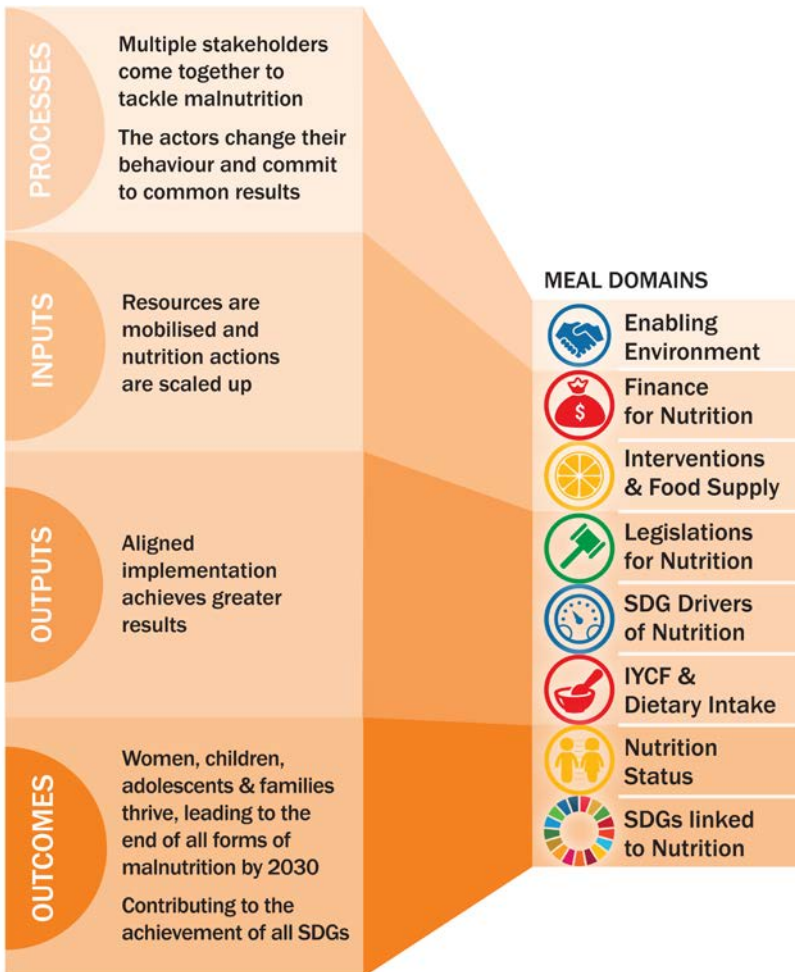




Cambodia

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



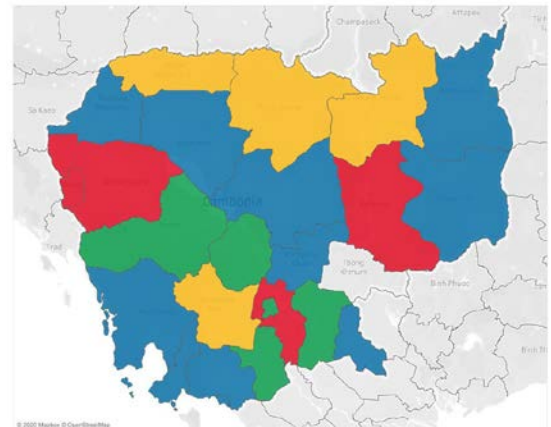
A detailed description of the MEAL Results Framework and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>. The MEAL system relies mainly on existing data sources, gathered from validated global datasets (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other) but also data collected by the SUN Secretariat and SUN Networks.

This MEAL Subnational Dashboard provides an overview of progress made by **Cambodia's 25 autonomous municipalities and provinces** for a standard set of indicators that cover different dimensions of the SUN Movement Theory of Change, from commitments to actions to results to impacts. The selected indicators are aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and with the SDGs indicators.

Provincial-level data are available for 26 MEAL indicators based on data from the **Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey in 2014**.

Results show stronger performance in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang/Krong Pailin, Kampong Thom, Phnom Penh, Takeo and Siem Reap across most indicators assessed. Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Kratie, and Otdar Mean Chey are more likely to have below national average performance for the indicators assessed.

Provinces of Cambodia



Colour-coded Performance Classification

The following tables summarize the data available at a sub-national level for MEAL key indicators, grouped by MEAL domains. Two types of comparisons are made for each indicator:

 **Comparison of national performance to other SUN countries**



For each indicator, the national-level performance is assessed relative to other SUN countries or to established global cut-offs (where available), as described in the MEAL Baseline Report for 2016. The cut-offs used for each indicator are shown in the MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends on the last page of this document. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

 **Comparison of sub-national to national performance**

At the sub-national level, performance is assessed relative to the national level. Green circles indicate sub-national performance equal to or better than national level results; red circles indicate poorer performance relative to the national level.



Enabling Environment

	INDICATOR		SCORE	SOURCE
1	Existence of sub-national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) that address nutrition		Yes	Joint Annual Assessment 2019
	- Distribution of sub-national level MSPs by region	–	Not available	–
2	Existence of stakeholder and action mapping		Yes	SUN Civil Society Network
	- Distribution of stakeholders at sub-national level	–	Not available	–



Finance for Nutrition

	INDICATOR		SCORE	SOURCE
1	Categorization of decentralized process and level of sub-national financing		7% (majority spending at central level)	DI/MQSUN+ Review
2	Budget allocations at sub-national level		Not available	SUN Budget Analysis



Interventions and Food Supply

	MEAL Indicator								
	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4		3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
	Vitamin A Supplementat ion (child 6-59 mon) ^{DHS}	Antenatal Iron Supplementat ion (any tablets) ^{DHS}	Iodized Salt Availability [†]	ORS for U5 diarrhea ^{DHS}	Zinc for U5 diarrhea ^{DHS}	Deworming treatment (child 12-59 mon) ^{DHS}	Insecticide treated net (ITN) use (0-5 yrs) ^{DHS}	Vaccines (DTP3 in 1 yr olds) ^{DHS}	Family Planning Met Needs ^{DHS}
MEAL Performance Classification									
National Average	70%	76%	69%	35%	5.4%	59%	4%	84%	38%
Banteay Meanchey	84	88	86	35	0	71	5.1	94	45
Kampong Cham	67	66	34	34	0	51	2.3	71	33
Kampong Chhnang	86	94	64	77	20.4	78	3	86	34
Kampong Speu	59	79	89	24	0.7	47	0.4	78	46
Kampong Thom	91	78	86			82	5.4	82	40
Kandal	66	79	88			54	0.3	82	40
Phnom Penh	60	79	81	34	3.1	44	0	93	36
Prey Veng	70	88	62			55	0	76	42
Pursat	78	81	45	50	11	75	0	83	35
Svay Rieng	67	78	94			56	0	89	43
Takeo	86	87	87	58	0	79	0	98	38
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng	74	63	85	28	0	62	0.1	79	28
Kratie	58	38	92	20	18.4	53	36.2	73	35
Siem Reap	73	73	79	54	27.7	60	15.1	91	41
Otdar Mean Chey	65	77	80	23	3.5	56	1	83	42
Battambang/ Krong Pailin	75	80	49	22	1.4	68	28	95	40
Kampot/ Krong Kep	51	67	14			49	3.3	80	40
Krong Preah Sihanouk/ Kaoh Kong	73	74	96	48	8.4	62	10.9	92	38
Mondol Kiri/ Rattanak Kiri	46	56	80	43	0	45	31.6	56	38



SDG Drivers of Nutrition

MEAL Indicator





	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
	Diarrhoea in children U5 ^{DHS}	Access to an improved drinking water service ^{a DHS}	Access to improved, non-shared toilet facility ^{b DHS}	Adolescent fertility (births per 1000 women 15–19 years) ^{DHS}	Female secondary school attendance ^{DHS}
MEAL Performance Classification	■	■	■	■	■
National Average	13%	64%	48%	57	54%
Banteay Meanchey	13 ●	63 ●	58 ●	77 ●	52 ●
Kampong Cham	13 ●	65 ●	38 ●	98 ●	56 ●
Kampong Chhnang	11 ●	53 ●	38 ●	30 ●	58 ●
Kampong Speu	10 ●	45 ●	38 ●	43 ●	36 ●
Kampong Thom	6 ●	47 ●	41 ●	51 ●	55 ●
Kandal	9 ●	60 ●	52 ●	58 ●	42 ●
Phnom Penh	17 ●	93 ●	87 ●	14 ●	61 ●
Prey Veng	5 ●	91 ●	52 ●	60 ●	65 ●
Pursat	8 ●	35 ●	40 ●	58 ●	44 ●
Svay Rieng	6 ●	94 ●	47 ●	47 ●	61 ●
Takeo	19 ●	61 ●	50 ●	38 ●	82 ●
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng	19 ●	42 ●	25 ●	81 ●	34 ●
Kratie	17 ●	50 ●	26 ●	105 ●	47 ●
Siem Reap	17 ●	66 ●	38 ●	42 ●	43 ●
Otdar Mean Chey	10 ●	45 ●	35 ●	74 ●	74 ●
Battambang/Krong Pailin	21 ●	70 ●	58 ●	73 ●	73 ●
Kampot/Krong Kep	5 ●	52 ●	41 ●	67 ●	67 ●
Krong Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	17 ●	67 ●	63 ●	38 ●	38 ●
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	16 ●	58 ●	31 ●	116 ●	116 ●

^a Indicator 5.2 Access to an improved drinking water service was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic drinking water services.

^b Indicator 5.3 Access to an improved, non-shared toilet facility was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic sanitation services.













































































































































IYCF and Dietary Intake

	MEAL Indicator			
	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
	Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 mon) †	Early initiation of breastfeeding †	Minimum Acceptable Diet (6-23 mon) †	Minimum Diet Diversity (6-23 mon) †
MEAL Performance Classification				
National Average	65%	63%	30%	40%
Banteay Meanchey	67 ●	68 ●	39 ●	47 ●
Kampong Cham	73 ●	73 ●	18 ●	30 ●
Kampong Chhnang	89 ●	48 ●	29 ●	33 ●
Kampong Speu	57 ●	56 ●	42 ●	48 ●
Kampong Thom	56 ●	85 ●	29 ●	42 ●
Kandal	23 ●	70 ●	23 ●	38 ●
Phnom Penh	31 ●	37 ●	61 ●	66 ●
Prey Veng	86 ●	66 ●	25 ●	29 ●
Pursat	84 ●	72 ●	21 ●	27 ●
Svay Rieng	48 ●	69 ●	38 ●	62 ●
Takeo	57 ●	58 ●	42 ●	53 ●
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng	68 ●	77 ●	16 ●	21 ●
Kratie	82 ●	64 ●	12 ●	19 ●
Siem Reap	81 ●	66 ●	36 ●	51 ●
Otdar Mean Chey	76 ●	49 ●	24 ●	32 ●
Battambang/Krong Pailin	73 ●	72 ●	25 ●	42 ●
Kampot/Krong Kep	85 ●	38 ●	22 ●	26 ●
Krong Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong		77 ●	37 ●	
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	68 ●	26 ●	24 ●	37 ●










































Nutrition Status

	MEAL Indicator						
	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
	U5 Stunting ^{DHS}	Low birthweight †	U5 Overweight†	U5 Wasting ^{DHS}	Anemia among women of reproductive age ^{DHS}	Low BMI, women 15-49 years ^{DHS}	Overweight and obesity (adult women) ^{DHS}
MEAL Performance Classification							
National Average	32%	9%	1.2%	10%	45%	14%	18%
Banteay Meanchey	29 	7 	0.7 	8 	30 	11 	26 
Kampong Cham	34 	7 	2.2 	8 	52 	10 	20 
Kampong Chhnang	43 	9 	2.6 	11 	53 	18 	14 
Kampong Speu	40 	9 	1.4 	12 	53 	21 	11 
Kampong Thom	36 	8 	3.3 	14 	45 	13 	16 
Kandal	28 	8 	0.8 	9 	49 	18 	17 
Phnom Penh	18 	6 	3.7 	9 	42 	14 	20 
Prey Veng	33 	10 	2.7 	8 	47 	13 	18 
Pursat	39 	4 	6.0 	12 	47 	13 	16 
Svay Rieng	33 	12 	3.6 	8 	46 	13 	19 
Takeo	31 	8 	2.0 	16 	35 	14 	20 
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng	44 	8 	2.4 	14 	54 	16 	10 
Kratie	38 	12 	0.8 	7 	46 	16 	13 
Siem Reap	36 	12 	1.4 	10 	41 	12 	17 
Otdar Mean Chey	36 	8 	6.8 	16 	48 	13 	15 
Battambang/Krong Pailin	25 	5 	0.7 	8 	42 	12 	22 
Kampot/Krong Kep	25 	6 	1.9 	8 	44 	17 	14 
Krong Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	33 	7 			44 	16 	24 
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	40 	9 	1.2 	9 	42 	10 	19 



SDGs linked to Nutrition

MEAL Indicator

	8.1	8.2
	U5 Mortality Rate ^{DHS}	Early child development status (36–59 mos) ^{DHS}
MEAL Performance Classification		
National Average	35	63%
Banteay Meanchey	32 	89 
Kampong Cham	48 	68 
Kampong Chhnang	55 	86 
Kampong Speu	31 	49 
Kampong Thom	60 	69 
Kandal	40 	49 
Phnom Penh	23 	84 
Prey Veng	75 	91 
Pursat	36 	67 
Svay Rieng	63 	70 
Takeo	31 	60 
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng	79 	69 
Kratie	80 	55 
Siem Reap	56 	61 
Otdar Mean Chey	41 	49 
Battambang/Krong Pailin	37 	80 
Kampot/Krong Kep	44 	77 
Krong Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	42 	
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	80 	25 

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE BY MUNICIPALITY AND PROVINCE

Municipalities & Provinces	MEAL Domain	3	5	6	7	8	Overall Performance n, %	
		Interventions & Food Supply	SDG Drivers of Nutrition	IYCF	Nutrition Status	SDGs linked to Nutrition		
Number of MEAL Indicators		8	5	4	7	2	26	100%
Banteay Meanchey		7	2	4	6	2	21	81%
Kampong Cham		0	3	2	3	1	9	35%
Kampong Chhnang		5	3	1	2	1	12	46%
Kampong Speu		3	2	2	2	1	10	38%
Kampong Thom		6	3	2	4	1	16	62%
Kandal		3	2	1	5	0	11	42%
Phnom Penh		3	4	2	5	2	16	62%
Prey Veng		3	4	2	3	1	13	50%
Pursat		4	1	2	3	1	11	42%
Svay Rieng		4	4	3	2	1	14	54%
Takeo		6	3	2	4	1	16	62%
Preah Vihear/Stueng Treng		6	0	2	2	1	11	42%
Kratie		3	0	2	3	0	8	31%
Siem Reap		7	2	4	4	0	17	65%
Otdar Mean Chey		3	2	1	3	0	9	35%
Battambang/Krong Pailin		6	3	3	6	1	19	73%
Kampot/Krong Kep		1	2	1	5	1	10	38%
Krong Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong		7	3	2	2	0	14	54%
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri		5	1	1	7	0	14	54%

**Colour classification for overall performance by province: ■ ≥60%; ■ 50-59%; ■ 40-49%; ■ <40% of indicators equal to or better than national average

Notes

- Indicates equal or better performance compared to national average
- Indicates poorer performance compared to national average

Data Sources

^{DHS} Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2014 results

† UNICEF Global Databases, UNICEF Division of Data Research and Policy, New York, May 2018. [reanalysis of Cambodia 2014 DHS data]

MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1 Sub-national MSP	Yes	–	–		No
1.2 Stakeholder Mapping	Yes	–	–		No

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1 Vit A supplementation	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%	
3.2 Iron supplement	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%	
3.3 Iodized salt	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%	
3.4 ORS & Zinc	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%	
3.5 Deworming	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%	
3.6 ITN use by U5 children	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%	
3.7 Vaccines (DTP3)	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%	
3.8 Family planning	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%	

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1 U5 diarrhea	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%	
5.2 Water	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%	
5.3 Sanitation	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%	
5.4 Adolescent fertility	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150	
5.5 Early marriage	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
5.6 Female school attend	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%	

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1 Exclusive breastfeed	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%	
6.2 Early BF initiation	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%	
6.3 Min Acceptable Diet	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%	
6.4 Min Diet Diversity	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%	

TABLE 7 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1 U5 stunting	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
7.2 Low birthweight	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%	
7.3 U5 overweight	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%	
7.4 U5 wasting	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%	
7.5 Anemia in WRA	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
7.6 Low BMI WRA	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%	
7.7 Overweight/obesity in women	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%	

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1 U5 mortality	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100	
8.2 Early child development	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%	

Note: The colour-coded classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries (assessed by the MEAL 2019 Dashboards) except when established cut-offs are available. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

Subnational report based on data available in January 2020

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