Hib3												90	94	93	95	93	96	96	98	96	93	93	93	93	93	93
HepB3			40	66	91	93	95	96	98	98	98	90	94	93	95	93	96	96	98	96	93	93	93	93	93	93
IPV1																		60	96	96	94	94	94	94	94	94
IPVC																									41	41
MCV1	86	88	89	90	91	93	94	96	97	97	97	96	91	91	93	92	93	96	99	98	95	95	95	95	95	95
RCV1												99	94	89	79	95	92	96	99	98	95	95	95	95	95	95
MCV2												99	94	89	79	95	92	85	88	91	86	86	86	86	86	86
HPVc																							99	99	99	99



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

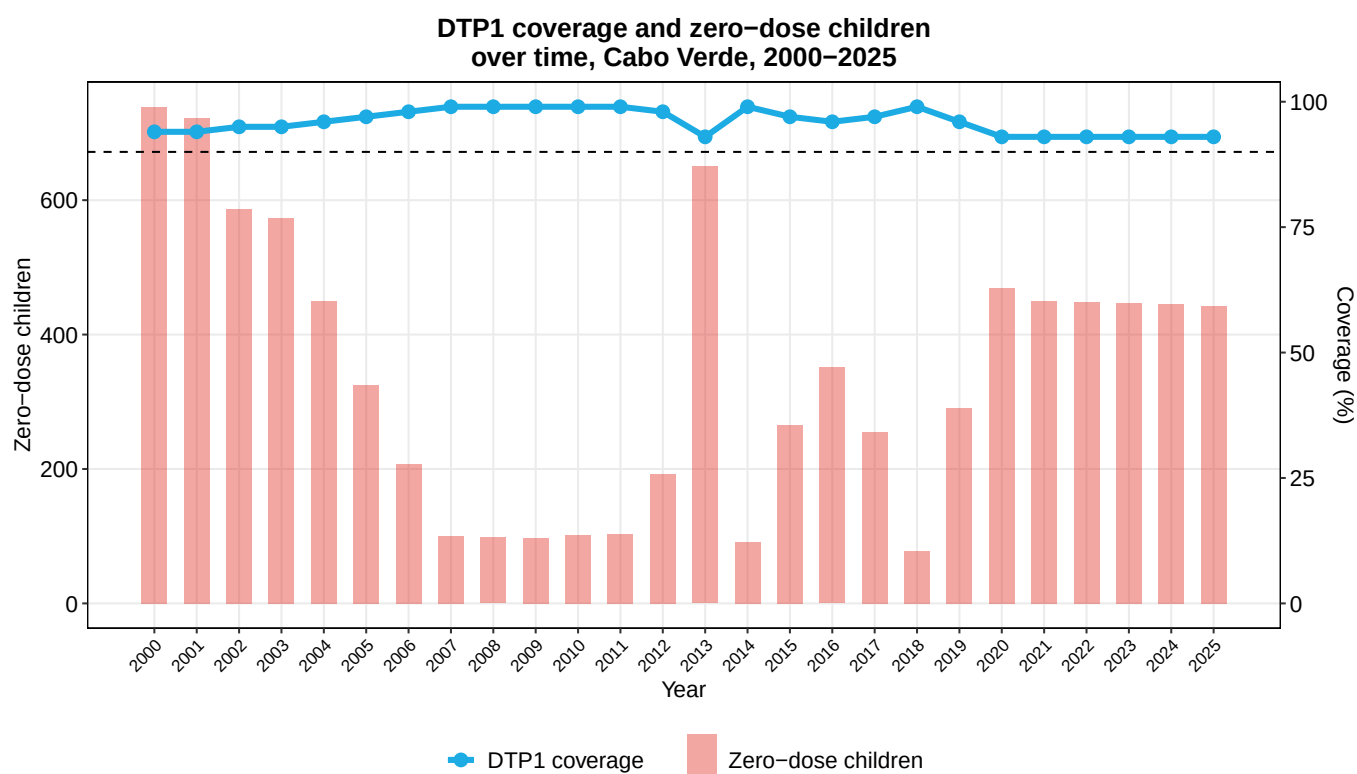
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Cabo Verde



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue bar is the target number of zero-dose children by 2030.
 The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

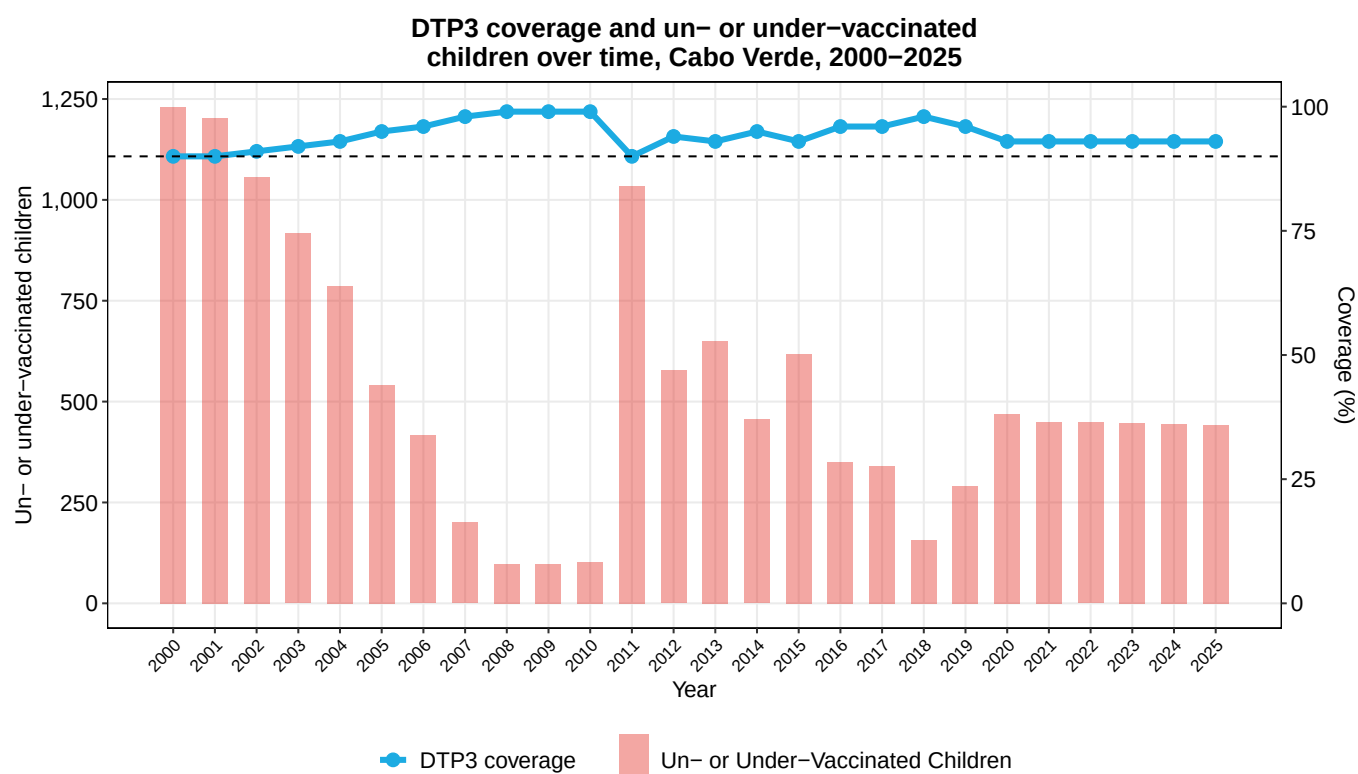
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 109 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <500 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <500 in 2019 but fewer than the <500 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Cabo Verde (93%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 81% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 0%, the same as in 2019. Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

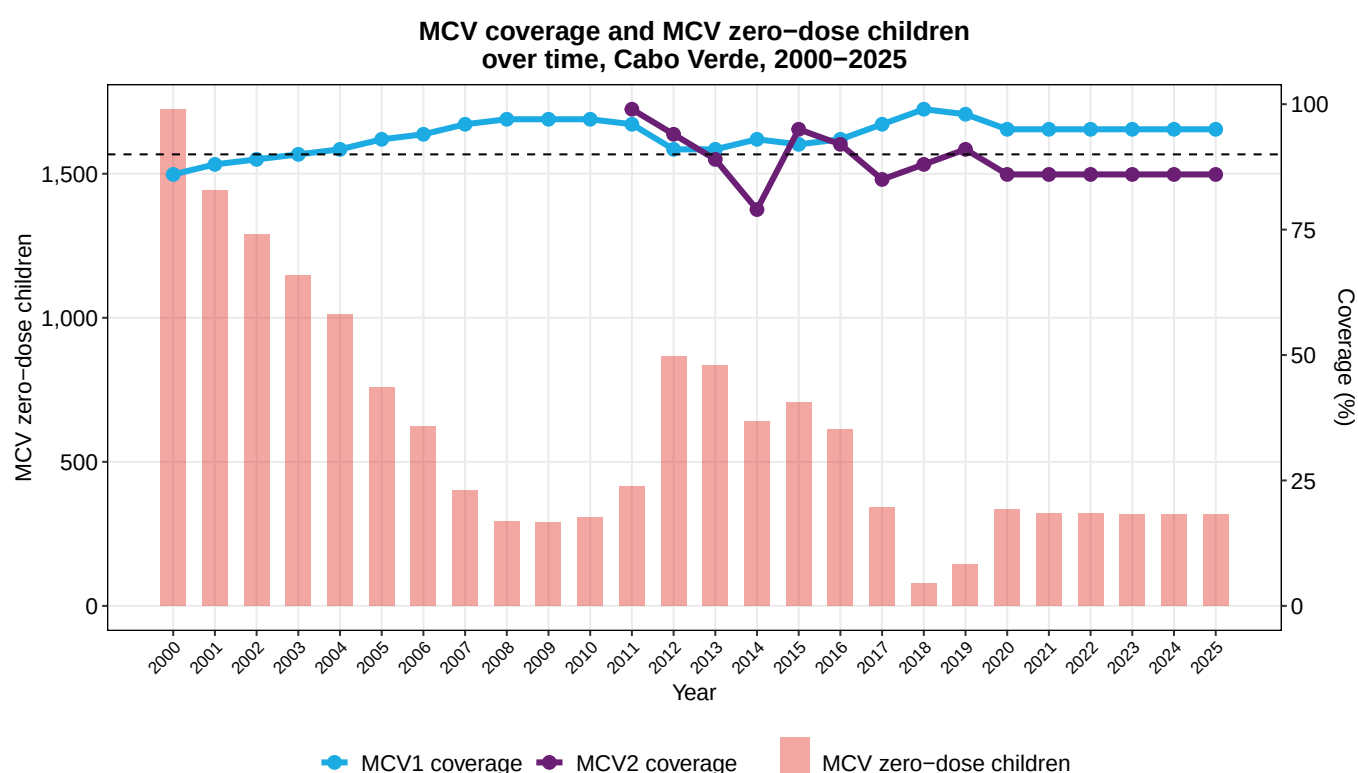
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 7,000 in 2019 to 6,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <500 children un- or under-vaccinated in Cabo Verde.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 0% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (0%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Cabo Verde (93%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 71% in 2025.



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

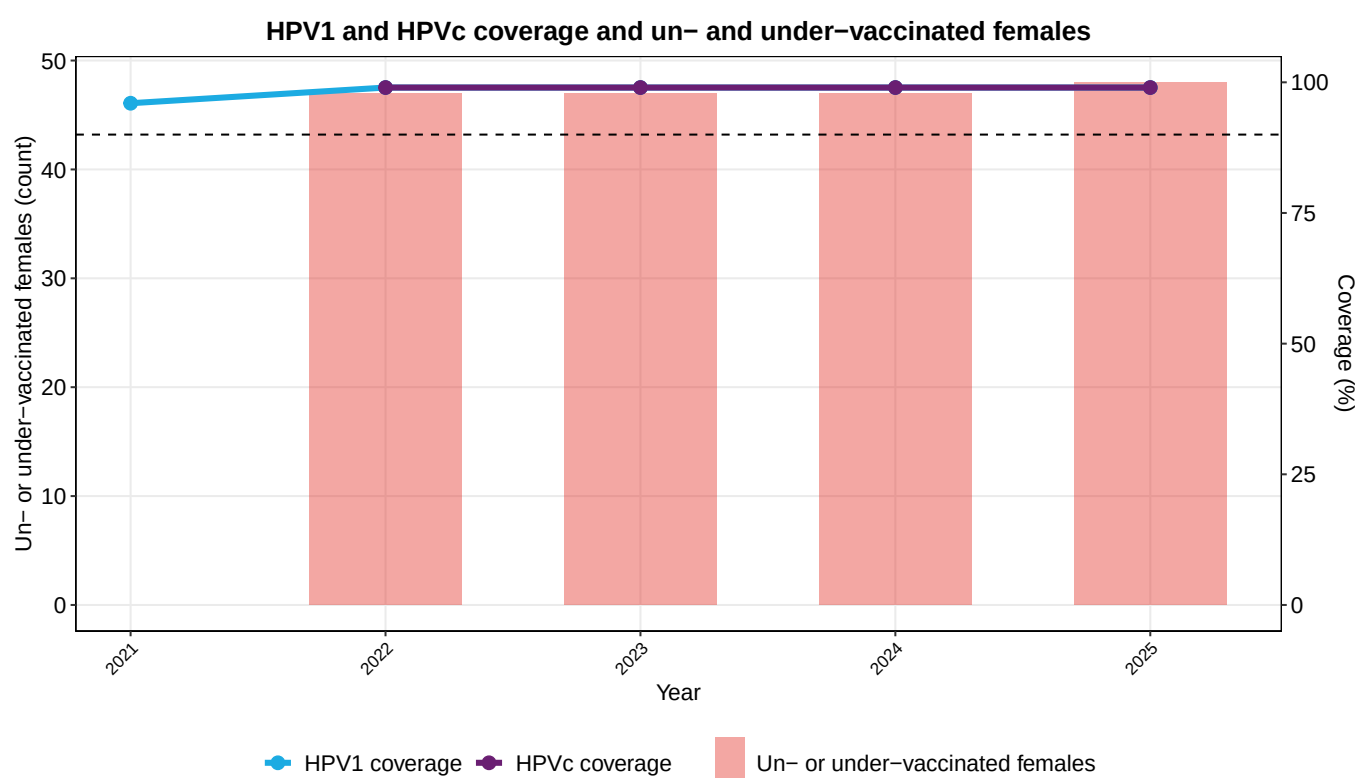
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 91% in 2019 to 86% in 2025. This leaves <500 children without any protection against measles and another <1,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, -2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This -2% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (-2%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (-2%).
- Cabo Verde has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Cabo Verde (95%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 64% in 2025.



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females remained constant at 99% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also remained constant at 99%.
- HPVc coverage has exceeded the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately <100 females in Cabo Verde did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among West and Central Africa region peers, Cabo Verde ranked 1 out of 15 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



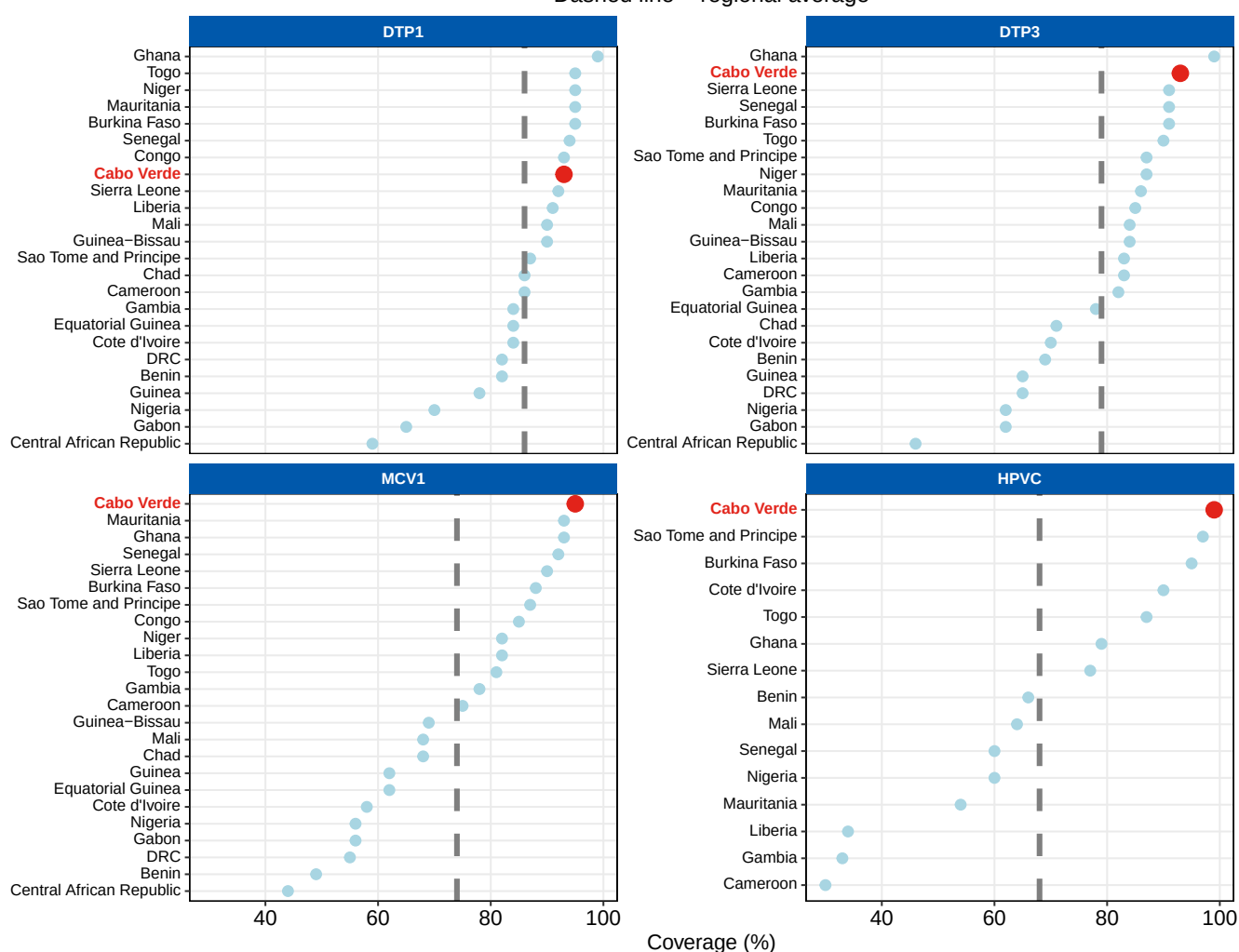
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Cabo Verde compares to other countries in the West and Central Africa region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Cabo Verde vs. WCAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average

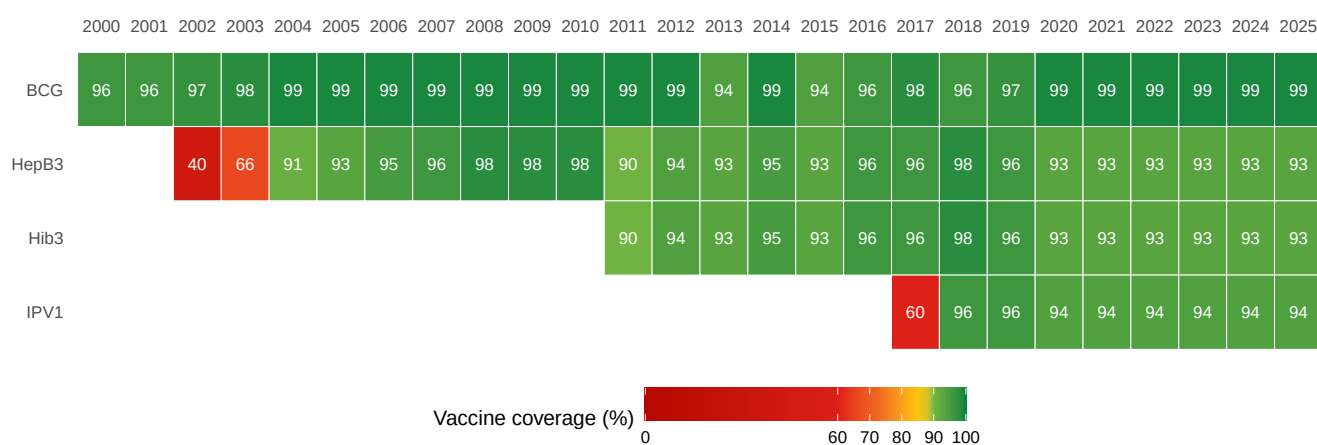


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Cabo Verde, 2000–2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Appendix

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

Each year, WHO and UNICEF review national immunization data from Member States, including administrative and official coverage, survey estimates and contextual information, and use rules-based data triangulation approach to assess coverage. Estimates are produced independently, without borrowing data from other countries, and are not based on ad hoc adjustments. In some cases, they rely on a single source, typically nationally reported coverage. When data for a specific country-vaccine-year are unavailable, values from adjacent years are interpolated or extrapolated, and conflicting sources are assessed to determine the most reliable estimate, considering potential biases and expert opinion.

Methods:

- [Burton et al. 2009. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes](#)
- [Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach](#)
- [Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage](#)

These talking points present the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026).

Definitions of immunization terms:

- Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG): vaccine against tuberculosis
- Hepatitis B birth dose, given within 24 hours after birth (HepBB)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, first dose (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3)
- Hepatitis B vaccine, third dose (HepB3)
- Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, third dose (Hib3)
- Inactivated polio vaccine, first dose (IPV1) and last dose (IPVC)
- Measles containing vaccine, first dose (MCV1) and second dose (MCV2)
- Rotavirus vaccine, last dose (RotaC)
- Pneumococcal vaccine, last dose (PCV)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human Papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc)

Additional resources: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>