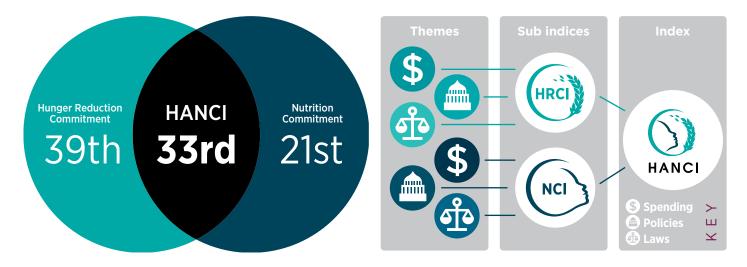


Key data for Cameroon





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				
b Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Weak	2011	Joint 31st	
a 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	
② Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 28th	
Possible scores are: <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges >=75 % and <100% >=100% Possible scores are: > Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong 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
Mational nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
(f) ICMBS^ Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st
	01.1.5.6		

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

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes







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