

ECLAIRAGES - LIGHTINGS

Cameroon Strategic Health Information Bulletin d'Informations Sanitaires Stratégiques Cameroun

Editorial

Le Sommet du Millénaire a abouti voici 11 ans à l'adoption par les pays membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies de huit objectifs pour le développement humain avec des cibles et des indicateurs. Chaque pays devait traduire en cibles nationales et surtout adopter des stratégies pertinentes et consentir les investissements appropriés afin d'améliorer de manière durable les conditions de vie de la population mondiale et réduire les inégalités criardes et les disparités entre pays riches et pays pauvres mais aussi entre les riches et les pauvres à l'intérieur des pays. Où en est le Cameroun sur son chemin vers l'atteinte de ces objectifs en matière de santé à quatre ans de 2015?

Editorial

The Millennium Summit led eleven years ago to the adoption by member states of the United Nations Organization of eight Millennium Development Goals for sustainable human development with clearly defined global and national targets as well as indicators that each country was expected to contextualize and most importantly adopt relevant strategies and invest appropriate resources in order to sustainably improve living conditions of their citizens thus reducing unacceptable inequalities and disparities among rich and poor countries in one hand and among poor and rich people within countries. How far has Cameroon gone towards achieving health related MDGs four years before 2015?

COMPTE A REBOURS OMD AU CAMEROUN **FOCUS** MDG COUNTDOWN IN CAMEROON

Chacun des huit Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) adoptés par le Sommet du Millénaire vise à réduire ou éradiquer un aspect de la pauvreté et ses effets néfastes sur les conditions pérennes de vie à l'horizon 2015. Le Cameroun en y souscrivant s'est fixé des cibles nationales dont la plupart ne seront pas atteintes, selon toute vraisemblance, au regard de l'évolution des indicateurs et des gaps à combler. Après le document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté, le Gouvernement a élaboré un Document de Stratégie pour la Croissance et l'Emploi (DSCE), nouvelle stratégie de développement pour la période 2010-2020. Première étape de la stratégie de développement pour conduire le Cameroun vers le statut de pays émergent en 2035, elle est aussi la stratégie pour atteindre les OMD en 2015.

L'analyse des documents stratégiques (DSRP, DSCE, Stratégie sectorielle de la santé, programme national de développement sanitaire) et des rapports d'analyse situationnelle ou d'évaluation de progrès issus du MINEPAT, du MIN-SANTE, du PNUD et des agences du système des Nations Unies en constitue le principal fil conducteur. Nombreux indicateurs ne sont pas renseignés pour diverses raisons.

Each of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the Millennium Summit aims at reducing or eradicating one aspect of poverty and its adverse effects on the sustainability of livelihoods in 2015. By endorsing the Declaration, Cameroon has set national targets most of which will not be achieved with regard to progress achieved so far and trends observed and remaining gaps to be bridged. After poverty reduction strategic paper, the Government has prepared and adopted the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper, novel strategy for development during the period 2010-2010. First step towards development explicating the vision of Cameroon as an emerging country by 2035, it is also the pathway towards the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.

The progress achieved so far and challenges ahead the achievement of health related MDGs constitute the main course of this issue of Lightings. Document analysis of strategic papers (PRSP, GESP, Health Sector Strategic paper, National Health Development Programme) and situational analysis and evaluation reports from MINEPAT, MOH and the UN agencies build the content of this issue. Several indicators are not provided because of the lack of data.

MDG 1	Targets		Count down to 2015		
	I.C: Prevalence of under weight children under five	1991	1998	2004	
 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		18%	22,2%	19,34%	
	Constats: près d'un enfant sur 5 présente une insuffisance pondérale (EDS III) au Cameroun. Le niveau de sécurité alimentaire pour la population générale est bas, le coût de la vie reste élevé et près de 40% de la population est toujours pauvre. Le Cameroun actuellement ne peut assurer en moyenne que 2260 cal /jour (source) et par habitant.				
	Défis: Améliorer : (i) la surveillance de la croissance des enfants de moins de 5 ans, (ii) la prise en charge de la malnutrition dans les communautés et les formations sanitaires et (iii) la promotion d'une alimentation saine notamment l'accès aux micronutriments et aux aliments fortifiés.				
	Findings: Nearly one child in five is underweight (DHS III) in Cameroon. The level of food safety for the general population is low, the cost of living remains high and nearly 40% of the population is still poor. Cameroon is currently can not ensure that an average 2260 cal / day (source) and per capita				
	Challenges: to improve: (i) the growth monitoring of young children under 5 years, (ii) the management of malnutrition in communities and health facilities and (iii) the promotion of healthy feeding including access to micronutrients and to modified food.				

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COMPTE A REBOURS OMD AU CAMEROUN**CAMEROON MDG COUNT DOWN

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MDG 4  Reduce child Mortality	Targets	Count down to 2015				
	4.1: Under-five mortality rate	1991	1998	2004	Country	MDG tar-
		126.3	150.7	144	target: 75.6	get
	4.2: Infant mortality rate	1991	1998	2004		
		65%	77.2%	74%		
	4.3: Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	2000	2004	2006		
		61.2%	64.8%	78.8%		

Constats: l'environnement et le niveau socio économique influencent la mortalité infanto-juvénile dont le taux est plus élevé en milieu rural (169°/oo) qu'en milieu urbain (119°/oo); il en est de même de la mortalité infantile: rural (91%) et urbain (68%).

Les principales causes de mortalité demeurent le paludisme, les infections respiratoires aiguës et les maladies diarrhéiques prospérant dans un contexte de forte prévalence de la malnutrition protéino énergétique.

Findings: environmental and socio economic conditions influence infant mortality which rates are higher in rural areas (169 °/oo) in comparison to urban (119 °/oo) as well as the child mortality which rates are 91% in rural settings and 68% in urban areas. The three leading causes remain malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases fuelled by the high prevalence of malnutrition

Challenges: improving vaccination coverage, IMCI,

MDG 5  Improve Maternal Health	Targets	Count down to 2015				
	5.1: Maternal mortality ratio (number of maternal death per 100.000 stillbirth)	1991-98	1998- 04	2006	Country	MDG tar-
		430	669	1000	target: 350	get: 107
	5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health		2004	2006		
			61.8	58.9	100%	
	5.3: Contraceptive prevalence rate					
	5.4: Adolescent birth rate					
	5.5: Antenatal care coverage					

Constats: La maternité demeure une sentence de mort pour plus de 1400 camerounaises annuellement. Les causes sont les hémorragies pendant la grossesse et l'accouchement, les infections bactériennes et parasitaires, l'hypertension artérielle, le travail obstructif, les avortements non médicalisés, l'anémie favorisée entre autres par le VIH, le paludisme, les helminthiasis et la malnutrition. Les **3 Retards** pérennisent le cercle vicieux: **Retard** à la prise de décision de recourir à la formation sanitaire, **Retard** dans le transport, **Retard** à la prise en charge.

Défis: améliorer l'accessibilité des services de santé de la reproduction, accroître les taux de couverture de la consultation prénatale recentrée et d'accouchements assistés par un personnel qualifié, les Soins obstétricaux et Néonataux d'urgence, le planning familial, le dépistage et la prise en charge des cancers de l'appareil reproducteur et les fistules obstétricales.

Findings: Motherhood continue to be a death sentence for almost 1400 Cameroonians annually. The causes are known: haemorrhage during pregnancy and child-birth, bacterial and parasitic infections, high blood pressure, obstruction during labour, unsafe abortion, anaemia favoured by HIV, malaria and helminthic infections. **The 3 Delays** fuelled the vicious cycle: delayed decision to refer to a health facility, delayed transport to the facility and delayed management once at the facility.

Challenges: Improving accessibility of reproductive health services, increasing coverage rates of refocused antenatal care as well as skilled birth attendance, increasing access to obstetrical and neonatal emergency care, family planning, screening, diagnosis and care for cancers of the reproductive tract and obstetric fistula.

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MDG 6	Targets	Count down to 2015				
		2000	2004	2006	CMR target	MDG target
 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & others diseases	6.1: HIV prevalence rate in population aged 15 - 49 years	11%	5.5%	5%		
	6.2: Condom use at the last high risk sex					
	6.4: Number of orphans from HIV/AIDS					

VIH /SIDA: Stopper la progression en 2015 et commencer à inverser la tendance

Constats: Le nombre de cas dépistés ne cesse d'augmenter. Prévalence nationale 2004: 5.5% en moyenne nationale mais 7,4% de séroprévalence chez les femmes enceintes et 3,2% chez les 15-24 ans.

Défis:

- Renforcer l'approche multisectorielle,
- Améliorer le conseil –dépistage volontaire, la sécurité sanguine, la prise en charge médicale, la nutrition, la surveillance de la résistance aux ARV et la prise en charge des orphelins

HIV /AIDS: to halt the rise by 2015 and start to reverse the spread

Findings: the number of cases newly detected is increasing. National sero prevalence in 2004 is 5.5% but 7.4% among pregnant women and 3.2% among those aged 15-24 years.

Challenges:

- To strengthen the multi sectoral approach,
- To improve the voluntary counselling and testing, enhance blood transfusion safety, comprehensive care for people living with HIV and AIDS, nutrition, monitoring of resistance to ARTs and care for orphans.

MDG 6	Targets	Count down to 2015		
		1998	2000	Country target
 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & others diseases	6.5: Incidence of death associated with Malaria	30.1%	24.8%	
	6.6: Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under Insecticide treated bed nets		2006	11.6% NA
	6.7: Proportion of population living in risk area and using effective Malaria treatment		2006 2007	13.6% 38.9% NA
	6.8: Prevalence of TB (/100 000 inhabitants) and associated mortality rate		2007	195 NA
	6.9: Proportion of TB case detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course		2009	100% 100%

Malaria: réduire de moitié d'ici 2015 et commencer à inverser la tendance du Paludisme et des autres maladies

Constats: la première cause de morbidité et de mortalité reste le Paludisme. L'incidence du paludisme chez les enfants de moins de cinq ans était d'environ 46% au niveau national. Le même rapport imputait au paludisme 26% des absences en milieu professionnel et 40% des dépenses de santé des ménages (EDS3,2004,)

La tuberculose serait responsable de la baisse de 1% du PIB au Cameroun. 22 500 nouveaux cas sont notifiés au Ministère de la Santé Publique chaque année.

Défis: (i) renforcer les activités de prévention (distribution gratuite de MII aux enfants et aux femmes enceintes, et traitement préventif, (ii) Prise en charge subventionnée (ACT), (iii) renforcer lutte contre la tuberculose

Malaria: reduce by half by 2015 and begin to reverse the trend of malaria and other diseases

Findings: the first cause of morbidity and mortality is malaria. The incidence of malaria in children under five years was about 46% at the national level. The same report blamed malaria 26% of occupational absences and 40% of households (EDS3, 2004) health spending, tuberculosis would be responsible for the decline of 1% of GDP in Cameroon. 22 500 new cases are reported to the Ministry of public health each year.

Challenges: (i) strengthening of prevention activities (free distribution of Impregnated Mosquito Bed net to pregnant women and children, and preventive treatment, (ii) support subsidized (ACT), (iii) strengthening tuberculosis control)

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MDG 1 **1**

MDG 4 and 5 **2**

MDG 6 **3**

MDG 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 **4**

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OTHERS MDG & TARGETS

MDG 1



Eradiate extreme
poverty and hunger

1.1: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1.2: Achieve full and productive employment and descent work for all, including women and young people

MDG 2



Achieve universal
primary education

2. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, Boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

MDG 3



Promote Gender equality
and empower women

3. Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015

MDG 7



Ensure environmental
sustainability

7.1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

7.2: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

7.3: Have by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

7.4: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

MDG 8



Develop a global partnership
for development

8.1: Develop further predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system

8.2: Address the special needs of at least developed countries

8.3: Address the special needs of at landlocked developing countries & small island states

8.4: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

8.5: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable drugs

8.6: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications