

Cameroon - Global Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2007

World Food Program

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

CMR_2007_GFSVA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

As part of the Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity project, the World Food Program (WFP) conducted a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). This CFVSA survey aims to:

- provide a better understanding of the vulnerability and food security of rural households, with a view to better targeting of the most vulnerable areas and populations;
- strengthen basic knowledge on food security in the country, as well as the monitoring and alert system by improving capacities for assessment, monitoring of food security and local planning of interventions if there is location ;
- determine more precisely the profiles of vulnerability to food insecurity in the various agroecological zones throughout the territory.

To do this, secondary and primary data were collected on key aspects related to food security such as demography, health, migration, physical accessibility of villages, income, agricultural expenditure, livestock, food consumption, shocks and strategies developed by food insecure households.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study covered following aspects:

(a) Household:

Demography

Health

Education

Migration

Housing and equipment

Agriculture

Livestock

Sources of income and lifestyle

Credit and expenditure

(b) Village:

Transport and communication

Agricultural market

Food assistance and aid

Shocks and food security

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Aid effectiveness	FAO	
Disaster Risk Management	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	
Logistics/Trade Facilitation	FAO	

KEYWORDS

Demography, Health, Education, Migration

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional coverage

UNIVERSE

The survey covered heads of household, as well as women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years).

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
World Food Program	United Nations

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government of Cameroon	Technical support

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Citigroup Foundation	ISIC	Financial support
UK Department for International Development	DFID	Financial support

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Souleika Abdillahi		World Food Programme	Data Archivist
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Revision
National Institute of Statistics	INS	MINEPAT	Documentation

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

(a) Sampling method

The survey was conducted in the 10 provinces of Cameroon (Adamaoua, Center, East, South, Far-North, North, Littoral, South-West, North-West, West) but excludes urban areas such as Douala and Yaoundé to focus mainly on rural areas. The methodology used during this study is based on a two-stage probabilistic survey, with villages as primary unit and households as secondary unit. In each province, 25 clusters were selected. The selection of the villages to contain the clusters was carried out using the method of the Proportional Probability to Size. In each province, a maximum of 25 villages were selected, a village possibly containing one or more clusters and 8 households per village were surveyed. Replacement villages have also been planned (5 per province) in the event that access to certain villages is not possible. Within each village, the method known as systematic sampling 26 was used to select the households to be surveyed. The sample was produced in order to be representative at the administrative level (province).

Deviations from Sample Design

Data collection took place under particularly difficult conditions due to the state of the roads and the remoteness of the villages. In some provinces, investigators had to reach villages by canoe, mototaxis or on foot. The isolation of certain villages pushed the investigators to work in substitution villages.

Response Rate

99 percent response rate

Weighting

In each province, a maximum of 25 villages were selected, a village possibly containing one or more clusters and 8 households per village were surveyed. Weights were then calculated and assigned to each province for the representativeness of the sample over the entire population.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007-05-10	2007-06-05	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available