



WACI Health

GAP 1.0

Cameroon

Supporting countries to bridge the gap in budgetary shortfalls for HIV & AIDS, TB and Malaria

Introduction

Data

- Gap 1.0 uses country data submitted by countries themselves to the Global Fund as part of Global Fund funding applications
- Data for all countries is the latest data available. For all countries, this is data provided in funding applications submitted in 2020.
- Budgetary shortfall ('gap') data is provided for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023
- Data is available online: <https://data.theglobalfund.org>

Focus

Theme:

Budgetary shortfalls for HIV & AIDS, TB and Malaria, not for universal health coverage

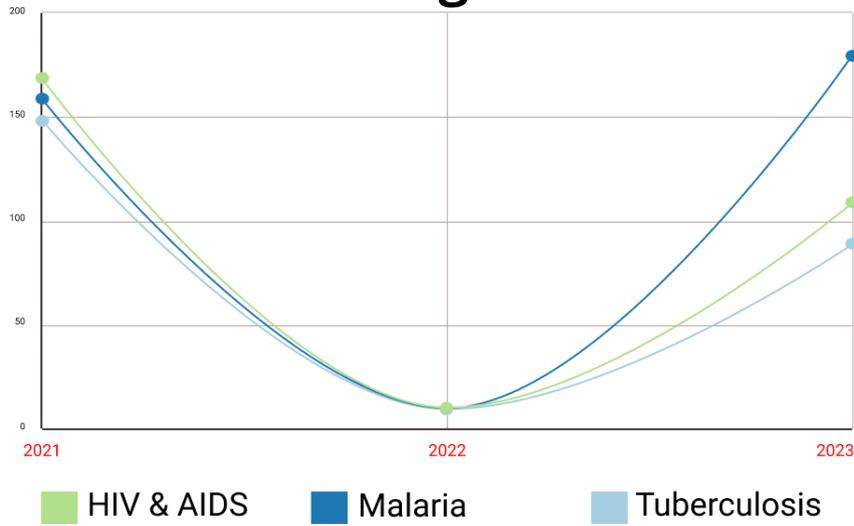
Country

Cameroon.

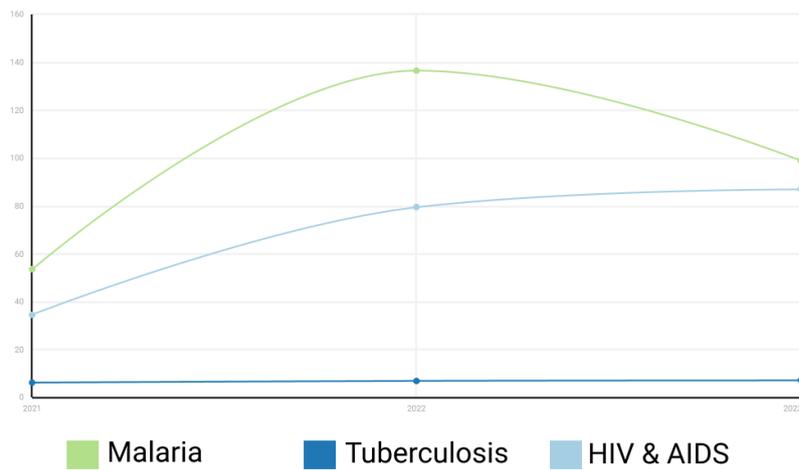


CAMEROON

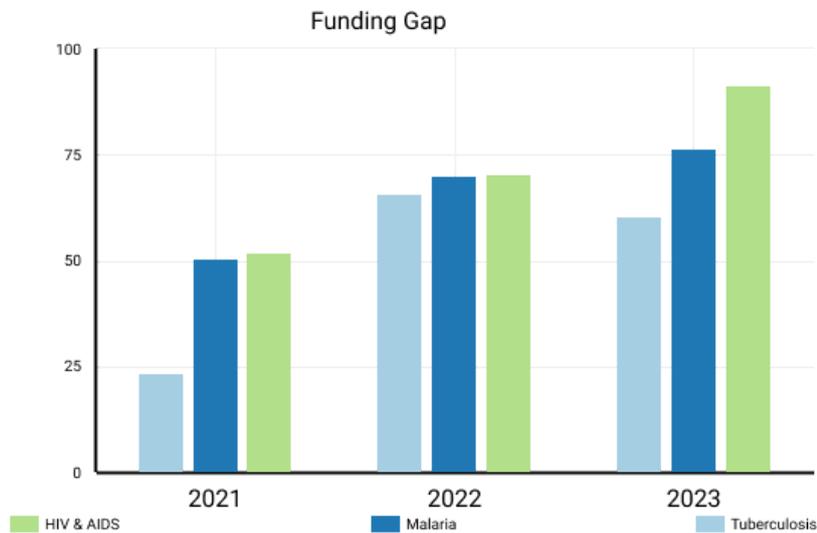
Funding Need



Funding Gap



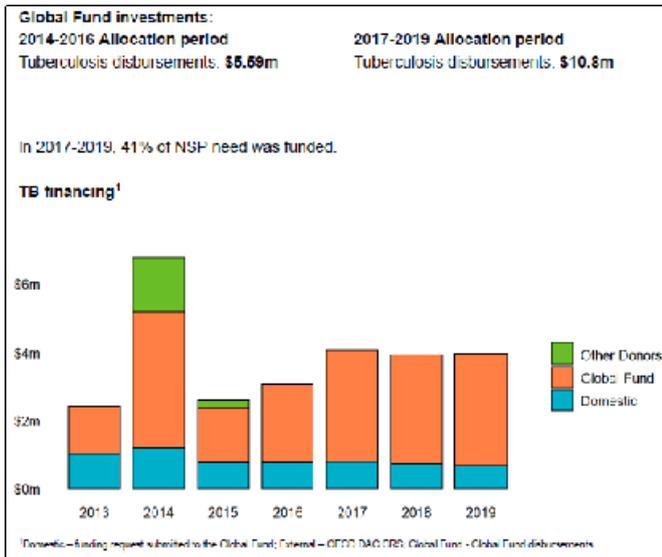
Funding Gap as a % of need



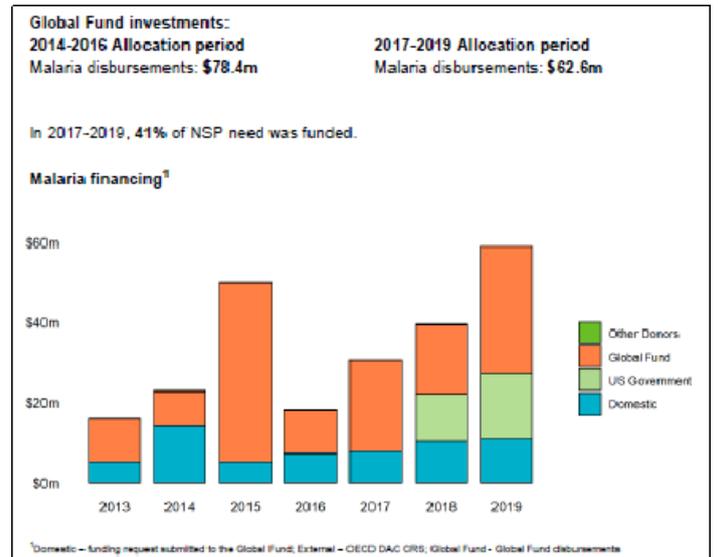


Historical investments by funding source (2013–2019)

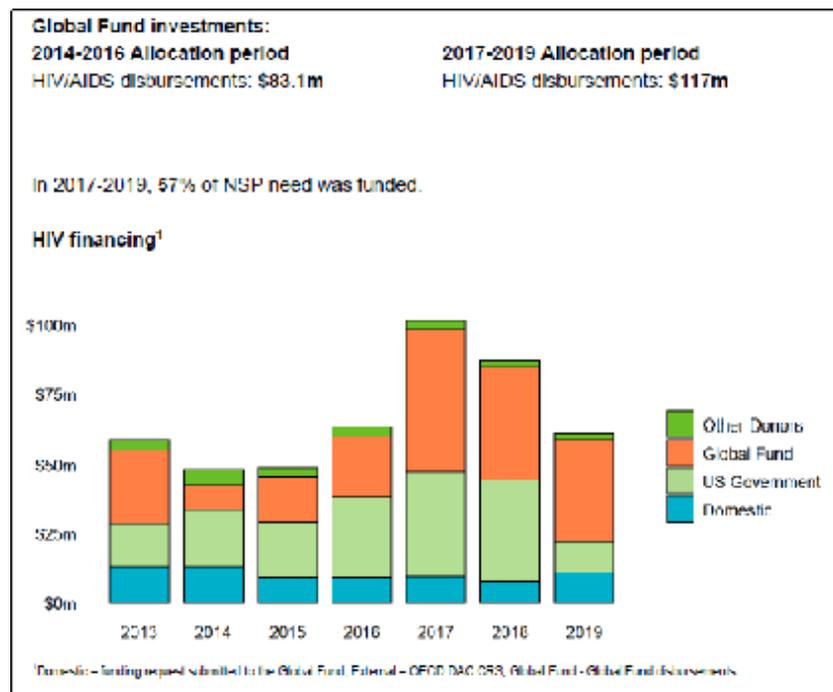
HIV & AIDS



Malaria



Tuberculosis





Health spending remains below key AU benchmarks

How much does government spend on health?

Fiscal space

Per Capita

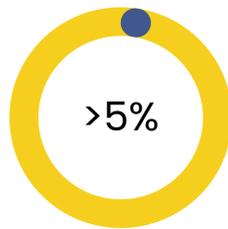
as % of GDP

as a % of the Govt budget

Tax collected as a % of GDP



\$3.2



0.2%



1.1%



15.9%

Cameroon spends below Africa's \$86.30 per capita benchmark:

- Government health expenditure is \$3.2 per capita in USD terms (\$7.96 in PPP Int \$).
- Total (current) Health Expenditure for all sources is \$54.14 per capita in USD terms but rises above the benchmark to \$134 in PPP Int \$ terms.

Cameroon spends below the 5% of GDP benchmark required to achieve UHC:

- Government health expenditure as a share of GDP is 0.2%.
- Total (current) Health Expenditure for all sources as a share of GDP is 3.53%, below the AU benchmark.

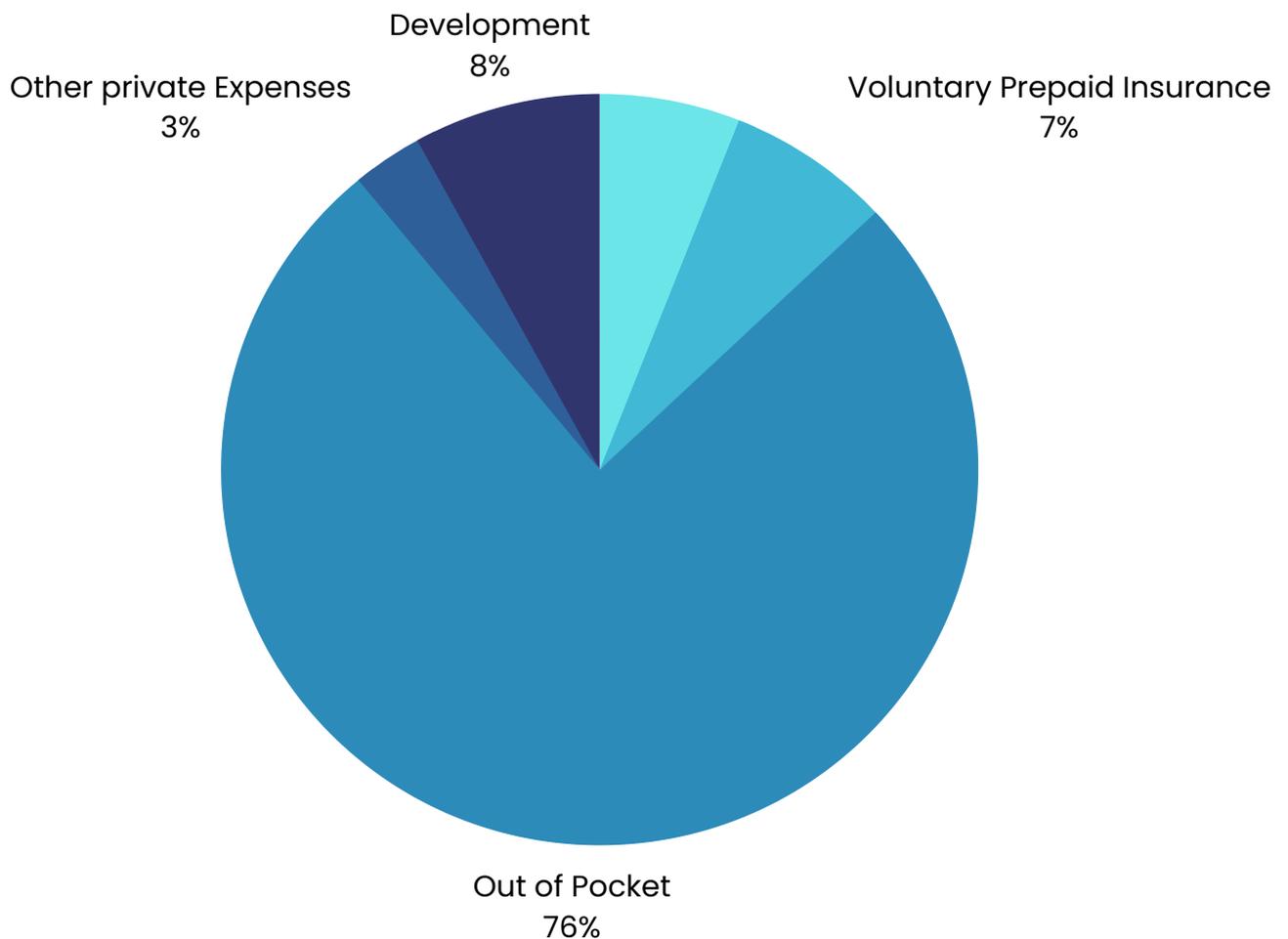
Cameroon spends below the Abuja target of 15% of government budget invested in health:

- Government health expenditure as a share of the government budget is 1.1%.



Health spending is heavily dependent on out-of-pocket expenditure

- Government spending on health accounts for just 6% of total health expenditure (THE).
- At 76%, out-of-pocket spending (OOP) is well above the 15% benchmark of catastrophic health expenditure.
- Development partner spending (8%) exceeds all other sources of spending except for OOP.



Sources of health spending, (2018)



Conclusions - Cameroon

Cameroon spends significantly below Africa's spending benchmarks:

- Of Africa's 55 countries:
 - Only 2 countries (DRC and South Sudan) invest less per capita.
 - No country invests less as a % GDP.
 - No country invests less as a % of the government budget.
 - Yet has space to increase tax collection as a % of GDP towards the IMF benchmark of 15%.

At 76%, out-of-pocket health spending (OOP) is a cause for considerable concern

- As a share of total (current) health expenditure, OOP is higher (by only 1%) in just one other African country.

To bridge HIV, TB and malaria financing gaps

- Cameroon needs to demonstrate a political commitment to investing in the health and human capital development of its people.

