

# Cabo Verde

## Medical Summary

*The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax<sup>®</sup>, a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and US CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).*

## General Information

Cabo Verde is a developing nation classified as lower middle income. Located off the coast of Western Africa in the North Atlantic Ocean, the climate is classified as humid equatorial (long dry season).

## Vaccinations

### Yellow Fever

Although yellow fever does not occur in Cabo Verde, an official yellow fever vaccination certificate may be required depending on your itinerary.

- *Requirement:* A certificate proving yellow fever vaccination is required for travelers aged  $\geq 1$  year coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. This does not apply to airport transit stops (no exit through immigration checkpoint) in risk countries.

### Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against COVID-19, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

## Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

### WHO—*International Travel and Health* (current online update, Country List)

(2020) Limited Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from August through November in Santiago Island and in Boa Vista Island.

- Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A** - Very limited risk of malaria transmission. Mosquito bite prevention only.

*WHO Country List footnote:* When available, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided before 2013.

### CDC—*Health Information for International Travel* (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: Rare cases in São Tiago Island.

- Drug resistance<sup>3</sup> : Chloroquine.
- Malaria species: Primarily *P. falciparum*.
- Recommended chemoprophylaxis: None (practice mosquito avoidance).

<sup>3</sup> Refers to *P. falciparum* malaria unless otherwise noted.

<sup>4</sup> Primaquine and tafenoquine can cause hemolytic anemia in people with G6PD deficiency. Patients must be screened for G6PD deficiency before starting primaquine or tafenoquine. See *Tafenoquine Approved for Malaria Prophylaxis and Treatment* for more information.

## Other Concerns

### Travelers' Diarrhea

Moderate risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Community sanitation and food safety measures may be inadequate. Some itineraries (e.g., remote destinations, austere accommodations) and activities (e.g., ecotourism, eating street or local-market food) further increase risk.

Travelers should observe food and beverage precautions, which reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective for your destination.

### Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent seafood poisoning may be needed.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Dengue, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include hepatitis C, leptospirosis, marine hazards, sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis.

## Consular Advice

*The material below includes information from the US Department of State (DOS), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.*

### Terrorism Risk

No intrinsic risk of attack by terrorist groups exists, but unforeseen attacks are possible.

### Crime

Moderate risk of violent crime (armed robbery, home robbery, and sexual assault) exists throughout the country, especially in remote areas and on the hillside stairways connecting neighborhoods in Praia and other cities or towns, and on the tourist islands of Sal and Boavista.

High risk of petty crime exists throughout the country, especially in crowded places (including markets, festivals, street fairs, and public gatherings), particularly on São Vicente Island and in Praia on Santiago island.

### Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations may infrequently occur and have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

### Water Safety

Rent water sports equipment from reputable operators. Scuba dive only with personnel certified by PADI or NAUI and use equipment only from PADI- or NAUI-certified dive operators.

### Transportation Safety

Significant risk of traffic-related injury or death exists. The road traffic death rate is more than 24 per 100,000 population, the highest risk category. Carefully assess the safety of transportation options before any road travel.

Speed laws are poorly enforced.

Seat belt laws are poorly enforced.

Drunk driving laws are poorly enforced.

Structural standards for vehicles may not meet international standards.

### Airline Safety

The US Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the civil aviation authority of this country oversees its air carriers in accordance with minimum international safety standards.

### Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from August through October. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

Volcanic activity occurs on Fogo Island.

### Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Cabo Verde

- United States: [+238] 260-8900; [cv.usembassy.gov](http://cv.usembassy.gov)
- Canada: Canada does not have an embassy or consulate in Cabo Verde.
- United Kingdom: U.K. does not have an embassy or consulate in Cabo Verde.
- Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Cabo Verde.

Cabo Verde's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: [www.embcv-usa.gov.cv](http://www.embcv-usa.gov.cv)
- In Canada: Cabo Verde does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- In the U.K.: Cabo Verde does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.K.
- In Australia: Cabo Verde does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

### Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is not required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa.

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