COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

→ Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report: https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/south-eastern-asia/cambodia/

- National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
  Date established: 2004
  MSP annual action plan exists

- Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism
  Subnational MSPs exist
  Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

- National nutrition plan

- Advocacy and communications framework/plan

SUN networks in-country presence

- SUN Civil Society Network
- SUN Business Network
- UN-Nutrition
- SUN Donor Network
- Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

Finance for nutrition

- Resource mobilization strategy exists
- Budget tracking exercise done this year
- Funding gaps identified this year
- Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

- Yes  In process  No  Costed  M&E framework

COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2023

Draft National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2024–2028;
Empower women and youth; Engage with the private sector; Establish a food fortification policy; Explore the feasibility of a National Nutrition Institute.

2022 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

Topic: Bringing stakeholders together
Title: Many voices and a common goal
About: This good practice focuses on multisectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination. Cambodia has strong platforms for coordination and cooperation, including in the highest levels of the Government, among development partners and at the local level.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

→ SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments
Policy and advocacy environments have been sustained despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent financial crisis. These environments have been strengthened by international initiatives strongly supported by Cambodia, including the United Nations Food Systems Summit, Nutrition for Growth commitments, the Global Action Plan for Child Wasting, and the COP27. The Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners, including civil society organizations, have developed increasingly consultative processes for policymaking and decision-making in line with decentralization and deconcentration reforms.

→ SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action
Joint priorities were clearly identified in the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019–2023. Though these priorities have been refined during the past four years, they remain relevant. Country priorities have been shared at the subnational level, and provinces have shaped these priorities according to their individual situations. Each of the key ministries has developed strategic plans and priorities and shared them with line departments, development partners and subnational administrations. The COP27 provided an important opportunity for Cambodia to engage the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance to refine priorities for climate and food systems.

→ SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity
The Royal Government of Cambodia has taken advantage of financing opportunities with international financial institutions to invest in capacity-building at all levels of the Government. Key examples include investment partnerships supporting the Cambodia Nutrition Project and support for the rural population through financing for small and medium-sized enterprises, infrastructure, resilience-building, value chain development, agricultural diversification and commercialization. These major investments are underpinned by many programmes supported by development partners and designed to strengthen local capacities among smallholder farmers, agricultural cooperatives, forest and fishing communities, women and youth, local administrations and civil society organizations.

→ SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability
In supporting country leadership and encouraging government responsibility, the SUN Movement works through H.E Sok Silo, the SUN Government Focal Point and Secretary-General of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development. Each network meets to discuss country priorities and to align resources to support these priorities according to their own mandates and programmes. Open communication and close relationships between the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners help ensure that all parties remain accountable.