ACCELERATING HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES THROUGH IMPROVED NUTRITION

Cameroon has taken important steps to improve nutrition, including an operational plan and a revised Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Policy. Yet stunting rates have remained stagnant for nearly a decade and progress against the Global Nutrition Targets is largely off course. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Cameroon should:

- Step up efforts to implement and fund the 2015-2020 Priority Action Plan on the Fight Against Malnutrition
- Ensure strong implementation of the common results framework based on the Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Policy
- Mobilize resources and allocate a separate budget line for nutrition

PROGRESS AGAINST STUNTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women of reproductive age with anemia</th>
<th>Women of reproductive age, thinness</th>
<th>Women of reproductive age, short stature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

- Maternity Leave
- International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan
- Costed Nutrition Plan
- Separate Nutrition Budget
- 50% Country

MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Women of reproductive age with anemia
- Women of reproductive age, thinness
- Women of reproductive age, short stature

PROGRESS AGAINST THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY’S GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2025

- Under-five wasting, 2011
- Under-five overweight, 2011
- Women of reproductive age, anaemia, 2011
- Exclusive breastfeeding, 2011
- Low birthweight

CATEGORIZATION OF CODE LEGISLATION

- Full provisions in law: country has enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing all or nearly all provisions of the Code and subsequent WPA resolutions.

IMPROVING NUTRITION STRENGTHENS NATIONS AS A LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO:

- Reducing mortality rates
- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

- Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour
- Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months
- Breastfeeding at 1 year
- Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)
- Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)

Malnutrition has lasting effects on individuals, families and nations:

- NEARLY HALF of all child deaths are related to poor nutrition.
- 10% or more of a person’s lifetime earnings can be lost due to lower productivity, reduced cognitive ability and increased health care costs.
- 3% to 10% of the GDP in African economies is lost due to undernutrition.

CHILD NUTRITION INDICATORS

- 15% of children under-five are underweight
- 32% of children under-five are stunted
- 5% of children under-five are wasted
- 11% of children are born with low birthweight

CHILD MORTALITY

88 deaths per 1000 live births which puts Cameroon off-track to reduce under-five mortality to 25 per 1000 live births (Sustainable Development Goal 3).