Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Cambodia Report Scoring Details

Component & Indicators	Scoring	Comments	Source
1. Government Commitment & Enabling Environment			
1.1 Policy & Planning Documents			
1.1.1 Existence of CRF (including draft documents)	1		
1.1.2 Existence of an agreed M&E framework	0	Indicators included at the bottom of the National Strategy for Food Security and nutrition 2014-2018 (NSFSN 2014-2018) however according to SUN there is no agreed upon M&E framework	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	0		
1.1.3.2 Repeated the budget exercise for a second time	0		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	0		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	0		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	0		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	0		
1.1.3.7 Includes > 3 sectors	0		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	1	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are moderately or severely stunted	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are moderately or severely wasted	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
Overweight in Children	0	No indicators	
Birth weight in newborns	0	No indicators	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	Percentage of infants aged 0-6 months exclusively breastfeed Percentage of mothers who start breastfeeding newborn children within 1 hour of birth Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are breastfed	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
Maternal Anemia	1	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with anemia Percentage of pregnant women with anemia	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
1.2.2 NCD nutrition-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	1	Percentage of women being overweight	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
Diabetes	0	No indicators	
Salt Intake	0	No indicators	
1.3 Institutionalization & coordination			
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	1	The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) is responsible for managing and updating the Food Security and Nutrition Information System website. As the coordinating body for food security and nutrition issues in Cambodia, CARD maintains close contact with relevant ministries, local authorities, and local and international organizations	http://foodsecurity.gov.kh/

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1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	0	Food Security and nutrition Information System (FSNIS) exists but data on the website is out of date. CAMInfo is the system set up by the Ministry of Statistics as a central repository however website not functioning	Food and nutrition Security Surveillance System.pdf http://foodsecurity.gov.kh/ http://foodsecurity.gov.kh/pages/content/cam_info http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/caminfo
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	0	CAMInfo appears to be publicly available but website is not functioning	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/caminfo
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1	SUN Civil Society Network	
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	1		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0		
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	0		
1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	0		
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	0		
1.3.4.3.3 Stakeholder and Action Mapping	0		
2. National Assessment Data			
2.1 National health & demographic surveys			
2.1.1 Demographic Health Survey (USAID)	1	Conducted in 2014	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	0		UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	0		
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	1	Cambodia National Micronutrient Survey in 2000 Data on plasma zinc and serum iron in" Cambodia Demographic Health Survey-2014" (zinc data coming soon) http://www.izincg.org/countries-serum-zinc-data/	Cambodia HKI Bulletin.pdfz http://www.izincg.org/countries-serum-zinc-data/
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2010	IHSN
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	0	Conducted in 2008	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	1	% of postpartum women receiving at least 42 tables of iron folic acid (HIS- no indication of what this stands for)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicators	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of women attending ANC receive nutritional counseling (HMIS)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.1.3.2 Community level	0	Not monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of women attending ANC receive nutritional counseling (HMIS)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.1.4.2 Community level	1	IYCF counseling for mothers of children 0-23 mon	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	?		
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			

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3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	1	Assessed through MUAC through Food and nutrition Surveillance System (not much information as to how the system works or frequency of monitoring)	Food and nutrition Security Surveillance System.pdf http://139.162.5.78/camewarn/dhis-web-commons/security/login.action
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	Number of children with severe malnutrition receiving adequate treatment (HMIS)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	?	No indicators	
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	1	% of households consuming iron fortified fish or soy sauce % of households consuming iodized salt % of annual domestic consumption satisfied by domestic production of iron fortified fish and soy sauce number of staple foods and condiments with legislation for mandatory fortification (Ministry of Planning)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.1.7.1 Monitoring system to track USI program activities	1	At national level only	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.2 Sectoral platforms relevant to nutrition			
3.2.1 Health, HMIS	1	% of mothers who start breastfeeding newborn children within 1 hour of birth recorded through HMIS % of children (6-23 months) receiving multiple micronutrient powder in the last month Severe malnutrition treatment	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	1	Cambodia Early Warning System (CAMWARN) is in place to monitor food security system: NSDP Paddy yield per hectare Crop diversification index Annual paddy rice surplus Rice field fish production Aquaculture production	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Cambodia Agricultural Market Information System Rate of Food Price Inflation (year to year increase in %) (National Institute of Statistics)	http://www.agriculturalmarketinformation.org.kh/ National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.2.3 Education sector	1	EMIS functional	http://www.moeys.gov.kh/en/emis.html
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	% of rural population meeting basic hygiene practices % of rural population with access to improved water supply % of rural population with access to sanitation (Ministry of Rural development)	National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	0.2		WHO (2014) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2014 report. http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data

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3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	1	The SPI and its disaggregation provide a monitoring tool at the national level while the program specific data provides more detailed information on problems and improvements that can be made to these social protection programs. (p 19) Number of poor households involved in public works programs Families with small children benefiting from conditional cash transfer (Council of Agricultural and Rural Development)	ADB 2012. Cambodia: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index National_Strategy_for_FSN_2014_2018_Eng.pdf
3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	?		

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