

Cambodia

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

Participants

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

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	4
Civil society	30
Donors	4
United Nations	4
Business	0
Science and academia	0
Other (please specify)	N/A

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? N/A done by email
Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male N/A

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 type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The national Food Security and Nutrition Forum continue to meet every two months under the leadership of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). In addition, a new sub-working group integrating WASH and Nutrition has been created in CARD to ensure a better integration and convergence of those interventions. Each of the line ministries also has a working group to exchange experience on specific topics.

Those mechanisms have been there for many years and are facilitating work to ensure cost-effectiveness and wide participation. It has been coordinated by CARD and SUN movement networks. The available mechanism has allowed a collaborative process of engaging multiple line ministries and stakeholders to participate, to discuss technical matters in depth, review and endorse the work and allowing for information sharing, promotion of cooperation and understanding among stakeholders.

In June 2017, SUN CSA Cambodia conducted its first official elections whereby all members of SUN CSA Cambodia came together to fairly and transparently elect the following five organizations: Helen Keller International (HKI) as Chair, Save Vulnerable Cambodians (SVC) as Co-chair, and World Vision International (WVI), Plan International, and Save the Children as the Executive Committee members for this Alliance. This elected Executive Committee 2017-2019 was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia. A one-year work plan from July 2017 – June 2018 was developed to coordinate and prioritize actions for SUN CSA Cambodia. Also, now, the Constitution, TOR, Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and financial manual for SUN CSA Cambodia were updated and finalized. SUN CSA Cambodia also developed a Communication Plan to provide guidance on effective engagement and coordination with its members, government stakeholders and other SUN network members in Cambodia, regionally and globally including donors, United Nations (UN) agencies and research institutions. The Executive Committee met regular through monthly meetings to discuss key updates and activities for SUN CSA Cambodia.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The SUN Business network still needs to be developed and the media, parliamentarians, scientists and academics are not actively engaged.

Meanwhile the most active group (SUN CSA Cambodia) with 30 Organizations has actively engaged with a wide variety of stakeholders such as donors, government partners, UN organizations, academia representatives, implementation partners as well as other partners. A full list of their contribution to nutrition is available in the 2017 Mapping Report of SUN Civil Society Organizations. This group has also started to engaged with the wider Cambodian population through a Facebook page. Over the next year, SUN-CSA will try to increase the number of local NGOs within the SUN-CSA.

The donor network expanded beyond its existing members (EU, GIZ, USAID, and World Bank) to include ADB, the Czech Embassy, DFAT, JICA, KFW, and KOICA.

Even thus, the UN-SUN network is not an official entity, the collaboration of the main UN agencies has allowed to move forward the mid-term evaluation of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 along with the SUN-CSA representative and line ministries.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

As described in previous report, 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 & 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. Members occasionally delivered presentations on best practices and experiences related to nutrition activities, research, and other studies at these meetings. Examples of those presentations are available upon demand.

A consultative workshop was conducted in August 2017 among members of SUN CSA Cambodia to map out each organization's needs, capacities and activities. This enabled them to determine the coverage, reach and types of nutrition services implemented in Cambodia by their members and propose several workshops to fill the gaps.

In addition, to CARD platform, the multisector approach has allowed high level discussion between members of each group to move several key policies. For example, High level discussions with government, UN agencies, and NGO have been conducted pertaining to the Monitoring and Enforcement of Sub-Decree 133 (BMS Code) and Community Participation Policies. Over the last year, 32 cases violating Sub-Decree 133 were filed by the SUN CSA Cambodia to the Executive Working Group of the Oversight Board for actions. As a result, 16 violators were provided with warning letter.

All groups (UN, SUN-CSA and Donors) and the government were also actively engaging in the process and consultations related to mid-term review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN). This included participation in the National Consultation Workshop and Sub-national workshops through the facilitation of working groups, translations and minutes, reporting on activities being implemented at the sub-national level, and providing valuable inputs and contributions for the mid-term strategic review report.

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Under consideration by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), an MTSR for the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 was conducted. The aims were to reflect on the past achievements, situation analysis of present trends, and recommendations for action in 2018 and for the formulation of NSFSN 2019-2023. As a result, three key documents were produced: i) MTR Progress Inventory 2016, ii) MTSR Situation Update 2017, and iii) MTSR III Strategic Directions Towards 2030. The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis was completed in 2017 by WFP. Its key finding and recommendations have contributed to the development of the Mid-term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018, which will inform the upcoming development of the next strategy for the period of 2019-2023.

In addition, key documents have published to support the future National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023) such as the report on 2017 Mapping of SUN Civil Society Organizations in Cambodia – which identifies 71 distinct development projects encompassing nutrition, health, WASH and agriculture implemented in 2017, reaching over 9 million individuals in 22 of the 25 provinces in Cambodia. The 2017 National report from MOH has been delayed and will be available in the second semester of 2018. Other key researches and publications have been implemented by various group (UN and CSA) and all of them are being used for developing new strategies or guidelines.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The emphasis on nutrition has increased in recent years, with an active participation from line ministries, civil societies and developing partners, enhancing efforts towards improved socio-economic and nutritional outcomes, aided by an increasingly enabling policy framework. This effort should be sustained and scale-up by supporting the leadership of the Council of Agricultural and Rural Development to lead the coordination of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) and several technical working groups, forum and initiatives at the national and the sub-national level.

As highlighted in the Mid-Term review of the NSFSN 2014-2018, there is strong support for a comprehensive approach to combatting malnutrition. This support extends to the highest level in Cambodia and is reflected in policy statements and high level directives from the RGC. The support of UN, Donor and CSA is additional layer of advocacy which ensures that Nutrition stays high in the government agenda. For instance, during the annual meeting between the RGC led by the Prime Minister and the UN agencies led by the UN Resident Coordinator in Cambodia in February 2018, nutrition and social protection are two among the three topics for discussion.

One of the findings from a series of national and sub-national consultations suggest the need for further strengthening of institutional arrangements to implement the future NSFSN, through a multi-sectoral approach including strengthening sub-national linkages to ensure coordination of ground level implementations.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Mid-term and strategic review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018
Donor	- Support the CARD secretariat
Business	N/A
CSO	- Conducted a 2017 Mapping of SUN Civil Society Organizations in Cambodia

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

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)

Like the previous year, 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 different network.

The example that could be highlighted is the Mid-term Review of strategy. The document was a compilation of situation updated, results achieved and strategic directions towards 2030. It also raised the gap and the challenges faced to reach the Cambodian SDG. One of them was the limited linkage with sub-national level: ***“Subnational linkages and programming for food and nutrition security need to be enhanced. This requires information sharing, decision making and additional capacity building at all levels. In order for sub-national authorities to discharge their responsibilities, they need linkages to the national coordination and the national authorities need to work through these linkages to influence coordination and policy coherence, dialogue and support.”***

Cambodia SUN network thinks that they will be able to score a “4”, once the subnational level (province) is more involved and sub-groups are created to ensure better flow of information.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

In Cambodia, the different studies implemented by different groups are used to provide data that could update policies or could describe the bottlenecks faced to implement or adopt the activities promoted. In addition to the Mid-term evaluation and the Mapping of SUN Civil Society Organizations, different lines ministries (MOH, MOIH, MOP and MOC) worked with UNICEF to update the guidelines for the treatment of acute malnutrition to adapt the 2013 WHO recommendation to the Cambodia Context. Recently, two Ministries launched Prakas 85, a new government policy which sets salt manufacturing standards and includes the introduction of a new logo for the certification of iodized salt.

The different SUN groups also continued to support the government by generating data that could support future policies and/or guidelines:

- Adolescent Nutrition research (with focus on girls) was done in 2017 by one of the UN agency (WFP). It provided an overview and analysis of policies relevant to adolescents. They also explore the opportunity of scaling up the rice fortification in Cambodia, a Rice Landscape Analysis exercise.
- Research analysis were also reported on the WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, UNICEF longitudinal study in the North East, Nourish Mid-term evaluation, UNICEF MODA analysis, HKI/UNICEF/NNP formative research on MIYCN.

Those data will be actively used in 2018/2019 for: i) new NSFSN 2019-2023, ii) MIYCN strategy 2018-2020. HKI and WHO also actively Engaged with executive working group (EWG) of the Oversight Board in the discussions and analysis in finding the ways to strengthen monitoring and enforcement of SD133 / CODEX while the SUN CSA actively discussed with CARD on the importance of the need to have in place an updated community participation policy.

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

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

There is a strong planning framework and coordination mechanism for FSN in place under the leadership of CARD. Some key research and publications have allowed the different agencies and SUN groups to advocate within the different working groups for several aspects of nutrition. Those advocacy pieces targeted mainly the sectoral strategies and plans of MoH, MRD and MAFF. In addition diverse studies contributed to wider understanding of the situation and the alternatives for improvement such as the Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment for FSN (CARD, FAO and GIZ); Multi-dimensional Poverty Assessment (UNICEF), Fill the Nutrient Gap (WFP, 2017); Nutrition-sensitive social protection in Cambodia (GIZ, 2017); Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for School-Aged Children in Cambodia (MoH and FIDR, 2017); 10 Common themes for nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Cambodia (FAO & CARD 2017); and the conduct of the multi-stakeholder Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the NSFSN 2014-2018 (CARD 2018).

The SUN-CSA with the support as well of WHO/UNICEF continued advocating towards the importance to enforce the sub-decree 133 to ban marketing of breastmilk substitute. The SUN-CSA provided technical support to the Cambodia delegate to send comments to Codex Committee and supported them to speak up at the codex meeting in Berlin, Germany. Additionally, at the Asia regional level, SUN CSA Cambodia led by HKI engaged with SUN CSA Focal Points in numerous Asia countries on Codex. HKI encouraged them to advocate with their governments on the review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula, to support country delegate in submitting country comments to the Codex Committee, and to speak up on advocacy points at the Berlin meeting. With our joint efforts, there exists a definition of follow up formula for 6-12 months and 12-36 months included the words that these products are considered as breastmilk substitutes. With their joint efforts, additionally a definition of follow up formula for 6-12 months and 12-36 months included the words that these products are considered as breastmilk substitutes exists.

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Cambodia is always looking at way to improve their policies and/or legal frameworks to improve the efficiency of its programs.

One example of this year could be the newly adopted Prakas 85 which sets salt manufacturing standards and includes the introduction of a new logo for the certification of iodized salt. Iodine deficiency poses a significant risk to the health of Cambodian children. A study in 2017 indicated that 70 percent of women and especially pregnant women lack an appropriate amount of iodine in their diet. To ensure the highest quality product, using iodine is not enough – the correct equipment is also needed. It is also vital to standardize and harmonize the manufacturing code, and the standards, of all small and medium enterprises. The new certification logo defined by Prakas 85 will be available through the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft only to factories with the correct procedures in place to comply with the standards that ensure proper iodization. It will signal to consumers, that the salt producer follows good manufacturing practices.

In coming year, new frameworks will be developed on food safety one of the gap in Cambodia and others.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

SUN CSA Cambodia actively supported monitoring and enforcement of Sub Decree 133. During the last year, SUN CSA Cambodia members with 2 members of the UN network provided technical support to the EWG of the Oversight Board to pilot monitoring and enforcement system of Sub Decree 133. The main purpose of this pilot was to test the monitoring and enforcement system in its entirety as outlined by Sub-Decree 133, and to propose recommendations for efficiency based on the pilot experiences and before implementing the system nationally throughout Cambodia. The pilot was intended to systematically monitor Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) product labels and promotions at the point of sale and health facilities; and to monitor IYCF audio-visual promotions and advertainment on televisions, radios, print materials, and online as outlined by Sub-Decree 133. In addition, the pilot was enacted to test the reporting system, to screen and review the violation process, and to act against violators. During the pilot, over 100 national and sub national-level monitors attended the trainings, 391 monitoring sites were visited, and 2,377 checklists were completed. Apart from this pilot, 32 cases violating Sub-Decree 133 were filed by the SUN CSA Cambodia to the EWG of the Oversight Board for actions. As a result, 16 violators were provided with warning letter by the EWG of Oversight Board.

2018/2019 will be the key years to enforce the legislation on salt iodization since the Prakas 85 just passed. It will be a good indicator on the operationalization of a fortification initiative and therefore will impact future fortification program.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Following the previous example used in 2.3 & 2.4, the SUN-CSA has worked intensively on the sub-decree 133 and reported violation. When Cambodia initiated a multi-sectoral process to monitor implementation of its Code laws, it established an Oversight Board and an Executive Working Group. The Oversight Board brings together the ministries of health, commerce, industry and handicrafts, and information. Following this, the different parties got together to understand each agency's current role in relation to the Code law and to build consensus on future structures, roles and responsibilities for monitoring and enforcement. Using new tools that were developed collectively, the different agencies—particularly the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Commerce—then worked together on a rapid assessment in four locations to test the new monitoring arrangements. NetCode is a Network for Monitoring and Support for Implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and Subsequent relevant World Health Assembly Resolutions. Since Cambodia implemented it, 32 cases violating Sub-Decree 133 were filed by the SUN CSA Cambodia to the Executive Working Group of the Oversight Board for actions. Thus 16 violators were provided with warning letter by the EWG of the Oversight Board. The Net-code implemented in Cambodia supported this process.

In 2017, according to test made by MOP/MOIH, only 54.7% of tested salt with adequate quantity of potassium iodate (>15ppm) using titration (WYD) method. Partners are engaged with a local WEB specialist company. The administrator would be able to see how each company progresses during the month and how the whole operation progresses. This tool will track the policy and legislative impacts

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed on several research and co-led the Mid-Term evaluation - Supported the development of several policies development and their launching - Supported the tracking of the implementation of the policies
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funded several NGOs, UN and government to push the policies
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided technical support and significantly contributed to the development, revision, strengthening and enforcement of different strategies and legislations including the NSFSN Strategy, MIYCN SBCC Strategy, discussions on the Community Participation Policy, Sub-decree 133, and CODEX.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) 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)

It is important to recognize that key policies and strategies are in place that facilitate the ability to address the Food Security and Nutrition Issues. The policy context is shaped by the NSDP 2014-2018 that provides the roadmap for implementing the RGC's rectangular strategy, Phase III. The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition is placed within the context. CARD through the Mid-term evaluation and line ministries through their own update of policies and guidelines (Acute malnutrition, salt iodization, MIYCN SBCC, Sub-decree133, etc..) are ensuring that the legal framework is up to date to ensure the most efficient implementation of their program with the support of different SUN networks.

Several key policies are missing to cover the entire scope of nutrition: i) Food safety law and ii) Double burden prevention for example. Those policies or guidelines will be a priority for Cambodia in the years to come. In the regulatory arena, the Food Safety Law is under the consultations at the Office of the Council of Ministers and this is an area where urgent action is necessary for both domestic and export interests. Challenge as provision of improved water supplies has occurred is for ensuring the quality of the water supply. This aspect needs further attention. Laws in place for regulation of breastmilk substitutes and fortification of food but enforcement of the regulations is a continuing battle. Fortification efforts face many challenges including the institutional arrangements, quality assurance and enforcement of legislation.

2018/2019 will be key years to develop the new strategy and the SUN groups will be playing key roles to ensure the best strategies are being adopted.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Significant first steps have been taken to align all members' programs, activities and actions with national nutrition-relevant policies. In 2017, different groups have collected information for the next round of country program for the government UN: UNDAF (2019-2023), NSDP (2019-2023), NSFSN (2019-2023). Other key documents are being draft such as the National Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy (2018-2020) which will be promoting key messages with innovative concepts and channels.

In the Meantime, SUN CSA Cambodia held a training/orientation on nutrition-relevant policies and legislations to build capacity, knowledge and comprehension among all their members.

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

In April 2018, SUN CSA Cambodia conducted an orientation on national nutrition policies and programs for its members with the aim of fostering a comprehensive understanding for their members of the efforts in Cambodia, with the hopes that each member would then align and harmonize their respective programs in the direction indicated in national policies. Members of CARD, MOH and MOP were invited to provide details and present on the nutrition related policies and programs under them.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Stronger bridges are required between CARD and line ministries and to the sub-national level to ensure responsibilities are agreed and outcomes assured. The future priority actions and indicators in the NSFSN 2019-2023 should be linked to assigned responsibilities. Therefore, the indicator set should be rationalised and focusing at the output level. Finally, the partners should ensure that there is capacity to collect the data on a routine basis and agree on the agency responsible for it. The actual strategy has shown is limitation once data collection was needed. There is a need to invest in a more functional information system with limited output indicators.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

As highlighted in the Mid-term review, one of these challenges is to increase the effectiveness and reach of the strategy by ensuring better linkages with line ministries and sub-national government. Limited information flow between these bodies limits engagement with the NSFSN. Lack of assigned responsibilities for actions and outcomes also effects engagement,

implementation and reporting. The NFSN has too many priority actions and a long list of associated indicators which need to be aligned with other programmes, including for the Joint Monitoring Indicators and localized SDGs.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The most relevant evaluation that was conducted was the mid-term strategic review of NSFSN 2014-2018, which provided an opportunity to reflect on how past and present issues and gaps can be addressed in the short, medium and longer term. It provided 8 recommendations for the common work of SUN partners in the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition:

1. Greater attention should be paid to improving access and utilization of food
2. Strengthen understanding of the basic and underlying causes of undernutrition in Cambodia
3. Strengthen the framework for management of food and nutrition security
4. Conduct a comprehensive review of institutional issue in representation for the formulation of the next NSFSN 2019-2023
5. Continued investment by civil society in community-based approaches, combined with programmatic investment by governments at a local level
6. Strengthen the linkages with social protection
7. Prepare plans for dealing with the double burden of malnutrition
8. Use economic arguments and cross-sectoral dialogue to advocate for increased investments by governments, development partners and private sector for funding for food security and nutrition

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Co-led the Mid-term review
Donor	- Donors align their programs with government policies and priorities, and they individually assess their own programs.
CSO	- Support the Mid-term review and provided the 2017 mapping exercise

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) 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.

In addition, to on-going monitoring system in line ministries, organizations have provided key analysis published in peer-reviewed journal which support future strategies development such as for examples:

- Effect of enhanced homestead food production and aquaculture on dietary intakes of women and children in rural Cambodia: A cluster randomized controlled trial - <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/mcn.12581>

- Linking agriculture and nutrition education to improve infant and young child feeding: Lessons for future programmes - <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/mcn.12411>
- Diets and Feeding Practices during the First 1000 Days Window in the Phnom Penh and North Eastern Districts of Cambodia - <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/10/4/500/htm>
- Suboptimal Thiamin Status Is Common Among Women Of Reproductive Age And Children ≤ 5 y In Cambodia: Findings From The National Micronutrient Survey - https://www.fasebj.org/doi/abs/10.1096/fasebj.31.1_supplement.786.11



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

During the previous year, costed strategy for MOH and MRD were developed. In 2017/2018, the World Bank is also supporting the Ministry of Health on an investment case for Maternal New-born Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN). This process includes partners from the different SUN networks. The Investment Case (IC) for MNCHN will be prepared to: (i) support and build consensus around the “priorities of priorities” namely lagging MNCHN outcomes and key health financing reforms; (ii) define key strategic shifts in operational modalities that will accelerate results; (iii) to set achievable targets that will be jointly tracked by the country platform/working group; and (iv) to define roles and mutual accountabilities. The four key areas of an IC include technical content, financing, results and results measurement, and roles and responsibilities. The IC is intended to be reflective of priority MNCHN investments across sectors from multiple financing sources, namely the government, GFF Trust Fund and IDA/IBRD, multilateral funding, donors and private sector. It has been proposed that the timeline for finishing the IC should be within the next two or three months purposively to present the IC to the new elected government.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Ministry of Economy and Finance is working closely with one of the UN network members to track and report on the government funds allocated each year for Nutrition (see summary). Within the MOH National report (delayed for Semester 2 of 2018), the investment of each major partners will be also tracked.

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

To ensure appropriate resourcing, strategies need to be appropriately costed. Currently this only been done for a few areas; the fast track roadmap for improving nutrition 2014-2020 was costed at approximately 50 million, with only some 30% of funds secured towards this. Similarly, for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Public Investment Program (PIP) budget for 2018-2020 of USD 275 million,

only some USD 42.4 million has been committed. External funding through concessional loans from financial institutions such as IFAD and ADB represents more than 50% of the required total. The NSFSN itself does not have associated budget, and resourcing for CARD is limited. Key ministries as MRD doesn't have any costed plan.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

For example, institutions mandated to provide a range of social services for vulnerable groups, including MoSVY, MoLVT, and MoWA, have not been adequately resourced to achieve their policy objectives. As also described, previously most of the costed strategies are only partially funded (MOH, MAFF). Implementation gaps, resources and subnational engagement are limiting achievements. We need to go further, to develop an inclusive plan of action, focused on a limited set of objectives BUT fully funded to provide evidence on value for money.

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

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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).

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	-Support technically and/or financially the development of those costing exercises. Provide capacity development, learning and advocate engagement of administrative/financial government actors in nutrition intervention planning and execution
Donor	- Support and carefully track the financing of their own programs
Business	N/A
CSO	-Provide technical and financial support for SUN activities

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) 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)

Thanks to an analysis made by MEF, the annual allocation of funding from each line ministry was available:

- MOH: 35 million USD
 - 370,000 USD for SAM treatment
 - 3.91 million USD for supplementation
 - 11.8 million USD for access to health services (HEF/Kuntha Bopha children hospital)
 - 2.3 million USD for deworming
 - 17.48 million USD for Health service provision (HEF)
- MOP: 30,000 USD for salt iodization awareness
- MOIH: 780,000 USD
 - 360,000 USD to Increase industrial production base: large and SMEs and urban clean water supply
 - 420,000 USD to Support and strengthen capacity of industrial enterprises and handicraft
- MRD: 40.2 million USD for Rural Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation including
 - 1.9 million USD to Promote rural water supply service provision
 - 1.2 million USD to Promote rural sanitation service provision
- MAFF: 68 million USD for food security including 14.9 million USD for agriculture interventions and programs
- MOEYS: 1.06 million USD WASH in schools

We could estimate the contribution of all partners in Nutrition specific (activities from fast track road map for improving nutrition) in 2017 at approximately 7 million USD.

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

FINAL SCORE

3

FINAL SCORE

N/A

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

According to the 2017 HMIS:

- 91% of pregnant women received 90 tablets (more than 682,000 tablets were distributed: 357,235 women received 60 tablets and 325,413 received 30 tablets)
- 81% of post-partum mothers received 42 tablets (289,537 lactating women received 42 tablets)
- 61% of the pregnant women got dewormed (217,078 tablets of Mebendazol distributed)
- 51% of the lactating women got dewormed (182,414 tablets of Mebendazol distributed)
- 8% of the WRA got dewormed (342,226 tablets of Mebendazol distributed)
- 81% of the children 12-59 mo received 2 doses of Mebendazole (1,023,866 doses in S1 and 1,040,408 doses in S2)
- 62% of schoolchildren (6-14y) received 2 doses of Mebendazole (1,547,022 doses in S1 and 1,693,607 doses in S2)
- 52% of born babies put skin to skin with their mother
- 55.1% of born babies breastfed within the first hour
- 71% of the children 6-59 mo received 2 doses (1,045,024 in S1 and 1,099,093 in S2)
- 5,576 children treated as severe acute malnourished as in or out-patients (6% of the burden)
- 54.7% of the salt test was iodized with at least 15ppm

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

N/A

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)			
Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met?	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Conduct of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition	Yes	All SUN groups were involved for the assessment	No
2. Active engagement of the private sector to jump start the SUN Business Network	No	n/a	No
3. Increased nutrition financing commitments from RGC/MEF and longer term programming from development partners	Yes	UN network worked closely with line ministries and MEF to ensure that budget lines are included within their budget	No
4. Strategic nutrition financing coordination and prioritization	Being implemented		No
5. Ongoing commitment to implementation issues, especially development of capacity at sub-national levels.	No	n/a	No
6. Effective enforcement of regulations for food fortification, including market surveillance and awareness raising for the private sector	Being Implemented	UN network is working with the government to develop the appropriate legislation and mechanisms	No
Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP			
<i>Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.</i>			

1. Develop the 2019-2023 National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition
2. Active the SUN business Network
3. Prepare plans for dealing with the double burden of malnutrition (including overweight and obesity issues)
4. Use economic arguments and cross-sectoral dialogue to advocate for increased investments by governments and private sector for funding for food security and nutrition
5. Continue research and analysis to improve vulnerability monitoring/response and inform robust action to 'leave no-one behind'
If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information
The main support needed are for: i) developing the SUN business network and ii) economic arguments

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?	No emergency in 2017/2018 reporting period
2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?	Yes Please explain: the framework for disaster management has been laid out through the law on disaster management 2015, however clarity for its implementation requires the passage of supporting sub-decrees to ensure accountabilities and secure associated budget towards implementation.
3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?	Yes Please explain: At the National level, the CamREx has been organized annually by the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) in cooperation with National Committee for Disaster Management and in 2016, sub-national exercises were conducted in 2 provinces. Regular meetings occurred between sector focal points and assess the up-comings emergencies. During the 2016 dry season, partners analysed the outcomes on vulnerable populations.
4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?	Please explain: Even thus, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology continues to make progress with maintenance, restoration and construction of irrigation infrastructure and the development of the social capital supporting the ongoing operation of irrigation activities. Cambodia is thought to be particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Monitoring the effects of natural disasters and cyclic events requires increased capacities for both local and national government. The collection and sharing of information needs greater investment in information systems and coordination.

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: All ministries incorporate gender concerns in sectoral planning, although the coverage of gender concerns is variable. Women play a major role in the marketing of agricultural produce at the local level. MAFF has been working with support from NOURISH and others to mainstream nutrition into agricultural extension through rolling out the MAFF Gender Mainstreaming and Childhood Development and Protection policies. Capacity strengthening efforts target core trainers on the national level down to the community level, working closely with District Agriculture Officers and Agriculture Extension Workers.</p>
<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)?</p> <p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: RGC efforts coordinated under Neary Rattanak IV and the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, supported by sectoral development plans and development partners to encourage women’s producer groups and to institutionalize guidelines for promoting women’s participation in employment and small business and to improve women’s access to capital and markets. A number of CSO have been active in supporting enabling gender dimensions within nutrition programs. This has included support to the roll out and strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry gender mainstreaming policy, completing research to better understand underlying contributors to adolescent malnutrition, and engaging the ministry of health on adolescent nutrition of girls and boys.</p>

<p>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain: see above</p>
<p>4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p>	<p>Please explain: At the community level, a number of CSO have worked to identify various caregivers through community agent models and parenting groups that represent not just women, but men and grandparents. These actions are intended to better engage a wider network of caregivers to ensure that women and girls are better able to attend to other responsibilities at the household, in the labour force and for girls to remain in school. In 2017, Plan international did in the North-East province, a research on indigenous parenting practices across the generations with a special focus on gender.</p>
<p>5. Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6. Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women’s empowerment policy or strategy in place?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Please explain: Assuring women equal access to economic benefits, political opportunity and social protection would empower women to become true agents of socio-economic development and poverty reduction. As Cambodia is developing the next phase of its gender mainstreaming strategy, three pathways are suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, mainstreaming gender in education and skill development. In addition to basic education and vocational training, within the context of the digital economy and fourth industrial revolution, women also needs necessary skills such as ICT skills to stay competitive in the labour market. • Second, mainstreaming gender in corporate governance. The government needs to work closely with the private sector to develop an affirmative action or soft regulation to achieve gender equality in the governance of private corporations. • Third, mainstreaming gender in public institutions. The government agencies need to develop their own internal research to assess gender gaps within their institutions then develop strategy to achieve gender equality.
<p>7. Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: the latest advocacy was through a report printed in 2014 on “Economy women’s economic empowerment- Cambodia gender assessment”.</p>

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1. Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes Examples: During most of the launching or national events, the media are invited and press conference is held.
2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?	No
3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?	No
4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?	No

5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?	Yes Details: The SUN annual meeting is planned in June and the annual National Nutrition Day is planned for November 2018. Several other high level meetings will be also implemented to developed the new National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (219-2023). The launch of this strategy is aimed by March/April 2019.
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