

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.8%** **Stunting: 32.6%** **Proportion of population underweight: 15.1%**

Source: Gov. of Cameroon (DHS and MICS, 2011)

### 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 2011.

**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 2013.

### Areas for improvement

**Spending on** agriculture (6.77% of public spending in 2013), 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 (8.5% of public spending in 2012) 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) places weak importance to nutrition.





















**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 (45.2% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

**In Cameroon**, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.

**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 <sup>1</sup>	 6.77%	2013	14th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 8.5%	2012	32nd
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 25th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 12nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 61.4%	2011	25th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 12nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 31st

























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

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong




<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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	2014	Joint 20th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 99%	2013	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 74.1%	2012	Joint 24th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 45.2%	2012	19th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 84.7%	2011	27th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2010-2020	36th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 39th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 37th
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2011	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

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

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes