Cabo Verde

GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

Overview

Burden classification

There is insufficient data for the Global Nutrition Report to classify this country's burden

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years ≥20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age ≥20%; overweight (body mass index ≥25) in adult women aged ≥18 years ≥35%.
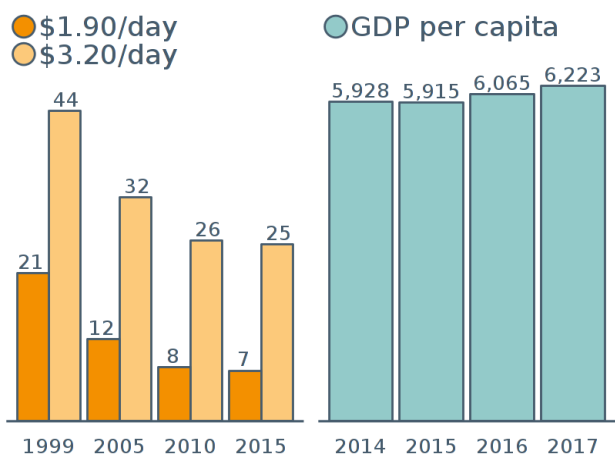
Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

Under-5 stunting NA	**Under-5 wasting** NA
Under-5 overweight NA	**WRA anaemia** No progress or worsening
Exclusive breastfeeding NA	
Adult female obesity No progress or worsening	**Adult male obesity** No progress or worsening
Adult female diabetes No progress or worsening	**Adult male diabetes** No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the *2018 Global Nutrition Report* for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.
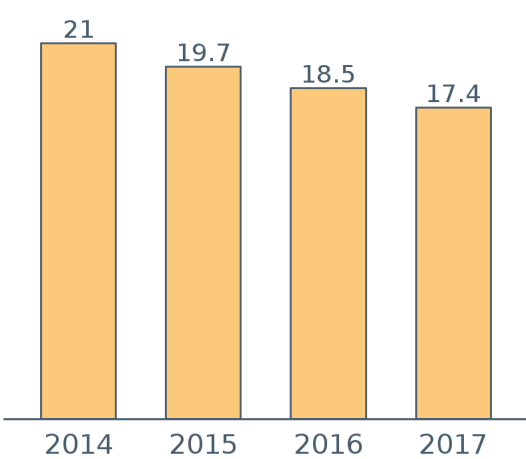
Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP$)

$1.90/day
$3.20/day
GDP per capita

Year	$1.90/day	$3.20/day
1999	21	44
2005	12	32
2010	8	26
2015	7	25

Year	GDP per capita
2014	5,928
2015	5,915
2016	6,065
2017	6,223

Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)

2014	2015	2016	2017
21	19.7	18.5	17.4

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

Gini index score[1]	Gini index rank[2]	Year
47	136	2007

Source: World Bank 2018.
Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.[1] Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).[2]
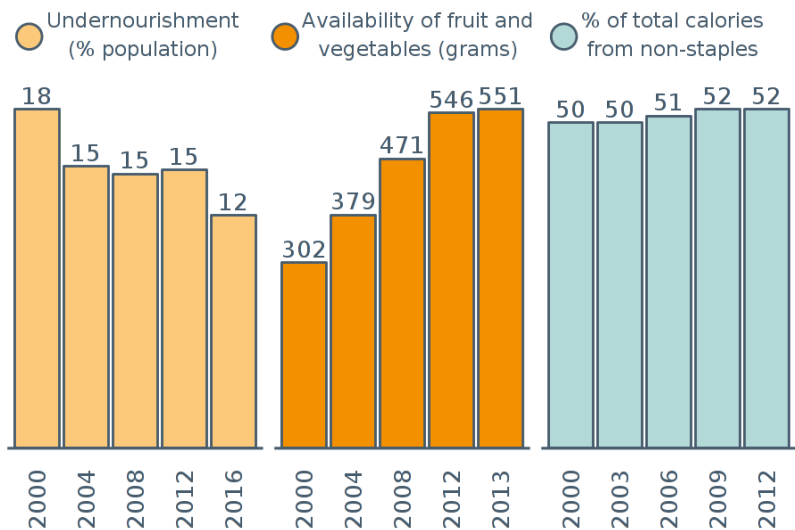
Population

Population (000)	546	2017
Under-5 population (000)	55	2018
Rural (%)	35	2017
>65 years (000)	25	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply

Undernourishment (% population)
Availability of fruit and vegetables (grams)
% of total calories from non-staples

Year	Undernourishment
2000	18
2004	15
2008	15
2012	15
2016	12

Year	Availability of fruit and vegetables
2000	302
2004	379
2008	471
2012	546
2013	551

Year	% of total calories from non-staples
2000	50
2003	50
2006	51
2009	52
2012	52

Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Gender-related determinants

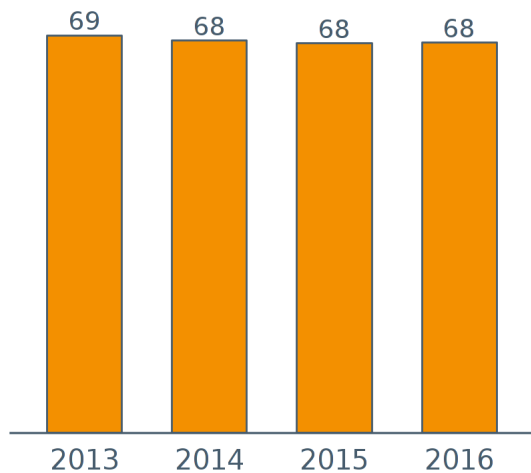|		
Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%)[1]	22	2005
Gender Inequality Index (score*)[2]	NA	NA
Gender Inequality Index (country rank)[2]	NA	NA

Sources: UNICEF 2018;[1] UNDP 2018.[2]
Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

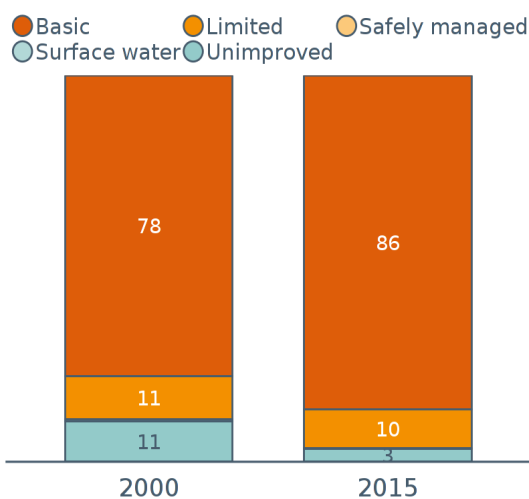|		
Physicians	0.79	2015
Nurses and midwives	1.26	2015
Community health workers	0.14	2004

Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

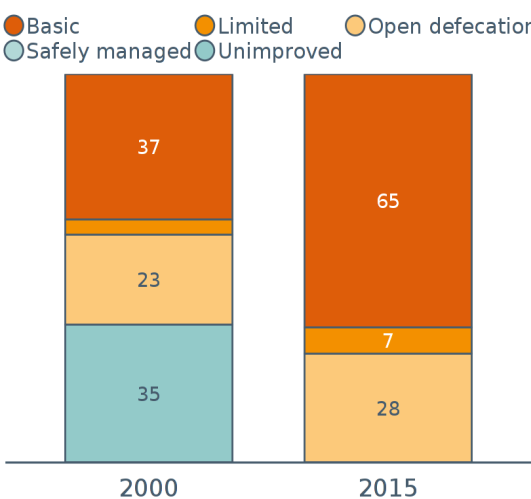### Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

2013	2014	2015	2016
69	68	68	68

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)

Basic Limited Safely managed
Surface water Unimproved

Category	2000	2015
Basic	78	86
Limited	11	10
Surface water/Unimproved	11	3

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Sanitation coverage (% population)

Basic Limited Open defecation
Safely managed Unimproved

Category	2000	2015
Basic	37	65
Open defecation	23	7
Safely managed	35	28

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Government expenditures (% total)

No data
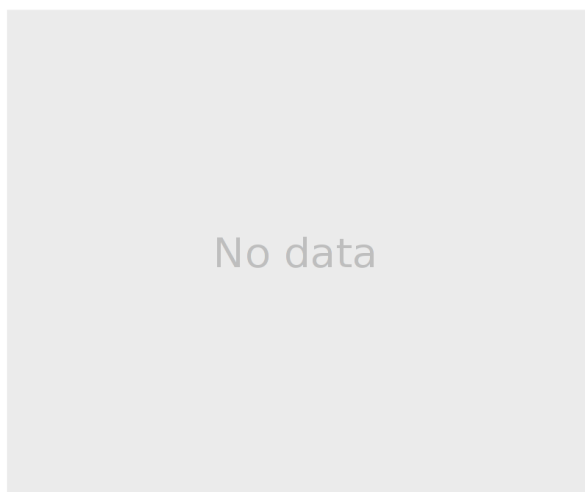
Source: IFPRI 2015.

Cabo Verde

Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)

No data

Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)

No data

Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)
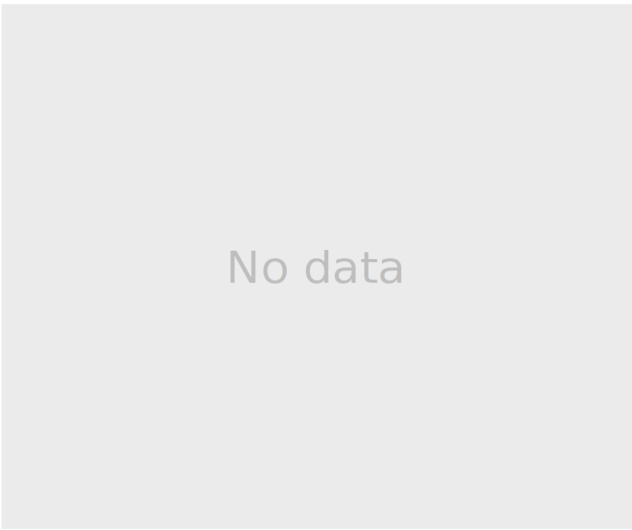
No data

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)

No data
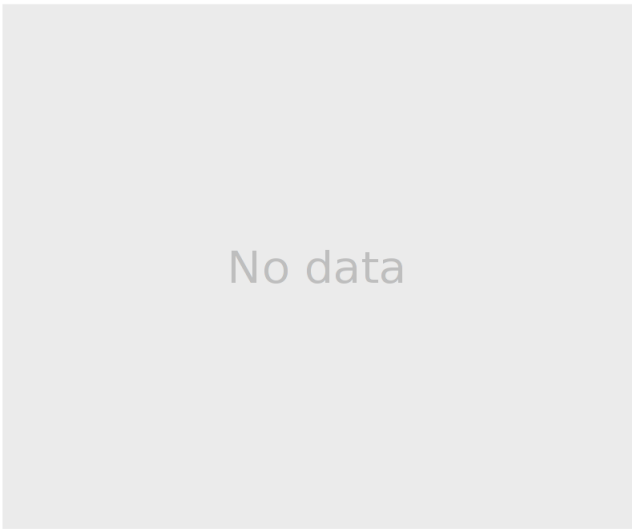
Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)

No data
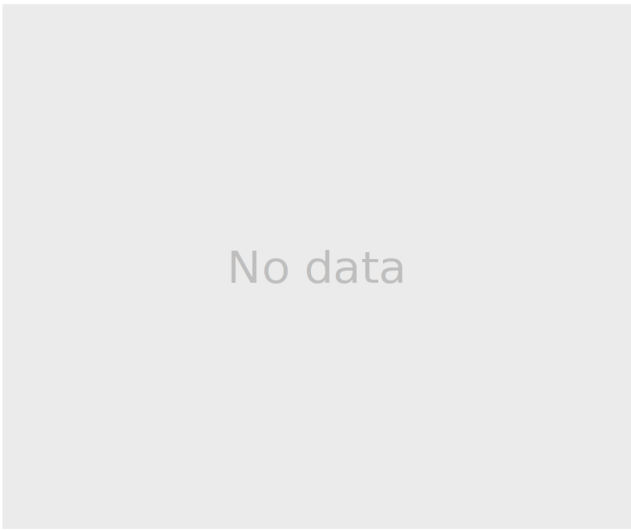
Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)
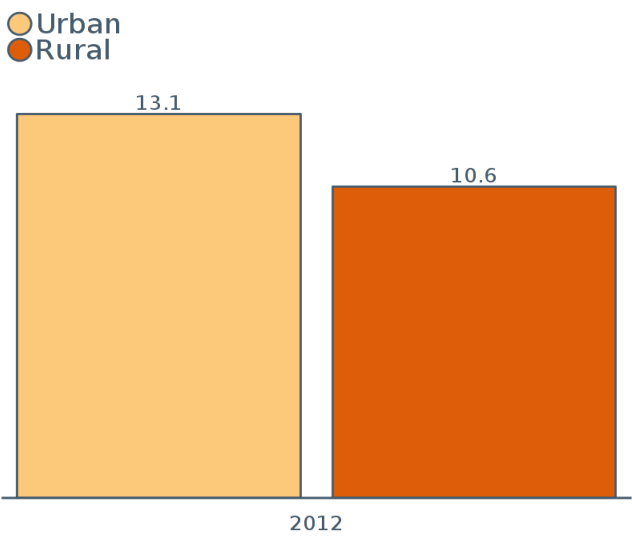
- 🟠 Urban
- 🟠 Rural

13.1
10.6

2012

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)

No data
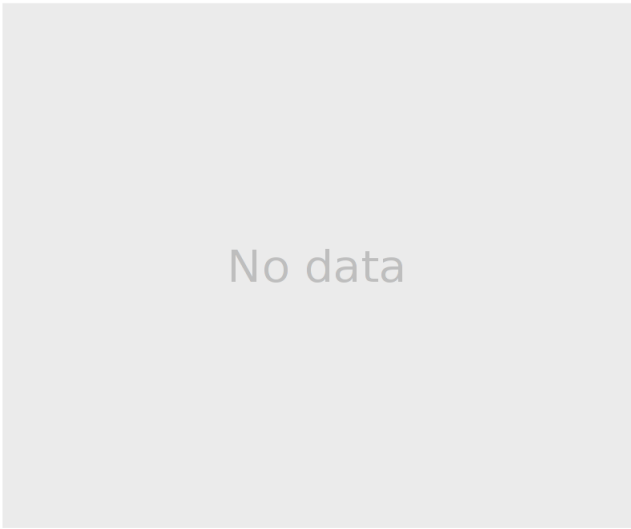
Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight

No data

Cabo Verde

Child feeding practices

No data

Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

Ages 5–19 by gender: underweight (%)

Boys
Girls

40.5
31.8
24.3
19.5
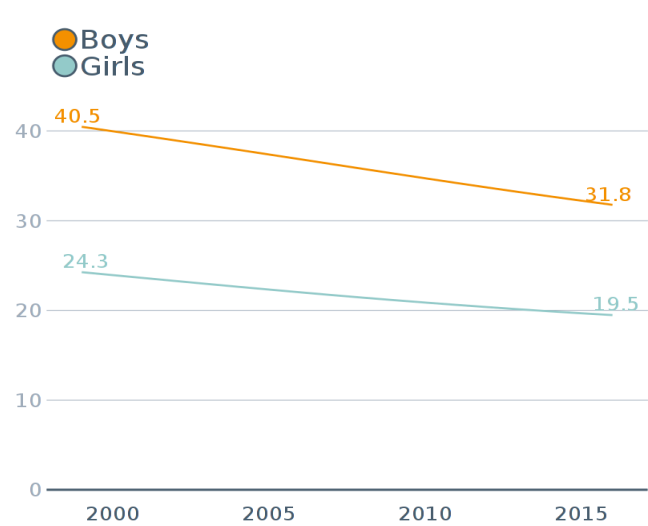
Ages 5–19 by gender: overweight (%)

16.3
9.2
8.6
3.3
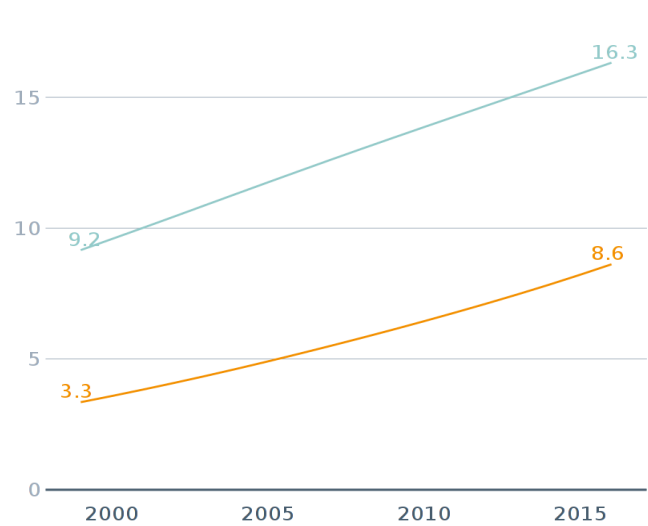
Ages 5–19 by gender: obesity (%)

4.1
2.3
1.5
0.5
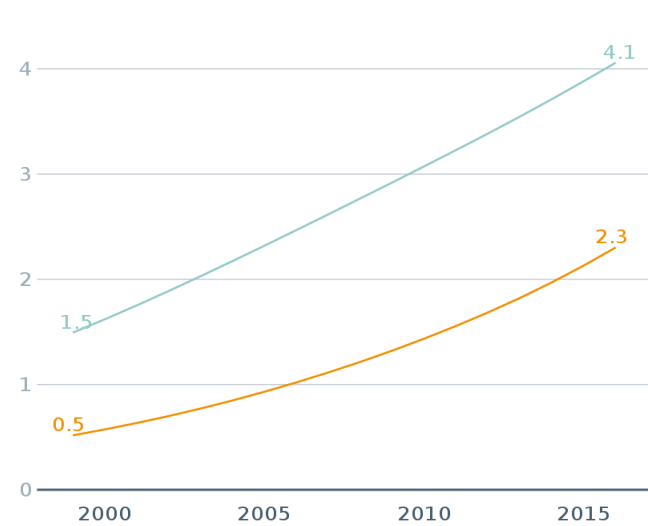
Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender: diabetes (%)

Male
Female

9.1
8
6.4
5.9
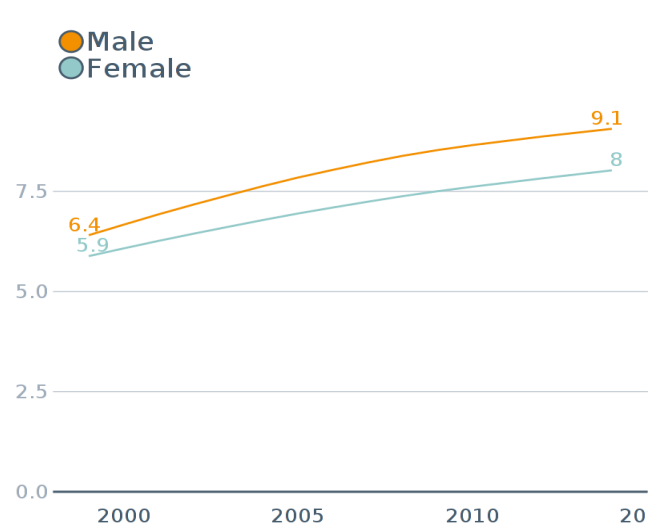
Adult by gender: overweight (%)

41.4
29.3
27.5
17
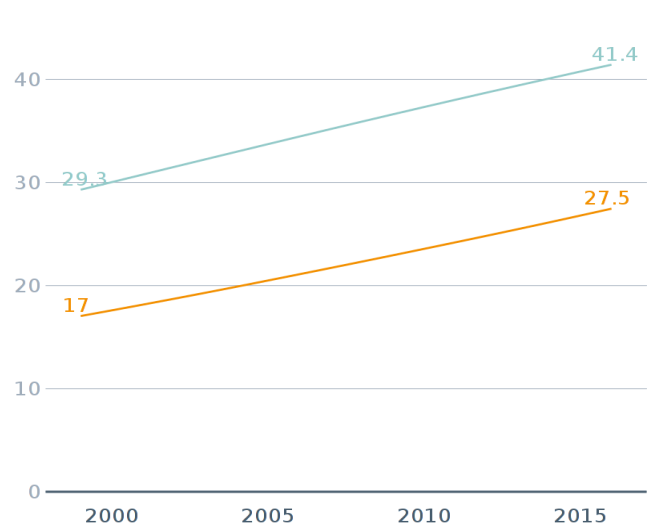
Adult by gender: obesity (%)

16.3
8.6
6.9
2.7
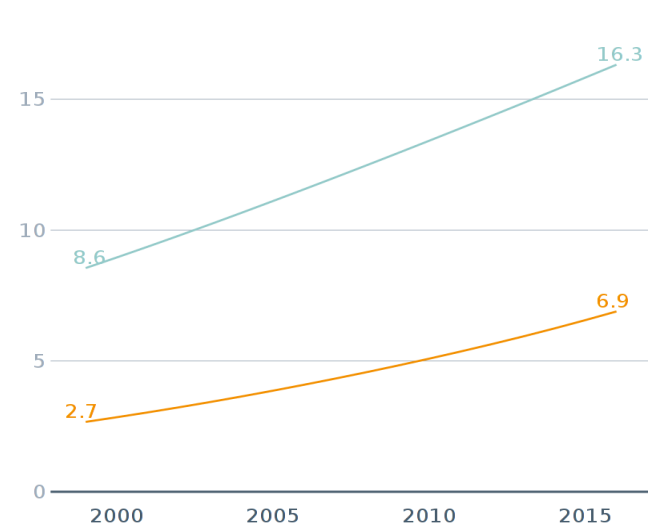
Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)

Male
Female

34.3
32.1
30.5
28.1
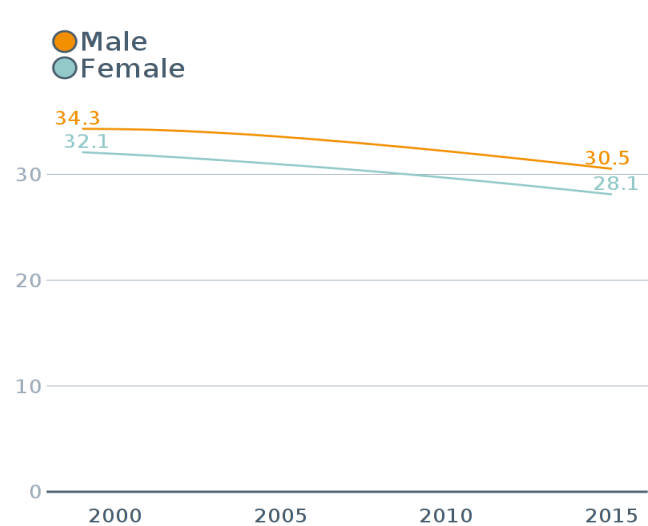
Adult by gender: anaemia in WRA (%)
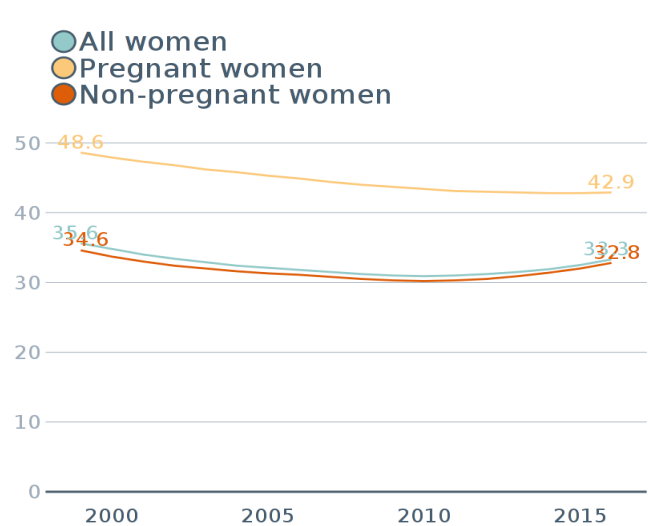
All women
Pregnant women
Non-pregnant women

48.6
42.9
34.6
33.3
32.8

Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)

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Global

5.6
2.7

2016

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Dietary needs

Legend: ● Cabo Verde ● Africa ● Global

Left chart (Midpoint of TMREL, 0%/0g of TMREL to 200% of TMREL):
- Calcium — 1.3g
- Fruit — 250g
- Legumes — 60g
- Milk — 435g
- Nuts and seeds — 20.5g
- Omega 3 — 0.3g
- Polyunsaturated fat — 11%

Right chart:
- Processed meat — 2g
- Red meat — 22.5g
- Salt — 2g
- Saturated fat — 7%
- Sugar-sweetened beverages — 2.5g
- Trans fat — 0.5%
- Vegetables — 360g
- Whole grain — 125g

Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.
Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.
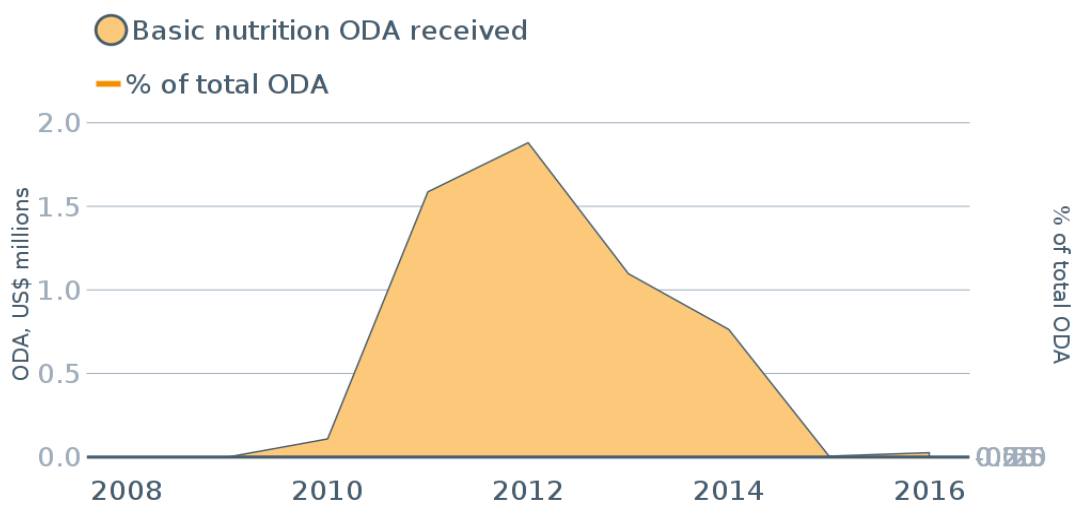
Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance

Legend: ● Basic nutrition ODA received — % of total ODA

Y-axis left: ODA, US$ millions (0.0 to 2.0)
Y-axis right: % of total ODA
X-axis: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	Yes
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	NA
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	NA		NA	NA
Household consumption of any iodised salt	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on *2016 Global Nutrition Report* and UNICEF global databases, 2018.
Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.