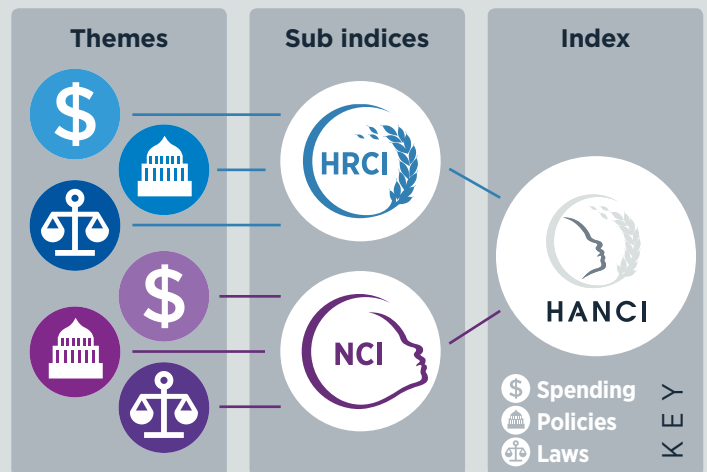
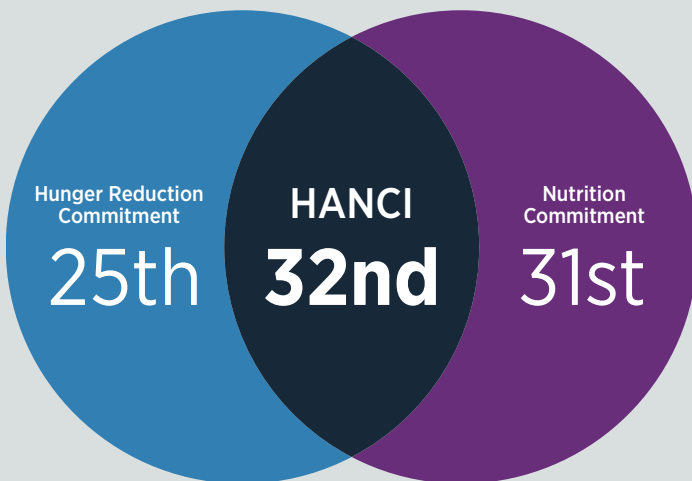




Key data for Cambodia



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 9.7%** **Stunting: 32.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 24.1%**

Source: Government of Cambodia (DHS, 2014)

Strong Performance

- The Government of Cambodia has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- 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 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 and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Policymakers in Cambodia do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (59.2% in 2017) 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.



Key data for Cambodia



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	33rd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	6.1%	2017	Joint 21st
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2019	Joint 11th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2019	Joint 21st
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	73.3%	2014	18th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 26th
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, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 12th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark

² No benchmark

³ Possible scores are: ● Very weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 24th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	73%	2017	21st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	78.9%	2017	27th
Population with access to improved sanitation	59.2%	2017	13th
Health care visits for pregnant women	95.3%	2014	17th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2014-2018	4th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2014	Joint 39th
Laws			
ICMBS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

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