

## SUN Movement Annual Progress Reporting, 2016

### CAMBODIA

#### Final Report: Self-assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

(Date of meeting/assessment): 18-19 May 2016



19 May 2016: H.E. Dr. **Yim Chhay Ly**, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), closing the 1<sup>st</sup> Scaling-Up Nutrition gathering to report the yearly achievements

2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

**Participation**

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	yes
Civil Society	yes
Science and Academia	no
Donors	yes
United Nations	yes
Business	no
Other (please specify)	-

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? More than 60 persons attended in day 1 and about 200 people attended the closing session

**Process**

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting, or via email?

Step	Format
Collection	Meeting <b>Yes</b> Email <b>Yes for pre-work</b>
Review, validation	Meeting <b>No</b> Email <b>Yes</b>

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo of it if possible



Government discussion

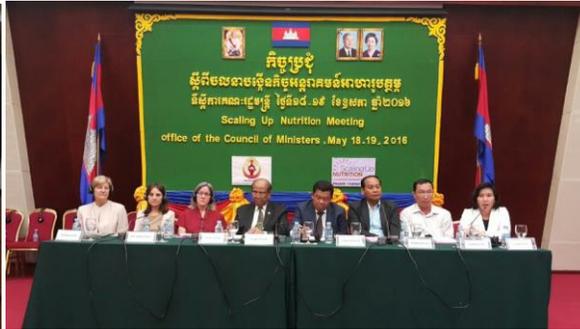


Executive Committee of CSA

2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform



*Donor discussion*



*Panel discussion (donor, UN, CSA, Business, Government)*

**Usefulness**

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP? **Yes**

Why? **Sharing information and debate on the next steps**

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

### Process 1: Bringing people in the same space

Process 1 (Pr. 1): Bringing people in the same space Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	3	As reported in 2015, the working group for food security and nutrition is meeting every two months. In addition, a new sub-working group integrating WASH and Nutrition has been created in CARD to ensure a better integration and convergence of those intervention. Several works has been implemented such as Theory of Change of WASH/Nutrition, bottleneck analysis. The SUN CSA, Donor and UN networks are organized but a more formalized structure of the UN network will facilitate participation from broader UN family. The Business network still need to be developed.
PM 2. Coordinate internally and broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence	2	In addition, to the well-organized Technical Working Group of Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition (TWG-SP&FSN), 31 organizations have joined the SUN CSA Cambodia. The Interim EC has been actively engaging with other CSOs in order to broaden memberships. In the meantime, to ensure the participation of the private sectors, the UN has initiated support to the SUN secretariat to mobilize the private sector through consultation and liaison with good-practice countries in the region and the global SBN secretariat.
PM 3. Engage within / contribute to MSP	3	The different networks have contributed to transparency and broad ownership of the SUN process through sharing of relevant information and activity/event updates through the various existing working groups, assistance to organization of the National Nutrition Day on the 6 November (breast feeding theme). They also have mobilized multi-stakeholder engagement in related platforms such as the establishment of the Oversight Board, Control Committee and the Executive Working Group (joint four ministries) of Sub-Decree 133 on Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding, and the organization of technical consultation events such as the theory of Change on WASH and Nutrition.
PM 4. Track and report on own contribution to MSP	2	Several initiatives have supported the collection of data and have supported the development of National reports such as the 2015 MOH National Nutrition report. This report shows the intervention and the investments of the major players and list the major achievements and bottlenecks. Numerous reports and research findings on scaling up nutrition activities that have contributed to MSP (see detailed below).
PM 5. Sustain Impact of the MSP	2	Since the launch of the NSFSN, all stakeholders are aware of the priorities and the joint monitoring indicators (2014/2015) and recently 2015/2016. In the last semester of 2016, a mid-term evaluation of the National Food Security and Nutrition should be implemented to track and sustain the impact.

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## 2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform



Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process One
<b>Government</b>	Led different technical working groups within CARD and line Ministries and played a catalyst in the integration and convergence of several initiatives.
<b>UN</b>	Technical, organizational/administrative and financial support provided to CARD/SUN secretariat, facilitation and technical/content support provided to nutrition (sub) working groups.
<b>Donor</b>	Attended MSP SUN network meetings; supported the development of the donor network
<b>Business</b>	Not applicable
<b>CSO</b>	Expanded reach within the CSO network to engage and recruit members from present CSOs in Cambodia, provide technical and financial support to CARD, and work with other stakeholders to align and coordinate action in improving food security and nutrition across sectors in Cambodia.

### OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people in the same space

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The SUN CSA-CAM was fully established in June 2015 while the donor network was newly developed during quarter 1 of 2016 and therefore not as advanced as the Cambodian SUN-CSA. HKI was appointed by the DPM to lead this alliance for first 2 years of interim period. An Interim Executive Committee (EC) for SUN CSA-CAM was created composting of HKI as focal point; and PI, ACF, SCI, WVI and FHI360/A&T as its members to coordinate the alliance development activities. Over the past year, the constitution/TOR, financial manual, and interim work plan were developed by EC. The EC holds monthly meetings regularly to update its members on status, progress and challenges, as well as discuss next steps for the alliance. Since June 2015, 31 organizations have joined the SUN CSA-CAM. Interim EC has been actively engaging with other CSOs in order to broaden memberships. The SUN CSA-CAM also engages other actors including UN agencies, donors, academics and government networks in order to update them on status, progress and challenges of SUN CSA-CAM development.

UN, CSA and donor members regularly attend meetings at Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition chaired by the DPM; Food Security Forum chaired by CARD; Nutrition Working Group chaired by NMCHC/NNP and Sub-National Working Group on Integration of Nutrition and WASH chaired by CARD and co-chaired by Save the Children in order to maintain and ensure effective coordination between different networks. The SUN CSA-CAM and UN members occasionally delivered presentations on best practices and experiences related to nutrition activities/research/studies at these meetings. The different networks provided technical and financial support to CARD, and MOH to implement national multi-sectoral nutrition events including the World Breastfeeding Week, National Nutrition Day and Midwife Day celebrations. The SUN CSA-CAM members play also a critical role for nutrition interventions in Cambodia at the sub-national level to support and build capacity among community members to improve nutrition practices. They (SUN CSA-CAM) are the key actors in bridging communities with local authorities and the health system, and are the main resource for building of communities in the implementation of nutrition interventions, including maternal nutrition, feeding practices, behavior change, micronutrient interventions, treatment of severe acute malnutrition, household food production, clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene practices as well as support for resiliency.

The UN network reports on annual basis on UNDAF priorities (including nutrition) and NGOs according to their MoUs to the Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC). The report is available to the Cambodia SUN secretariat/CARD though no formal reporting is undertaken on the SUN priorities to the SUN membership/networks and this will be a key mechanisms to develop to ensure a sustain impact of MSP.

## Process 2: Coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 2 (Pr.2): Coherent policy and legal framework Progress Marker (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes	4	Thanks to the support from SUN-CSA and SUN-UN networks, several rapid situation analysis was conducted by line ministries to assess gaps and needs in implementation, monitoring and enforcing the sub-decree 133 on breastmilk substitute promotion, sub-decree 65 on salt iodization and National guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition.
PM 2. Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies	2	In 2015, key action plan and guidelines have been developed by MRD and MAFF on WASH and agriculture. The “National Action Plan for Rural WASH (2016-2020)”, the “guidelines on drinking water quality” and the “guidelines on rural WASH” are the main 3 for the WASH sector. The Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASDP) aims to promote the enhancement of agricultural productivity, diversification and commercialization, promotion of livestock farming and aquaculture, land reform and sustainable management of natural resources. Several donors and UN agencies also supported the development and the launch of the National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenges (complementary of the SUN initiative) and two additional nutrition sensitive documents: Gender mainstreaming strategy in Agriculture (2016-2020) and “Strategy Framework on children development and production in agriculture sector (2016-2020).
PM 3. Coordinate / harmonise member inputs in policy / legal framework development	2	Civil society (with their own strategy and common one as CSA Network) and UN (through the recent UNDAF signed in 2016) are already including the NSFSN 2014-2018 activities within their plans and working closely with the government to develop the joint monitoring indicators 2016-2017 for Food Security and Nutrition. Those JMI are articulated around 3 key interventions: i) translate commitments into investment plans, ii) plans are implemented and monitored and iii) evidences are being disseminated.
PM 4. Influence policy/legal framework development through advocacy/contribution	2	Over the last year, SUN partners including civil society and UN have supported the government to improve the operationalization, the enforcement and the reporting of several policy. For example, several line ministries have started to work on the lack of compliance of iodized salt with key interventions at short/medium and long-term after a mission from an international consultant supported by the UN. Those activities will be implemented from mid-2016. Similar but more advance work has been also conducted to ensure a stronger enforcement of the sub-decree 133. The SUN CSA assisted the government and the UN developed clear guidelines and tools for the enforcement of the sub-decree 133 and the implementation will be starting shortly.
PM 5. Disseminate policy and operationalize / Enforce legal framework	2	
PM 6. Track and report results for steering and learning / Sustain policy impact	2	

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## 2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform



Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Two
<b>Government</b>	Finalize, disseminate and enforce legislation
<b>UN</b>	Provide advocacy at highest levels for national commitment and enforcement. Support technically and/or financially the national surveys and development of the different strategies or legislation / implement activities which support learning to improve legislation or enforcement
<b>Donor</b>	Technical and financial support for key documents and financial support to many CSOs
<b>Business</b>	Not applicable
<b>CSO</b>	Provide technical support to development, revision, and strengthening of different strategies and legislation as well as the implementation of activities which support learning to improve legislation or enforcement of policies.

<b>OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework</b> (i.e. Overall achievements/ positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)
<p>The government and her partners are investing resources to ensure that the appropriate policy and legal framework are in place and then that they are appropriately enforced. In 2015/2016, several key action plans and guidelines (see process 1 for the MRD and MAFF related) have been launched. In addition to those, UN support was provided for the development of the draft food law which aims to provide a legal framework to safeguard food quality and safety and the development of the National Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management for Health (2015-2019).</p> <p>The MOH has launch the newly established Oversight Board on May 29, 2015 with participation from policy makers, UN Agencies, CSO (mostly SUN CSA-CAM members) and government ministries, and provincial departments of health, commerce, information and industry from all 25 provinces throughout the country (295 participants). The official launch of OB was considered as a significant step leading to ensure the full implementation and enforcement of Sub Decree 133 to promote, protect and support breastfeeding practices in Cambodia. This event was covered by a number of TV channels. In line with the findings from SUN-CSA rapid situation analysis to assess national and sub-national implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of Sub-Decree 133, several partners including government CSO, UN have also assisted in the development of two important documents including: (i) a clear set of Terms of Reference for the Oversight Board, Executive Working Group, and Control Committee on the content of marketing of products for infant and young child feeding in order to implement and enforce Sub-Decree 133, and (ii) a set of guidelines for the review of content of proposed advertisements, promotion, promotional materials and activities of all products covered by Sub-Decree 133, as well as its monitoring and enforcement activities. These guidelines should contribute to a better implementation and enforcement of Sub-Decree 133, and eventually to the overall efforts towards the improvement of breastfeeding practices in the country.</p> <p>In supporting the government to implement NSFSN 2014-2018, the SUN CSA-CAM in collaboration with CARD and MOH conducted four nutrition forums over the past year with four universities to discuss the importance of good nutrition during the first 1000 days with emphasis on optimal IYCF and maternal nutrition. Over 2,000 students participated in these four events. Other events were implemented to ensure increasing awareness of the issues.</p> <p>With the introduction of the new SDGs the UN is assisting in the review of existing policies and programmes, as well as relevant baselines and targets, and their alignment in view of the localized CSDGs (to be defined in 2016-17). In addition, the UN supports a continuous check with line ministries to ensure policies and strategies continue to be are still in line with newly emerging priorities and participate in relevant mid-term reviews to ensure nutrition focus remains relevant (iodized salt, obesity and overweight, food fortification). To do so, several secondary analysis of the 2014 Cambodian Demographic Health survey have been done and disseminated (see process 3).</p>

### *Process 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)*

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed

## 2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform



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Process 3 (Pr. 3): Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies	3	Most of the partners (CSO, Donors, UNs) make sure that all the activities and programs are in line with national nutrition-relevant policies and strategies such as the NSFSN 2014-2018, Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020, MRD Action Plan for Rural WASH 2014-2018, MOH Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), and MAFF Policy and Strategy Framework for Gender Mainstreaming and Childhood Development and Protection 2016 to 2020, the Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan, Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan
PM 2. Translate policy / legal framework in Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN	2	The UN has mobilized strategic information to help guide priority setting and identification of common targets. Such knowledge products include the advanced analysis of CDHS 2014 data, analysis of determinants of malnutrition, analysis of CSES and food security data. Enhanced and updated insights in the nutrition situation in Cambodia contributes to identification of relevant future priorities, development of investment strategies and articulation of relevant targets (and their baselines).
PM 3. Organise implementation of CRF	2	The TWG-SP&FSN has renewed Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMI) for 2015-2016 in a consultative process with key SUN stakeholders – a formal process for follow up and accountability is to be developed. (also under Process 1). The development of Cambodia specific SDGs will further guide nutrition explicit performance indicators as the foundations for a SUN CRF.
PM 4. Manage implementation of CRF	1	In 2016, a mid-term evaluation of the NSFSN 2014-2018 is necessary and will be implemented to understand the activities implemented according the results framework in the annex of the strategy and the investment made by the different partners including the government. Lines ministries report will support such mechanism (see PM5 below)
PM 5. Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact	2	In April/May 2016, the Ministry of Health through the National Nutrition program has disseminated its second National Nutrition Report (2015 achievements). This report provides key information from the different NGOs and UNs from the Nutrition Working group. The report is available on request and details the achievements, the bottlenecks and the investments. Similar reporting from MRD on WASH related intervention is being collecting and should be available the third quarter of 2016. Once the Ministry of Agriculture will have launch similar exercise, CARD will have the capacity to report on its own NSFSN 2014-2018, each year.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Three
Government	Create Mechanisms to ensure that CRF is implemented by all
UN	Support technically and/or financially the development of National Reports (eg MOH National Nutrition report, organization of annual SUN meeting); Support localized intervention with strong monitoring to increase evidence based results for upstream decision; Mobilize strategic information to inform priority setting and relevant targets

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<b>Donor</b>	Support financially NGOs and government
<b>Business</b>	Not applicable
<b>CSO</b>	Provided reports on the implementation and monitoring of specific interventions and programs to CARD and line ministries

<p><b>OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)</b>  <i>(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)</i></p> <p>The SUN partners (CSO, donors, UN) engage with government counterparts to develop programmatic models with the aim to test modalities and draw lessons, develop capacities of local counterparts, and seek integration of intervention strategies with existing national service delivery mechanisms. While the UN integrate their different intervention under the UNDAF (2016-2018), SUN CSA-CAM's work plan was developed for interim Executive Committee reflecting both global SUN Common Results Framework (CRF) and NSFSN indicator framework focusing attention on priority areas associated with improving maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, including the reduction of stunting. The SUN CSA planned to develop its long term CRF together with strategic plan at the end of this year. The developed SUN CSA's CRF will also reflect the NSFSN indicator framework and global SUN CRF.</p> <p>Over the past year, the partners also actively participated in the development of Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMI), which are based on principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results with CARD and other SUN Networks. In 2014/2015, 90% of the JMI indicators were implemented and only several needed an additional push: i) enforcement of sub-decree 133; ii) enforcement of fortification legislation; and iii) increased public financing to ensure appropriate nutrition sensitive and specific intervention are implemented (see process 4 for numbers). To support the JMI, several NGOs and UN have developed enhanced monitoring system to provide yearly sub-national information to the provincial and national stakeholders. For example, USAID funded programs (NOURISH, QHS), UNICEF/IRD/FiA/NNP (MyHealth project) and GIZ MUSEFO are collecting key indicators on nutrition, health and WASH in different zone: respectively in the West, South West and North East/Phnom Penh. During the second semester of 2016, those information will be precious to start developing future key priorities.</p> <p>In 2015/2016, many keys reports and papers have been disseminated to ensure better implementation in addition to government reports and are available online. Those reports are various from peer reviewed papers on the analysis of inequities of nutrition indicators in Cambodia, economic burden of malnutrition, national micronutrient deficiencies secondary analysis, joint research on breast milk substitute promotion, etc.</p> <p>Recognizing that a common results framework requires evidence to inform action as well as feedback to measure its progress, the SUN partners will continue to support knowledge and information development on nutrition, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop advocacy and research, to address the up-coming double burden problem in Cambodia, where we already have increasing rates of overweight, while under-nutrition is still a problem.</li> <li>- Develop knowledge on special issues observed in the urban population – from both high and low wealth quintiles (for example care and feeding practices, waste management, food security, migration, access to services).</li> <li>- Continue to build the evidence-base needed to improve the current guidelines on nutrition.</li> <li>- Share information on good practices (i) to fully integrate nutrition within the building blocks of the health system; (ii) good practices on analysing the interaction between WASH and Nutrition, and planning their integration and convergence; and (iii) good practices on integrating nutrition in early-learning centres and schools.</li> </ul>
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### *Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

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Process 4 (Pr. 4.): Financial tracking and resource mobilisation Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Assess financial feasibility	2	The Ministry of Finance (MEF) has been a key actor during the past year to support SUN to better understand the actual program budget dedicated to Nutrition (see overall summary). Financial feasibility of each scaling up nutrition activity is determined by the individual SUN CSA and UN members and the funding that each organization has received and respectively allocated towards nutrition specific and/or sensitive interventions. However, a better monitoring of the expenditure and the impact could support a more efficient use of the non-government resources.
PM 2. Track and (transparently) accounting of spending	2	The Royal Government of Cambodia started implementing full programme budget in 2015. To date, there is no nutrition specific budget line in budget classification. Even if several nutrition interventions are traceable in programme budget, it is difficult to differentiate personnel cost, direct and indirect intervention relating to nutrition interventions. A financial Manual for the SUN CSA has been drafted detailing the financial policies and procedures expected of the Cambodian SUN CSA in order to maintain transparent tracking and accounting of spending.
PM 3. Scale up and align resources (incl. filling the gaps)	1	The 2015 MOH National Nutrition report details the funds used to reach the goal of the 2016-2020 MOH Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition. Over the 20 NGOs and UN reporting, 16 have claimed to spend 2.8 million USD in 2015. A more transparent process of use of funding (see PM3) will allow a more efficient use of the funding per children and women reached by the MOH minimum service required.
PM 4. Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)	1	The 2017 government budget will be a key milestone in honouring the commitment to Nutrition. Unfortunately to date, funds available seems not to have reach significant level to reach the proper scale (see overall summary). The baseline for UN and CSA expenditures has been established in 2015 for MOH and soon MRD. This exercise will allow us to observe the trends of developing partners funding into National strategy.
PM 5. Ensure predictability / sustain impact / multi-year funding	1	See PM4, multi-year funding is not yet ensured at any level.

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Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Four
Government	Prioritize budget programming for each line ministries and ensure appropriate expenditures
UN	Support technically and/or financially the development of those costing exercises. Provide capacity development, learning and advocate engagement of administrative/ financial government actors in nutrition intervention planning and execution.
Donor	Provide funding to CSO for interventions within National Strategies
Business	Not applicable
CSO	Provide technical and financial support for SUN activities

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**  
(i.e. Overall achievements/ positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

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The impact of several indicators related to malnutrition constitute an economic burden that costs Cambodia an estimated 266 million USD annually (1.7% of GDP) according to a recent CARD/UNICEF update using the 2014 Cambodian Demographic Health Survey. Stunting alone (the common indicator for multi-sectorial interventions) accounts for 45% of the projected economic losses and iodine deficiencies for 20%. Those data calls for more investment from the government.

In January 2016, the Ministry of Health has developed the National Budget for the Health Strategic plan (HSP3, 2016-2020) and for the first time nutrition was included with the support of WHO and UNICEF. Over the next five years, approximately 24.6 million USD is needed of which 54.5% is supply: 6 million for treatment of severe acute malnutrition over 5 years, 3.7 million for daily IFA, 0.5 million for vitamin A supplements and 3 million USD for MNP supplementation.

Nevertheless, there is still a need for increased funding to address the constant burden of malnutrition, MOH expenditure for nutrition is still limited. Based on a MOH recent publication, led by WHO and CHAI estimating health expenditure in Cambodia from 2012 to 2014 (published in December 2015), showed that the government was spending 200 million 0.75 million USD). Most of the 0.75 million USD was used to purchase Iron-Folate and vitamin A supplements. According to the need (costing HSP3) and the budget allocated in 2014, 3.5 million USD should be additionally invested from public funding and other developing partners' budget. The MOH 2015 National Nutrition report supports this exercise as for the first time, it is possible to track the funding from developing partners and the potential ineffective spending.

A recent analysis in April/May 2016 from the Ministry of Finance (MEF) for the SUN annual meeting with the support of UNICEF on "Tracking of nutrition relevant budget allocations and actual expenditure: Cambodia" (source: MEF Programme Budget Allocation 2016) is showing that the Ministry of Health has allocated approximately 800,000 USD for Nutrition (0.28% of MOH budget, which is approximately the same than in 2014), Ministry of Rural Development 2,5 million USD (3.96% of MRD budget), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 16 million USD (29.95% of MAFF budget), Ministry of Planning 0 USD (even if they are in charge of the implementation of iodized salt).

The collection of the data is supporting the actual discussion with MEF and line ministries to ensure that Nutrition is reflected in the program budget as it is in the National strategic development Plan and the rectangular strategy of Cambodia. With the actual limited resource, it will be difficult to ensure the appropriate sustainable implementation. The MEF has highlighted the following steps to ensure that the appropriate interventions are funded:

- Step 1: Review the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition to identify relevant stakeholders to nutrition
- Step 2: List nutrition interventions and relevant costing, building on 'Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition'
- Step 3: Initiate discussion with MEF on importance of nutrition interventions and the need to have big push to improve nutrition status of children U5
- Step 4: Collect all Programme Budget of relevant ministries
- Step 5: Review all relevant programme, sub-programme and activities relating to nutrition
- Step 6: Compile nutrition specific and sensitive budgeting and analyse

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**Annex 1: Details of Participants**

No.	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Yim Chhayly	CARD			
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15.	Kan man	MOLVT			

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**Annex 2: Focus Questions:**

1.	<b>How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met</b> since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.	At least six Food Security Forum and three TWG-SP&FSN has been organized by CARD and several sub-working groups are met.
2.	Is your <b>MSP replicated at the decentralised levels</b> ? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.	Yes
3.	<b>Have you organised any high level event</b> since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.	Yes, the National Nutrition Conference organized in March 2015, and launched the National Zero Hunger Challenges in May 2015.
4.	<b>Are you planning to organise any high level event</b> in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised	Yes, the National Action Plan for Zero Hunger challenges launches in May 2016, Workshop on Feed the Future in June 2016.
5.	Do you have identified <b>Nutrition Champions</b> in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.	No,
6.	Are <b>Parliamentarians</b> in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.	Yes, some of them have participated in the Nutrition workshops or conferences.
7.	Are <b>journalists and members of the media</b> involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.	Yes, most of the media are broadcast the TV spots or/ and information on nutrition.
8.	Is there any reported <b>Conflict of Interest</b> within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	No
9.	Do you have a <b>Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy</b> ? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	No
10.	Do you use the <b>SUN Website</b> , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	Yes
11.	To <b>support learning needs</b> , what are the preferred ways to: – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? – foster country-to-country exchange?	Access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders

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12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with <b>humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility?</b>	No
13.	<b>What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities</b> would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	Emerging economies

**Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:**

Based on the Joint Monitoring Indicators for 2016 and 2017 and discussion during the SUN meeting , CARD and the partners have agreed to:

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<p><b>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Costing study on Nutrition Sensitive on Agriculture and WASH.</li> <li>✓ Organize Stakeholder workshops and establish core group to integrate the different Nutrition Investment Plans (NIP) developed by MOH, MRD and MAFF and present results to MEF.</li> <li>✓ Facilitate the identification of sectoral expenditure, associated with food security and nutrition, by line-ministries in their respective annual plans and budgets as well as in annual progress reports.</li> <li>✓ Continue to support line ministries in costing, planning and alternative financing (including the development of investment cases) to scale up action for nutrition. This includes for example social protection schemes for under-two children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop the Sub-Decree of National Nutrition Day 6 November</li> <li>✓ Organize annual National Nutrition Day in accordance with priority themes and identified needs for public awareness</li> <li>✓ Organize regular meeting of Sub Working group for FSN, FSN Forum chaired by CARD.</li> <li>✓ Establish evidence platform for effective integration of WASH and Nutrition at the national and sub-national level to further advance stunting reduction (e.g. theory of change, numerous local research studies, etc.).</li> <li>✓ Conduct Food Security Training courses at the National and Sub-national level.</li> <li>✓ Enhance the capacity of SUN Movement networks for better coordination and information sharing among stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Foster and support progressive development of the SUN Movement in Cambodia in line with SUN’s strategic focus on 1) bringing people together, 2) developing coherent policy and legal framework, 3) aligning food security and nutrition programs with joint results framework, and 4) mobilizing and tracking resources.</li> <li>✓ Support the development of the sustainable development goals for food security and nutrition in Cambodia (SDG2030) - particularly translation of SDG2 into Cambodia specific targets</li> <li>✓ Endorsement and promotion for implementation the National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenges</li> <li>✓ Request line ministries to submit update semi-annually report on the achievements and bottlenecks of the implementation of the NSFSN 2014-2018.</li> <li>✓ Coordinate with and enhance the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Facilitate the enforcement of several national legislations (sub-decree 133, food fortification, etc.) to ensure common understanding and support</li> <li>✓ Foster identification of key behaviors and harmonize social behavior change communication messages, platforms and channels across respective line ministries for stunting and malnutrition prevention.</li> <li>✓ Analyze the determinants of malnutrition using the most updated dataset</li> <li>✓ Update the analysis on “small area estimation of poverty and malnutrition in Cambodia” using the most updated dataset</li> <li>✓ Raise awareness about IPC tools, process and support to IPC Exercise on Chronic Food Security</li> <li>✓ Share information on good practices (i) to fully integrate nutrition within the building blocks of the health</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop advocacy and research, to address the up-coming double burden problem in Cambodia, where we already have increasing rates of overweight, while undernutrition is still a problem.</li> <li>✓ Develop knowledge on special issues observed in the urban population – from both high and low wealth quintiles (for example inappropriate feeding practices, waste management, food security and migration)</li> <li>✓ Promote the empowerment of parliamentarians on specific tasks such as: i) Their legislative work in the budget process to ensure proper financial allocations for nutrition in each relevant line-ministry; ii) Their advocacy work to demand the enforcement of existing decrees and legislation on nutrition (such as sub-decree 133 on breast-milk substitutes promotion, and sub-decree 65 on salt iodization, for example); iii) Their vigilance for the implementation of the strategic priorities outlined in the NSDP and in other high level policy documents related to nutrition.</li> </ul>	<p>capacity of FSN DAT member produce and disseminate regularly the FSN quarterly bulletin by CARD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conduct user survey of FSN's website <a href="http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh">www.foodsecurity.gov.kh</a> and update the actual web-site in order to increase its visibility for CARD and its different initiatives</li> <li>✓ Convene stakeholders to build consensus on new guidelines (for example SAM and MAM treatment), and to integrate new guidelines in existing systems, such as breastfeeding guidance within the integrated new-born care system.</li> </ul>	<p>system; (ii) good practices on analyzing the interaction between WASH and Nutrition, and planning their integration and convergence; and finally, (iii) good practices on integrating nutrition in early-learning centers, and schools.</p>
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