



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 9.6% **Stunting:** 32.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 23.9%
Source: Gov. of Cambodia (DHS, 2014)

Strong Performance

In Cambodia, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men and these rights are upheld in practice. This reduces women’s vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Relative to other HANCI countries, Cambodia’s medium/long term national development policy (National Strategic Development Plan) assigns strong importance to nutrition.

The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.

The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

The Government of Cambodia promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 90% of children in 2013.

In Cambodia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

In Cambodia, the law gives women and men equal economic rights. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Cambodia does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.

Policymakers in Cambodia do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2010.

Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (36.8% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

Civil registration rates are weak (62.1% in 2010) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹ | 4.8% | 2009 | 21st |
| Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹ | 6.7% | 2012 | Joint 39th |
| Policies | | | |
| Access to land (security of tenure) ² | Moderate | 2013 | Joint 22nd |
| Access to agricultural research and extension services ² | Moderate | 2013 | Joint 41st |
| Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 62.1% | 2010 | 24th |
| Functioning of social protection systems ² | Weak | 2014 | Joint 22nd |
| Laws | | | |
| Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ | Moderate | 2011 | Joint 8th |
| Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴ | In Law & Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
| Equality of women's economic rights ⁴ | In Law, not in Practice | 2011 | Joint 5th |
| Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) | Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st |

¹ No benchmark

² Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong

⁴ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | NCI Rank of 45 |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes) | No | 2012 | Joint 28th |
| Policies | | | |
| Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children | 90% | 2013 | Joint 22nd |
| Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) | Yes | 2010 | Joint 1st |
| Population with access to an improved water source | 71.3% | 2012 | 27th |
| Population with access to improved sanitation | 36.8% | 2012 | 21st |
| Health care visits for pregnant women | 89.1% | 2010 | 24th |
| Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ | Strong | 2014-2018 | 4th |
| National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
| Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) | Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st |
| Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) | Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st |
| National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) | No | 2010 | Joint 34th |
| Laws | | | |
| ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² | Aspects Enshrined | 2014 | Joint 21st |

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes