



Reporting template

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?

Group	Yes/ No
Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
If other, please specify:	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?

Total	
20	

How many participants were female and how many were male?

Female	Male	
10	10	

Process

	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
3.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Collection</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>	Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>
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4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						



Usefulness	
5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	<input data-bbox="245 528 316 584" type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	The meeting with youth was particularly effective in engaging high level officials with Youth Nutrition Champions with very high level support. This was widely appreciated by senior members of government and by the development community.

Participant list					
Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
SOK	CARD	Secretary General			No
SAY	CARD	Head of Department			No
Nargiza	WHO	Non-Communicable Diseases Lead			No
Selamawit	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist			N/A
lean	FAO	Policy Advisor			N/A
DIN	WFP	Programme Officer			N/A
Gwyneth	HKI	Country Director			N/A
Dominique	GIZ	Programme Officer			N/A
Joaquin	FAO	FSN and Sustainable Agriculture Specialist			N/A

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
HOU	HKI	Deputy Country Director			N/A



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	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Additional activity in 2020 through youth engagement in the processes for SUN and SUN Business Convener active. Four new 'Provincial Group for Coordinating Food Security and Nutrition' created for sub-national coordination.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Additional efforts for Youth engagement, SUN Business Convener active and sub-national platforms added



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The multi-stakeholder platform is focused on strategic priorities through the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and these have been translated into meaningful actions and dissemination and capacity building for sub-national level has commenced.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Good progress to standardise the tracking of progress but more detailed action plans, targets and indicators required for consistent tracking of actions at all levels.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Government supports actions for Second NSFSN 2019-2023 with recommendations from the Prime Minister and instructions for all Ministries, development partners and civil society to work under coordination of CARD for this work. One recommendation from the Prime Minister is for CARD to establish a Nutrition Working Group with all relevant ministries, institutions and educational institutes to set up Youth Nutrition Champions Group in order to train and provide opportunities to learn, share knowledge and participate in the development of policies related to FSN. CARD is to establish a Working Group for Scaling Up Nutrition in Cambodia composed of relevant ministries and institutions in response to the needs of the Global SUN Movement.



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

Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?

Yes

What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?

Four Regional Heads of WHO, FAO, UNICEF and WFP

Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?

Yes

Please explain:

Four Regional Heads of WHO, FAO, UNICEF and WFP



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Policies extensively analysed through consultative processes and results shared as publications.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The TWG SP & FSN is a very effective platform for engagement and consultation with stakeholders at the national level. This mechanism continues to run very effectively, although limited in face to face meetings by COVID-19 precautions. The First Lady and Chairwoman of the Cambodia Red Cross, National Champion for the United Nations Secretary General's Joint Action Plan for Women's and Children's Health was engaged for the National Nutrition Day 2019 and prepared a statement and for participation in the event. For 2020, the Prime Minister has also made recommendations in a statement read by the DPM as his High Representative supporting the release of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and a message in support of the National Nutrition Day. In addition, the PM message includes a recommendation for all municipal and provincial administrations shall establish a Provincial Working Group for Coordinating FSN and organize a Sub-National Nutrition Day with the participation of the development partners and civil society organizations and the private sector.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Strong function of the TWG SP & FSN for this purpose. Possible for stronger functions if the roles of the focal points can be strengthened for the relevant ministries and institutions.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Important actions for enforcement of the legislation for the regulation of breast-milk substitutes, leading to successful prosecution. These actions drew statements of support from the Minister of Commerce, the DPM and Chairman of CARD and the PM. The statements were strongly supported by HKI, WHO and UNICEF. There is room for ongoing enforcement of the regulations. The RGC recognises that the Global Statement on Human Rights and the International Treaty on Economic Social and Cultural Rights that was ratified by Cambodia in 1992. The right to food established under this treaty has been strongly supported by the RGC through programmes like the social assistance measures that were greatly expanded during COVID-19 and in the flood response later in 2020.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Extensive reviews of the policy setting for FSN took place during 2018. These reviews led to the formulation of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and were accompanied by consultation with stakeholder representatives at both national and sub-national level. Regular accounts of best practice or lessons learned are included in the meetings of the TWG SP & FSN and the FSN Forum. There is scope for more documentation of lessons learned and for quantitative measures of performance. A performance dashboard and knowledge management system will improve this scoring.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Achievements: Drafting of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and development of the Key Concepts for the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. This is a major step in shaping a coherent policy framework for nutrition. This document shapes the strategic direction for nutrition bringing the SUN and the Zero Hunger Challenge into the same strategic framework. The cooperation between the RGC, the SUN CSA and key UN agencies in highlighting breaches of food labelling guidelines for baby formula led to penalties for the company concerned and marks the strong commitment on the part of the networks to work together to strengthen the legal framework for nutrition. A new Prakas issued by the DPM and Ministry of Interior details the roles and responsibilities of the Committee in Charge of Women and Children's Affairs in the Commune/Sangkat level and included responsibilities for improving nutrition. Accelerating progress towards SDG2. Policy Effectiveness Analysis for the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023. **Challenges:** human resources and capacity building, to carry the policy to sub-national level, budget cuts affecting many ministries. **Suggestions for improvement:** translating national policies into practical terms and actions implementable at sub-national



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The programmes of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Rural Development are all central to the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. There are also major examples of programme alignment on the part of the SUN Networks. These include the Cambodia Nutrition Project (RGC, World Bank, DFAT, KOICA, KfW and GFF), the investments in food security and nutrition programmes of GIZ, the UN Network and members of the SUN CSA including HKI.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Although there is a common framework at the national level and for the Second NSFSN 2019-2023, there is a need for action plans to be produced for each of the joint priorities and for the review of sectoral plans to ensure nutrition priorities are addressed as cross cutting issues or nutrition-specific interventions. Implementation matrix, M&E framework and costings are all required from the Task Forces addressing the joint priorities.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The organization and implementation of the priority actions requires concerted actions on the part of the Task Forces supporting the joint priority actions at national level and the implementation arrangements for the sub-national level. These are working at the project level and for the main ministries involved. The response to the COVID-19 crisis for the economy shows how effectively the RGC and partners have been able to mobilise technical and financial resources to address problems for economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food. The maintenance and strengthening of supply chains was a priority for RGC Working Groups to address COVID-19 and the implementation of new and expanded cash transfers schemes as social assistance measures was rapid and far-reaching.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Work is under way for improvement of the information systems for FSN for the creation of a reporting dashboard and for collection and sharing of reports. Progress requires additional resources and capacity building for sustainability.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Challenges for data collection in terms of funding and COVID-19 restrictions have limited the collection of data for key indicators for malnutrition (normally collected by the Cambodia Demographic Health Survey at 5 yearly intervals). No current data.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Since the beginning of 2019, the common results proposed for the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 have been used consistently to align SUN members around priority sectors, joint priorities and cross cutting issues. This framework has been promoted in publications, consultations, presentations and in dialogue at the national and sub-national level. In provincial discussions involving all 24 provinces and the municipality of Phnom Penh, the common results framework was used for ranking priorities in the different provinces. The purpose of this exercise was mostly to raise awareness of the priorities for FSN through discussions and activities to rank these priorities for each province. For the provincial consultations, the strongest rankings of sector-led activities were for Agriculture, Health, Education and WASH. For the joint priorities, the leading rankings were: Healthy Diets, Nutrition-Sensitive WASH; Food Value Chains, Food Safety and Fortification; and Improved Governance. Youth views on the common results framework were determined in facilitated sessions designed to heighten awareness of the sector-led and joint priorities for the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. In ranking these priorities, youth representatives identified Agriculture, Education, and Health were the priority sectors for investment. For the joint priorities, their priorities were for Nutrition-Sensitive WASH, Food Value Chains and Healthy Diets, followed closely by Community-Led Nutrition, Social Assistance and Disaster Management and Climate Change. The framework has also stood the test of COVID-19 response planning and forms the basis of Cambodia's joint statement on FSN in the context of COVID-19.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The members of the MSP are working together effectively with assistance from CARD and all relevant Ministries. The engagement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has been productive and led to better understanding on the part of the MEF for the interest of the SUN Movement in the budget analysis and of the usefulness of this activity for the RGC itself.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There has been an improvement in this capability since the first efforts in 2018. The record of Nutrition-Specific budgeting is good (for the Ministry of Health for example) although Nutrition-Sensitive programmes are very difficult to separate from other expenditure.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Whilst funds have actually been cut for most ministries and local government for 2020 due to COVID-19 the RGC identified key issues for economic access to food for the poor and vulnerable and mobilised major new programmes for cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable. These demonstrate both the commitment and the capabilities of the Government and partners to address critical issues and avert a potential crisis for the poor and vulnerable.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Lack of pledges and funding cuts limit disbursements. However, the RGC has made very substantial commitment to payments for the cash transfers and these funds have been effectively disbursed to the poor and vulnerable.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ongoing difficulties for the economy and for predictability of funding.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Good progress has been made in efforts to track financing for nutrition as a basis for resource mobilisation. The SUN CSA and all networks are moving to a common framework for reporting in an effort to improve this activity for 2020-21. Substantial disruptions to budget allocations during 2020 have created some fresh challenges for this financial tracking although the Ministry of Economy and Finance has made all available records available for the analysis. Challenges lie in identifying the nutrition related expenditure items for the many ministries potentially involved. As a cross-cutting issue itself, it is very difficult to separate the budget allocations for nutrition-sensitive investments. The Sun CSA, Donor and UN Networks have all cooperated in this work with the support of CARD and relevant ministries. GIZ and Donor Network Visit to MEF by SUN Networks and provision of annual budget details for all Ministries. Insert from SUN CSA

Outcome marker

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Achievements Completion of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and the accompanying Key Concepts and Draft Guidelines for sub-national implementation Creation of Provincial Working Groups for Coordinating FSN in 4 provinces Concerted efforts for the engagement of youth and for promoting receptiveness to youth ideas. The implementation of major projects such as the Cambodia Nutrition Project (7 Provinces) is leading to major scaling up of nutrition-specific interventions. Although there have been some dramatic cut-backs in budget allocations for ministries and for local level government due to the fight against COVID-19, the additional investments in health and the efforts to improve public health, change behaviours and improve WASH access will all contribute to improved nutrition outcomes. For example, in 2020, WASH facilities are now available in all schools. In addition, the expansion of cash transfer programs for the poor, elderly, persons with disabilities, HIV affected populations and the cash transfers for pregnant women and children have provided for nation-wide programs for social assistance. The cash transfer programmes are intended to help poor and vulnerable populations to access basic food, to meet health expenses and for other basic needs. This represents a major investment in the well-being of the poor and vulnerable at a time of crisis. The agriculture sector has also seen major investments in the form of low-interest loans for promoting food production, processing and diversification opportunities for registered SMES and other eligible borrowers. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, CARD and partner agencies have undertaken assessments of the food security situation in relation to COVID-19 and policy responses and directed their efforts to supporting own production and consumption activities and small enterprise development as a way of insuring against food insecurity during a period of greatly increased unemployment. WFP and MAFF have improved their market and price monitoring capabilities and now report regularly on the situation in 17 provinces. This information is widely shared and helps to assess likely impacts on food availability and access and on nutrition. Positive Developments Enforcement of regulation signaled by the actions on the part of CARD, MOC, MOH, HKI, UNICEF and WHO to hold BMS company (Nutrillat) accountable to Cambodian regulations and laws to ensure health and safety of Cambodian children. Heightened awareness of basic hygiene matters and additional efforts to ensure schools, Health Centres and other places are equipped with WASH facilities. Improved standards of food handling and safety associated with precautions for COVID-19

Key Challenges Capacity building, especially for the sub-national level Awareness raising for all relevant ministries and institutions, the private sector and the general public Resource mobilisation during COVID-19 Effectively addressing gender issues Suggestions for Improvement More regular meetings, reporting, sharing of information through a hub, greatly expanded efforts for integrated messaging for social and behavioural change communication.

Pooled fund

Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?

Yes

If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?

Pool funds used for creating the sub-national platforms in the form of Provincial Working Groups for Coordination of FSN in Ratanakiri and Kampong Chhnang Provinces, including the conduct of youth forums. MSH and SUN pool funds allocated to CSA provided a portion of the funding for the budget analysis and training to support the CSA.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Mr. HAK Sokchea Stakeholder group: UN Organisation: WFP Job title: Convener Email: sokchea.hak@wfp.org</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>In progress</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p> <p>Explanation: The Technical Working Group for SP & FSN is the national multi-stakeholder platform. The private sector attends various events although the level of participation can be greatly strengthened.</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>In progress</p>
	<p>Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>Objectives for 2019-2020 1. Employ the SBN Coordinator 2. Promote Global SUN Pitch Competition to raise private sector awareness 3. Organise a consultation workshop on strategy for SUN Business Network 4. Launch the strategy 5. Business resilience training for SME Progress Made 2019-2020 The SUN Business Network (SBN) has not yet been established in Cambodia, however progress is being made to engage potential members. A dedicated SBN Coordinator was recruited and on board from 10 August 2020 to advance the</p>

SUN Civil Society Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
 Yes

2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
 Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance in Cambodia (SUN CSA Cambodia)

3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
Name: Mr. Hou Kroeun
Stakeholder group: Secretariat/Host organization
Organisation: Helen Keller International
Job title: Deputy Country Director
Email: hkroeun@hki.org

4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?
 Not applicable as a Network has been established

5. Please explain:
 Not applicable

6. Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

SUN CSA Cambodia Highlights for Joint Annual Assessment 2019-2020 Establishing Sub-National Multi-Stakeholder Platforms To strengthen the implementation of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 at the sub-national/community level, SUN CSA Cambodia, led by HKI supported CARD, has developed and tested sustainable, government-led Sub-National Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Platforms, called the 'Provincial Working Group for Coordinating Food Security and Nutrition (PWGFSN)' in Kampong Chhnang and Ratanakiri. The purpose of these platforms is to connect stakeholders from different local government departments and sectors, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and local communities to tackle issues related to food insecurity and malnutrition during and beyond COVID-19, by coordinating their interests and capabilities related to the priority actions outlined in the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. Results from this pilot will be used for rolling out to rest of Cambodia provinces. In the PWGFSN, the Provincial Governor is Chair, a SUN CSA Cambodia member operating in the province is Vice-Chair, and members include 11 Provincial Line Departments (of (i) Labor and Vocational Training; (ii) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; (iii) Health; (iv) Rural Development; (v) Women's Affairs; (vi) Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; (vii) Commerce; (viii) Education, Youth, and Sport; (ix) Planning; (x) Administrative Hall; and (xi) Inter-Sectoral Bureau), and all SUN CSA Cambodia members operating in the province. The Terms of Reference was developed in consultation with stakeholders and signed by the Provincial Governor, and training materials and tools were developed to use for the training of PWGFSN members and Commune Councilors on food security and nutrition and their integration into local development plans. Nutrition Budget Analysis SUN CSA Cambodia, in collaboration with CARD, FAO, WFP, GIZ, and other Alliance members, conducted the first nutrition budget analysis with active participation from the following Ministries: Health; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Rural Development; Women's Affairs; Economy and Finance; and Planning. The overall goal of the Nutrition Budget Analysis Report was to increase resources and the effectiveness of nutrition programs by raising awareness of where and how financial resources are being committed. It provides essential information for identifying where additional resources are needed in order to successfully achieve the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. While the budget analysis report has several gaps in the available data, it is agreed among stakeholders that it is an excellent start for Cambodia. During the course of the analysis, we were able to secure buy-in and support from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to provide more data from each line ministry for expanding budget analysis activities in future years, which will hopefully lead to increased funding for nutrition. Youth Engagement On 13 August 2020, CARD and SUN CSA Cambodia, in collaboration with the Youth Nutrition Champions, FAO, WFP and GIZ, organized a Youth Nutrition Champions Forum, which aimed to promote active youth participation in improving nutrition in Cambodia. The event was chaired by H.E. Deputy Prime Minister Yim Chhay Ly, Chairman of CARD, and attended by 88 youth representatives, government officials and development partners. Before the forum, Ms. Chhun Bormey led the 10 Youth Nutrition Champions in a courtesy meeting with H.E Deputy Prime Ministry, to give him an update on the progress, achievements, challenges and next steps for the Youth Nutrition Champions. After the forum, Bormey also led the Youth Nutrition Champions to meet with H.E Sok Silo, Secretary General of CARD and Government SUN Focal Point, to ask for his guidance on youth engagement activities. During the forum, Gwyneth Cotes, representing SUN CSA Cambodia, said that "the Youth Nutrition Champions have attracted the interest of people throughout government, international organizations, and the general public. Now, they are having the opportunity to enter into dialogue with the highest levels of government." She said "the YNC is a diverse, interesting group of young adults. They include farmers, chefs, teachers, scientists, nutritionists, maybe even a future lawyer... and each of them brings their own interests and perspectives. We need to make sure we are really listening." Ms. Chhun Bormey, YNC Leader, represented the interests of youth at the event. In her remarks, she requested the Deputy Prime Minister and CARD to consider three suggestions from youth: (i) Allow YNC representatives to participate in decision-making processes in order for them to learn and to gain experience on policy dialogue and able to contribute with their inputs to the development of food security and nutrition strategies; (ii) Allow YNC representatives to participate in different platforms and workshops related to food security and nutrition organized by CARD as well as other partners; and (iii) CARD to kindly coordinate participation of YNC representatives in various mechanisms prepared by sub-national level government mechanism for food security and nutrition. CARD endorsed her requests. This is a really great achievement. During the forum, the Youth Nutrition Champions Advocacy Booklet were also distributed to participants. It is also important to note that due to active advocacy from Youth Nutrition Champions, led by Bormey, the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 identifies gender and youth as critical cross-cutting issues to be mainstreamed in the nutrition and food security sector in order for youth to voice their opinions to shape their future. This is really great achievement as well. On August 25th, 2020, the Youth Nutrition Champions, in partnership with Save The Children and CARD, hosted a Youth Forum in Kampong Cham at the Agriculture Institute. The forum was attended by approximately 80 participants, and addressed issues of adolescent nutrition. From July 23-24, 2020, our Youth Nutrition Champions also conducted a learning field visit in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. In Phnom Penh, they took a field visit to the Vissot factory to learn about the production and sale of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for the treatment of severe acute malnourishment (SAM) in children. Afterwards, they travelled to visit Angkor Hospital for Children in Siem Reap to observe screening and treatment of SAM children, and to the community to learn about Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). Their visit went very well, and they learned many things. Coordinating the COVID-19 response from SUN CSA members The SUN CSA Cambodia developed an advocacy document to detail the Alliance's responses to COVID-19. The document highlights various priority actions of Alliance members to address issues of hygiene, healthy diets and maternal, infant and young child nutrition during COVID-19. The booklet details members' responses, and serves as an excellent display of the Alliance's rapid response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Cambodia. We used this document to advocate for mobilizing increased resources to support our activities in response to the pandemic. The document was disseminated to the Global SUN CSN Secretariat, Deputy Prime Minister's Office, FAO, WFP, GIZ, and other relevant stakeholders. National Nutrition Day On Monday 25th November 2019, under the leadership and direction of CARD, various stakeholders working in nutrition brought the importance of nutrition to the forefront of the country's attention with celebrations of the 6th National Nutrition Day (NND) for 2019, under the theme 'breastfeeding is the best choice for human capital and economic growth'. The event took place at the Peace Palace in Phnom Penh, and was presided over by H.E. Dr. Yim Chhay Ly, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of CARD, and H.E. Mam Buheng, Minister of Health. The 2019 NND event saw stakeholders from an array of backgrounds come together to recognise the current state of nutrition in Cambodia, and reaffirm their collective commitment to improving the nutrition landscape throughout the country. In addressing the theme, the Royal Government of Cambodia affirmed their commitment to and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life, and continued breastfeeding to two years and beyond. Following the national event in Phnom Penh, six Sub-National Nutrition Day events took place from December to February to bring the same message to the community level. These events occurred in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum and Ratanakiri. A total of approximately 9,500 people attended national and sub-national nutrition day events. World Breastfeeding Week SUN CSA Cambodia supported MOH to conduct celebrations of WBW 2019 in Siem Reap on the 30th July, with other activities running sub-nationally over the official WBW on 1-7th August and continuing throughout the rest of the month. The main event in Siem Reap aimed to mobilize at least 500 participants, but was attended by approximately 750 people. Attendees were 70% women and included 80 breastfeeding mothers, as well as women of reproductive age, village support groups, mother support groups, caretakers and government officials who can benefit from the range of information and services on offer. The public venue was chosen with the goal of creating a space where mothers feel comfortable and relaxed and are able to breastfeed, and where their children are welcome. The media played an important role in the event, with very high coverage in the lead-up, during and afterwards, which reached all over the country on radio, TV and in print. Approximately 54 media stories promoting breastfeeding and covering WBW 2019 were been published across these mediums by more than 20 media outlets. These stories included interviews with H.E. Dr. Mam Buheng, Minister of Health, HKI representatives, representatives from Alive & Thrive, World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International and several breastfeeding mothers. There is a great need to nurture media relationships as their ability to reach the community far exceeds ours, making their support highly valuable. WBW 2019 also saw 17 NGOs host successful events in 17 provinces around Cambodia. The most common feedback indicated that the banners, posters and t-shirts were the most useful tools in the WBW kits and that more such materials, especially t-shirts, should be provided for NGOs and event participants. The need for more resources to reach remote communities was also raised.

SUN Donor Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Donor Network Cambodia</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Benjamin Knödler Stakeholder group: donors Organisation: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Job title: Deputy Head of Mission Email: v@phno.auswaertiges-amt.de</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>n/a</p>
6.	<p>Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>Lead role in contributing to the priority actions for community-led nutrition on part of GIZ and the Cambodia Nutrition Project (RGC and World Bank, DFAT, KfW KOICA and GFF) Designing a dashboard for nutrition reporting for SUN Cambodia in conjunction with WFP and others. Design and testing of youth engagement activities Detailing comprehensive TORs for the Donor Network</p>

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
	Name: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Please explain:
5.	Frequently invited, attending and presenting at TWG SP & FSN and Food Security and Nutrition Forum. Royal University of Agriculture very active in FSN. Greater activity in second half of 2019 and 2020 in hosting and participating in youth engagement activities.
6.	Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

Status of past priorities

#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	Finalise, disseminate and implement the NSFSN 2019-2023 including capacity building to sub-national level.	Yes
2.	Activate the SUN Business Network	In progress
3.	Implement double duty actions for dealing with overweight and obesity and healthy diets	In progress
4.	Advocate for increases in RGC and donor funding for priority areas in the NSFSN inclusion of nutrition related expenditures in the Commune Investment Plans.for	In progress
5.	Apply ICT to develop information systems for FSN for information sharing, knowledge management, M&E and national reporting and for brokering partnerships with stakeholders.	In progress
6.	Complete the budget exercise for mapping nutrition related activity and expenditures	In progress

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>Who supported you to meet your priorities?</p> <p>The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, Private sector, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)</p>
2.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>Through provision of funding, by participation in dialogue and decision-making, technical assistance, advocacy and leadership.</p>
3.	<p>Do you need support to meet your priorities?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?</p> <p>Support from the RGC provincial and sub-national governments and development partners for FSN activities at local level. Support from the RGC for investment in nutrition through the health, agriculture, and rural development sectors and through social assistance and a suitable business environment including regulation of the private sector. Support from the private sector, with encouragement of the RGC to establish the SUN Business Network. TA from donors for developing ICT and knowledge management systems and sustained support from the RGC for the maintenance of the system. Coordinated efforts on the part of donors, UN agencies and civil society to work effectively to support government programmes.</p>
5.	<p>Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since your country joined the Movement?</p> <p>Establish the MSP at sub-national level Provincial Working Group for Coordinating FSN. Coordinated actions in support of CARD for the multi-stakeholder platform and the development of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 and for specific activities like National Nutrition Day and for youth engagement where all SUN Networks and ministries and institutions cooperate. Coordinating the COVID-19 response and responding to the Joint Statement on Nutrition by the Regional Heads of UN Agencies.</p>

2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Dissemination of information, capacity building and at mobilisation of efforts at sub-national level and Investment in ICT expansion of provincial coordination platforms
2.	Drafting and implementing the action plans for each priority action and tracking sector-led contributions
3.	Continuing expansion of activities for youth engagement and gender equality
4.	Create the SUN Business Network
5.	Apply ICT to develop information systems for FSN for information sharing, knowledge management, M&E and national reporting and for brokering partnerships with stakeholders.
6.	Completion of a second round of analysis of budgets and expenditure for nutrition

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Other: COVID-19 health and economic impacts</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>COVID-19 from March 2020 until the present, a record low water level for the Mekong and Tonle Sap in June to October and then flooding in at least 5 provinces in mid-late October 2020</p>
4.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>At what levels – (please select an option below):</p> <p>Inter-ministerial political level</p> <p>Inter-ministerial technical level</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

7.	<p>How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <p>Unchanged</p> <p>Explanation: The functioning of the MSP has been affected by COVID-19 due to past meeting and travel limitations. However, the MSP has been able to function effectively using alternative means. These means may themselves represent an improvement in the overall efficiency of the MSP for crisis and for normal activities.</p>
8.	<p>Is the multi-stakeholder platform already planning for the recovery phase, post COVID-19, even taking into account the likely need to address the effects for some time yet?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: The concerns for drawn out economic effects and also for the potential risks of community transmission in Cambodia are very high on the agenda for the RGC and for the stakeholders in the MSP. The various networks are all active in contributing to recovery planning and for ensuring that health risks are mitigated.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
4.	<p>Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>Gender and youth have been identified as one of the three cross-cutting issues for the Second NSFSN 2019-2023. On this basis, each of the sector-led activities and the joint-priorities is asked to incorporate specific objectives and targets for their action plans and to report on the outcomes each year. As part of the SUN efforts to engage with youth, care has been taken to ensure that young women and girl are given equal opportunities and are equally represented in all the activities.</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
3.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>In progress</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</p> <p>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</p> <p>Food loss and waste reduction policies</p> <p>Food-based dietary guidelines</p>
5.	<p>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: Promoting productivity improvement and modernisation of agriculture, value adding and diversification in production. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries seeks to improve the quality and safety of food produced in Cambodia and nutritional value is included in the food qualities to be promoted. During COVID-19, the unemployed and returning migrants have been encouraged to return to rural areas and to take up farming activities offering quick returns and ensuring household and local food security. These programmes are supported by directives and assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and provincial staff and by local government. The government has also implemented a massive increase in social assistance measures aiming to increase economic access to food through cash transfers. These cash transfers feed into the food system by</p>

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p> <p>Mobilise resources</p> <p>Build political will</p> <p>Influence policies</p> <p>Raise public awareness</p> <p>Other: Raise the level of understanding through nutrition education and research</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p> <p>National media</p> <p>Thematic campaigns</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening of journalists</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>No</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p>No</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Advocacy and communication

8.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>Yes</p>
9.	<p>Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>If yes, which products do you normally use:</p> <p>Newsletters</p> <p>General brochures or presentations</p> <p>Website or social media materials</p>
11.	<p>Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2019 -April 2020)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>National Nutrition Day 6th November 2019 presided over by HE Yim Chhay Ly Deputy Prime Minister. Release of a statement from the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman of CARD with the Co-Facilitators for the TWG SP & FSN in response to a letter from the Regional Heads of four UN Agencies. All SUN Networks were represented at this meeting. Youth Forum with the DPM and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and representative for the Minister of Health to gather feedback from youth and input to the JAA process.</p>
13.	<p>Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2020 - April 2021)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
14.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>Release of the Second NSFSN 2019-2023 on 3 November 2020. National Nutrition Day 6th November 2020 Provincial Nutrition Days around November 2021</p>

Advocacy and communication

15.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes