

SUN Movement Annual Progress Reporting

Cambodia

Final Report: Self-assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2014 to April 2015

May 2015

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 1: Bringing people in the same space

Process 1 (Pr. 1): Bringing people in the same space Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	2	The working group for food security and nutrition is meeting every two months. This working group is gathering representatives from different line ministries (Ministry Of Planning (MOP), Ministry Of Health (MOH), Ministry of Education (MOEYS), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)), Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (MRD), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and United Nations (UN). Sub-national level coordination mechanisms should be explored. The two different networks (business, donors) are not yet being developed.
PM 2. Coordinate internally and broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence	2	Private sector is not well represented in the Working group for food security and nutrition chaired by CARD and he Technical Working Group for Social Protection & Food Security and Nutrition (TWG- SP&FSN) chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of CARD
PM 3. Engage within / contribute to MSP	3	In addition to the above mentioned working group, line ministries have also specific technical working groups chaired by them which includes NGOs, UN, Government and sometimes social entrepreneurs. In the coming years, those group will also be used to feed the SUN movement with concrete feedbacks on their challenges and achievements.
PM 4. Track and report on own contribution to MSP	1	Since the launching of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN 2014-2018), only MOH has developed a national nutrition report on who is doing what and where on Nutrition specific interventions. In addition, Cambodia progress report on food security and nutrition for ICN2 was also prepared by CARD with support from HKI, FAO and UNICEF.
PM 5. Sustain Impact of the MSP	2	Since the launch of the NSFSN, all stakeholders are aware of the priorities but it is difficult to measure the impact and the current implementation of the recommendations. However for 2014/2015, CARD has defined common joint monitoring indicators signed by the DPM and representatives from UNICEF and WFP.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process One
Government	- Promote the NSFSN (2014-2018), propose to any organisations to present their projects (findings and bottlenecks) and update on the achievement of the Joint Monitoring indicators
UN	- Support technically and financially to CARD (chair of the TWG-SP&FSN)
Donor	- Participate in the working groups and the technical working group and supported several meetings
Business	- None as they are not yet represented

CSO	- Participate in the working groups and the technical working group. Also provide technical and financial support to CARD where possible.
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OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people in the same space (Not more than 600 words)
(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2014-2018 was developed and launched in August 2014 by the Prime Minister of the kingdom of Cambodia. The NSFSN is a crosscutting task demanding effective coordination and collaboration of many government institutions as well as active dialogue with civil society organizations, development partners and the private sector. By Royal Decree, CARD is mandated to facilitate effective coordination, policy guidance, monitoring and information management with regard to food security and nutrition through the Technical Working Group for Social Protection & Food Security and Nutrition (TWG- SP&FSN). The TWG- SP&FSN chaired by CARD and facilitated by the WFP and UNICEF provides a mechanism for the CARD and its development partners jointly to identify priorities; harmonize activities; discuss and address technical issues, improve utilization and mobilization of resources, and facilitate monitoring of progress of the SP&FSN. The Civil Society Network is being developed while the other two (business and donors) are still being discusses. Helen Keller International (HKI) was appointed by CARD to lead the Civil Society Network and start its development for the Cambodia SUN Movement in the next 2 years.

The TWG meets on a regular basis and a secretariat of the TWG-SP&FSN was established in CARD with the participation of line ministries (MOH, MOP, MRD, MAFF, MOEYS, MOWRAM, MOE, MPWT...), UN agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNDP...), bilateral and multi-lateral donors (USAID, EU, GIZ, ADB...), civil society mainly NGOs (HKI, Save the Children, World Vision, RACHA...) to ensure coordination between partners. In 2014, 15 Joint Monitoring indicators for 2014 and 2015 were approved. To keep nutrition in the top priorities of the government agenda, CARD and several stakeholders (USAID, UNICEF, FAO, WFP) have organized on the 4th and 5th of March 2015 a nutrition conference on “Investing in Nutrition for Sustainable Development in Cambodia”. This two days meeting gathered line ministries, NGOs, scientific researchers and UNs from the WASH, Health and agriculture sectors. At the end of the two days, a declaration was issued ensuring to mainstream the profile of nutrition within relevant national and sub-national strategies, policies, action plans and programs. The different partners also committed to develop, implement and enforce policies, programs, and initiatives for addressing the multiple causes of malnutrition throughout the life cycle, with particular focus on the first 1,000 days and encouraging that the private sectors to engage in the implementation of the policies, strategies, and guidelines of the government for improving nutrition in Cambodia.

Process 2: Coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
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Process 2 (Pr.2): Coherent policy and legal framework Progress Marker (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes	4	For the actual National Strategic Development Plan period 2014-2018, the multi-sectorial strategy has been developed and launched. To do this document, all relevant policies and programmes were reviewed
PM 2. Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies	2	Several line Ministries still have to develop their own plan of action with the minimum package of interventions to be implemented to ensure that the agreed targets from the NSFSN 2014-2018 are reached. Civil society (with their own strategy) and UN (through UNDAF) s already including the NSFSN 2014-2018 activities within their plans.
PM 3. Coordinate / harmonise member inputs in policy / legal framework development	2	Many policy frameworks are available in Cambodia and the latest NSFSN 2014-2018 follows them and integrate most of them in one document. With support from UNICEF and HKI, the

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PM 4. Influence policy/legal framework development through advocacy/contribution	2	the Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020 and its conceptual budget was developed for MOH and MOP. However, line Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are still in the process of developing their own national work plan with clear intervention to reduce malnutrition. In addition, several legislation are not yet efficiently enforced (breast milk substitute code violation, salt iodisation for example.
PM 5. Disseminate policy and operationalize / Enforce legal framework	2	
PM 6. Track and report results for steering and learning / Sustain policy impact	1	A reporting framework needs to be developed to ensure that CARD has the sufficient information to describe the actual reach vs the target from the NSFSN. The Ministry of Health has already issued in April 2015, their first National Nutrition Specific activities report.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Two
Government	- Lead the definition of strategy, disseminate and enforce them
UN	- Support technically and/or financially the development of the different strategies or legislation / implement activities which support learning to improve legislation or enforcement
Donor	- Support technically and/ or financially the development of the different strategies or legislation
Business	- None in the definition of strategies or legislation but at least should comply to them
CSO	- Support technically and/or financially the development of the different strategies or legislation / implement activities which support learning to improve legislation or enforcement

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (Not more than 600 words) (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)
<p>The Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III (2014-2018) sets the broad policy directions for improving Food Security and Nutrition and identifies priorities for enhancing availability, access, utilization and stability of food, specifically in the sub rectangles, focusing on agricultural intensification and diversification, land reform, sustainable natural resources management, enhancing health and nutrition and establishing provision of social safety nets. The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition was developed to complement the existing sector strategies and plans to fill the existing gaps or any updates according to the newly developed international recommendation for nutrition. For example, the NSFSN 2014-2018 integrated: i) the strategy on agriculture and water (2006-2010), ii) the agriculture sector strategic development plan (2009-2013), iii) the national nutrition plan (2009-2015), iv) the national social protection strategy for the poor and vulnerable (2009-2013), and v) the national strategy on rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (2011-2025). The NSFSN 20014-2018 will in no way replace or compete with these strategies, but provide an instrument to advocate for additional funding and enhanced coordinated and integrated action to improve food security and nutrition in Cambodia.</p> <p>In 2014/2015, some Ministry of Health partners have also evaluated the enforcement of legislations approved several years ago: i) breastmilk substitute code and ii) salt iodization mandatory standards for example. As shown, in the following example, enforcing legislation will be a key intervention to ensure the efficiency of the different strategies: <u>I) code violation</u>: Reported from HKI, there are a staggering 113 different breast milk substitutes available on the market in Phnom Penh alone, and so far we have not found any that adhere entirely to the government's good legislation. The private sector is undermining public health efforts around breastfeeding by promoting infant formula as no enforcement of the sub-decree 133 is being implemented. To ensure full enforcement of the BMS code, National Oversight Board was established with clear TOR and Implementable Guidelines; II) <u>Salt iodization</u>: A MOP/UNICEF assessment during the last semester on more than 1,800 salts showed that a significant amount of samples was not iodized. This finding was confirmed by Cam-Control as they registered only 27% of the refined salt being iodized and 4% of the coarse salt in Phnom Penh. Therefore, Government enforcement should be strengthened in the coming years and in line with approved legislation.</p>

Process 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

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Process 3 (Pr. 3): Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies	2	Several roles need better definition: Business and Donor network with also clear indicators.
PM 2. Translate policy / legal framework in Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN	2	Several ministries have strategies who are in line with the multi-sectorial strategy NSFSN. However a few are coming to an end and we need to ensure that the nutrition is in line with the NSFSN 2014-2018 (example: Health Strategic plan ends by 2015 and a new one is being developed).
PM 3. Organise implementation of CRF	1	Mobilizing and allocating the adequate resources from the different partners is challenging. International donors are sometimes still working in silo to prioritize their interventions without integrating the government.
PM 4. Manage implementation of CRF	0	No cross cutting monitoring system in place for the multi-sectorial strategy (NSFSN). However, recently established Oversight Board is considered as national mechanism to monitor progress of full implementation and enforcement of BMS code.
PM 5. Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact	1	For nutrition specific intervention, the Ministry of Health has already captured and shared lessons learned through their National Nutrition Report. This report highlights the project implemented by NGOs, UN and government. Unfortunately such report do not exist for other line ministries.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Three
Government	- Develop procedure for line ministries to report according to CRF but also for NGOs, UN and Business (if applicable)
UN	- Support technically and/or financially the development of National Report (see example of the MOH National Nutrition report)
Donor	- Ensure that their implementing partners includes the CRF into their strategies and reports to the government as well
Business	- None
CSO	- They should provide clear reporting to the government on their achievements during the year. Unfortunately, this is still occasional due to the limited process.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) (Not more than 600 words)
(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)

One of the principal was to fully align the indicator formulations and targets of NSFSN indicator framework with NSDP 2014-2018 result framework, as well as indicator frameworks from other national strategies and plans. The monitoring and evaluation was agreed to be implemented as follow: i) monitoring of specific interventions and programs will be carried out by the implementing agencies (ministries). They will follow up activities, outputs and outcomes in their respective area of responsibility based on administrative statistics and they will report this information on a regular basis to CARD; ii) CARD's role will be to follow up with sector ministries, to compile and integrate the sector reports, and to assess the overall impact on the NSFSN goal and objectives. CARD will establish an annual M&E report for the NSFSN to summarize progress made; iii) During an annual progress review workshop of the NSFSN, organized by CARD through the secretariat of the TWG-SP&FSN, stakeholders will discuss the annual M&E report to determine required adjustments to the implementation of priority actions and interventions of the strategy. Conclusions will be forwarded to policymakers, implementers and development partners in the framework of the Cambodian Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF) process to influence the overall planning for FSN related interventions and future resource allocation; iv) An independent mid-term review of the NSFSN will be carried out at the end of 2016 to support a more informed dialogue on overall outcome and direct the further development of the strategy. The Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs), which are based on principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results, provide a framework for setting medium-term goals based on development outcomes that have been prioritized in the Rectangular Strategy and for implementing the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). Every year the JMI are reviewed and adapted if necessary, the 2014/2015 JMI includes 14 indicators. In the last TWG SP&FSN held in February 2015, 5 of the indicators were already implemented while 6 were underway. However, an annual reporting from line ministries (except MOH) is missing to ensure that the common results are reached or underway. This limitation could jeopardize the monitoring of Cambodia progress.

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
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Process 4 (Pr. 4): Financial tracking and resource mobilisation Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Assess financial feasibility	1	MOH has worked on a Conceptual Budget for Cambodia's Fast Track Road Map for Improved Nutrition Implementation, Financing and Cost-Sharing Scenarios. This document is the first step to evaluate financial feasibility for MOH in nutrition specific interventions. The MOH has also requested other line ministries to approach MEF for a more comprehensive National Nutrition Budget.
PM 2. Track and (transparently) accounting of spending	1	The only comprehensive report done on expenditure and shared recently was the National Health Accounts Reports with the 2012 data. Such exercises should be done with data from 2013 and 2014 and by all line ministries.
PM 3. Scale up and align resources (incl. filling the gaps)	1	See PM1 for comments as it is inter-related. The exercise by MOH already showed that the target for Micronutrient Powders (MNP) distribution was unrealistic and need amendment to be in line with potential government finance availability (see document).
PM 4. Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)	0	In 2015, CARD should be requesting to every line ministries, donors, NGOs, UN their disbursement according to the 3 objectives described in the NSFSN 2014-2018.
PM 5. Ensure predictability / sustain impact / multi-year funding	0	See PM4, multi-year funding is not yet ensured at any level.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Four
Government	- Lead the road map and costing exercise
UN	- Support technically and/or financially the development of those costing exercises
Donor	- Support several NGOs and government equity system
Business	- No business involvement yet in supporting nutrition activities except fortification strategy such as iron fortified sauces and iodized salt
CSO	- Support technically and/or financially the development of those costing exercises

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (Not more than 600 words)
(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)

Ministry Budget Execution for 2014 is available at the Ministry of Finance but not widely disseminate. A recent analysis “Estimating Health Expenditure in Cambodia – National Health Accounts Report (2012 Data and published in October 2014) led by the Ministry of Health and partners (WHO and CHAI) showed that the government was spending 1.3% of the GDP on health in 2012 and nutritional deficiencies was representing 0.4% of the expenditure while 33.3% as spent on health systems, 32.8% on communicable diseases and 25.7% on reproductive, maternal and child health.

After evaluating the economic burden of malnutrition in Cambodia with a loss between 250 and 400 million USD (1.5-2.5% of the GDP depending on the interest used 7% or 3%), the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning with CARD/UNICEF/HKI has developed a conceptual budget for MOH road map (FTRM). This conceptual budget provides partners with a framework to assess the feasibility and affordability of the various FTRM interventions and provide a platform of analysis to further discuss relative costs, opportunities and challenges, and opportunity costs. After costing each component FTRM, the partners estimated that all the intervention would cost over the 6 years of implementation approximately 40 million USD with an annual recurrent cost at scale of 6 million USD. Based on a recent meta-analysis in Lancet estimating that a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions like FTRM can reduce key indicators of malnutrition by 32%. This suggests between \$210 and \$370 million return on financing for FTRM – an exceedingly attractive benefit-cost ratio. The costing also showed the importance of making sure that decentralization money (commune council budget) could be also used for nutrition activities. Within the context of Commune Council 2014 allocations, financing these community and village level activities is very affordable with the various programs typically representing less than 1% to 2.5% of the estimated average Commune Council allocation in 2014 depending on the activities supported at the local level.

To ensure a comprehensive budget for Nutrition, including all line ministry’s needs, and to ensure that budget will be allocated accordingly, MRD and MAFF will develop in 2015/2016 their cost action plan which will also identify the proportion that the commune council could auto-finance.

Annex 1: Contacts of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr	Sok Silo	CARD	silosok@yahoo.com.au		Yes
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3.	Mr	Oum Kosal	FAO	kosal.oum@fao.org		yes
4.	Dr	Laillou Arnaud	UNICEF	alailou@unicef.org		yes
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ANNEX 2: Short questionnaire for Focal Points:

1.	How many time does your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last self-assessments?	5 times for the working group of Food security and Nutrition 3 times for the TWG
2.	Have stakeholders been organised by Networks? (Yes/No) If Yes, Do you know if the networks meet regularly?	No in process for civil society, the other one Business and Donors are in discussion. No UN network as such will be created.
3.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No)	No as no private sector has joined yet
4.	Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels? (Yes/No)	No
5.	Have you organised any high level event since the last self-assessment? (Yes/No)	Yes in March 2015: National Nutrition Conference see above
6.	Do you have a Social mobilisation/Advocacy and Communication policy? (Yes/No)	No not in the TWG as such
7.	Do you have a budget line for nutrition in the state budget? Can you explain how the budget line works within your public finance management system?	Yes for the MOH but it represents only 0.4% of the MOH budget. For the other line ministries (MRD, MOP, MAFF, MOEYS) not clear
8.	Do you check the web page of your country on the SUN website? If so, are you happy with it?	Yes but our page is blank and we would like to know the process to provide information to update it as we have this year new data from CDHS. Please let us know the contact person at SUN's secretariat that we can send documents for up load in our web page.
9.	How can the SUN Secretariat and the SUN Movement help you advance your challenges?	We would recommend the SUN secretariat to come to Cambodia to understand where we are at and what our needs are compared to other countries, as the potential contribution of the SUN secretariat is unclear.

COMMON RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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1.	In your country, do you have an already finalized common results framework for improved nutrition: YES/NO	Yes but not for SUN as such but within the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018
2.	IF your answer is YES, what is the reference title you have given to the common results framework for improved nutrition?	Annex 1: NSFSN 2014-2018 Indicator framework (p73-76) from the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition. Several studies will provide information on the efficiency of the different programs (CDHS, CSES, NCDM, CARD, HMIS...etc)
3.	IF your answer is YES, what does the finalized common results framework for improved nutrition include?	It includes several indicators for the different objective and interventions that the government agreed on implementing. Now it is recommended that every line ministry develop a nutrition action plan which includes process indicators to ensure that interventions are sufficient in scale to have a measurable and significant impact.

TABLE I			
#	Elements	Yes/No	Please add any comment or explanation as necessary
1.	An Implementation Plan (or a matrix of plans) that sets out: - Priority actions – linked to expected results - Implementation responsibilities by Government sectors and partners - Shared responsibilities across Government sectors and partners for common activities (e.g. planning, coordination, joint-training, monitoring, etc.)	Yes & No	The Ministry of Health has developed and costed a road map for nutrition priorities through the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition. With the actual Annual National Nutrition Report, MOH tries to gather information on who does what and where for planning and coordination purposes. Other line ministries are requested to do the same.
2.	A Costing of the Plan that sets out: - The cost sharing between Government and partners (e.g. material, labour and delivery) - The cost for common activities across Government sectors and partners (e.g. planning, coordination, joint-training)	No	As highlighted in process 4, no costing of the actual multi-sectorial intervention (NSFSN) has been finalized. MOH/MOP has proposed a budget for a 5 year implementation of the nutrition specific intervention but no scenario for cost sharing between government, donors and other partners has been approved. MRD and MAFF at least should do the same exercise in order to compile all the needs from the line ministries involved in FSN and propose a scenario to the Ministry of Finance and all the partners.
3.	A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that sets out: - Indicators for each expected result and data sources - Baseline and target values	yes/no	It includes indicators (baseline and endline), however it is not clear yet how the data will be collected in 2018 as no CDHS is planned and many sectors do not have monitoring system in place for those indicators.
4.	Other elements (please specify)	n/a	n/a