

SOME KEY FINDINGS

For F75 therapeutic milk, the "losses" in absolute terms are estimated at 64,695 sachets (539 cartons) including 44,699 (372 cartons) in the Far North. They are relatively higher in the Adamawa (57.2%) and East (51.5%) regions.

As regards F100 therapeutic milk and amoxicillin, the evaluation of losses was not made for the North region because of the very poor keeping of statistics on removals and receptions of these products.

With regard to the drug "amoxicillin", almost 55% of the removals made in the Far North region in 2017 were not justified.

The largest losses were recorded in the Far North region: 45,426 sachets (505 cartons) for F100 therapeutic milk and 25,411 boxes for amoxicillin.

A FEW RECOMMENDATIONS

Establish a genuine statistical information sub system relating to IMSAM.

Review the input distribution channel by adapting it to the realities on the ground and promoting its effective application.

Build the capacities of the devolved structures of the Ministry of Public Health in the keeping of statistics.

Strengthen the conditions of conservation and mechanism of control of input inventories and the follow-up of individual patient records.

Strengthen the financial and logistical means for the transport of inputs.

For further information, please contact:

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

P.O. Box 134, Yaounde, 20, Rue 3004, Quartier du Lac
Cameroon

Phone (237): 222 22 04 45 / 222 22 54 21

Fax (237): 222 23 24 37

Website: www.stat.cm

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional
Development



PETS III - 2018/2019

Public Expenditure Tracking Survey

NUTRITION COMPONENT



unicef 
pour chaque enfant

WHAT DOES PETS MEAN?

PETS is an English expression meaning “Public Expenditure Tracking Survey” (“Enquête sur la Traçabilité des Dépenses Publiques” in French).

WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE OF PETS?

PETS makes it possible to gradually track, the flow of resources at all levels of administration (central, devolved and decentralised) in order to quantify the share of budgetary resources that actually reach the final providers.

WHAT EXPERIENCE FOR CAMEROON?

PETS I: 2003/2004

One of the triggers for reaching the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) public debt relief initiative. Two areas concerned: Health and Education.

PETS II: 2010

Prescribed for the monitoring of the implementation of Law No. 2007/006 of December 26, 2007 on the State's financial system. Two areas concerned: Health and Education.

PETS III: 2018/2019

Upon recommendation of PETS II, four areas concerned: Health, Education, Nutrition, Water-Hygiene-Sanitation.

METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

The nutrition component of the study covers mainly the regions of the Far North, North, Adamawa and East which are home to the highest number of cases of malnutrition, and towards which the main nutrition-related development projects/programmes are oriented.

The study focuses on the Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (IMSAM), financed by UNICEF and the State of Cameroon.

Resources mobilised for IMSAM are of two kinds: (i) financial resources primarily for staff training, acquisition of supplies, supervision missions, and (ii) material resources such as Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs) and essential drugs for patients.

SOME KEY FINDINGS

Irrespective of the products and regions, the quantities of inputs mentioned on the reception acknowledgement slips did not always correspond to the quantities removed in 2017.

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The analysis of the reception acknowledgement slips made by the RDPH focal points shows that, globally, nearly 80% of the plumpynut removed from storage was signed for by the beneficiaries.

Very small amounts of F75 and F100 therapeutic milk were removed from the warehouses especially in the Far North and Adamawa regions where, for F75 and F100 milk respectively, about 13% and 17% was removed in the Far North region as against 29% and 19% in the Adamawa region.

It appears that 1,296,812 sachets (8,645 cartons) of plumpynut removed from storage in 2017 were not signed for. With regard to the overall allocation, it may be observed that the East and Far North regions each removed about 22% of this food without justification.