

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.7%** **Stunting: 31.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 14.8%**

Source: Gov. of Cameroon (MICS5, 2014)













Strong Performance




- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Cameroon has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Cameroon benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Cameroon promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 96% of children in 2014.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (6.65% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Cameroon's spending in its health sector (4.3% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Cameroon, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Even though Cameroon has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy, clear time-bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism are still lacking.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (45.8% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Cameroon, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Cameroon are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (61.4% in 2011) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 6.65%	2014	15th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 4.3%	2014	45th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2014	Joint 21st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Strong	2013	13rd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 61.4%	2011	26th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2016	Joint 8th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 31st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 28th

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Sectoral only	2015	Joint 18th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 96%	2014	Joint 14th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 75.6%	2015	Joint 28th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 45.8%	2015	14th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 82.8%	2014	Joint 34th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Moderate	2010–2020	29th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2015	Joint 36th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes