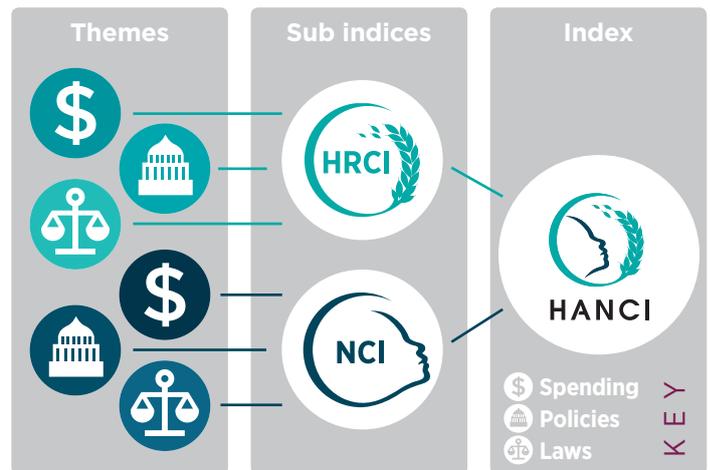
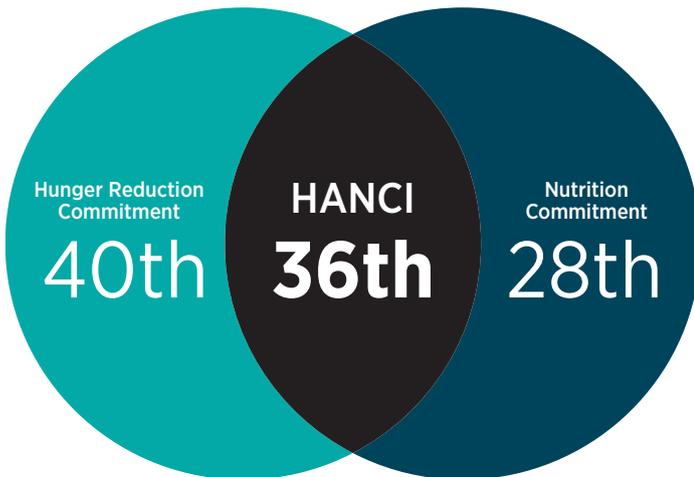


Key data for Cameroon



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 4.3%** **Stunting: 28.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11%**

Source: Government of Cameroon (DHS,2018)

Strong Performance

- Cameroon has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the 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 2018.
- The Government of Cameroon promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Cameroon, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (6% of public spending in 2018), 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 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The Government of Cameroon has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Cameroon, law does neither give women economic rights or agricultural land access rights equal to men. This increases women and children's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Cameroon does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government of Cameroon has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 47% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (39.1% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Cameroon, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Cameroon are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

Key data for Cameroon



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%	2018	16th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3.1%	2017	Joint 43rd
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Weak	2019	Joint 43rd
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 21st
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	66.1%	2014	26th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 8th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2019	Joint 29th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 39th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st

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	2019	Joint 16th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	47%	2018	32nd
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	76.5%	2017	30th
Population with access to improved sanitation	39.1%	2017	19th
Health care visits for pregnant women	87%	2018	33rd
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2010-2020	30th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 33rd
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 13th

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