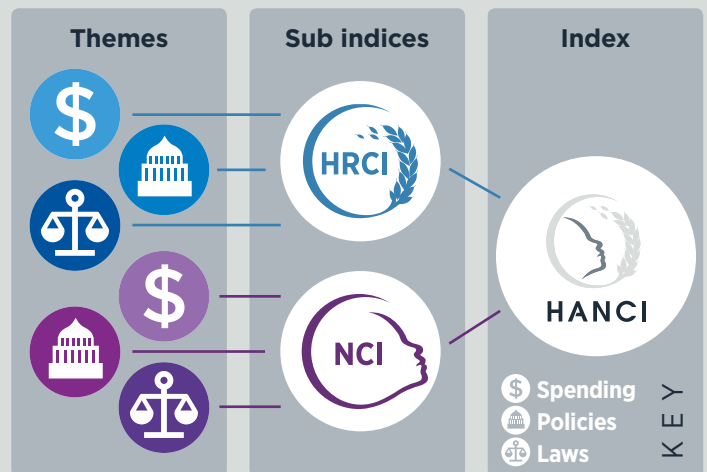
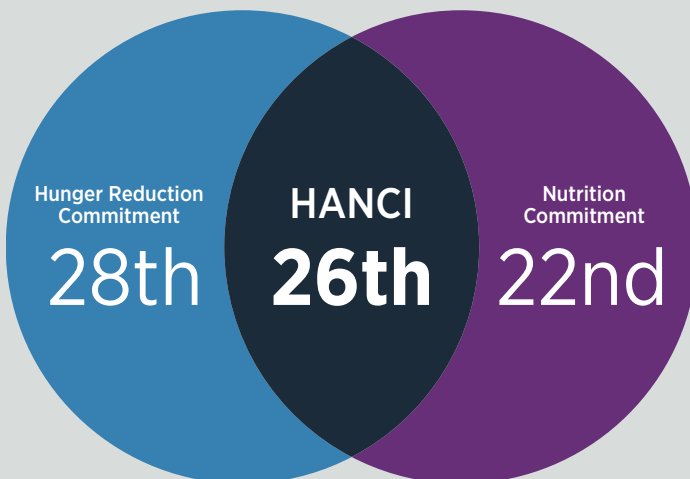




Key data for Cambodia



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 9.6% **Stunting:** 32.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 23.9%

Source: Government 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.
- Policymakers in Cambodia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government of Cambodia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Cambodia 95.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- 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.
- The Government of Cambodia has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 63% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (48.8% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Cambodia, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Cambodia are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	2%	2010	35th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	6.1%	2015	23rd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 20th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 41st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	73.3%	2014	16th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 22nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 30th
 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	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ 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)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	63%	2015	30th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	75.4%	2015	31st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	48.8%	2015	16th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.3%	2014	15th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2014-2018	2nd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 20th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes