Country Profile

Cameroon

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 19,599 (2010)
- Total under-five population (000): 3,055 (2010)
- Births (000): 710 (2010)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 136 (2010)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 84 (2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 93 (2010)
- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births): 600 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births): 669 (1998)
- Total maternal deaths (number): 4,200 (2008)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, moderate and severe, %): 7 (2006)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %): 63 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 11 (2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years underweight for age based on 2006 WHO reference population:
  - 1991 DHS: 18%
  - 1998 DHS: 17%
  - 2004 DHS: 15%
  - 2006 MICS: 17%

**Stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years with low height for age based on 2006 WHO reference population:
  - 1991 DHS: 36%
  - 1998 DHS: 38%
  - 2004 DHS: 35%
  - 2006 MICS: 36%

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed:
  - 2000 MICS: 34%
  - 2004 DHS: 25%
  - 2006 MICS: 35%
  - 2011 pDHS: 38%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider:
  - 1998 DHS: 34%
  - 2000 MICS: 25%
  - 2004 DHS: 40%
  - 2006 MICS: 35%
  - 2011 pDHS: 38%

- Percent of children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics:
  - 2000 MICS: 84%
  - 2004 DHS: 92%
  - 2006 MICS: 89%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORS, recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), with continued feeding:
  - 2000 MICS: 32%
  - 2004 DHS: 43%
  - 2006 MICS: 22%

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials:
  - 2000 MICS: 66%
  - 2004 DHS: 66%
  - 2008 MICS: 58%

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2000 MICS: 1%
  - 2004 DHS: 1%
  - 2006 MICS: 13%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m², %) 7 (2004)
Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 37 (2006)
Total fertility rate 4.5 (2010)
Adolescent birth rate 141 (1999-2004)
Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %) 60 (2004)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %) 20 (2006)
Institutional deliveries (%) 61 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) -

Antenatal care
Percent of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent of live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

HIV AND AIDS

HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %) 3.9 [3.1 - 5.4] (2009)
HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %) 1.6 [1.2 - 2.1] (2009)
Orphan school attendance ratio 0.91 (2006)

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

EDUCATION

Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %) 69 (2008)
Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %) 68 (2008)
Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %) 69 (2008)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %) 92 (2009)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %) 97 (2009)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %) 86 (2009)

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010

Sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

CHILD PROTECTION

Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%) 36 (2006)
Birth registration (%) 70 (2006)
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) 1 (2004)

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2011
Source: MOH/UNAIDS/WHO
Source: MOH/UNAIDS/WHO
Source: MOH/UNAIDS/WHO
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
Source: WHO 2010
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
### DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural to Urban Ratio of Male to Female</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOGRAPHICS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>189 162 150 115 88 0.5</td>
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<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9 9 8 0.5</td>
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<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30 17 15 7 5 0.2</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49 41 40 27 15 0.3</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11 8 7 4 5 0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67 68 73 64 44 0.7</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50 38 45 51 59 1.2</td>
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<td><strong>CHILD HEALTH</strong></td>
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<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<td>Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)</td>
<td>82</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>Use of improved drinking water sources (%)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>1.6</td>
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<td>Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>DHS 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. ** Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **Anthropometric indicators - Reference Standards for Underweight, Stunting and Wasting**. New international CNIM Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO reference population. In using the 2006 WHO reference population, estimates generally change in the following manner: stunting is greater throughout childhood; underweight rates are higher during the first half of infancy and lower thereafter; and, wasting rates are higher during infancy. Please note that there may be small discrepancies between the totals and the disparity data, as the totals have undergone additional analysis.


5. **Child Health** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age.

6. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.