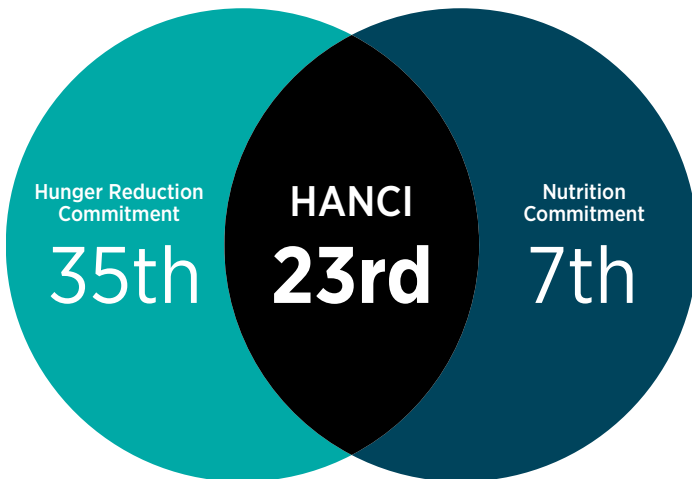


 **Key data for Cameroon**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.2%** **Stunting: 31.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 14.8%**

Source: Government 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.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- 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 99% of children in 2015.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (4.3% of public spending in 2016), 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 (3.1% of public spending in 2015) 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Cameroon’s medium/long term national development policy (Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP)) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (38.8% 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 (66.1% in 2014) 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 |  4.3% | 2016 | 27th |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending ² |  3.1% | 2015 | Joint 41st |
| Policies | | | |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) ³ |  Moderate | 2016 | Joint 25th |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services ³ |  Strong | 2013 | 13th |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births |  66.1% | 2014 | 26th |
|  Functioning of social protection systems ³ |  Weak | 2016 | Joint 8th |
| Laws | | | |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ |  Weak | 2016 | Joint 29th |
|  Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴ |  In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Equality of women's economic rights ⁴ |  Not in Law | 2014 | Joint 26th |
|  Constitutional right to social security (yes/no) |  No | 2017 | Joint 29th |

























¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

³ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

⁴ 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 | 2017 | Joint 17th |
| Policies | | | |
|  Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children |  99% | 2015 | Joint 2nd |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) |  Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st |
|  Population with access to an improved water source |  75.5% | 2015 | 28th |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation |  38.8% | 2015 | 19th |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women |  82.8% | 2014 | Joint 34th |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ |  Weak | 2010-2020 | 31st |
|  National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  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