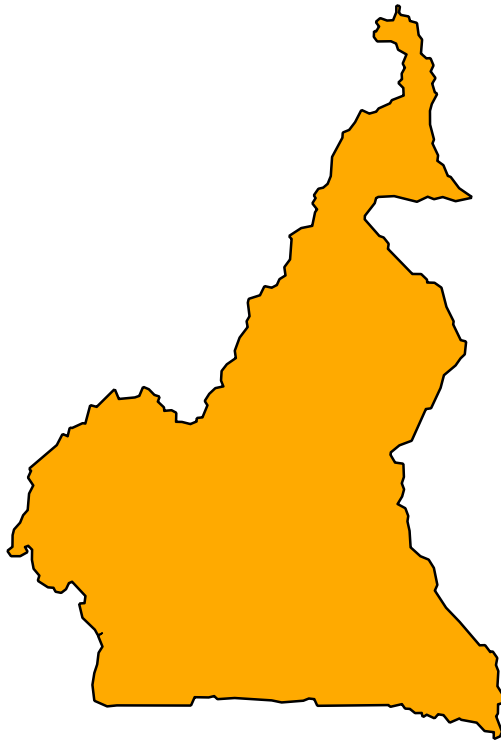




# CAMEROON

## Factsheet of Health Statistics 2018



African  
Health  
Observatory



*Better information, better action on health*



World Health  
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR  
**Africa**



UHC and SDGs index: 45%  
(Insufficient progress)

**Notes:**

Countries assessments of progress towards UHC and SDGs are based on UHC and SDGs index according to the following thresholds: [On track](#) (green map): if UHC and SDGs index is equal or more than 75%. [Making progress](#) (yellow map): if UHC and SDGs index is more than 50% and less than 75%. [Insufficient progress](#) (red map): if UHC and SDGs index is less than 50%.

## Overview of UHC and the SDGs

### 3.1 Maternal mortality

Target 3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	596.0		528.3	70.0	The pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target. An annual reduction of about 14.3 % is required to achieve the 2030 target	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.0	65.0	77.0	90.0	The target could likely be achieved. But, an annual reduction of 2.5% is required to achieve the 2030 target	






### 3.2 Newborn and child mortality

Target 3.2. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	83.3	79.7	41.4	25.0	The target could likely be achieved. But, an annual reduction of 8.03% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	24.4	23.9	16.8	12.0	The target could likely be achieved. But, an annual reduction of 4.8% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	
Infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.0		90.6	100.0	The target could likely be achieved. But, an annual reduction of 1.2% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	


### 3.3 Communicable diseases

*Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
ART Coverage (%)	27	37	58	90	An annual reduction of 8.03% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	
HIV Incidence rate (per 100 000 population )	357	137	58	36	The target is likely attainable if the reduction of 15.4% is adopted.	
Malaria Incidence rate (per 1 000 population at risk)	275	271	231	27	An annual reduction of 15.43% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	
TB Incidence rate (per 100 000 population )	203	212	125	41	An annual reduction of 10.8% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	
Reported number of people requiring interventions against NTDs	20,630,132	19,389,766	7,897,574	2,063,013	The target is likely attainable if the reduction of 15.4% is adopted.	


### 3.4 Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

*Target 3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer , diabetes, CRD between age 30 and exact age 70 (%)	22.40	21.60	12.85	14.93	If the annual reduction of 2.7% is maintained, the country is going to surpass the target.	
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	11.90	12.20	10.05	10.71	The target could be achieved if the current trend is reversed.	


### 3.5 Substance abuse

*Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Total alcohol per capita (>= 15 years of age) consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	9.9	8.9			Progress in reduction of alcohol consumption (per capita) is very good.	



### 3.6 Road traffic injuries

*Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents*


Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	27.60			13.80	The target could likely be achieved. But, an annual reduction of 4.7% is required.	

### 3.7 Sexual and reproductive health

*Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*


Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)	119.0		96.9		The pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target.	
Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)	40.1		47.6	100.0	The trend during MDG period is towards substantial decline but the pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target. An annual reduction of about 7.03% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	

### 3.8 Universal health coverage

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
UHC Service coverage index	44.0			100.0	An annual reduction of about 5.5% is required to achieve the 2030 target.	




### 3.d National and global health risks

*Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Compliance with international health regulations	91.0	54.0	100.0	100.0	The target could be achieved if the current trend is reversed.	


### 3.9 Mortality from environmental pollution

*Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	89.6	208.1			The pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target.	
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services (per 100 000 population)	40.9	45.2	30.6		The pace is not fast enough to meet the SDG target.	
Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	3.3	3.1			Progress in reducing the mortality rate from unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population) is quite good.	

### 16.1 Violence

*Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere*

Indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Current value (2016)	Projected (1) value (2030)	Target value (2030)	Comment	Colour code (2)
Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population	11.7	11.6	10.3		The pace is enough to meet the SDG target.	

### Information, abbreviations and acronyms

**Information: Data source:** UN inter-agency group for maternal mortality, 2015. WHO, 2016.

(1). Projected value is based on the average annual rate of change during the MDG era.  
 (2). Colour codes: **Red**: No or very slow progress, or decline in performance; **Yellow**: Good progress but the pace not enough to meet target; **Green**: Good progress; the pace is enough to meet or surpass the SDG target.

**Method of calculation of the UHC and SDGs index:**

Values 0, 1 and 2 are assigned to Red, Yellow and Green colour, respectively. For the 22 indicators followed, the sum of the points obtained for each country is calculated and these points are matched to the percentage scale as follows:  
 44 points (maximum) = 100%

AARR: Average annual rate of reduction

MDG: Millennium development goals

MMR: Maternal mortality ratio

NNMR: Neonatal mortality rate

SDG: Sustainable development goals

U5MR: Under-five mortality rate

UHC: Universal health coverage

## Demographic and socioeconomic statistics

### Population (Data source: WHO and World Bank 2018)

	Population (in thousands) total	Population proportion under 15 (%)	Population proportion over 60 (%)	Population median age (years)	Population living on <\$1 (PPP int. \$) a day (%)	Rural population (% of total population)
2007-2013					28	
2010						48
2011						48
2012				18		47
2013				18		47
2014						46
2015						46
2016	23,439	43	3			45
2017						45

### Life expectancy (Data source: WHO 2018)

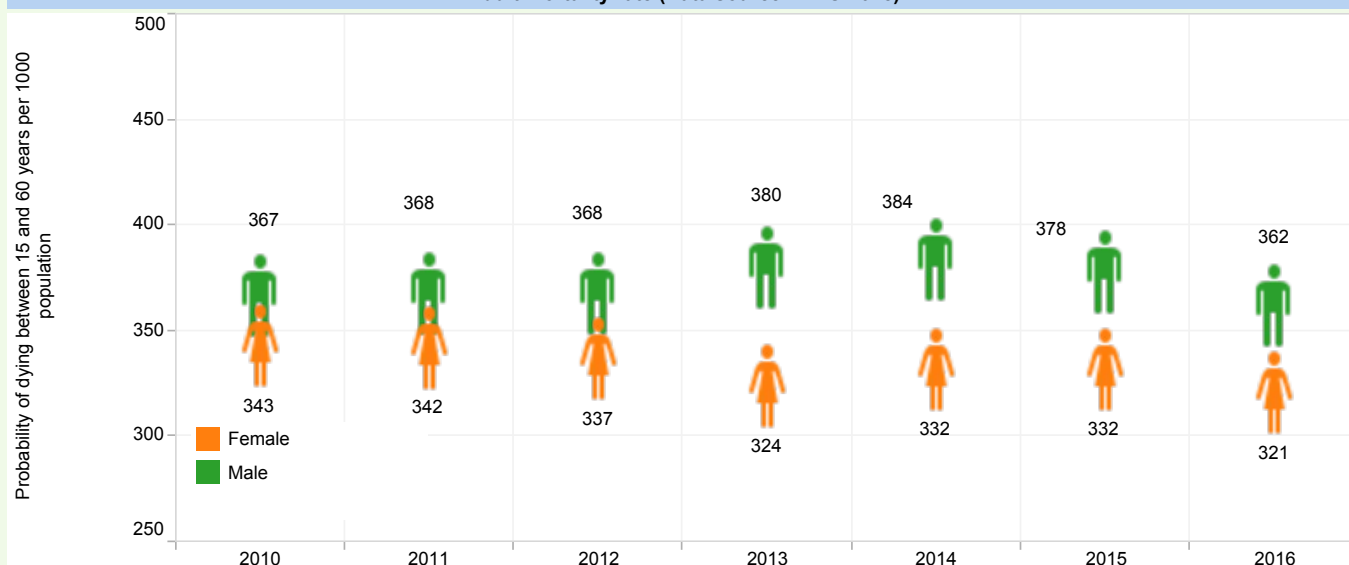
	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Life expectancy at age 60 (years)			Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)			Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at age 60 (years)		
	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male
2010	55.4	56.5	54.2	16.2	16.9	15.5	48.3	49.1	47.6	12.1	12.7	11.5
2011	55.8	57	54.6	16.3	17	15.5						
2012	56.3	57.5	55	16.3	17	15.5						
2013	56.7	58.4	55	16.3	17.1	15.5						
2014	56.8	58.4	55.2	16.3	17.1	15.5						
2015	57.2	58.8	55.7	16.4	17.1	15.6	50.3	51.4	49.2	12.4	13	11.8
2016	58.1	59.4	56.7	16.5	17.2	15.7	51.1	52	50.1	12.5	13.1	11.9

### Crude birth and death rates (per 1,000 people) (Data source: WHO 2018)

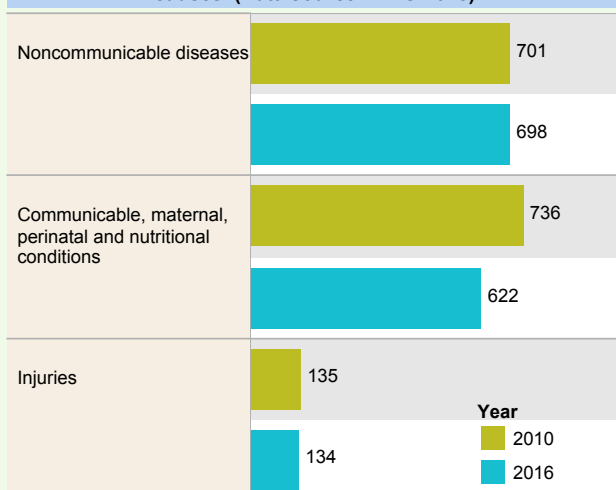


## Mortality and morbidity

Adult mortality rate (Data source: WHO 2018)



Age-standardized death rate per 100 000 population by broader causes (Data source: WHO 2018)



Age-standardized death rate per 100 000 population by communicable diseases groups (Data source: WHO 2018)

Communicable Diseases Group	2010	2016
Infectious and parasitic diseases	465	392
Respiratory Infectious	168	146
Neonatal conditions	54	44
Maternal conditions	29	23
Nutritional deficiencies	19	17

Age-standardized death rate per 100 000 population by noncommunicable diseases groups (Data source: WHO 2018)

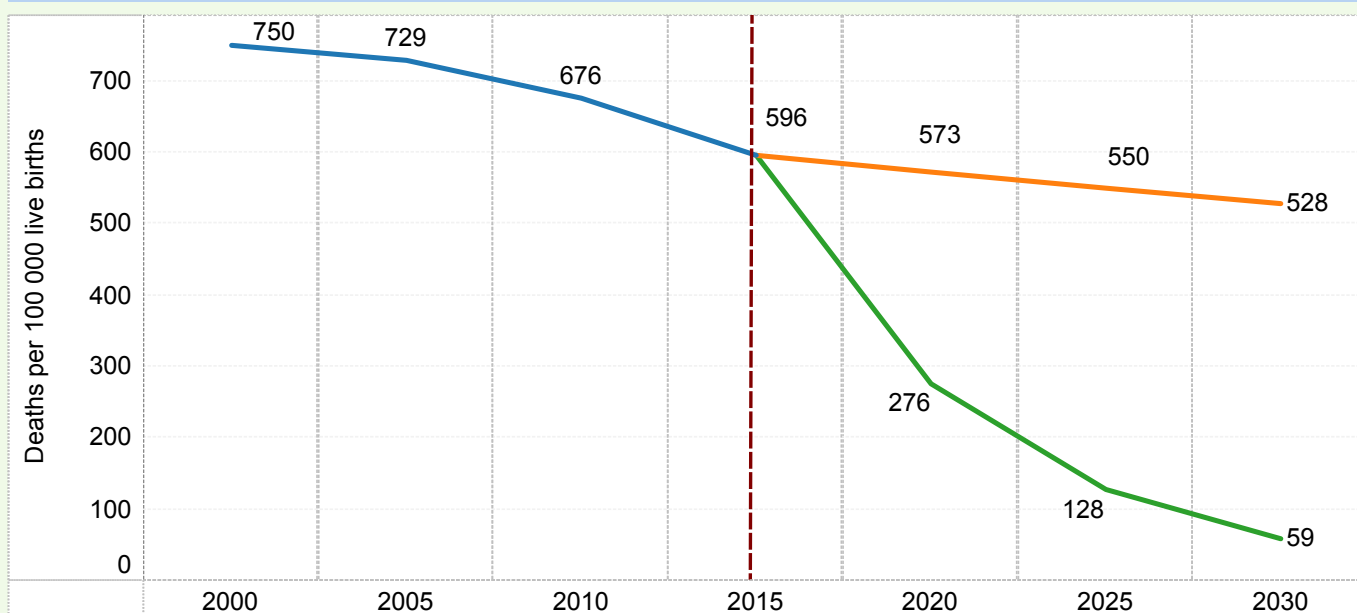
Noncommunicable Diseases Group	2010	2016
Cardiovascular diseases	296	295
Malignant neoplasms	90	90
Digestive diseases	96	89
Respiratory diseases	53	52
Diabetes mellitus	45	47
Genitourinary diseases	37	39
Neurological conditions	34	36
Endocrine, blood, immune disorders	17	17
Congenital anomalies	16	16
Mental and substance use disorders	6	7
Skin diseases	4	5
Other neoplasms	4	4
Musculoskeletal diseases	1	2
Oral conditions		
Sense organ diseases		

Age-standardized death rate per 100 000 population by injuries in 2016 (Data source: WHO 2018)

Injury Group	2016
Road injury	36
Other unintentional injuries	20
Self-harm	19
Falls	19
Drowning	10
Fire, heat and hot substances	7
Interpersonal violence	12
Exposure to mechanical forces	6

## Maternal and Reproductive Health

### Maternal mortality ratio

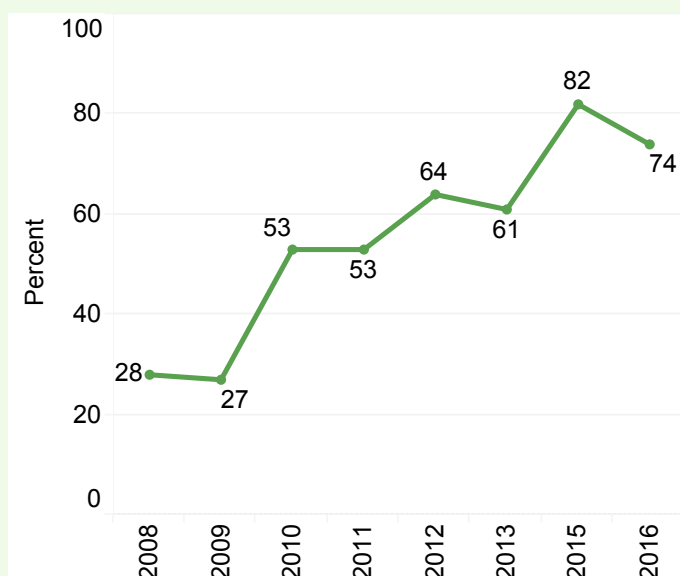


- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)
- Projections of MMR based on the current AARR of 0.8%
- Projections of MMR based on the AARR of 14.3% needed to reach the target

### Condoms use

	2011-2016		2007-2013
Condom use among adolescents with multiple partners (%)	Female	52	Prevalence of Condom use by adults aged 15-49 years at higher-risk sex (%)
	Male	70	Female
			Male
			43

### Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)



### Antenatal care

	2010-2015
Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits (%)	59

### Cervical cancer screening

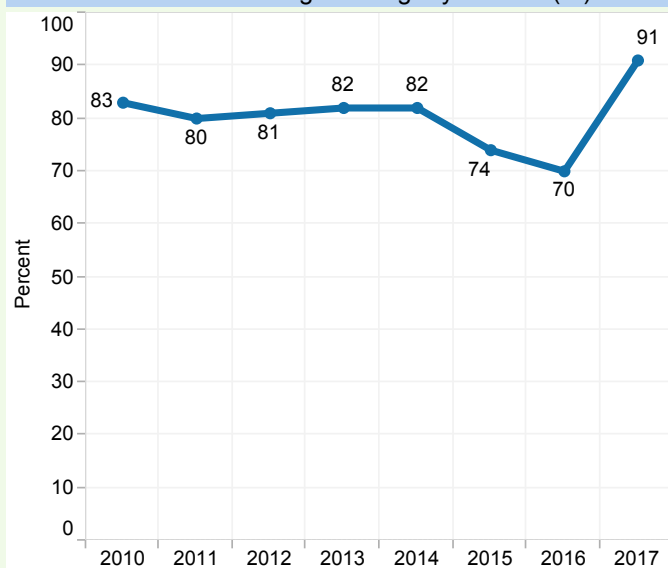
	2012
Incidence rate (per 100, 000 population)	19
Cumulative risk Incidence (per 100, 000 population),	3
Mortality rate (per 100, 000 population)	11
Cumulative risk Mortality(per 100, 000 population)	2



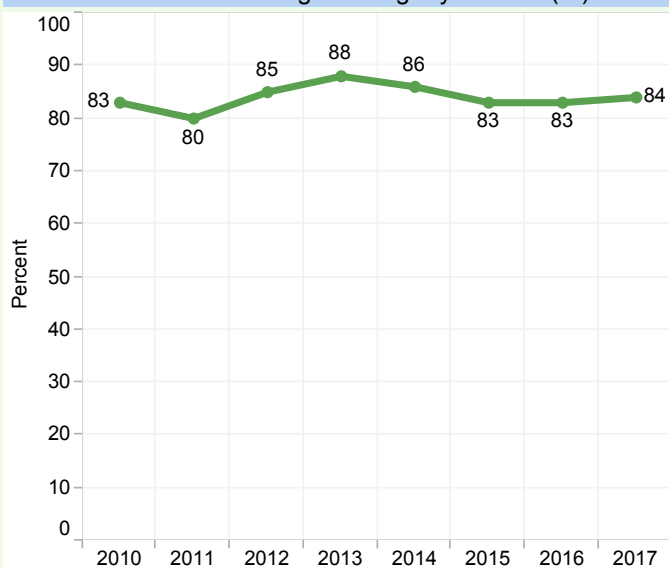
## Child health and nutrition

### Immunization (Data source: WHO, 2017)

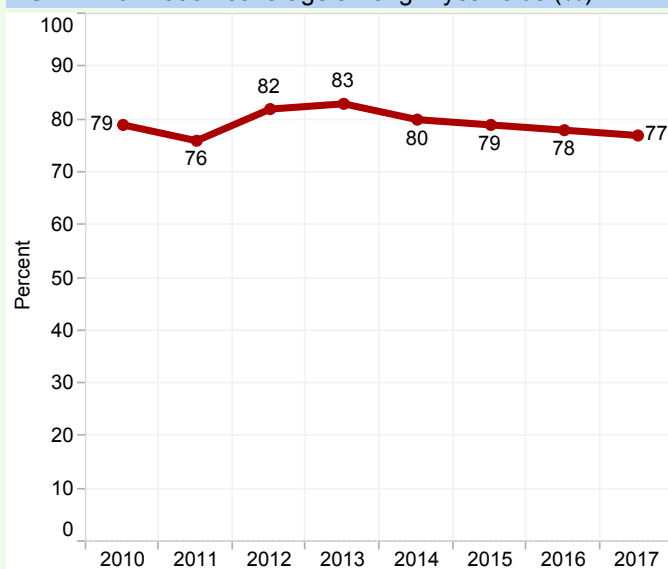
BCG immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)



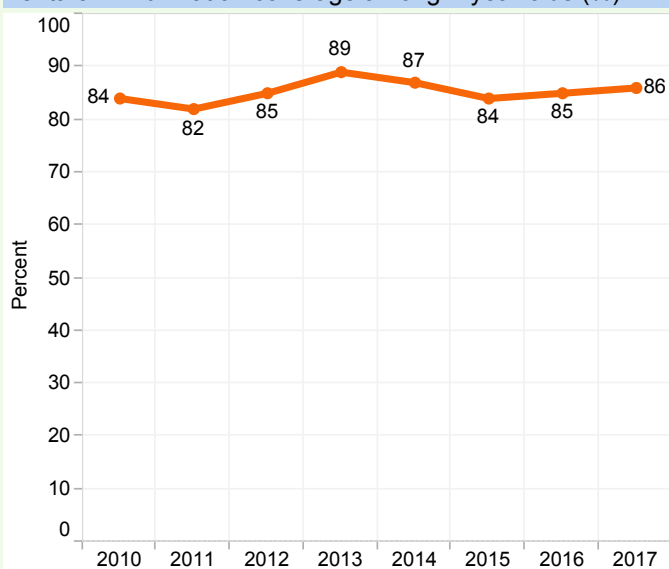
Polio immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)



MCV immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)



Penta 3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)



Penta1-Penta3 dropout rate

	Penta 3	Penta 1	Dropout rate
2017	86	93	-7
2016	85	92	-7
2015	84	92	-8
2014	87	93	-6
2013	89	95	-6
2012	85	94	-9
2011	82	90	-8
2010	84	92	-8

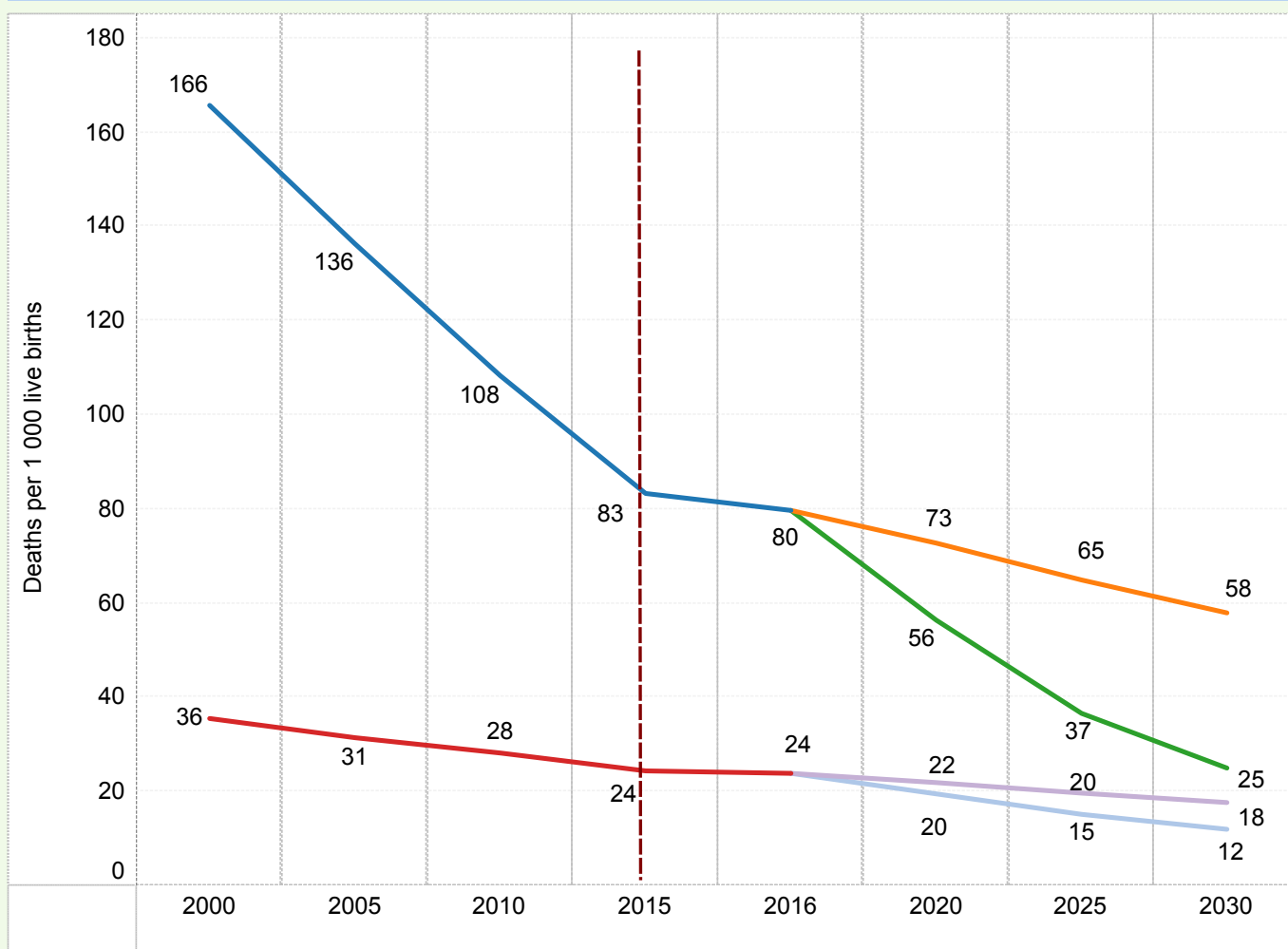
Fully immunized children aged 12-23 months	2010-2015	50.2
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### Child nutrition (Data source: WHO, 2015)

Low birth-weight prevalence (%)	2000-2015	7.6
Stunting prevalence (%)	2000-2015	31.7
Overweight prevalence (%)	2000-2015	6.7
Wasting prevalence (%)	2000-2015	5.2
Exclusive breastfeeding < 6 months (%)	2000-2015	28.2
Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (hb <11 g/dL)	2000-2015	49.9

## Newborn and Child Health

### Child mortality rate



- Under-five mortality rate
- Projections of U5MR based on the current AARR
- Projections based on the AARR needed to reach the SDG target
- Neonatal mortality rate
- Projections of NNMR based on the current AARR
- Projections of NNMR based on the AARR needed to reach the SDG target

### Care Seeking

	2005-2008	2011-2016
Diarrhoea (%)		16
Fever (%)		33
Pneumonia (%)	51	28

### Breastfeeding

	2011-2016
Early initiation (%)	31
Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	28

### Hepatitis B prevalence

	2015
Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence among children under 5 years (%)	2

## Communicable diseases

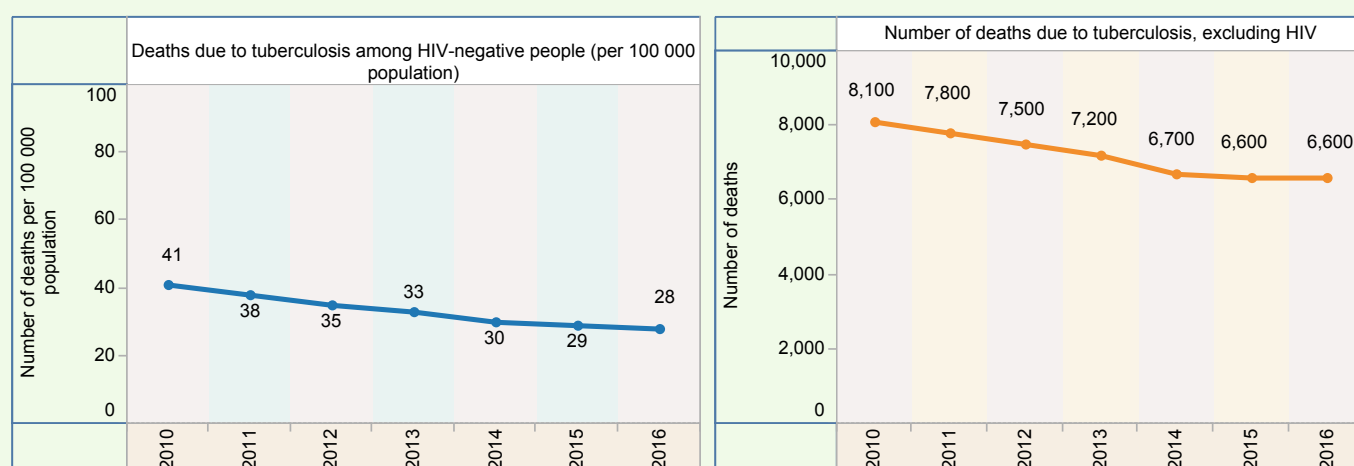
### HIV epidemic (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2010	2017
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV		510,000
Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS	25,000	24,000
Number of new HIV infections		28,000
New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		1.24
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 to 49 (%)	4.6	3.7

### HIV responses (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2012	2014	2017
Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV (%)			49
Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission			77
Number of testing and counselling facilities		3,579	
Number of testing and counselling facilities per 100 000 adult population		27	
Number of people aged 15 years and over who received HIV testing and counselling		667,770	
Estimated number of people aged 15 years and over who received HIV testing and counselling per 1000 adult population	41	51	

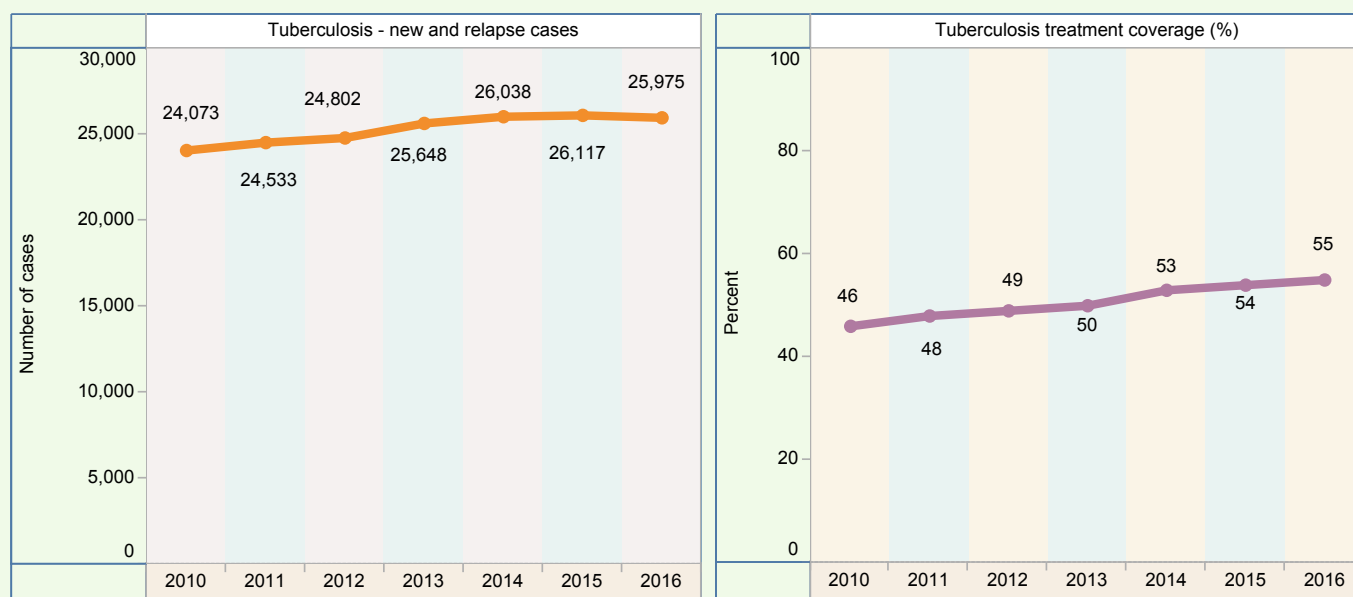
### TB mortality (Data source: WHO 2018)



### TB incidence (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of incident tuberculosis cases	52,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	48,000
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population per year)	260	251	242	235	220	212	203
Number of incident tuberculosis cases (HIV-positive cases)	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,000	17,000	16,000
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population) (HIV-positive cases)	94	93	92	89	82	76	70

### TB treatment coverage (Data source: WHO 2018)



### TB new case notifications (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New cases: extrapulmonary	3,157	3,597	3,524	3,884	4,060	4,139	4,322
New cases: Pulmonary, smear-negative/unknown/not done and other new cases	5,437	4,941	5,204				
New cases: Pulmonary, smear-positive	14,464	14,927	15,016				
New or unknown treatment history cases: Pulmonary, bacteriologically confirmed				15,103	15,410	15,082	14,599
New or unknown treatment history cases: Pulmonary, clinically diagnosed				5,514	5,472	5,767	5,590
Treatment history unknown	0	0	0				

### TB previously treated case notifications (Data source: WHO 2018)

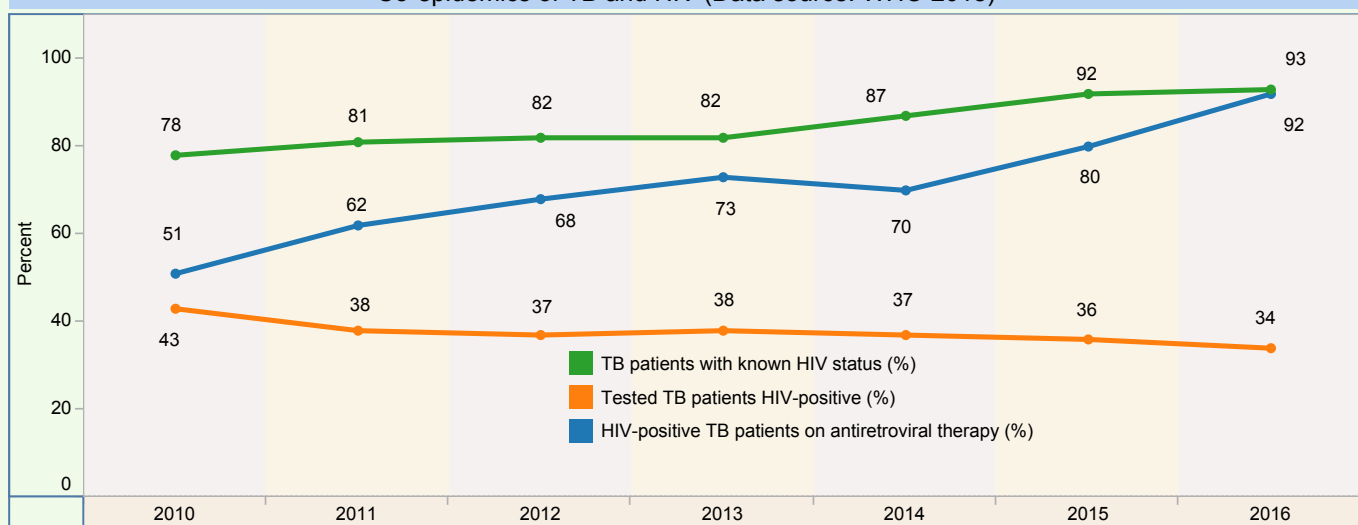
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse	479	593	558	515	479	453	
Relapse cases: extrapulmonary				0			
Relapse cases: Pulmonary, bacteriologically confirmed				1,147	1,096	1,129	1,464
Relapse cases: Pulmonary, clinically diagnosed				0			

### TB Drug resistance (Data source: WHO 2018)

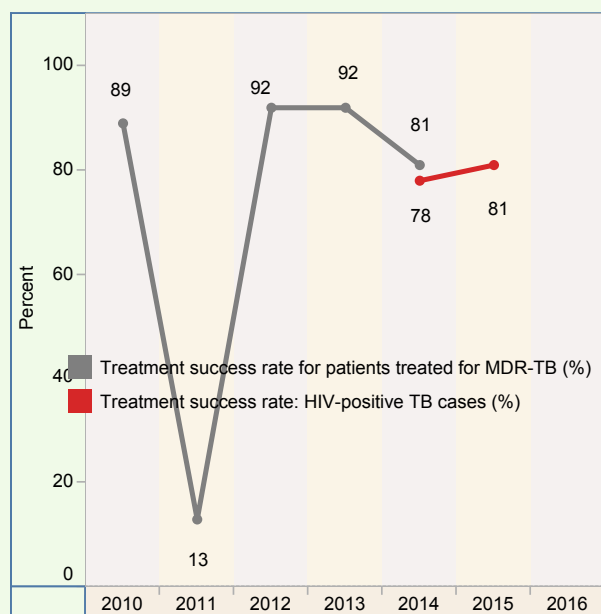
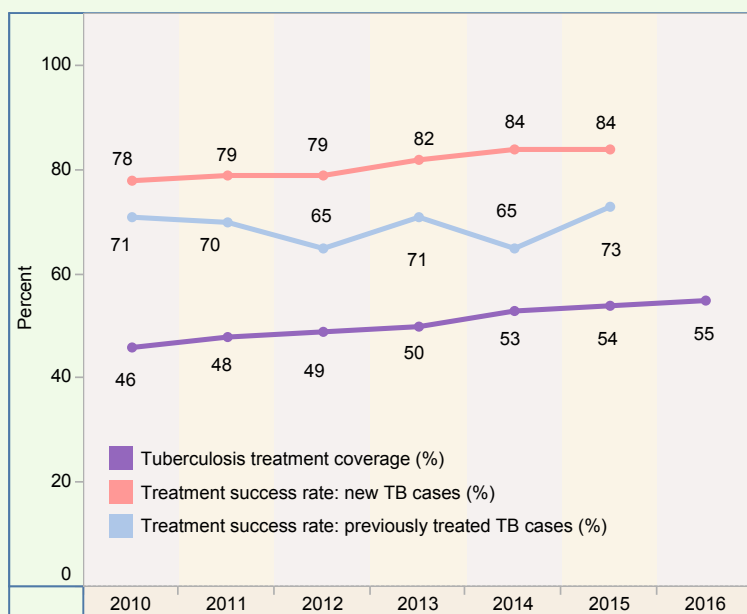
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Confirmed cases of RR-/MDR-TB (1)	35	64	161	118	126	122	176
Cases started on MDR-TB treatment	35	63	76	76	91	122	135
New cases tested for RR-/MDR-TB (%)	0		0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Previously treated cases tested for RR-/MDR-TB (%)	2.3		5	43	55	42	75
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases							760

(1) MDR: Multi-drug resistant; RR: Rifampicin-resistant

### Co-epidemics of TB and HIV (Data source: WHO 2018)



### TB treatment success (Data source: WHO 2018)



### Malaria cases and deaths (Data source: WHO 2017)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2007-2013
Estimated malaria cases	5,090,000	5,330,000	5,380,000	5,360,000	5,440,000	
Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population at risk	28,238	28,786	28,293	27,454	27,145	
Estimated malaria deaths					8,000	
Malaria mortality rate per 100,000 population					40	
Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%)			55			
Proportion of children under 5 years of age with fever being treated with antimalarial drugs						23

### Insecticide class resistance (Data source: WHO 2017)

	2010	2015
Number of insecticide classes to which resistance was reported	3 classes	2 classes

### Neglected tropical diseases cases and deaths (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Leprosy - number of reported cases	502	441	317	361	282	
Number of cases of visceral leishmaniasis reported						
Number of people operated for trachomatous trichiasis			4,047	1,104	561	802
Number of people who received treatment with antibiotics for trachoma	2,995,466	2,836,488	2,295,756		842,752	0
Estimated number of individuals in the country requiring preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis		8,753,217	8,940,799	10,866,999	10,866,998	
Reported number of individuals treated for onchocerciasis	5,500,491	6,176,064	7,203,643	7,572,216	8,161,467	
Number of cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis reported						
Number of new reported cases of Buruli ulcer	160	133	126	133	85	

### Neglected tropical diseases status of endemicity (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2013	2016	2018
Status of endemicity of onchocerciasis	Endemic		
Status of endemicity of visceral leishmaniasis	Previously reported cases		
Status of endemicity of cutaneous leishmaniasis	Endemic		
Status of bejel endemicity	No previous history of bejel		
Status of elimination of trachoma as a public health problem	Known to require interventions		
Status of yaws endemicity	Currently endemic		

### Cholera cases and deaths (No data)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of reported cases of cholera	10,759	22,433	363	29	3,355	124
Number of reported deaths from cholera	657	783	5	0	184	6
Cholera case fatality rate (%)	6.1	3.49	1.38	0	5.5	4.8

### Meningitis cases and deaths (No data)

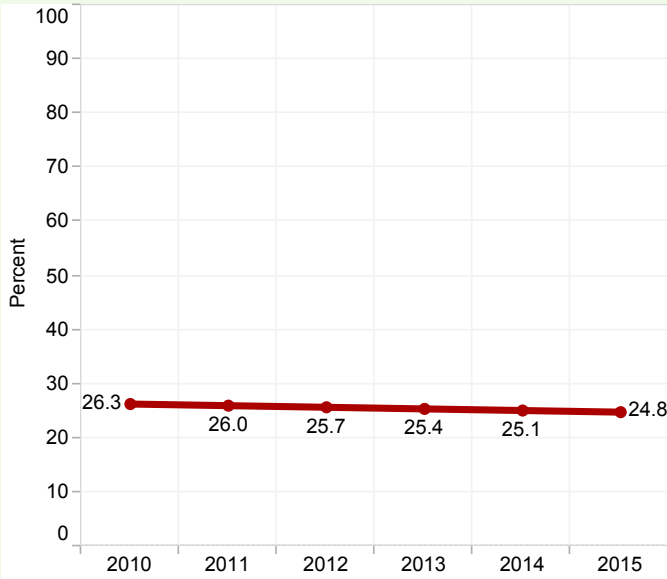
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of meningitis epidemic districts	3	10	2	0	0
Number of suspected meningitis cases reported	835	2,548	542	1,010	1,156
Number of suspected meningitis deaths reported	71	165	64	68	60

### Syphilis (Data source: WHO 2018)

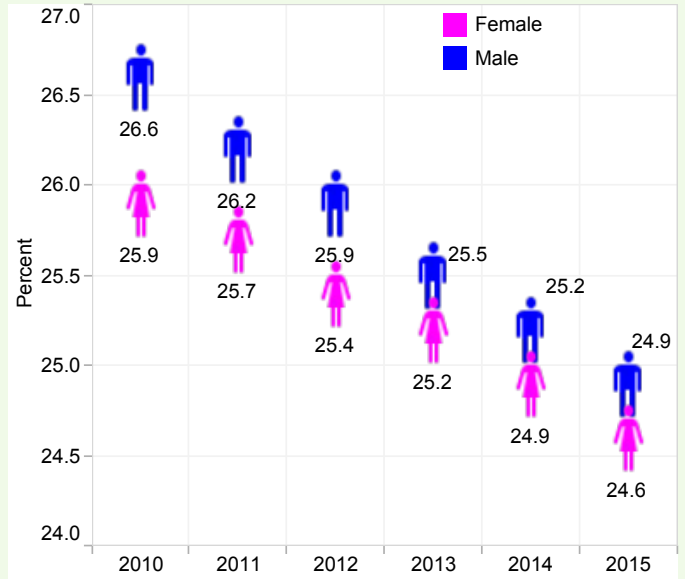
	2010	2011	2012	2016
Men who have sex with men (MSM) with active syphilis (%)		0.43	1	2.7
Sex workers with active syphilis (%)	17.5			8.2

## Noncommunicable diseases

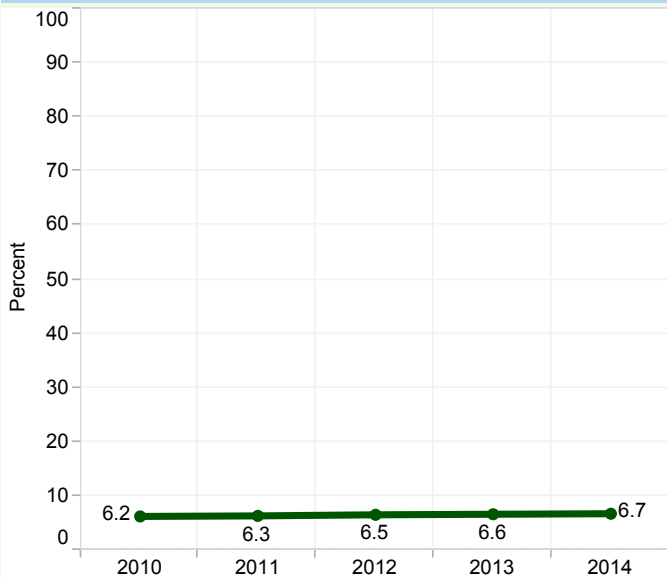
Adults ≥18 years with raised blood pressure (%)



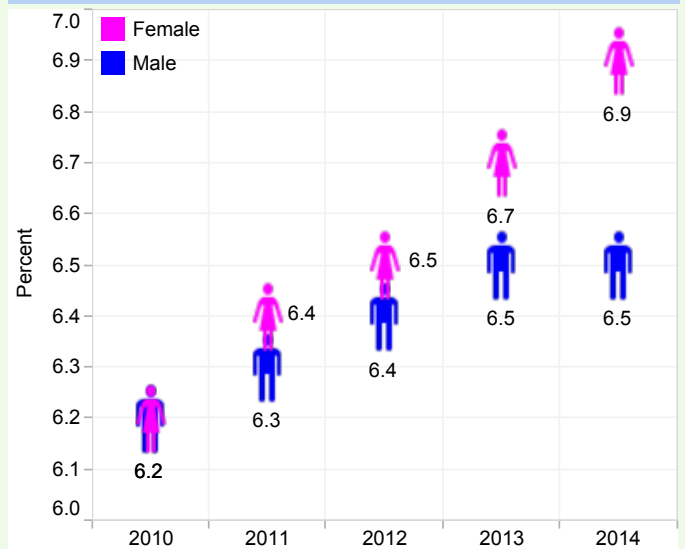
Adults ≥18 years with raised blood pressure, by sex (%)



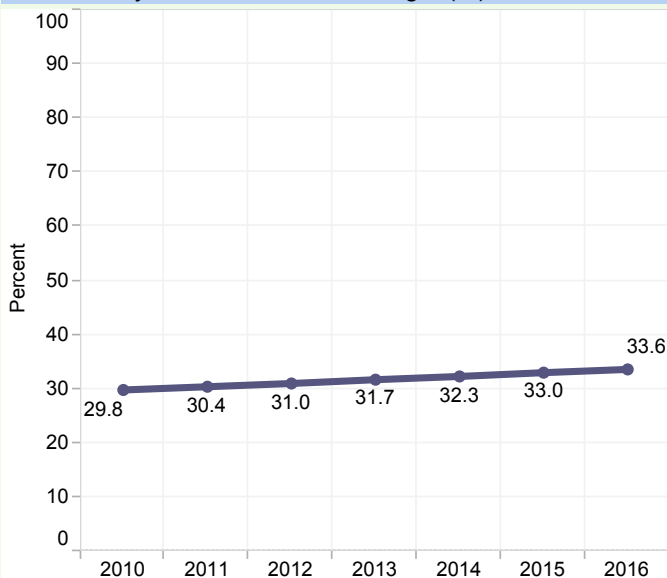
Adults ≥18 years with raised fasting blood glucose (%)



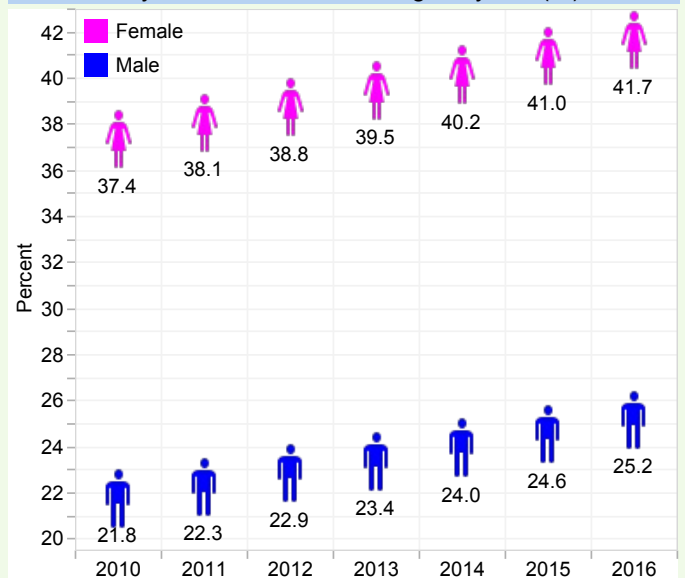
Adults ≥18 years with raised fasting blood glucose, by sex (%)



Adults ≥ 18 years who were overweight (%)

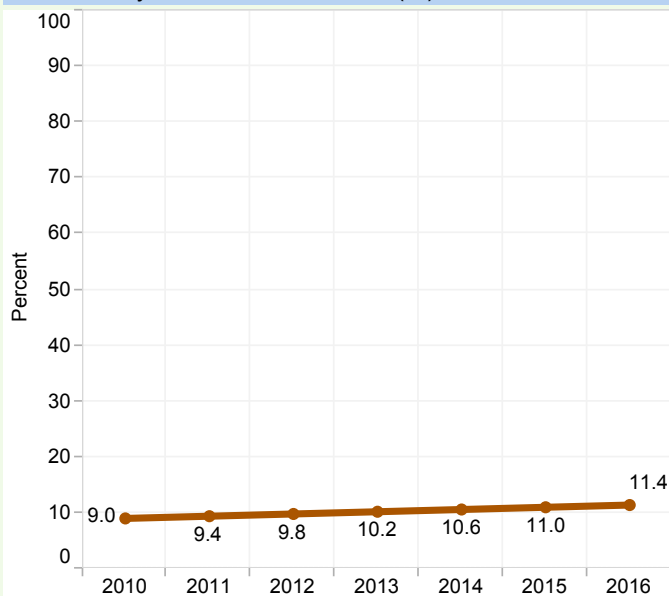


Adults ≥ 18 years who were overweight, by sex (%)

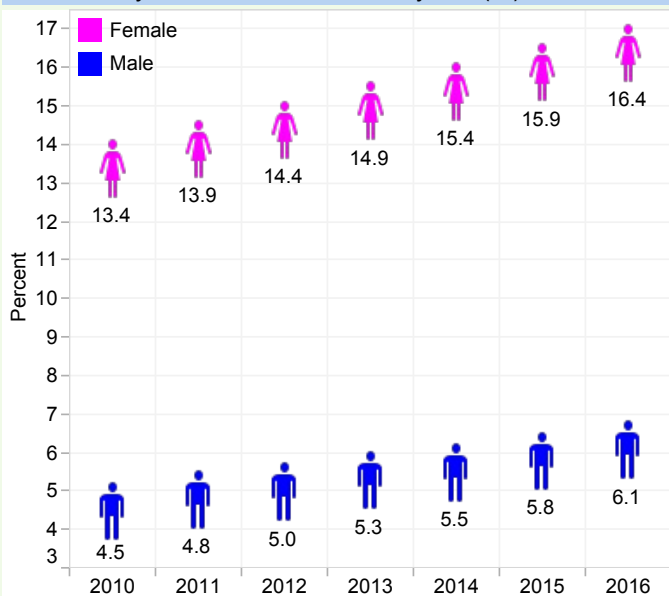




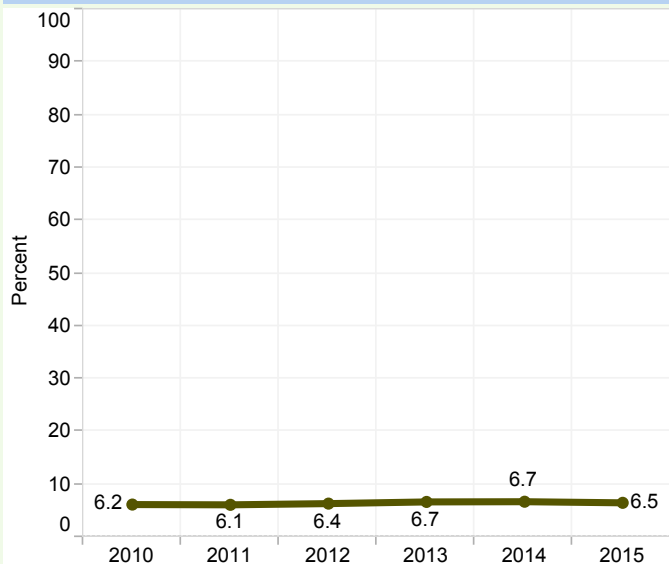
Adults ≥ 18 years who were obese (%)



Adults ≥ 18 years who were obese, by sex (%)



Per capita alcohol consumption among people ≥ 15 years (%)

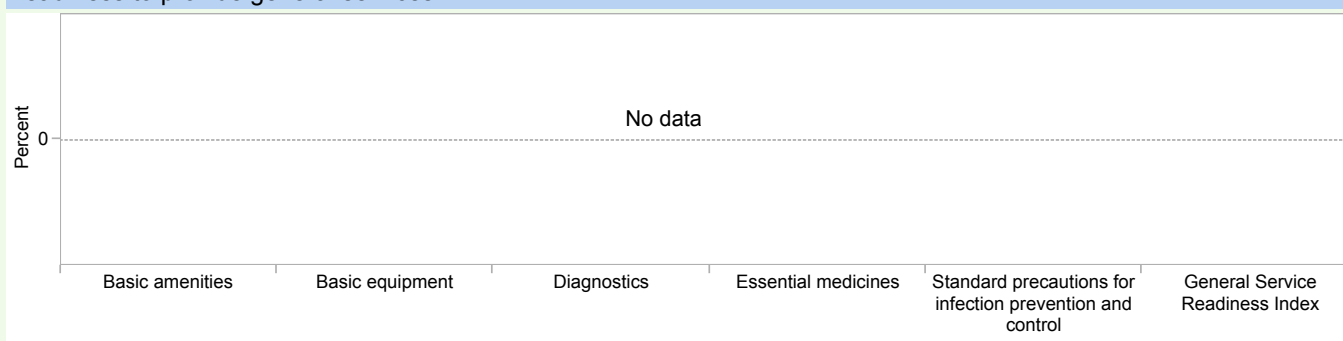


		Female	Male	Both sexes
Percent individuals ≥ 15 years who used tobacco	2015			
Percent of adults ≥ 18 years with insufficient physical activity	2010	38.7	22.8	30.7
Percentage of adults ≥ 25 years with raised cholesterol	2008	24.0	19.5	21.9

## Health systems and services

### Service availability and readiness (No data)

#### Readiness to provide general services



#### The mean availability of items for offering the specific services (%)

Adolescent health services
Advanced diagnostic services
Antenatal care
ART
Basic obstetric care
Basic surgery
Blood transfusion
Cardiovascular diseases
CEmOC
Cervical cancer screening
Child immunization
Chronic obstructive respiratory disease
Comprehensive surgery
Diabetes
Family planning
High-level diagnostic services
HIV care and support
HIV counseling and testing
Life-saving medicine (children)
Life-saving medicines (mothers)
Malaria
PMTCT
Preventive and curative services for under-fives
STIs
TB

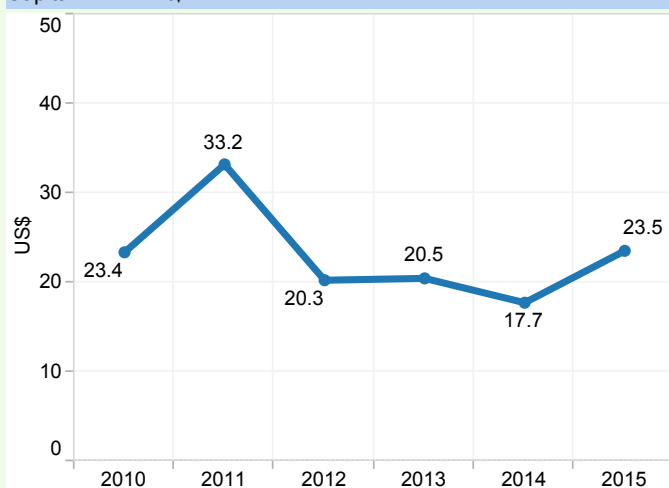
#### Percent of facilities that reported offering services, by services type

Adolescent health services
Antenatal care
ART
Basic obstetric care
Basic surgery
Blood transfusion
Cardiovascular diseases
CEmOC
Cervical cancer screening
Child immunization
Chronic obstructive respiratory disease
Comprehensive surgery
Diabetes
Family planning
HIV care and support
HIV counselling and testing
Malaria
PMTCT
Preventive & curative services
STIs
TB

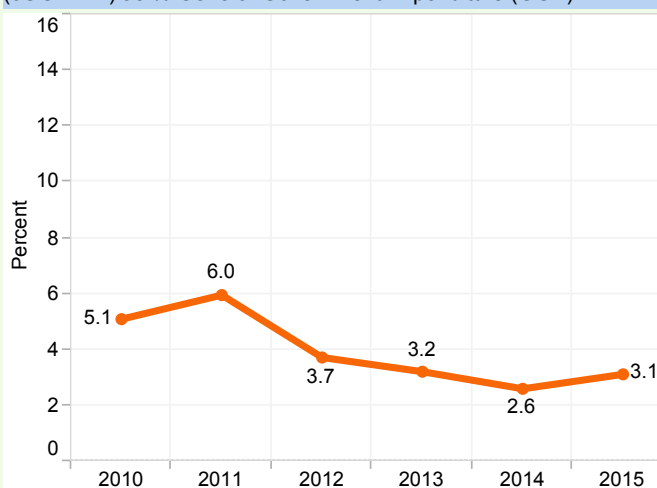
Service availability index

### Health financing (Data source: WHO 2018)

#### Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (cGGHE-D) per Capita in PPP Int\$

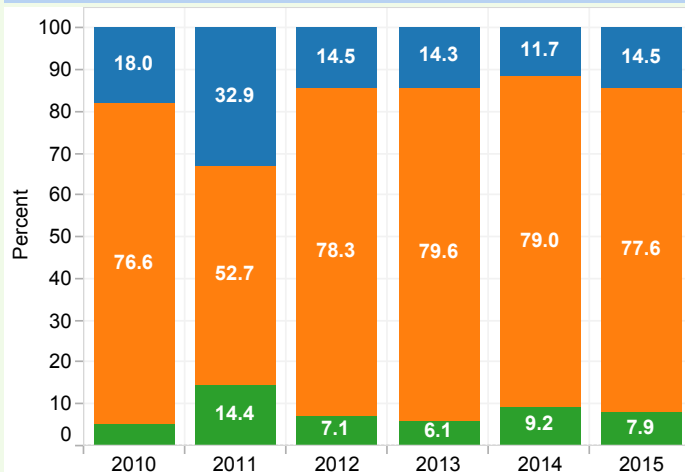


#### Current Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (cGGHE-D) as % General Government Expenditure (GGE)

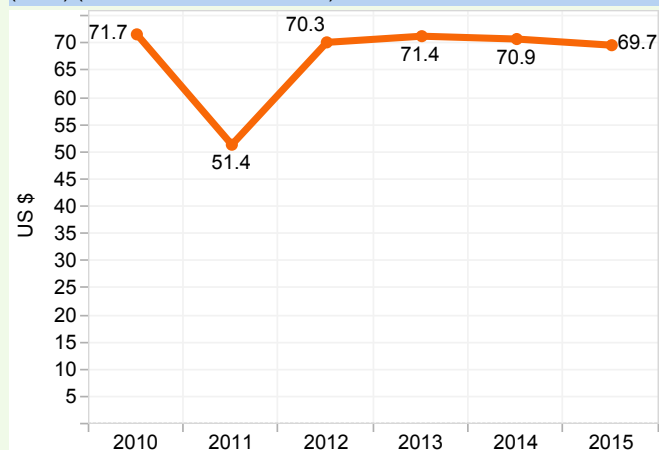


## Health financing (Data source: WHO 2018)

Break down of Total Current Health Expenditure by source (%)



Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of Total Current Health Expenditure (CHE) (Data source : WHO 2018)



- Current Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Total Current Health Expenditure (CHE)
- Domestic Private Health Expenditure (PVT-D) as % Current Health Expenditure (CHE)
- External Health Expenditure (EXT) as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.0	3.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
External Health Expenditure Channelled through Government (EXT-G) as % of External Health Expenditure (EXT)		18.1		56.2	53.2	56.6
Domestic Health Expenditure (DOM) as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)	94.6	85.6	92.9	93.9	90.8	92.1
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) per Capita in PPP	129.7	100.9	139.3	143.5	151.2	162.8
Domestic Private Health Expenditure (PVT-D) per Capita in PPP Int\$	99.3	53.2	109.1	114.2	119.5	126.4
External Health Expenditure (EXT) per Capita in PPP Int\$	7.0	14.5	9.9	8.8	13.9	12.9
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) per Capita in US\$	59.0	48.6	62.7	67.3	71.2	63.6
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in US\$	10.6	16.0	9.1	9.6	8.4	9.2
Domestic Private Health Expenditure (PVT-D) per Capita in US\$	45.1	25.6	49.1	53.5	56.3	49.4
External Health Expenditure (EXT) per Capita in US\$	3.2	7.0	4.5	4.1	6.6	5.0

## Health workforce (Data source: WHO 2018)

	2007	2009	2010
Physicians density (per 1000 population)	0.07	0.07	0.08
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 1000 population)	0.43	0.38	0.52
Other health workers density (per 1000 population)	0.31	0.38	

## Medical products, infrastructures and equipment (Data source: WHO 2018)

Availability of technical specifications of medical devices to support procurement or donations	Yes, but not publicly available
Availability of national list of approved medical devices for procurement or reimbursement	No
Availability of national standards or recommended lists of medical devices	For different healthcare facilities
National guidelines, policies or recommendations on the procurement of medical devices	Yes

## Essential medicines (No data)

## Medical products, infrastructures and equipment (Data source: WHO 2018)

Equipment				Beds density		
	2010	2013	2014		2011	2014
Total density per million females aged from 50 to 69 years old: Mammography units	17.08		17.40	Beds for mental health in general hospitals (per 100,000)	0.05	
Total density per million population: Computed tomography units	0.71	0.63		Beds in mental hospitals (per 100,000)	0.58	
Total density per million population: Gamma camera or Nuclear medicine	0.05	0.04			2006	2010
Total density per million population: Linear Accelerator	0.00	0.00		Hospital beds (per 10 000 population)	30	52
Total density per million population: Magnetic Resonance Imaging	0.05	0.04		<b>Infrastructures: Total density per 100 000 population</b>		
Total density per million population: Positron Emission tomography	0.00	0.00			2010	2013
Total density per million population: Radiotherapy units	0.15	0.13		Hospitals		0.79
Total density per million population: Telecobalt Unit	0.15	0.13		District/rural hospitals	0.77	0.67
				Provincial hospitals	0.09	0.08
				Specialized hospitals	0.05	0.04
				Health centres	0.72	0.63
				Health posts	8.43	7.43

## Health information, evidence and knowledge

Census carried out (Data source: UNSD 2016)	
Census carried out in the 2010 round of censuses (2005-2014)	Yes
Census carried out in the 2020 round of censuses (2015-2024)	Census was expected but not held

Civil registration (Data source: WHO, 2018)	
	2017
Cause of Death Reporting at Health Facilities (%): with MCCoD/ICD Compliance	1
Civil registration coverage of births (%)	66

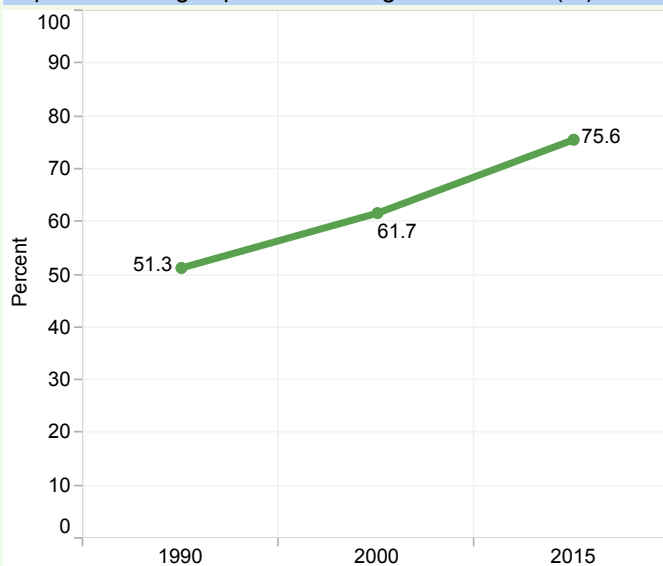
## eHealth (Data source: ITU, 2018)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cellular or mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants	43.2	51.1	62.2	72.3	76.6	79.5	79.9	81.9
Percentage of individuals using the Internet	4.3	5.0	7.5	10.0	16.2	20.7	25.0	23.2

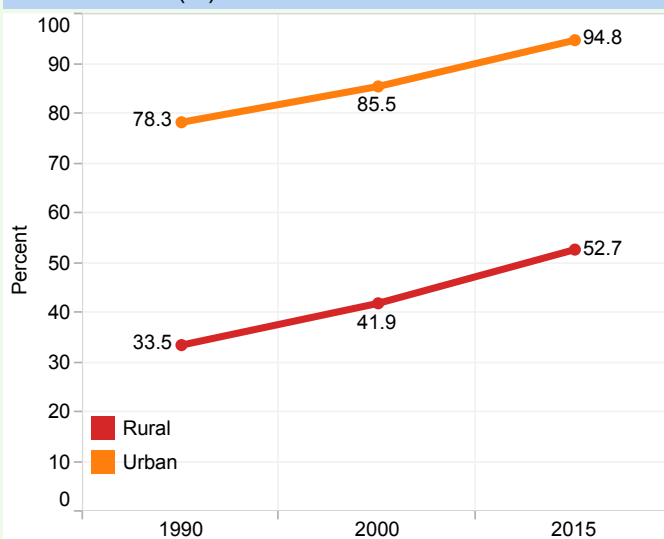
## Social determinants of health

### Water and sanitation (Data source : WHO, 2015)

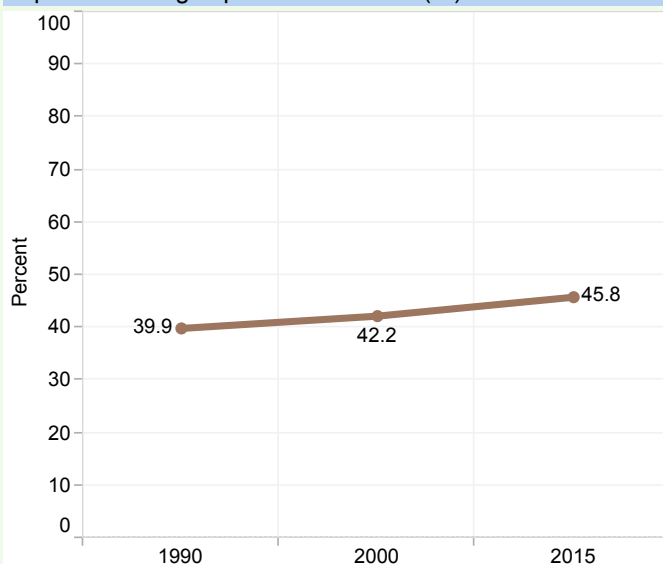
Population using improved drinking water source (%)



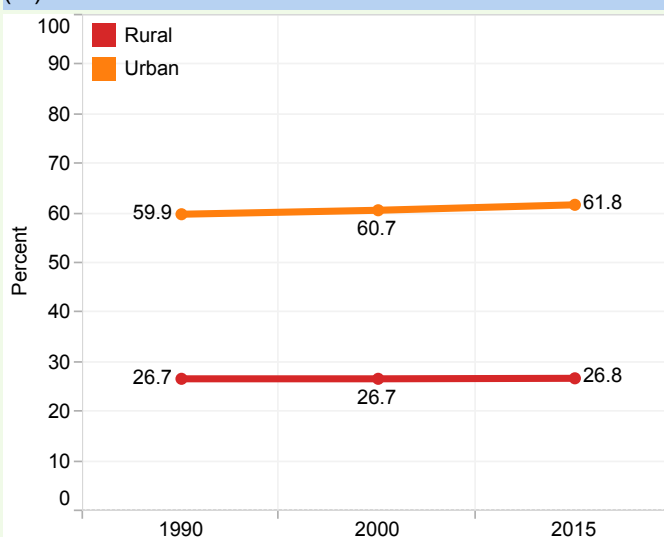
Population using improved drinking water source, by residence area (%)



Population using improved sanitation (%)



Population using improved sanitation, by residence area (%)



### Access to electricity (Data source : World Bank, 2015)

Population with access to electricity (%)



Population with access to electricity, by residence area (%)

