

## SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2017

### Cambodia

#### 2017 Reporting template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in line with the SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System

#### Process and details of the 2017 Joint-Assessment Exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2017 were compiled by stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

April 2016 to April 2017

#### 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	
Civil society	18
Science and academia	1
Donors	4
United Nations	3
Business	1
Other (please specify)	0

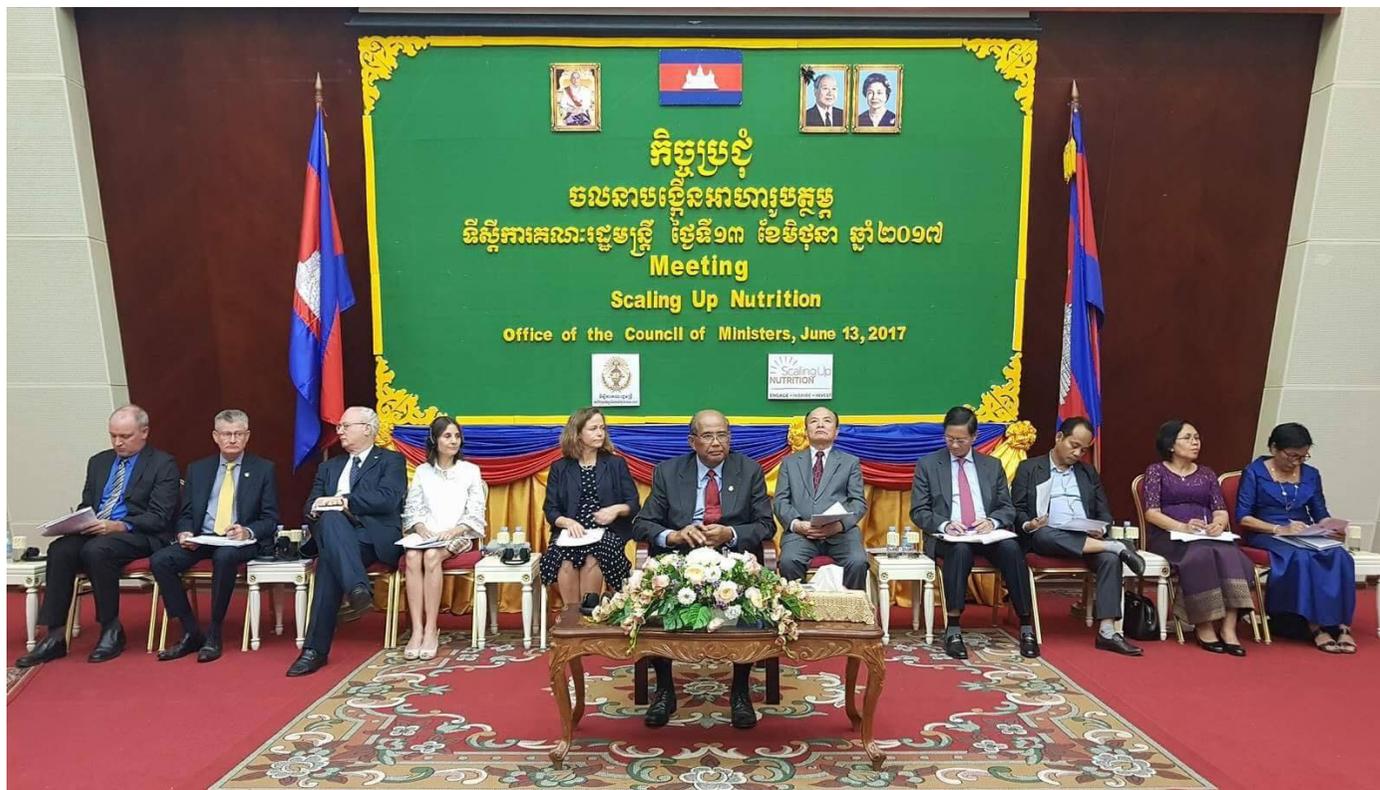
2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? How many were women and how many were men? \_\_\_\_\_

**Process**

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

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Review, validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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





### Utility

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?

A validation meeting took place and was attended by a large number of government and non-government stakeholders. The meeting was useful for a number of reasons beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform. It provided an opportunity for a gathering of interests and re-enforced the key messages concerning unity of purpose, the integration of effort and commitment to the achievement of results in reducing malnutrition. It provided an opportunity to review progress during the year, and to increase awareness of the SUN Movement objectives and the responsibilities of all those ministries involved. In addition, there was opportunity for key ministries to update on progress and for stakeholders to debate critical issues. The high-level commitment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia was affirmed by the meeting Chairman, H.E .Ngy Chanphal, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Interior and Vice Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) who promoted active discussion and provided motivation to the younger members of the

audience to understand the importance of what the meeting, where they had seen how important policy matters are debated and commitments made for improvement of the nation, through the coordinated actions of Government and Development Partners.

**Utilisation by the SUN Movement**

Please note that the filled-in reporting template will be put on the SUN Movement website, unless notified otherwise. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment Exercise will also be included in the 2017 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report.

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

**Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action**

<p><b>PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action</b></p> <p>Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.</p>		
<p><b>Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level</b></p>		
DEFINITION	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>The national Food Security and Nutrition Forum continues to meet every two months under the leadership of CARD. In addition, a new sub-working group integrating WASH and Nutrition has been created in the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to ensure a better integration and convergence of those interventions. Each of the line ministries also has a working group to exchange experience on specific topics.</p> <p>The SUN CSA Cambodia led by the Executive Committee (EC) consisting of HKI, PI, WVI, ACF and Save the Children,</p>

<p>are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>		<p>has been established for almost two years already with the tasks to initially coordinate the development of a Terms of Reference (TOR), financial manual and strategic plan for the alliance, and provide guidance and coordination in the nutrition activities of its members during this interim period. The interim EC completed its mission and a new EC will be elected in June 2017. The SUN CSA Cambodia has been very effective in bring together the coordinated efforts of its members to support major activities including the National Nutrition day and the Mid-term and strategic review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.</p> <p>The UN constituency continued to explore coordination and alignment strategies in keeping with overall UNDAF coordination and existing UN management structures – no stand-alone UN SUN group in place. UN activities are integrated within the UNDAF annual work plan. The commitment of the UN resident Coordinator and the alignment of the contributions of key UN agencies signal effective coordinated effort by these agencies. Fill the Nutrient Gap process launched by WFP March 2017, including Cost of the Diet analysis. This is a consultative process engaging multiple line ministries and stakeholders</p> <p>The Donor Group met several times, e.g. for finalizing the JMIs, but did not have a regular recurring meeting, which is planned for the 2017-2018 reporting period. Donors such as USAID and Germany support the establishment of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at sub-national levels. This has been included as a target in the Joint Monitoring Indicator on FS&amp;N (Pilot in 5 provinces. Germany via GIZ MUSEFO has supported a multi-sectoral provincial platform on FSN in Kampot and Kampong Thom).</p> <p>The SUN Business network still needs to be developed and the media, parliamentarians, scientists and academics are not actively engaged.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>There are four major nutrition donors in Cambodia, and they are all active participants in the SUN Movement and Donor Group. In addition to the well-organized Technical Working Group of Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition (TWG-SP&amp;FSN), many organizations have joined the SUN networks and these are well supported by UN agencies. The UN is providing technical assistance to CARD to increase its efficiency on several topics especially in relation to nutrition. Since June 2015, 35 organizations have joined the SUN CSA Cambodia. The SUN CSA EC has been actively engaging with other CSOs to broaden memberships. SUN CSA also engages regularly with other actors including UN agencies, donors, academics and government networks to update them on the status, progress and challenges of SUN CSA Cambodia development.</p>

<p>collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).</p>		
<p><b>Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision-making processes and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>SUN CSA, Donors, UN constituency, and government regularly participate in meetings for the Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition (TWG – SP &amp; FSN); Food Security (FS) Forum; Nutrition Working Group (NWG); Sub-technical Working Group (SWG) for WASH and nutrition to maintain and ensure effective coordination between networks. Through the various existing working groups, the different networks have contributed to transparency and broad ownership of the SUN process through sharing of relevant information and activity updates. All groups actively contributed to the national workshop on WASH and Nutrition (Nutrition, Health, WASH, Food Security knowledge seminar organized on 3 November – identified priorities for action, highlighted bottlenecks and the potential achievements made since the latest CDHS in 2014.; National Nutrition Day organized on 4 November 2016) and participated in the Global SUN Coordinator visit to Cambodia in February 2017, which was an opportunity to discuss the work of all constituencies and included stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>The visit of the SUN Global Coordinator to Cambodia facilitated in partnership between Government, CSO, Donors and UN agencies provided an opportunity for active discussion and for RGC to affirm its high-level commitment to combatting malnutrition. Her visit occasioned an intense round of stakeholder consultations, in each case provoking questions about the best use of donor funds and channelling the efforts of the development partners to ensure that the RGC is left in a position to effectively manage nutrition challenges itself, in line with continuing economic growth and political stability.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the capacity of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform, as a whole, to</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Several initiatives have supported the collection of data and the development of national reports such as the 2016 MOH National Nutrition report. This report shows the intervention and the investments of the major players and list the major achievements and bottlenecks. The new Joint Monitoring Indicators 2016/2018 have been approved. SUN CSA has also published numerous reports and research findings on scaling up nutrition activities</p>

<p>be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.</p>		<p>that have contributed to MSP, as well as a report on experiences and best practices in implementing nutrition programs at the community level. Each donor carefully tracks its own nutrition programming, but there is no joint donor tracking mechanism.</p> <p>Routine reporting to the TWG SP&amp;FSN and the conduct of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition reflect the broader stakeholder engagement and capacity to track and report on contributions and achievements in the nutrition. The MoH has a good record of reporting on nutrition outcomes under the National Nutrition Program with support from WHO and UNICEF and the Ministry of Rural Development is showing an increasing commitment to report on nutrition related development and progress. In the education sector, the combined efforts of WFP and the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport provide good examples of critical reflection on achievements with the school feeding programme. Individual projects such as NOURISH (Save the Children international) and MUFESO (GIZ) provide excellent examples of critical reflection and the sharing of lessons learned in project sponsored forums and reports. The SUN CSA Network provide many valued contributions to reflection and reporting, both in terms of the individual organizations and their joint efforts.</p>
--	--	---

<b>Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform</b>		
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the Government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition is being implemented under the leadership of CARD, with strong technical and financial support from the UN. The framework for analysis reflects the SUN Network guidelines. There has been active engagement of SUN networks and lead stakeholders in SDG 2 localization. Nutrition was raised by UN as key issue for attention of the Prime Minister at UN-PM annual gathering. Donors ensure that their programs align with the SUN principles and also continue to advocate for increased RGC commitment to and investment in addressing malnutrition.</p> <p>In May 2017, the Ministry of Health through the National Nutrition program has disseminated its third National Nutrition Report (2016 achievements). This report provides key information from the different NGOs and UNs from the Nutrition Working group. The Ministry of Rural Development has developed in 2016, its first mapping of all the partners involved in WASH.</p> <p>There is an ongoing need for generating greater awareness of nutrition and impacts of malnutrition amongst political representatives at all levels. The recognition of the importance of nutrition and of the need for the integration of efforts at commune and district levels is critical for ongoing success.</p>

<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS</b>		
<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or currently, elaborate about the types of partnerships you have in place.</p>	<p>1) Please can you explain if you are engaging with the humanitarian partners? How? Do you face any challenges?</p>	<p>There is a considerable overlap in the membership of Agencies and staff in nutrition related activities and in humanitarian response. This provides a strong basis for mutually supporting actions and helps to smooth planning for and response to emergencies. A ‘food security, nutrition and cash’ sector group exists under the Humanitarian Response Forum, which considers relevant mitigating and preparedness actions during seasonal high-risk periods (flood, drought, storm).</p>
<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS you have in place:</b>		
<p>Compliance of partners with the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement</p>	<p>1) Do you assess or analyse how your MSP and/or its members abide by the SUN Principles of Engagement? If so, can you share the results of these assessments?</p> <p>2) Specifically, do you, within the MSP and with partners, act in accordance with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and children?</p> <p>3) Do you promote compliance of stakeholders – and sectors with which you engage – with the SUN Principles of Engagement?</p> <p>4) Are there cases of incompliance? How do you deal with them (please describe any specific feedback or complain mechanism that are in place or envisaged by the MSP?)</p>	<p>To date, the members of the MSP have not assessed or analysed their own or other stakeholders’ compliance with SUN Principles of Engagement. It is acknowledged that this would be a useful exercise for completion of the MTSR and to explore the implications for current progress and future direction of nutrition related development efforts in Cambodia.</p> <p>Continued work is required to consider the implications of the Right to Food approach and to review gender equity in all policies and programmes in the light of nutrition.</p>

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One: Bringing people together in the same space for action</b>
<b>Government</b>	<p>CARD’s role in the Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition and in organising the Food Security and Nutrition Forums has resulted in a regular program of meetings for decision making and sharing information with stakeholders. These meetings are effective in bringing together key stakeholders from Government, including representative of all concerned ministries, and development partners. The</p>

	<p>private sector tends to be under represented in these events and their involvement proves a continuing challenge.</p> <p>In addition, there are frequent meetings of a key support group with representatives of all stakeholder networks, augmented by SUN Network meetings and the other activities such as meetings of the Trainer Pool and the team working on Integrated Phase Classification.</p> <p>At sub-national level, there has been some limited progress for the creation of forums for discussion and decision making in relation to nutrition but the achievements are still limited in coverage.</p>
<b>UN</b>	<p>Technical, organizational/administrative and financial support provided to CARD/SUN secretariat, facilitation and technical support provided to nutrition sub-working groups. Regular attendance by key UN agencies and contribution to leadership at all formal meetings on nutrition related actions and financial and technical resources allocated to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes with MoH, MoP, MAFF, MRD, MoEYS. Assistance to RGC in linking to international agreements and programmes for raising the profile of nutrition efforts in Cambodia, linking to international programmes and advocating for resource allocation to Cambodia.</p>
<b>Donor</b>	<p>Attended MSP SUN network meetings; supported moving toward a unified donor voice on nutrition</p>
<b>Business</b>	<p>Little effective contribution, except in relation to food fortification, salt iodization and the regulation of breast-milk substitutes.</p>
<b>CSO</b>	<p>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 stakeholders across sectors to align and coordinate actions in improving food security and nutrition in Cambodia. The SUN CSA Network is an active body, which frequently assists in information sharing, coordination and reporting. The Network provides a portal to the many and diverse actors involved in nutrition and through its actions greatly improves the flow of information and effectiveness of coordination. Having a trusted role working with government at all levels, this body also assists other stakeholders to engage effectively in dialogue.</p>
<b>Others</b>	<p>Growing involvement of academic institutions, including students, especially from the University of Health Science and the Royal University of Agriculture( RUA). RUA has created a Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture and Nutrition. (CESAIN) with support from USAID.</p>

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017)**  
**FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together 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)

SUN networks, including government, CSA, UN, and donors regularly attend meetings at the Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM); FS Forum chaired by CARD; NWG chaired by the National Nutrition Program (NNP), and SWG Integration of Nutrition and WASH chaired by CARD and co-chaired by Save the Children to maintain and ensure effective coordination between the SUN-CSA Cambodia with other networks. Member organizations from the SUN Networks occasionally deliver presentations at these meetings to share relevant information on research findings, best practices, and upcoming activities, along with updates on the status, progress and challenges of the respective networks. CSA and UN networks also contributed to the preparations of the 2016 nutrition report for the MOH. SUN Networks collaborated to provide technical and financial support to CARD, and the MOH to implement various national multi-sectoral nutrition events including World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) and National Nutrition Day (NND), which brought together evidence collected in 2016 by SUN CSA and the major UN agencies involved in nutrition, including UNICEF, WFP,

WHO and FAO. A 'food security, nutrition and cash' sector group exists under the Humanitarian Response Forum, which considers relevant mitigating and preparedness actions during seasonal high-risk periods (flood, drought, storm).

Over the past year, partners also actively participated in the development of Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs), 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. To support the JMIs, many partners are providing yearly sub-national information to the provincial and national stakeholders.

The SUN-CSA led by the interim Executive Committee (EC) will hold elections in June 2017; since June 2015, 35 organizations have joined the SUN-CSA. The interim EC led a process to develop the TOR, financial manual, and strategic plan through the facilitation of partner consultation and coordinated review processes, ultimately guiding and coordinating members' nutrition activities during the interim period. The interim EC also worked to engage CSOs to broaden membership. In 2016, SUN-CSA produced a report on experiences and best practices in implementing nutrition programs at the community level, while publishing numerous reports and research findings on scaling up nutrition activities. Specific activities and contributions, which brought civil society organizations together included a capacity building workshop attended by over 35 CSOs, provision of technical resources on breastfeeding and support to NGO partners to facilitate WBW activities in communities, and engagement in a one day national workshop on nutrition and WASH. The WBW celebrations reached over 30,000 people, while the booths and awareness raising on nutrition and WASH related NND activities reached over 600 people, including NGO partners, government officers, students and civilians, while also having a high media coverage.

SUN CSA members play a critical role in nutrition interventions at the sub-national level to support and build capacity among communities to improve local nutrition practices. CSA members bridge communities with local authorities and government including the health system. CSA members often serve as the main sources of knowledge and capacity with regards to 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 of communities in the implementation of nutrition interventions. Some challenges include managing effective coordination and communication between national and sub-national interventions, as CSOs often are busy with implementation.

## Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

**Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**  
 The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

**Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations**

DEFINITION	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy-making.	<b>3</b>	SUN-CSA, UN, donor, and government Networks are actively engaged in supporting CARD to conduct the Mid Term and Strategic Review for the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, which looks at progress made from 2014-2016 and considers strategic priorities for short term period 2017-2018, Medium term period 2019-2023 and towards 2030. The National Food Security and Nutrition mid-term evaluation is being implemented under the leadership of the UN (see overall summary). Donors’ programs analyse different nutrition-relevant policies and legislation. For example, donors, including USAID and Germany in cooperation with EU (SPS and EU-Socieux), are involved in the process of developing the National Social Protection Policy, which includes a nutrition component.

**Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks**

<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new policy and legal frameworks for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentary engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>The EC members of SUN CSA Cambodia have been actively advocating, raising public awareness and enforcing nutrition related policies. 22 reports of Sub Decree 133 violation were submitted to the Executive Working Group of the Oversight Board for actions. On an ongoing basis, donors advocate for adequate financial support for nutrition by the RGC. Donor partners have started drafting a policy brief on nutrition, led by European partners.</p> <p>Document released on <b>Gender and Right to Food in Cambodia</b> (FAO), and training activities raising awareness of the <b>Right to Food Concept</b> through training of the FSN Trainer Pool. These efforts have included a review of the relevance of the Right to Food concept for the NSFSN and the preparation of training modules suitable for use in the training of trainers and for national level training. <b>Adolescent Nutrition research</b> (with particular focus on girls) was undertaken November 2016-March 2017 (WFP), including overview and analysis of policies of relevance to adolescents and a consultative process with organizations and line ministries working on adolescent issues (publication and dissemination forthcoming).</p> <p><b>Gender analysis and stakeholder consultation of Cambodian Food Security and Nutrition policies</b> (by WFP, April 2017, publication forthcoming), including: National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018; Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020; National Action Plan Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2014-2018; National Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia 2016-2025; Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018; Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework in Agriculture 2016-2020.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the Government (i.e. line</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>SUN CSA provided inputs to the NNP and UNICEF for the revision of the national guidelines for SAM and MAM and is involved in the development of NNP’s new infant and young child feeding (IYCF) strategy 2017-2021. <b>New social protection policy framework</b> in place (signed in March 2017) with inclusion of cash transfers in support of the 1000-day window (pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two years) and</p>

<p>ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>		<p>nutrition-sensitive school meals for pre- and primary school children. Nutrition integrated within <b>School Health Policy</b>. Donors participate in nutrition relevant TWGs (e.g. FSN&amp;SP as well as WASH TWGs) and ensure that their strategies align with RGC policies.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce the legal frameworks</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalize and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>SUN CSA Cambodia disseminated 5,000 copies of educational materials and documents on the content of Sub Decree 133 to decision makers, health facilities and media representatives. In addition, 300 copies of Sub Decree 133 have been distributed during the training for sub national level health staff on Sub Decree 133. USAID supports the enforcement of salt iodization legislation.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>All relevant UN agencies are working to support the RGC in reporting of progress on nutrition, analysis of the results of intervention and learning lessons from this experience. These lessons are provided regularly through the FSN Forum meetings and the National Nutrition Day event. Research findings from SUN CSA Cambodia members have contributed to the steering and learning of the breast milk substitute situation in Cambodia. This research will continue to be conducted by SUN CSA and findings will help strengthen the enforcement of Sub Decree 133. <b>Mid-term and strategic review of the national strategy for food security and nutrition</b> launched in April 2017 – to be completed by September 2017; purpose is to take stock and inform continued action in short, medium and long term with specific focus on the 2030 targets/SDG2. Donors work to make evidence-based strategies and programs.</p>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your view on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS**

<p>If the country or part of the</p>	<p>1) Are mitigation measures clearly integrated in</p>	
--------------------------------------	---	--

<p>country faces certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) recently or at present, elaborate about the integration of mitigation measures into policies and legal frameworks</p>	<p>nutrition relevant policies and legal frameworks?</p>	
<p><b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your view on HOW WE CAN MEASURE ADVOCACY EFFORTS AND SUCCESSES</b></p>		
<p>Mobilisation of high-level advocates (including champions, parliamentarians, media)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Have you tracked “success” moments with the engagement of high-level advocates? Please consider their public statements, attendance at high-level events, mentions in Parliament of nutrition, etc. and share sources demonstrating their advocacy impact.</li> <li>2) Have you organised a high-level event on nutrition? If yes, please provide details</li> </ol>	<p>National Nutrition Day 2016 events: workshop on Nutrition and WASH (November 3); National Nutrition Day celebration and organization exhibitions (November 4, 2016)</p>
<p>SMART-ness of nutrition commitments by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/ alliances (CSOs, business, the UN system, donors) made since the beginning of 2016</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do you have experience with tracking nutrition commitments made by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/alliances? If so, can you explain how you collect these commitments and how you report on them?</li> <li>2) Do you assess the <i>existing</i> commitments and analyse whether (a) they are still valid (e.g. aligned with an up-to-date action plan); (b) they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound (SMART). <b>Please share any available evidence of commitments made since the beginning of 2016.</b> Kindly note that the evidence could be looking at new commitments made or changes to existing commitments, to make them more SMART.</li> </ol>	<p>1) Mid-Term and Strategic Review is currently collecting information on progress/status of nutrition commitments to date in the 2017-2018 for short term and 2019-2023 for medium term of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition</p>

Stakeholders	Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Two: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
<b>Government</b>	The RGC has established a coherent policy framework and is in the process of conducting a mid-term review and strategic realignment as required. Key legal instruments have been enacted and supporting regulations drafted but there are remaining challenges for awareness and enforcement.
<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 to CSOs, promoting cross sectoral policy dialogue and supporting key governance processes for improved policy and legal framework
<b>Business</b>	
<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>Others</b>	-

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework** (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 Mid-Term and Strategic Review (MTSR) of the NSFSN led by CARD and supported by the UN agencies is an opportunity to review past progress, the present situation and what needs to be done in future, to inform multiple government and Development Partner strategies that will be developed in 2017 and 2018. These include in the short-term progress review and continuing to work towards achieving the current NSFSN, in the medium term the future NSFSN 2019-2023, and in the longer-term plan to achieve the SDGs by 2030. SUN CSA contributed to the development of a concept note, preparation of the launching workshop, translation of various documents for the review, and coordination with line ministries to complete the compilation of required information for CARD. The MTSR process will be undertaken over a period of six months, May to November 2017, and will involve key stakeholders in number of ways: i) A review of progress and challenges against the objectives of the NSFSN will be conducted through an Excel-based survey to be completed by key Ministries and supported by relevant DPs; ii) A current situation analysis will be undertaken through a desk review, and stakeholder interviews; iii) A future roadmap will be compiled with input from stakeholders (ministries and provincial departments, DPs, civil society, academia and the private sector) through consultations at provincial and national level. The MTSR is having a series of outputs that is informing the current NSFSN as well as future strategy needs. These will include: a MTSR Synthesis Report; a Situation Analysis; and a future roadmap; all shared through a common information platform.

To support this exercise, several documents/activities already achieved are key such:

- Equity and Vulnerability; Leaving No-one Behind from UNDP: In Cambodia, overall figures of growth mask hidden statistics he noted, as they do not show movements into and out of poverty. Some 50 % of the population live close to the poverty line. This can be linked to the issue of equity; 80 % of the population have access to less than 50 % of income, and (based on the Labour Force Survey) two thirds of the workforce remains unskilled. Underpinning the focus on inclusion and social justice is the realization that the benefits of social and economic progress have not been equitably shared. Exclusion can occur by geography, gender, age, ethnicity, religion and other factors. UNDP has found that responses such as cash transfers alone are not sufficient to get people out of poverty; the provision of infrastructure and training are also key to impacting sustainable growth. In Cambodia for example, while primary school enrolment is now over 90 %, the quality of education remains a cause for concern.

- Equity and Vulnerability; Implications on Child Multi-Dimensional Poverty (MDP) from UNICEF: when overlaying multiple dimensions, deprivation became clearer; for example, stunted children showed nearly double nutritional deprivation to non-stunted children. Of children aged 0 to 4 years, 4% were deprived in all six dimensions. With three dimensions serving as the minimum to classify as MDP, some 58.5% of children aged 0-4 are multi-dimensionally poor. A regional analysis shows higher deprivation levels in the North East, with 75.3% of children multi-dimensionally poor. The region also has the highest proportion of children experiencing deprivation in 4 to 6 dimensions.
- Two Gender Analyses of FSN strategies in Cambodia from FAO and WFP, respectively: while many strategies reference broader policies, they are not always aligned. Most strategies are informed by the FSN situation of man, women, girls and boys, but need to further develop into understanding the needs of each to ensure interventions and targeting are done appropriately, use appropriate indicators to measure change, and so ensure that identified gender priorities in FSN policies are addressed.
- Intra-household Decision Making in Cambodia from WFP: while there is a high rate of women participating in households, productive work undertaken by men is often more valued than the reproductive work associated with women, and therefore women were less involved in bigger decisions. The study indicated that the more women participated in productive work, the more they had access to decision-making.
- SUN CSA Cambodia have supported ongoing implementation efforts to the NSFSN 2014-2018 through the facilitation of six nutrition forums with six universities to discuss the importance of good nutrition during the first 1,000 days with an emphasis on optimal IYCF and maternal nutrition, along with the contents of Sub Decree 133. Over 2,000 students participated and it was observed that students were very engaged, and posed a range of questions to the speakers.

All SUN Networks actively participated in providing inputs to the development of JMIs to CARD. The EC members of SUN CSA have actively advocated for and raised public awareness to enforce nutrition related policies including submission of 22 reports of Sub Decree 133 violations to the Executive Working Group of the Oversight Board for decisions to be taken against those violations. SUN CSA engaged in an awareness campaign on the content of Sub Decree 133 to decision makers, health facilities and media representatives and it was integrated into the training of sub national level health staff.

The EC of the SUN CSA has also developed its three year-strategic plan for 2017-2020. The strategic plan consists of a clear vision, mission, core values, objectives, and targets along with a detailed work plan. The strategic plan was shared with its members and the Global SUN CSN for feedback and received comprehensive comments that were incorporated. After numerous comments from the Global SUN CSN secretariat and its members, SUN CSA Cambodia's TOR was revised and finalized, including clarification that membership fees are voluntary, with a recommended membership contribution of USD \$200 for LNGO, and USD \$500 for INGO. Organizations that pay the recommended membership fee will be credited for their financial support in certain SUN CSA Cambodia publications.

A more cross-sectoral approach at the sub-national level is needed to achieve sustainable impact and reductions in malnutrition. Government agencies, development partners, CSO and the private sector will need to identify mechanisms for better coordination and to work under agreed upon parameters in line with relevant policies to tackle major causes of malnutrition.

### Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

#### Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions<sup>1</sup>. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a **set of documents that are recognised as a reference point** for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.

#### Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

DEFINITION	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across	<b>3</b>	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 policies. Most of the policies are until 2018 or 2020 and therefore until the mid-term review of the NSFSN is finished, no updates are needed.  The UN programmes are aligned with policies through the UNDAF and the country programming frameworks of individual agencies. Most of the partners, including SUN CSA, Donors, and UN make sure that all the activities and programs are in line with national nutrition-relevant policies and

<sup>1</sup> ‘Actions’ refer to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’.

<p>sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.                  Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>		<p>strategies such as the NSFSN 2014-2018, Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020, the National Plan of Action for the Zero-Hunger Challenge, 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. The mid-term review of the NSFSN will be used to refocus the interventions.</p> <p>Certain strategic information pieces have been undertaken to contribute to this alignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and Resilience Analysis undertaken with data collection in May and December 2016; the data set, covering 2400 households, includes determinants of (mal)nutrition and thus contributes to the collective knowledge base around nutrition and resilience.</li> <li>• Fill the Nutrient Gap process launched March 2017, including Cost of the Diet analysis; consultative process engaging multiple line ministries and stakeholders: Nutrition situation analysis through secondary data and policy review and primary data collection on food prices; identification of knowledge and implementation gaps to better understand barriers to adequate nutrient intake in the context of Cambodia and to model current or potential interventions to improve access to nutrients; (process ongoing as of April 2017)</li> <li>• HIV Nutrition: Review of HIV curriculum and use of patient forms; transition of Good Food Toolkit from hard copy to web-based platform for widespread use by practitioners (ongoing as of April 2017)</li> <li>• As part of project implementation, GIZ MUSEFO has undertaken a nutrition baseline survey on two Cambodian provinces and shared with Government and SUN networks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The basis for an actionable Common Results Framework is the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018. Under this framework and with complementary strategic direction, there are a number of guiding documents including the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition produced by the NNP of the MoH, MRD Action Plan for Rural WASH 2014-2018 and the National Plan of Action for the Zero Hunger Challenge produced by CARD. The Joint Monitoring Indicators and the localisation of the SDGs for Cambodia provide a foundation for the results framework. Further work is required to progress beyond the foundation documents to formulate the results framework in the concrete terms required, with an implementation matrix, M&amp;E Framework and costed interventions covering the underlying causes of undernutrition.</p>

<p>should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&amp;E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&amp;E.</p>		<p>There are a number of key legal documents relating to nutrition, especially in relation to exclusive breast feeding, salt iodization and food fortification. The key challenges regarding these regulations are to increase awareness and to ensure enforcement.</p> <p>The strategic plan developed for SUN CSA reflected both the global SUN Common Results Framework 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 UN has and is mobilizing strategic information to help guide priority setting and identification of common targets. Within 2016, many reports and peer review articles have supported policy in Cambodia: i) development of new guidelines for SAM treatment; ii) new certification process for salt iodization for example. CSA, UN, donor, and government SUN networks participated in the JMI development and review processes.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The TWG-SP&amp;FSN has renewed Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMI) for 2016-2018 in a consultative process with CARD and SUN CSA, UN, and donor networks. SUN CSA, along with various UN agencies continued to support the multi-sectoral coordination body for the enforcement of Sub Decree 133 on the Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding (Oversight Board) to develop a 2017 work plan for the enforcement of Sub Decree 133. Donors ensure that programs are well aligned with the RGC FSN Strategic Framework. The MTSR of NSFSN will illuminate gaps in delivery capacity from 2016-2018 which will feed into the Strategic Review for priority setting in the medium term (2019-2023) and longer term (through 2030).</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>A monitoring system for the enforcement of Sub Decree 133 including use of four checklists is being pilot tested in four provinces (Battambang, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh) by the NNP, DDF, and CAMCONTROL. SUN CSA provided technical support for this implementation. CARD is discussing with the line ministries on how to agree on a minimum set of indicators to be collected by all developing partners working in nutrition specific and WASH interventions with the support of the UN. A draft proposition has been made available to the line ministries working groups. Renewed efforts put in place to revitalize the periodic food security analyses and publication of status updates by CARD/SUN secretariat; including consideration of an on-line information platform. Donors currently</p>

adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.		do not do joint monitoring. However, there have been recent discussions to try this in 2017-2018.
<b>Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact</b>		
This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.	<b>3</b>	In May 2017, the Ministry of Health through the National Nutrition Program disseminated its third National Nutrition Report (2016 achievements), with support and key information from members of the SUN CSA, and UN and other NGO members of the Nutrition Working Group. SUN CSA produced reports on best practices on World Breastfeeding Week celebration at the community level and on National Nutrition Day progress and achievements, as well as numerous reports and research findings on scaling up nutrition activities. The Ministry of Rural Development has developed in 2016 its first mapping of all the partners involved in WASH. Donors carry out and support a range of surveys and studies and disseminate results through a range of media and fora.

<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Give you view on partnership in EMERGENCY SETTINGS</b>		
If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or at present, please elaborate on the alignment of mitigation/emergency measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Are mitigation/emergency measures implemented in a coordinated way?</li> <li>2) Is there a minimum multi-sectoral package for emergency that is being implemented? If so, can you elaborate?</li> </ol>	These measures are coordinated by the NCDM and with full support of the humanitarian actors working within established mitigation, response and recovery procedures.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
Government	<p>The Royal Government of Cambodia has a strong framework for development cooperation through the CDC and the Technical Working Groups and Joint Monitoring Indicators. The structure recognises the importance of nutrition as a cross cutting issue and the critical linkages between nutrition and social protection through the creation of a TWG- SP &amp; FSN. In addition, the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister, HE Yim Chhay Ly has specific responsibilities that include aligning actions to address food security and nutrition around a common results framework, in keeping with the priorities of the RGC as laid down in the Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan.</p> <p>CARD has produced a National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 to guide actions at national level and the line Ministries take</p>

	<p>responsibility for actions to address underlying causes of undernutrition according to their assigned mandates and available resources. During the reporting period, the planning and process for a mid-term review of the NSFSN has been launched by CARD and this is a major action towards update the results framework and add more detail in terms implementation plans, specific responsibilities and effective M&amp;E.</p> <p>CARD helps to coordinate actions to address undernutrition by promoting awareness, advocacy, the provision of training and the information, monitoring and evaluation, regular dialogue and reporting on nutrition issues. There is good interface and cooperation between CARD and key ministries involved and with UN agencies, key donors and civil society. Linking to the sub-national level is an ongoing challenge, for reason of both human and financial resources but this is a growing focus of efforts to address the implementation gaps that are evident. CARD has an important role in terms of advocacy for nutrition issues, working with parliamentarians, the Ministry of Economics and Finance and the donor community to lobby for programme funding for line ministries to address nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. In addition, RGC support for the critical functions of CARD to meet its mandate is critical for the provision of the information resources and for guidance of the policy and strategic processes necessary for the delivery of an integrated, unified, cross-sectoral approach.</p> <p>There is consensus amongst stakeholders that the basis for a common results framework for nutrition is established in Cambodia and that no additional programme is required. The approach chosen in Cambodia for addressing the SUN Movement principles and aligning actions is to use the existing programmes and strategic directions, aligning these with the SUN guidelines.</p> <p>At sub-national level, there has been progress in identifying the focal points for FSN issues and establishing the basic design for coordination of efforts to combat malnutrition and food insecurity. The support to these structures varies and there is a general need to address the limitations at this level in order to address critical implementation challenges. In those provinces and in sectors where assistance has been targeted, there has been effective coordination of actions at sub-national level, demonstrating the potential gains from investments at this level.</p>
<b>UN</b>	<p>Support technically and/or financially the development of National Reports (e.g. MoH National Nutrition report, organization of annual SUN meeting, MTSR of the NSFSN); Support localized intervention with strong monitoring to increase evidence based results for upstream decision; Mobilize strategic information to inform priority setting and relevant targets; Promotion of cross-sectoral policy dialogue and incorporation of nutrition as a cross cutting issue in sectoral policies and strategic planning processes.</p>
<b>Donor</b>	<p>Provide technical input and financial support, which is critical for many of the programmes currently underway to address undernutrition in Cambodia.</p>
<b>Business</b>	<p>The private sector is vitally important in terms of influencing food access, participating in food fortification and iodization, meeting food safety standards and ensuring ethical market behaviour. Compliance with guidelines and regulations is an essential aspect of the alignment of the private sector with a common results framework. There is currently a major challenge to engage the private sector in positive actions and greater effort is needed to make these stakeholders aware of and into alignment with a common results framework that makes provision for and harnesses the energies of profitable enterprise.</p>
<b>CSO</b>	<p>Provided reports on the implementation and monitoring of specific interventions and programs to CARD. The SUN CSA Network has been a key partner for supporting Government efforts to align the diverse efforts of civil society actors with a common results framework.</p>

Others	Research bodies and academic institutions have a small but increasingly important role in providing the evidence required for informed policy and decision-making.
--------	--

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)  
(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)**

Over the past year, CARD, along with SUN CSA, UN, and donor networks actively participated in the development of Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs), which is based on principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results. SUN networks (government, CSA, UN, donors) have consistently collaborated to coordinate and work under the same framework to tackle major causes of malnutrition at the different levels under the leadership of CARD.

SUN CSA's members play a critical role in nutrition interventions at the sub-national level to support community members to improve nutrition practices. In doing so, the alliance ensures that its members' projects and programs are in line with national nutrition-relevant policies and strategies such as the NSFSN 2014-2018 and Fast Track Road Map 2014-2020. SUN CSA Cambodia's strategic plan was also developed reflecting both global SUN CRF and NSFSN indicator framework with particular attention on priority areas associated with improving maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, including the reduction of stunting. The SUN CSA Cambodia, along with UN agencies continued to support the multi-sectoral coordination body for enforcement of Sub Decree 133 (Oversight Board) to develop a 2017 work plan for the enforcement of Sub Decree 133. Key members of SUN CSA joined with other networks in monitoring the implementation of this work plan. In addition, SUN CSA collaborated with UN agencies and four of the line ministries to support NNP, DDF and CAMCONTROL to monitor and enforce Sub Decree 133 in four piloted provinces. Results from this pilot of the monitoring system will be reported next year.

In 2016/2017, keys reports and papers have been disseminated to ensure better implementation in addition to government reports and several are available online including published scientific papers, for example:

- The High Prevalence of Anemia in Cambodian Children and Women Cannot Be Satisfactorily Explained by Nutritional Deficiencies or Hemoglobin Disorders – <http://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/8/6/348/htm>
- Pervasive promotion of breastmilk substitutes in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and high usage by mothers for infant and young child feeding - <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/mcn.12271/full>
- Reinbott, A, Schelling, A, Kuchenbecker, J, Jeremias, T, Russell, I, Ou Kevanna, Krawinkel, M and Irmgard Jordan, I. (2016) 'Nutrition education linked to agricultural interventions improved child dietary diversity in rural Cambodia', *British Journal of Nutrition*, published online doi:10.1017/S0007114516003433 23 Aug 2016.
- Reinbott, A, Jordan, I, Herrmann, J, Kuchenbecker, J, Ou Kevanna, Krawinkel, M, (2016) Role of Breastfeeding and Complementary Food on Hemoglobin and Ferritin Levels in a Cambodian Cross-Sectional Sample of Children Aged 3 to 24 Months, *PLoS ONE* 11(3), available online at <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0150750>
- Vilain, C, and Baran, E (2016) *Nutritional and health value of fish: the case of Cambodia*. Inland Fisheries, Research and Development Institute (Fisheries

Administration) and WorldFish. Phnom Penh, Cambodia. 45 pp.

During the National Nutrition Day workshop, a study on WASH-Nutrition barriers and potential solutions was presented by one of the development partners and clearly outlined the need to: i) mobilize funds (part of process 4) and ii) develop policy framework:

- Mobilize funds by i) documenting the evidence for the benefits of WASH/Nutrition in Cambodia, ii) developing strategy that identifies priority activities (refocus actual strategies), iii) advocating to Ministry of Economy and Finance to fund priority activities as per funding strategy and iv) advocating to Ministry of Interior to make intervention to the Ministry of Economy and Finance to increase budget allocation to subnational governments for WASH-nutrition integration.
- Develop policy framework: for example i) mapping existing WASH and Nutrition interventions, ii) developing FOCUSED cross-sectoral strategy, iii) conducting impact evaluation of the strategies and iv) promoting coordination mechanisms for integration at sub-national level.

### Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

#### Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

#### Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility of the CRF

DEFINITION	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	2	The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has been a key actor during the past year to support SUN to better understand the actual program budget dedicated to Nutrition. However, a better monitoring of the expenditure and the impact could support a more efficient use of the non-government resources. Explicit nutrition related activities and their expenditure for 2016 are captured in the MoH annual report. Financial feasibility of the scaling up nutrition activities is determined by individual SUN CSA Cambodia members and their existing commitments or in some instances willingness to commit funding. Where opportunities for coordination to increase investments of impact exist, they are often taken, but are heavily dependent on the factors indicated above. Individual donors have detailed budgets for their own programs, but there is currently no consolidated donor financial overview.

#### Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all	2	Overall, there is an increasing flow of budget details for RGC, although there is a continuing challenge to separate out the investments that are nutrition sensitive. The same challenge exists
---	---	--

<p>other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the Government.</p>		<p>for the donor contributions where these are not directly related to nutrition specific actions.</p> <p>Explicit nutrition related activities and their expenditure for 2016 are captured in the MoH annual report. The 2017 budget is available and UN agencies are analysing it to ensure proper advocacy strategies are implemented for 2018 budget. A Financial Manual for the SUN CSA has been finalized, detailing the financial policies and procedures expected of SUN CSA to maintain transparent tracking and accounting of spending. Individual donors have detailed financial reporting processes for their own programs, but there is currently no consolidated donor financial reporting mechanism.</p> <p>Over the 19 NGOs and UN reporting, 16 have claimed to spend 14.7 million USD in 2016. Within this amount, 5.9 million USD is focused on fortified rice as part of the school feeding program (nutrition sensitive intervention from WFP) targeting pre- and primary school children. SUN CSA members successfully aligned resources and contributed to scaling up nutrition activities with a total cumulative spending of 6.7 million USD.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholders to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting up of specific mechanisms.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The 2016 MOH National Nutrition report details the funds required to reach the goal of the 2016-2020 MOH Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition. 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.</p> <p>During 2016 the EU has made commitments to ensure that their major investments in the fisheries and education sectors will be nutrition sensitive.</p>
<p><b>Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements</b></p>		
<p>This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The mid-term evaluation will assess if the commitments have been turned into investment towards the priorities of the NSFSN. In 2016, SUN CSA members mobilized an estimated \$30,000 for national nutrition events during this period including National Nutrition Day and World Breastfeeding Week. Donors closely track their investments to make sure that the funds they provide to implementing partners are spent appropriately.</p>

**Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact**

<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>The RGC is working to ensure greater predictability, transparency and accountability in budgeting and Several unfunded governmental departments from different line ministries have secured funding in 2017 (see overall summary). Finding a continuous source of funding for SUN CSA Cambodia has been challenging. Donors have long-term financial plans. However, future financial projections are contingent upon the availability of funds from various sources (e.g. the US Congress for USAID).</p>
--	-----------------	---

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS**

<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or ongoing, elaborate about the finance of mitigation measures</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Is there clearly identifiable funding for emergency situations?</li> <li>2) Do emergency funds complement mainstream funding for nutrition? If so, how?</li> </ol>	<p>Emergency funding is limited and is dependent on the ability to raise funds from the reserves of government and according to the humanitarian response. There is an established process for inter-agency cooperation in response to emergencies, beginning with a comprehensive assessment process with explicit concern for nutrition. This process is supported by disaster management committees operating at all levels of government down to commune level.</p>
--	--	---

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
<p><b>Government</b></p>	<p>CARD is not able to track the financial expenditures of line ministries or to identify which expenditures are nutrition related. This is a difficult exercise, although the MoH provides good information for nutrition specific budget allocations. For most other ministries, the nutrition sensitive investments are difficult to cost, given that they are generally cross-cutting elements in the design of other programmes. Attribution of program funds to nutrition objectives remains challenging. A similar problem exists in tracking donor funding for the many programs aimed at nutrition sensitive actions, as opposed to nutrition specific actions.</p>
<p><b>UN</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>Donor</b></p>	<p>Support and carefully track the financing of their own programs</p>

<b>Business</b>	No contribution
<b>CSO</b>	Provide technical and financial support for SUN activities – ie. WBW 2015 and NND celebrations and track all expenditure through the SUN CSA Network
<b>Others</b>	No contribution

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The fiscal planning processes for the RGC are in the process of continuing improvement, especially in terms of linking budget allocations to specific programmes and greater orientation towards the achievement of programmatic results. Nonetheless, resource mobilization is a continuing challenge, given the limited government revenues and the pace of change in the economy. The SUN Network has played an important role in maintaining the profile of nutrition in and continues to lobby for the assignment of both government and donor funds for nutrition related investments. Recent evidence of the impact of malnutrition on the GDP has helped to raise the profile of the debate, adding an economic argument to show how much the GDP is lost to nutrition related problems.

Over the past year, the SUN CSA collectively spent USD\$6.7 million for nutrition related activities at the community level. This includes the promotion of optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding, maternal nutrition, household food production, nutrition and hygiene behaviour change communication, counselling activities, food fortification, treatment of severe acute malnourished children, support for resilience and nutrition research and studies. However, an operational system within and among all networks still have to be developed to ensure fairness and transparency throughout the SUN movement in Cambodia. In addition, SUN CSA provided financial support to CARD, and MOH (collectively \$30,000) to implement national nutrition events such as the World Breastfeeding Week and National Nutrition Day celebrations. Specific activities and contributions of this network includes, a capacity building workshop attended by over 35 civil society organizations, providing technical knowledge on breastfeeding and education to encourage NGO partners to conduct WBW activities at grassroots level. The search for a continuous source of funding for SUN CSA remains challenging. It was initially planned that funds would be available through SUN CSA annual membership fees. However, despite the interest of many NGOs in SUN CSA, the ability and desire of many to pay a fee is questionable. This will be a threat to the sustainability of the alliance.

In 2016, the UN supported several interventions on raising several issues to the highest level of government. It will be key to sustain government funding to nutrition programs to ensure long term institutionalization of nutrition services.

- Salt iodization to the Senior Minister of MOIH. In late April, UNICEF presented a road map to the Senior Minister of Industry and Handicraft, for the elimination of iodine deficiencies. The minister continued to show his support by opening the National Salt Producers' Meeting in November 2016. He made it clear that the situation of IDD in Cambodia was serious and persistent, even after years of work. He said that in future, the Government would not tolerate any short falls and IDD must be eliminated. In the 2017 budget, an envelope of approximately 100,000USD have been dedicated to salt iodization promotion and purchase of potassium iodate
- Severe acute malnutrition to MEF and MOH: The large number of severely wasted Cambodian children who are not receiving treatment adds to the burden of

morbidity and mortality in children under 5 and it is likely to limit the optimal linear growth of thousands of children. Due to limited budget available for supply through government and developing partners in non-emergency middle-income country such as Cambodia, the government (MOP/MEF) has decided to invest within the 2017 government budget approximately 120,000USD for RUTF

The Mid-Term and Strategic review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition was launched on April 24<sup>th</sup> in 2017. The SUN guidelines for good nutrition plans have been used in a preliminary analysis to provide an overview of the strategy, presented in summary form below.

### Employing the SUN checklist for SUN Movement checklist on the criteria and characteristics of 'good' national nutrition plans

#### Application to the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 in the Kingdom of Cambodia

Areas of Assessment	Summary Condition	Comments
Situation analysis and policy and programming review	Sound	These aspects are updated in the MTSR of the NSFSN
Stakeholders' engagement and political commitment process	Engagement is fair and backed by political commitment. Strategy does not assign responsibilities for priority actions nor sources of funds. Private sector engagement is poor in most areas.	Need to build on cross sectoral commitments, recognise the importance of both food security and WASH aspects and strengthen sub-national engagement and commitment. More effort required to harness business investment and support.
Costs and budgetary framework	Critical area for improvement and commitment.	Funding for implementation of programmes heavily dependent on donor contributions and difficult to gather information from RGC commitments due to cross cutting nature of nutrition.
Implementation and management arrangements	Sound at activity level, improvement in coordination and funding required. Lack of assigned responsibility.	Particular effort required at sub-national level and streamlining of national and global initiatives. Need for common approaches and unity of effort under Government direction
Monitoring, evaluation, operational research & review arrangements	Basic elements exist, but some aspects in decline. Needs strengthening. Review of NSFSN underway.	Capacity building required and system review to ensure information sharing, joint evaluation and review under the existing mechanisms. Limited investment in research.

**Annex 1: Common priorities for 2017-2018**

2015-2016 priorities		Please reflect on the completion of the work vis-a-vis your priorities:	
<p>Were you able to respond to and address the identified priorities for the year ahead, as per your 2016 Joint-Assessment? Which ones were realised and which ones were not? What went well? What went wrong?</p> <p>Could the Multi-Stakeholder Platform coordinate the response of the actors to the identified annual priority action areas?</p> <p>If not, were you able to access external technical assistance as required? What went well? What went wrong?</p>	The priority actions for 2016-2017 and the achievements are noted in summary form in the table below. More detail will be available following the completion of the mid-term and strategic review.		
	Common Priorities for 2016-17	Achievements	
	The Policy and Budget Cycle	Costing study underway as part of MTSR of the NSFSN. Nutrition investment plans of MoH, MRD and MAFF yet to be integrated. Details of sectoral expenditure on nutrition still largely unknown or confounded by cross-cutting nature of investments. Efforts continuing for support to ministries to scale up action for nutrition. Major advances in Social Policy framework.	
	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	National Nutrition day now a successful and established event. Sub-working Group for FSN and FSN Forum meet regularly FSN Forum and National Nutrition day have been employed effectively as means of providing evidence and advancing integration of activities for reducing stunting. A number of specialist reports add to the evidence base. FSN course conducted at national level for FSN Trainer Pool with support from FAO and EU. SUN Movement Networks effective with exception of private sector and academic involvement. Growing recognition of double burden of nutrition and relevance to Cambodia’s future. Challenges remain for dividing limited resources to face the new challenges. Evidence mounting for rapid growth of the problem for women in child bearing age. Evidence and understanding of problems for the urban population, for waste management, food safety, food security and migration is growing. More sophisticated research required and this is an opportunity for involvement of academia. Parliamentarians difficult to reach due to electoral pressures but there is continuing high level interest in nutrition and support for cooperative efforts.	
Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders and between levels of government through improved functional	SUN Movement strategic focus is maintained and supported by regular programme activities of CARD and associated support groups, aided by investments from EU-FAO in the FIRST Programme, visits from the Global Coordinator for the SUN Movement, and the conduct of the Mid-Term and Strategic review of the NSFSN. Formulation of Cambodian SDGs underway and planning for the indicators is nearing finalisation. National Action Plan for the ZHC is endorsed and implemented. Critical timing for driving the		

	<p><b>capacities</b></p>	<p>plan forward and integrating all efforts for nutrition. Line ministries have submitted an update on progress for NSFSN to end of 2016. Reporting underway. FSN website faces ongoing challenges for site security. Improvements underway but needs further investment and strengthening of human resource capabilities. Growing consensus amongst stakeholders and coordinated messaging for breastfeeding, SAM and MAM treatment.</p>
	<p><b>Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition</b></p>	<p>Enforcement of legislation for food fortification is not yet effective. This is a critical limitation for effectiveness of the legislation. More work needed to formulate a nationally relevant narrative to support action for better nutrition across all sectors. Data sets and mapping capabilities for small area estimation of poverty and malnutrition impacts are limiting effective planning. Good progress with development of PRISM as a knowledge platform and mapping system. IPC exercise completed. Information routinely exchanged in various national forums. Limits to reach to sub-national levels.</p>

**Please list your key priorities for 2017-2018, providing details, as required**

Please list your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, including if support from the SUN Movement support system (SUN Movement Secretariat, Executive Committee, Lead Group, Coordinator, Global Networks, experts) is foreseen to achieve the latter

- Conduct of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, implementation of recommendations and preparation for drafting a strategy for the next term
- Active engagement of the private sector to jump start the SUN Business Network
- Increased nutrition financing commitments from RGC/MEF and longer term programming from development partners
- Strategic nutrition financing coordination and prioritization
- Ongoing commitment to implementation issues, especially development of capacity at sub-national levels.
- Effective enforcement of regulations for food fortification, including market surveillance and awareness raising for the private sector.

**Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?**

The annual National Nutrition Day is planned for November 2017 and will coincide with the release of the Mid-Term and Strategic reviews of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.

**Annex 2: Details of Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform participants**

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Contact		Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
				Phone Number	Email	
1	H.E. Ngy Chanphal	Secretary of State for MOI Vice Chairman of CARD	CARD	012 90 98 79	mrdngycp@online.com.kh	x
2	H.E. Por Try	Vice Chairman of CARD	CARD	012 922 226	porkate@yahoo.com	
3	Polly Dunford	Mission Director	USAID		icambodia@usaid.gov	x
4	Debora Comini	Country Representative	UNICEF		dcomini@unicef.org	x
5	Gianpietro Bordignon	Country Representative	WFP	095666781	gianpietro.bordignon@wfp.org	
6	Iean Russell	Policy Officer	FAO	096 375 5118	iean.russell@fao.org	x
7	Keith Porter	Country Director	HKI		kporter@hki.org	x
8	Vong Sanndab	Under Secretary of State	MEF	012 95 20 47	sandap@efap.org.kh	x
9	Mei Butvithiea	Under Secretary of State	MOE	012 594 408		
10	Natascha Paddison	Deputy Country Representative	UNICEF		npaddison@unicef.org	x
11	H.E. Chea Samnag	Director of Cabinet DPM	CARD	012 873 671	cheasamnang@online.com.kh	x
12	H.E. Touch Sareth	Deputy Director of Cabinet DPM	CARD	012 833 465		
13	H.E.Lao Sokharom	Secretary General of CARD	CARD	017 346 060	lao.sokharom@yahoo.com	x
14	H.E. Sok Silo	Deputy Secretary General of CARD	CARD	012 451 111	soksilo@gmail.com	x
15	Birgit Strube	Frist secretary	German Embassy	012 946 450		

16	Francesca ERDELMANN	Deputy Country Director	WFP	095 777 153	francesca.erdemann@wfp.org>	x
17	Lailou Arnaud	CSD	UNICEF	095 736 970	alailou@unicef.org	x
18	Koum Kanal	Advisor	CARD	012 943 785	koumkanal@gmail.com	
19	Prak Sophonneary	Deputy Director	NMCHC	012 965 365	sophonprak@gmail.com	x
20	Rim Channa	officer	MOWA	089 278 378		
21	Nea Chamnan	Duputy Driector	CARD	017 969 615	neachamnan@yahoo.com	
22	Theam Kallyan	Duputy Driector	CARD	012 868 762		
23	Sam Olchana	Program Manager	Water Aid	012 779 026		
24	Ing Chea Song	ASS to CEO	LYLY Food	088 816 8168	song_ing@yahoo.com	
25	Panld Ramlnshril	World Vision				
26	Sou Chankhesna	Duputy Driector	CARD	012880 102	souchankresna@yahoo.com	
27	Chith Boridd	Deputy Director	OVOP	012 272 744		
27	Kong Thong	Dean, Faculty of Agro - Industry	RUA	092 625 995	kthong@yahoo.com	x
28	Say Ung	Director Department	CARD	012 926 789	sayungcard@gmail.com	
29	Pich Sokunthea	Officer	Ministry of Education	012 545 705	pichsokunthea2010@gmail.com	
30	Yumiko Kura	Director	World Fish	012 777 483	Y_KURA@yahoo.com	
31	Sou Sotheany	PME Officer	Caritas Cambodia	012 277 451	sotheany_sou@gmail.com	
32	Mam Borath	Director Department	MOP	012 882 768	borathmam.mop@yahoo.com	
33	Mom Thany	Under Secretary of State	MAFF	012 981 164	Tharymom@gmail.com	x
34	Eri Kai	Nutritionist	FIDR		eri.kai@fidr.co.jp	
35	They Chanto		MRD	012 540 450	theychanto@gmail.com	

36	Hanneke VANDYKE	Programme Officer	WFP	012 479 188	hanneke.vandyke@wfp.org	
37	Chan Saruth	Director Department	MAFF	012 828 883	saruthchan@gmail.com	
38	Sin Sothea	Program Coordinator	SIPAR	012 512 524	sothea.sin@sipar.cam.org	
39	Vong lenin	Consultant	WB	098 766 567	leninvong17@gmail.com	
40	Sim Sophea	HPM	MTI	095 983 389	ssim@medicaltems.org	
41	Khim Sreypov	Assistant FSN	CARD	078 791 471	khimsreypov999@gmail.com	
42	Tiphaine Ferry	Partnership coordinator	Action Against Hunger	017 962 889	pw.kh@acf-internaricnae.org	
43	Duong Chansereivisal	Advisor	SNV	012 489 358	CDVong@snvworld.org	
44	Im Phallay	Officer	NGO Forum	012 710 115	phallay@ngoforum.org.kh	
45	Kong Yada	Officer	CDC	081 800 806	kong.yada@crdb.gov.kh	
46	Lim Sovannphalla	Deputy Director	OVOP	011 753 600	lim_Sovannphall@yahoo.com	
47	Chea Somalina	Deputy Director	CARD			
48	Mak Mony	Deputy Director	MAFF	092 599 336	makmony.maff@gmail.com	
49	Eng Chheanghong	National Coordinator	GIZ/ MUSEFO	012 727 230	chheanghong.eng@giz.de	
50	Suon Nguonly	Deputy Director	CARD	092 547 171		
51	Seang Soklim	Teacher	RUA	012 962 448	seangsoklim@yahoo.com	
52	An Mithona	Teacher	RUA	077 577 866	anmithona@gmail.com	
53	Anne Provo	Nutritionist	World Bank		aprova@worldbank.org	x
54	Chan Theary	Executive Director	RACHA	012 3333 83	ctheary@racha.org.kh	
55	Kehans Chan	Technical Consultant	RACHA	012 819 556	cketsana@racha.org.kh	

56	Hou Kroeun	Deputy Country Director	HKI	023 218 851	hkroean@HKI.org	x
57	Mit Patel	Program Advisor	HKI	077 229 169	MPATEL@HKI.org	
58	Eweune Poros	CSD	UNICEF	023 425 215	eporos@gmail.com	
59	Kim Miratoni	PM	World Fish	077 555 803	m.kim@cgian.org	
60	Hong Leang Heng	Director Department	CARD	012 858 315	leangheng_hong@mail.com	
61	Ngourn Eng	PHE Officer	Caritas	015 543 541	ngourneng@yahoo.com	
62	Cheng Doran	Deputy Director	MRD	089 477 700	cheangdoran@gmail.com	
63	Ty Dara	Student	RUA			
64	Chork Rany	Coordinator	ADRA	012 299 712	ranyy@adracambodia.org	
65	Huy Khy	SPO	World Vision	012 903 707	khy_huy@wvi.org	
66	Phenh Rithpol	Deputy Director	MEF	099 512 512	rithpol@yahoo.com	
67	Ros Chan Marady	Officer	OVOP	012 329639	ros_chanmarady@yahoo.com	
68	Sothea		MOWA	089 767 007	drsothoa@yahoo.com	
69	Sour Rachea	student	RUA			
70	Theavy Vichea	student	RUA	078 216 173		
71	Chou Bunheang	Director	CARD	011 898 038		
72	Chea Tery	Officer	MPWT	017 555 999		
73	Ngorn Saranak	Deputy Director	OVOP	012 933 208		
74	Phan Phanna		NGO Forum	017 614 416	phanan_design@yahoo.com	
75	Sok Sreymom	Officer	MOP	015 326 091		
76	Rath Virak	Advisor	MoE	012 921 999		
77	Chhim Sokha	Director	CARD	011 784 177		
78	Kol Phanna	Deputy Director	MOI	017 614 416	phanna_design@yahoo.com	

79	Mak Seoum	Deputy Director General	MAFF	011784177		x
80	Mey Yeoun	Deputy Director	MoSAVY	092 662 592	mey_yoeun@yahoo.com	
81	Phan Chinda	Deputy Director	NIS/MDP	017 444 056	phanchinda@yahoo.com	
82	Hong Kimlong	Director	FIDR	011 706 606	kimlonghong@hrd.org.kh	
83	Ku Sothea	Officer	MOWA	089 767 007		
84	Hor Sopheap	Secretary of State	Ministry of Information	012 851 478		
85	Mao Keo Chan	officials	MLVT	092 467 493		
86	Duch Vansido	officials	MLVT	096 666 477		
87	Kin Sopheaphiron		CARD	093 620 314		
88	Woltgay Webe	GIA	GIA/GIA	092 247 931		
89	Kann Rithy	Director	CARD	012 290 606		
90	Neang Cher	Officer	NCDM	011 699 608		
91	Din Seanglay		WFP	017 267 593	seanglay.din@wfp.org	
92	Mun Sopnarap	Student	RUA	017 267 593	k888moty2b@gmail.com	
93	Chun Bunnary	Officer	MEF	012 966 901	nary_2505@yahoo.com	
94	Korn Sothea	Student	RUA	011 763 729		
95	Att Nika	Student	RUA	086 507 562	nikaatt1996@gmail.com	
96	Khat Sopheap	Student	RUA	098 349 038	khat.sopheap07@gmail.com	
97	En Sreyty	Student	RUA	096 577 0486	sreyty.en999@mail.com	
98	Sean Sokun	Student	RUA	096 942 9761	sokunseansks@gmail.com	
99	Chuan Soksovanrith	Student	RUA	096 745 7592		
100	Chea Kong	Student	RUA	016 208 021	cheakong123456@gmail.com	

<b>101</b>	Ouk Da	Student	RUA	096 301 9774		
<b>102</b>	Loem Mengsreang	Student	RUA	093 438 860	Loem.mengsreang@gmail.com	
<b>103</b>	Phet Nadear	Student	RUA	093 416 096	phet.nadear17@mail.com	
<b>104</b>	Ly Sokmakara	Student	RUA	098 396 856	lysokmakara@gmail.com	
<b>105</b>	Vun Sokun	Student	RUA	086 400 259	Vunsokun@gmail.com	
<b>106</b>	Van Ravin	Student	RUA	010 364 212	ravinvan1996@gmail.com	
<b>107</b>	Hout Try	Student	RUA	087 228 813	Houttry7@yahoo.com	
<b>108</b>	Nget Angkearanich	Student	RUA	096 223 4025		
<b>109</b>	Seng vearyrath	Student	RUA	093 858 383	vearyrathseng@gmail.com	
<b>110</b>	Meng Lyheng	Student	RUA	093 816 520	lyheng65520@gmail.com	
<b>111</b>	Ly Riya	Student	RUA	096 825 9592	Riyaly1996@yahoo.com	
<b>112</b>	Soth Saroth	Student	RUA	070 410 408	sarothsoth@.com	
<b>113</b>	Sek Sopheanarith	Officer	USAID	012 310 274	<a href="mailto:sosek@usaid.gov">sosek@usaid.gov</a>	x
<b>114</b>	Noah M. Sprakin	Project Officer	USAID		<a href="mailto:nsprafkin@usaid.gov">nsprafkin@usaid.gov</a>	x
<b>115</b>	Evi.Kornelia Gruber	Project Manager	GIZ MULSEFO	077 555 411	<a href="mailto:evi.gruber@giz.de">evi.gruber@giz.de</a>	x
<b>116</b>	Etienne Poirot	Project Chief	UNICEF	023 426 214	<a href="mailto:epoirot@unicef.org">epoirot@unicef.org</a>	x