



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**Nation Religion King**

**National Action Plan for the  
Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia  
(NAP/ZHC 2016-2025)**

**Prepared by:**

Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) in  
Consultation with the Technical Working Group for Social  
Protection and Food Security and Nutrition (TWG-SP&FSN)

**Phnom Penh, March 2016**





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## PREFACE

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RCG) under the brilliant leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal to “End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture”. The **National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia** provides a comprehensive roadmap and cross cutting intervention to achieve this goal. The RGC looks forward to working with development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia by 2025. This is an ambitious goal, yet I firmly believe that Cambodia can end hunger and malnutrition successfully.

In 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General launched the global Zero Hunger Challenge. This was followed in 2013 by the launching of the Asia-Pacific’s regional Zero Hunger Challenge and the development of the Zero Hunger Challenge guiding framework formulated by the UN Regional Thematic Working Group on Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific under the UN Regional Coordination mechanism. The Zero Hunger Challenge was subsequently launched in Cambodia in May 2015 under the leadership of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development along with the UN Resident Coordinator and technical assistance from the FAO.

The Royal Government of Cambodia recognizes that hunger and malnutrition are cross cutting issues that require a whole-of-government response that is well coordinated, properly financed, and efficiently implemented. The **National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia** provides a sound framework to guide coordination, resource mobilization, and implementation. CARD has been mandated to coordinate the work that will be implemented by the respective line agencies. CARD will also work closely with line agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations to ensure that sufficient financial resources are available for this important work. CARD also recognizes the important role that the private sector can play in helping eradicate hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia.

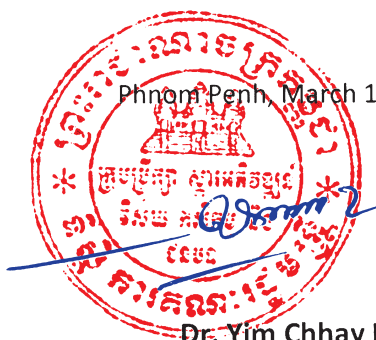
The **National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia** builds on and complements specific sector and cross sector policies and strategies already in place. As such, the National Action Plan aims to support integrated actions to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2025 under the guidance of one overarching framework. The **National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia** is comprised of three sections. Section 1 provides a global, regional and national overview of the hunger and malnutrition challenges and the responses to these challenges. Section 2 presents the 5 key elements, or Pillars, of the National Action Plan. Section 3 outlines the mechanisms for National Action Plan coordination,

organizational, resource mobilization and allocation, implementation, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the important role that the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF), the Ministry of Health, and other key ministries have actively played to coordinate the work of two task forces leading the development of the National Action Plan. I wish to also thank all the members of the Technical Working Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition for their active participation in discussions informing the development of the National Action Plan.

On behalf of the Royal Government and the people of Cambodia, I would also like to express my gratitude to the UN System, UNRC, members of the UN Country Team, and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific for their strong support and partnership in formulating the **National Action Plan for a Zero Hunger Challenges in Cambodia**.

Phnom Penh, March 11, 2016



Dr. Yim Chhay Ly

Deputy Prime Minister

Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development

## PREFACE

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team, I would like to congratulate the Royal Government of Cambodia for its dedication and hard work leading to the successful formulation of the National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia. The National Action Plan represents a key pillar of commitment by the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). I would also like to acknowledge the leadership that the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) has provided to coordinate input from key stakeholders in government, the donor community and civil society.

We all recognize that issues pertaining to hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia are cross cutting in nature and require a coordinated cross-sector approach by all stakeholders. The National Action Plan will facilitate such an approach by integrating sector specific policies and strategies in areas such as agriculture, rural development, education and health with cross-sector issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, resilience to natural disasters, and gender equality.

The National Action Plan is fully aligned with Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014 - 2018. The National Action Plan adds considerable value to our joint efforts to achieve Cambodia's development objectives by consolidating actions to eradicate hunger and malnutrition under one overarching framework. This framework provides strategic policy guidance for all stakeholders to more effectively and efficiently coordinate efforts to achieve the shared objective of eradicating hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia by the year 2025.

The United Nations Country Team, particularly FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP, look forward to working closely with key stakeholders in government, the donor community, and with civil society organizations to implement the National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia.

Phnom Penh, March 11, 2016



**Claire Van der Vaeren**

**United Nations Resident Coordinator**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIFS	ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
AusDFAT	Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CARDI	Cambodia Agriculture Research and Development Institute
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDCS	Cambodia Development Cooperation Strategy
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic Health Survey
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CCSPWRM	Climate Change Strategic Plan for Water Resource Management, 2013-2017
CMAA	Cambodia Mine Action Authority
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Program
COP21	21 <sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Parties
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CU5	Children Under Five (Years of Age)
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DAI	Department of Agro-Industry
DPs	Development Partners
ESCAP	(UN) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSC	Food Supply Chains
FSNCU	Food Security and Nutrition Coordination Unit
FTRM	Fast Track Road Map
FiA	Fisheries Administration

FoA	Forestry Administration
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDA	General Directorate for Agriculture
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HEFs	Health Equity Funds
HKI	Helen Keller Institute
ICESRC	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMP	Integrated Pest Management
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMIs	Joint Monitoring Indicators
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports
MoIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRaM	Ministry for Water Resources and Meteorology
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPHMFC	National Action Plan for a Hunger and Malnutrition Free Cambodia
NCDDS	National Committee for Democratic Development Secretariat
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	National Institute for Statistics

NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014 - 2018
NSFSN	National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
PBA	Program Based Approach
PDWRaMs	Province Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PWP	Public Works Program
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS III	Rectangular Strategy III
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RWSSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAW	Strategy for Agriculture and Water
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SME	Small, Medium Enterprise
SPFL	Strategic Planning Framework for Livestock (2011-2020)
SUN	Scale Up Nutrition (Movement)
TBD	To Be Determined
TDSP	Tourism Development Strategic Plan (2012 – 2020)
TVET	Technical Education and Vocational Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG/A & W	Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water
TWG/SP&FSN	Technical Working Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016 – 2018)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	The World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia reflects the Royal Government of Cambodia's strong commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal to "End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture". The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia provides a comprehensive and integrated roadmap to achieve this goal in line with the National Rectangular Strategy and National Strategic Development Plan and other sectoral priorities.

The United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) at the Rio 20+ Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012 where he announced his vision for the future – a world free from hunger and malnutrition. The Zero Hunger Challenge was subsequently launched in Cambodia in May 2015 under the leadership of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) along with the UN Resident Coordinator. The vision of the Zero Hunger Challenge is reflected in five Pillars that identify key outcomes that are supported by a wide range of specific activities:

- 100% access to adequate food all year round;
- Zero stunted children less than two years of age;
- All food systems are sustainable;
- 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; and,
- Zero loss or waste of food.

The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia is fully aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan 2014 – 2018. It builds on and complements specific sector and cross-sector policies and strategies already in place. As such, the National Action Plan aims to support integrated actions to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2025 under the guidance of one overarching framework. Moreover, the National Action Plan will be implemented through government institutions that are already in place. CARD has been mandated by the government to coordinate the work that will be implemented by the respective line agencies. CARD will also work closely with development partners and civil society organizations to ensure that sufficient financial resources are available. CARD further recognizes the important role that the private sector must play in eradicating hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia.

Going forward, there are several key tasks that must be addressed during the initial period of implementation. Most importantly, all relevant stakeholders will need to work closely together to coordinate efforts to mobilize resources and ensure effective and efficient investments in sustainable food security and nutrition solutions. Also, the attention on developing stronger co-ordination mechanisms across sectors needs to be focused to ensure that sector specific policies and strategies are designed to achieve the full range of synergies of complementary investments. The development of a comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be especially important to ensure transparency and accountability concerning the collective efforts of all stakeholders. Relevant stakeholders will also need to continue their efforts to raise awareness and build capacity at all levels of government and society about issues pertaining to food security and nutrition. This will require more specific knowledge about certain aspects of the food supply chain as well as the socio-economic dimensions of hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia.

Once these initial tasks are accomplished, the Royal Government of Cambodia along with the Development Partners, and Civil Society Organizations will be well on the way toward eliminating hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia by 2025.



### 1.1 FOOD INSECURITY, HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION CHALLENGE – GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Food and nutrition security occurs “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”.<sup>1</sup> The World Food Summit in 1996 set the target to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015 based on the recorded number in 1992. There are approximately 795 million people in the world who do not meet this criterion. In 2015, about 512 million of these hungry and malnourished people (or two-thirds of the total) were in the Asia Pacific region. In Asia, about 100 million children under the age of 5 were stunted. Hunger (lack of sufficient quantity of food) and malnutrition (the condition that develops when the body does not get the right amount of calories, vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients it needs to maintain healthy tissue and organ function) are major causes of millions of deaths each year worldwide. Young children and pregnant and lactating women are the most vulnerable groups to be affected. Under-nutrition is the underlying cause of 3.5 million child deaths and of one-third of child diseases. Lack of access to nutritionally adequate food and health care undermines national development potential and threatens public health and security. Although the numbers of hungry and/or malnourished people has declined over the last few decades, overall the world is not making sufficient progress to achieve the intended goal of a world that is free from hunger and malnutrition.

The right to food is an internationally recognized human right. It is enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Several international declarations and conventions such as the International Declaration on Nutrition, the World Food Summit and World Food Summit +5 have recognized the need for countries to respect and uphold everyone’s individual right to adequate food, nutrition, and health. In addition, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) address the particular rights of the most vulnerable groups consisting of children and women. As observed above, The World Food Summit in 1996 set the target to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015. In 2004, the Governing Council of FAO unanimously adopted Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

In September 2015, United Nations Member States adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of a new sustainable development global agenda developed at the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Parties (COP21). The 2<sup>nd</sup> Goal of the SDGs is particularly relevant to the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) with respect to its call to “End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture”.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration of the World Food Summit of 1996.

## 1.2 FOOD INSECURITY, HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION CHALLENGES – NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is signatory to a number of international conventions that provide the legal frameworks for recognizing food security as a basic human right under international law, specifically the ICESCR. The RGC also adheres to the “Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security” adopted by the 187 FAO member states in November 2004. The RGC has committed to adopt the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and its Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security. Cambodia also joined as a member of the international Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement since July 2014.

The RGC has also been actively committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition to achieving Goal 1 (“Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”), the RGC recognizes that food security and nutrition also play important roles in achieving many of the other eight Cambodian MDGs. These include increased school attendance, promoting gender equity and women’s empowerment, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Given the prevalence of land mines, Cambodia added mine clearance as a 9<sup>th</sup> MDG. Impressive progress has been achieved in this area resulting in greater access to productive land for poor and vulnerable households. This in turn has helped promote better nutrition and food security among poor and vulnerable households.

The RGC reconfirmed its commitment to improve food security and nutrition as an important part of human capital development and sustainable economic growth, specifically during the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Seminar on Food Security and Nutrition under the Theme of Social Safety Nets in July 2009 as well as during the 4<sup>th</sup> National Seminar on Food Security and Nutrition under the Theme Child and Maternal Nutrition in May 2012. The 5<sup>th</sup> National Seminar on Food Security and Nutrition took place on 18 August 2014 to launch the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018. The seminar also provided recommendations for implementing the strategy more effectively, including the establishment of the National Nutrition Day to be held annually on 6<sup>th</sup> November to raise public awareness on nutrition. The three events were organized by the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) and presided over by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. At the 4<sup>th</sup> National Seminar, CARD was mandated “To develop a comprehensive and applicable national strategy for food security and nutrition and action plans to enhance nutrition”.

The RGC has put in place a comprehensive policy and strategic framework that aims to reduce poverty and promote food security and nutrition. The Rectangular Strategy (RS) for Growth, Employment, Equity, and Efficiency Phase III (2014-2018) sets the broad policy directions for improving food security and nutrition. The RS III identifies priorities for enhancing availability, access, utilization and stability of food, especially in the sub-rectangles focusing on agricultural intensification and diversification, land reform, sustainable natural resources management, enhancing health and nutrition, and establishing the provision of social safety nets.

The National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP) operationalizes the RS III and identifies food security and nutrition as important cross-cutting policy priorities. The NSDP outlines relevant actions to

enhance availability, access, utilization and stability of food supply. Actions to enhance the political and policy environment for food security and nutrition are also reflected in the NSDP along with key food security and nutrition indicators in the NSDP monitoring framework. CARD has developed a comprehensive National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) that clearly identifies priority areas for action. CARD has also developed a National Social Protection Strategy for Poor and Vulnerable in Cambodia (NSPS) that complements the NSFSN. The Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2015 (ASDP) outline strategic planning for increasing food production. The Health Sector Development Plan as outlined in the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2014-2020) focuses attention on priority areas associated with improving maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, including the reduction of stunting. The Neary Rattanak IV also provides useful guidance for promoting women's economic empowerment leading to better maternal and child health outcomes.

The RGC recognizes that actions to address food security and malnutrition benefit from close cooperation with Development Partners (DPs), including local and international non-governmental organizations (NGO), in areas of planning and finance, technical assistance and implementation. Coordination with DPs under the leadership of the RGC is facilitated through the RGC's Technical Working Group (TWG) mechanisms. Relevant TWGs include Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition, Health, Agriculture and Water, Gender, Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment, and Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

The RGC also recognizes the important role that private sector actors will play in addressing issues associated with food security and nutrition. Key areas include employment and income earning opportunities, more investments in productive technologies and efficient agro-processing technology, and providing safe and nutritious food for consumers. The private sector also provides important opportunities supporting the economic empowerment of women. The RGC's recently launched the Industrial Development Policy (IDP) presided over by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia** that provides important guidance for integrating private sector investments into Cambodia national development objectives, including agri-business food processing.

These and other factors have generated important achievements in reducing hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia. However, despite impressive progress in poverty reduction and achievement in other CMDGs, the incidences of stunting and other indicators of malnutrition among young children have remained stubbornly high. For example, the 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey (CDHS) showed that 32 percent of children under age 5 are stunted (i.e., short for their age). This represents a decrease of only 8 percentage points since the 2010 CDHS for this age group. Moreover, 9 percent of this age group is severely stunted. With regard to wasting (weight-for-height), 10 percent of children were wasted according to the CDHS, compared to 11 percent in 2010. The percentage of underweight (weight-for-age) has improved only marginally between 2010 and 2014.

### **1.3 LAUNCH OF THE ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE BY THE UNITED NATIONS AT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS**

In response to the global problem of hunger and malnutrition, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) at the Rio 20+ Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012 where he announced his vision for the future – a world free from hunger and malnutrition. This vision is reflected in the five pillars of the ZHC:

- 100% access to adequate food all year round ;
- Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age;
- All food systems are sustainable;
- 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; and,
- Zero loss or waste of food.

The ZHC was founded on the premise that it is unacceptable that hundreds of millions of people should suffer from hunger in a world of plenty. In April 2013, the message on the ZHC was reinforced at the High Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in Madrid, Spain. The conference called upon the international community to commit to eliminating hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition by 2025 in a sustainable manner, while emphasizing the need to prioritize equitable development, especially the empowerment of women.

At the regional level, the ZHC was launched on 29 April 2013 by the UN Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Deputy Secretary-General subsequently supported initiatives to translate the ZHC into concrete, time-bound actions toward achieving a hunger-free Asia-Pacific by 2025. As the first step, the UN Regional Thematic Working Group on Poverty and Hunger, chaired by the FAO and co-chaired by UNESCAP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), prepared “The Regional Guiding Framework for Achieving Zero Hunger in Asia and the Pacific” to guide UN Member States in the formulation and implementation of activities to end hunger through multi-stakeholder consultations and coordination at the country level. The guiding framework was then presented to senior officials of the Member Countries at the Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific convened by ESCAP in December 2013. At that time, member countries recognized the importance of the ZHC for regional cooperation to assist countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.

### **1.4 ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA RESPONSE – WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The RGC has assigned the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) as the focal point to facilitate coordination with the line ministries, development partners, and civil society organizations (CSOs) and formulate the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia by 2025. The RGC officially launched the Zero Hunger Initiative on 12 May 2015 in close cooperation with the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Cambodia and other UN agencies including FAO, UNICEF, and WFP. About

170 participants from relevant line ministries, sub-national authorities, development partners, UN agencies, national and international organizations, civil society organizations, private sector and mass media were invited.

The RGC and its development partners will strengthen collaboration to improve food security and eliminate hunger and malnutrition. This process will include investments to increase productivity and income generation of farmers and employment opportunities for rural wage workers, with particular focus on women and youth, and reduced loss and waste of food. The RGC and its partners will also address malnutrition by strengthening social protection measures, including the scale up of school feeding and scholarships programs for poor households and improved access to maternal and child health services, and promote the utilization of nutritious food by changing nutrition behavior and practices and improving sanitation and hygiene. Special attention will be devoted to actively engaging private sector actors in meaningful ways to ensure that all people have access to affordable, nutritious, and safe food. Special attention will also be focused on ensuring that all initiatives are ecologically, financially, and institutionally sustainable. Complementary efforts to strengthen the enabling policy, legal, and regulatory will support these initiatives.

## **1.5 PROCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM OF FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN**

The NAP builds on and complements existing government policies and strategic plans, including the Rectangular Strategy Phase III, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2014-2018), the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN), and the National Social Protection Strategy for Poor and Vulnerable in Cambodia (NSPS), as well as sector development plans including the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASDP), the Health Sector Nutrition Fast Track Road Map (FTRM) for Improving Nutrition, and the National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene 2011 - 2025). The NAP also incorporates relevant actions pertaining to hunger and nutrition reflected in important cross-cutting sector policies and strategic plans, including Neary Rattanak 4 and the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014 - 2023. (Annex 3 presents a summary list of policies and strategies that have informed the development of the NAP for the Cambodia Zero Hunger Challenge.)

The development of the NAP has been guided by an Advisory Committee comprised of the Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition (TWG/SP&FSN). The Advisory Committee has been co-chaired by the Chairman of the TWG/SP&FSN and the UN Resident Coordinator. The committee has overseen the work of two Task Forces appointed to draft the five pillars of the NAP. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (MAFF) led the drafting work for Pillars 1, 3-5, while the Ministry of Health (MoH) led the drafting effort for Pillar 2. (Annex B presents the Task Force Terms of Reference.) The Advisory Committee also convened plenary meetings of the TWG/SP&FSN to inform the development of the NAP. FAO provided technical assistance to support the development of the NAP.

### 2.1 OVERALL GOAL OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Real and meaningful food and nutrition security will be achieved in Cambodia when hunger and malnutrition are reduced to a permanent state of insignificance. Indicators are required to guide the assessment of overall progress toward achieving a hunger and malnutrition free Cambodia by 2025. Table 2.1 suggests a potential set of indicators of overall progress during the documentation of the NAP. The final agreed set of indicators of overall progress will be determined as part of the preparation of the Implementation Plan to be coordinated by CARD.

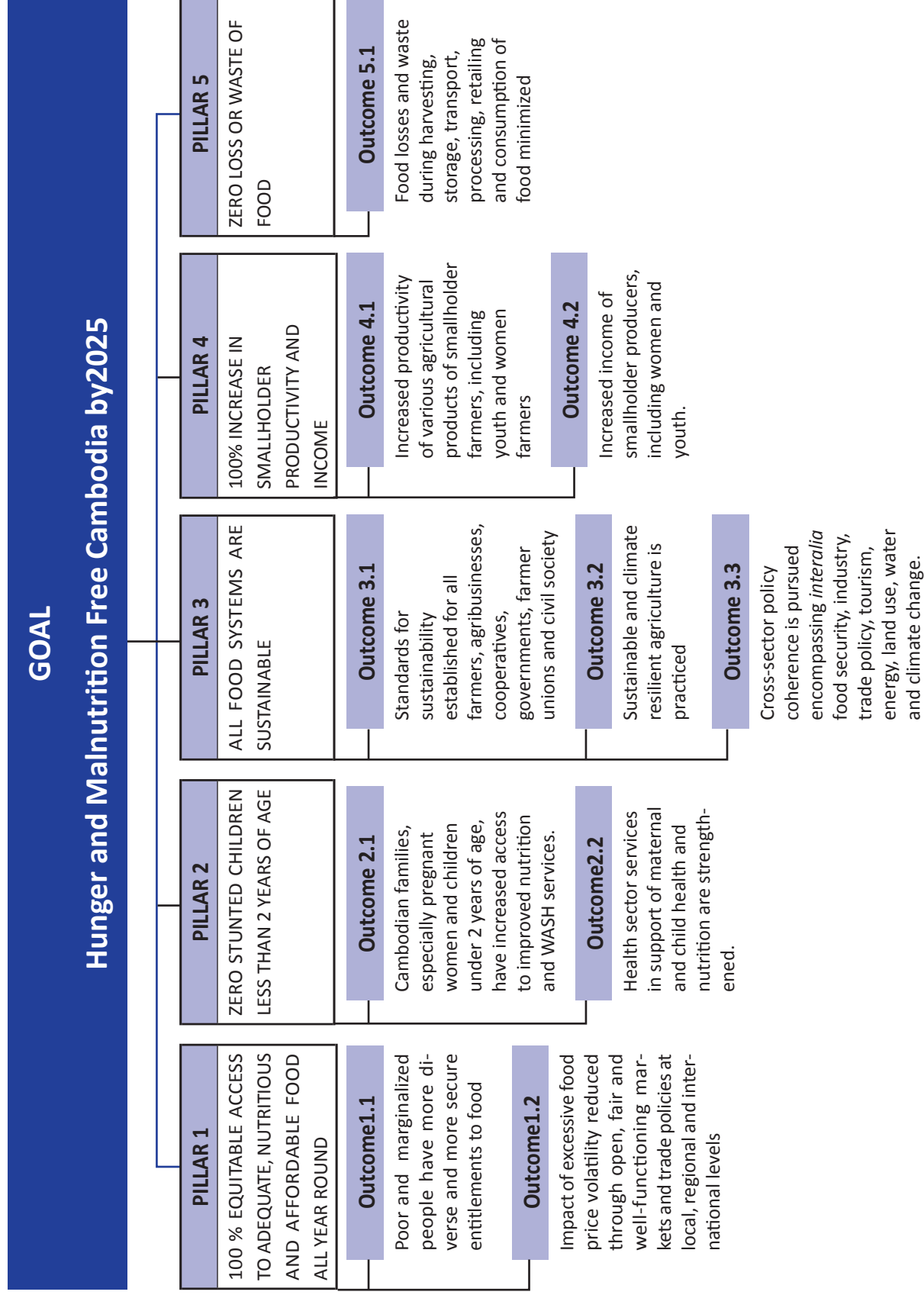
<b>Table 2.1</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015 Baseline</b>	<b>2018 Target</b>	<b>2023 Target</b>	<b>2025 Target</b>
<b>Prevalence of food shortages and hunger</b>					
	• Global Hunger Index (GHI) International Food Policy Research Institute and UNDP HD Report	22.6			
	• Food Consumption Score (FCS): HHs with acceptable food consumption (CSES 2014)	90.7			
<b>Malnutrition Prevalence Rate (%)</b>					
	• % CU5 moderately/severely stunted (height for age < 2SD)	32	25(2020)		20
	• % CU5 moderately/severely underweight (weight - age < 2SD)	24	19(2020)		14
	• % CU5 moderately or severely wasted (weight - height < 2SD)	10	7(2020)		5
	• % CU5 with anemia (Note: A great percentage of anemia has genetic causes.	56	50 (2020)		40
	• % CU5 with vitamin A deficiency	9	8(2020)		7
	• Rate of thinness, women aged 15-49 (BMI < 18.5 kg/sq. meter)	14	7 (2020)		5
	• % of women aged 15-49 with anemia (Note: A great percentage of anemia has genetic causes.	45	35 (2020)		30

Health				
• Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	28	TBC		
• Under 5-years old child mortality rate (CU5 MR)	35	TBC		
• Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	170	130(2020)		
• Life Expectancy	58 Men 64 Women			
Poverty				
• Population living under the national poverty line	18.8 (2013)	13.8		
• Rural Poverty Rate	19.7 (2013)	14.7		
• Food Poverty Rate	<5	<5		

## 2.2 PRIORITY AREAS OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN – FIVE PILLARS

The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia is comprised of five strategic pillars (Diagram 2.1). Each pillar has a number of Outcomes, and each Outcome is associated with several respective Outputs. Each Output, in turn, has a roster of priority interventions. These interventions are expressed in terms of Activities that should be undertaken in order to meet the stated goals of the NAP.

Diagram 2.1–Strategic Elements of the Cambodia National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge



## **PILLAR 1 – 100% EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND**

This Pillar outlines required actions for establishing an enabling environment that ensures all people, especially the poor and vulnerable, have access and enjoy their rights to food. The Pillar highlights the importance of creating a sound policy framework to guide actions in relevant areas such as domestic food production, secure land tenure and land and water use, decent employment and livelihood opportunities, food reserves during emergencies, and social protection services. The Pillar also highlights the need to promote a stable market environment to minimize the impact of food price fluctuations. Two Outcomes are identified to guide the choice of Outputs and Activities for Pillar 1.

### **Outcome 1.1 – Poor and marginalized people have more diverse and secure entitlements to food**

Many Cambodian households, especially poor and vulnerable households, do not have predictable access to affordable and nutritious food. They lack awareness of their rights to food as well as productive assets and financial resources with which to produce and obtain food. Public and private development investments must be sensitive to the food rights and nutrition requirements of all vulnerable households, especially those living in poverty, women, children, and rural dwellers. This can be addressed by implementing policies and laws to ensure such entitlements are actively promoted, creating awareness of people’s rights to food, strengthening sustainable indigenous food systems, and providing opportunities for decent employment, social protection, and emergency assistance. Six Outputs have been identified under this Outcome.

- An enabling environment created for all people to enjoy their right to food;
- Sustainable agriculture and food systems, including marketing, are promoted;
- Enhanced sustainable and secure access to land and water for the poor and food-insecure;
- Access to decent and productive employment strengthened, including rural youth and poor women;
- Social protection, social services, and targeted safety nets promoted, especially in the informal wage sector; and,
- Increased domestic food production, in a sustainable manner, including food crops, tree crops, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries through the use of good quality of water resources.

### **Outcome 1.2 – Reduced impact of food price volatility through open, fair, and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional, and international levels**

Poor and vulnerable households are adversely affected by frequent fluctuations in the supply and price of food. It is important to take coordinated steps to minimize the impact of such fluctuations. This can be achieved by strengthening the RGC’s emergency food reserve that is already in place, improving the quality and access to more reliable agriculture production and price information, and active engagement in regional and global trade organizations relevant to agriculture input and output markets. This Outcome has four Outputs to guide the selection of relevant interventions.

- Appropriate/adequate market and price information and monitoring systems established and promoted;

- Reliability of agriculture and rural statistics strengthened;
- Emergency food stocks established/maintained; and,
- Regional and sub-regional cooperation for enhancing food security and preventing excessive price volatility strengthened.

## **PILLAR 2 – ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE**

This Pillar outlines actions required to substantially reduce the incidence of malnutrition among children under 2 years of age, with specific reference to reducing the incidence of stunting. Pillar 2 aims to improve maternal and child nutrition by strengthening access to improved nutrition and WASH services and strengthening health sector nutrition services for pregnant women and children less than 2 years of age. Pillar 2 has two overarching Outcomes.

### **Outcome 2.1 - Cambodian families, especially pregnant women and children under 2 years of age, have increased access to improved nutrition and WASH services.**

The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) aims to improve the nutrition status of women and children by improving their access to nutrition and WASH services. The primary focus will be on the 1<sup>st</sup> 1,000 Days “window of opportunity” during pregnancy and the first two years of life when child malnutrition does the most harm and investments yield the highest social and economic returns. Investments to improve nutrition services and education as well as water supply, sanitation and hygiene practices (WASH) are especially important interventions. It is also important to reduce or remove financial barriers that prevent poor households from accessing maternal and child health and nutrition services. One approach is to better connect social assistance mechanisms for poor and vulnerable households to nutrition services. The strengthening of nutrition programs also requires the empowerment of women to protect their nutritional well-being and health. It also requires the need for women to increase their socio-economic capacity to manage household resources and make decisions about intra-family food allocation and health care expenditures. The RGC also recognizes the need to establish mechanisms that improve coordination between relevant sectors and stakeholders and promote more integrated planning and monitoring at the community level. A community-based nutrition program will also be piloted as an instrument to enhance coordinated action at the local level. This Outcome may have strong linkages to the SUN initiative in Cambodia. This Outcome generates four Outputs that guide the selection of relevant activities.<sup>2</sup>

- Nutrition services and education are scaled up and strengthened;
- Improved domestic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices;
- Financial barriers for poor and vulnerable households are reduced; and,
- A Community-Based Nutrition Program (CBNP) is implemented.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN 2014-2018); Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), April 2014.

## **Outcome 2.2 -Health sector services in support of maternal and child health and nutrition are strengthened.**

This Outcome focuses on the important role that improved health sector nutrition services will play in improving nutrition outcomes for children less than 2 years of age. As a result, it more specifically addresses some of the key supply-side factors associated with maternal and child health and nutrition services, including children under 5 years of age. The Ministry of Health (MoH) along with key development partners has developed a comprehensive national nutrition strategy to guide delivery of a range of low-cost effective interventions to reduce the national human, social, and economic burden associated with malnutrition. To support this strategy, the National Nutrition Programme in close consultation with relevant MoH departments and other national agencies and development partners developed a “Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020” (FTRM). The road map supports the National Nutrition Strategy by identifying key interventions that can be implemented at a significant scale within the next five years to reduce the national burden of malnutrition.<sup>3</sup>

The FTRM sets objectives and general strategies to expand a core package of nutrition-specific interventions that dramatically increase health services to protect women and children during the 1,000-day window of increased risk and vulnerability from pregnancy to age 24 months. This Outcome is comprised of six Outputs to identify the choice of specific activities.

- Pregnant women receive antenatal nutrition counseling and micronutrient supplementation;
- Improved screening and treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM);
- Increased micro-nutrient supplementation for children under 5 years of age;
- Increased exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding;
- Expanded coverage of food fortification; and,
- Improved Nutrition Data and Information Services.

### **PILLAR 3 – ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE**

Pillar 3 focuses attention on the need to ensure that agriculture and food production systems are socially, economically and ecologically sustainable at all levels. This Pillar recognizes that key stakeholders in the Food Supply Chain (FSC) share a common understanding of sustainability standards, including measures concerning food safety. This Pillar also recognizes that Cambodia’s agriculture sector, including infrastructure and transport, is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Cambodia’s vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by issues associated with natural resource management, especially in areas of forestry, fisheries, and water resources. This Pillar also recognizes that the sustainability of food systems is multi-sector in nature. Pillar 3 addresses issues associated with strengthening cross sector policy coherence to improve coordination of public and private sector planning and investment in sustainable food systems. Three Outcomes are identified to guide the choice of Outputs and relevant activities for Pillar 3.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: A Conceptual Budget for Cambodia’s Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition, Pg. 3 Preface, Phnom Penh, May 2015.

### **Outcome 3.1 - Standards for sustainability established for all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions, and civil society.**

This outcome recognizes that many key stakeholders in Cambodia's agriculture and food supply chain, including government, development partners and private sector actors, have different and sometimes incompatible understanding and practices concerning sustainability. There is a need to establish shared standards of sustainability throughout the agriculture and food supply chain systems to help promote the sustainability of Cambodia's food and nutrition culture and systems. This outcome also recognizes that issues associated with food quality and safety will become increasingly important in response to rising consumer incomes and changing preferences. Food safety will also become increasingly important as Cambodia aims to increase its export of agriculture products in regional and global markets. This Outcome identifies two Outputs in support of actions to establish sustainability and food safety standards.

- National standards on sustainable food production are established and practiced by smallholder producers, including farmers and fisher folks; and,
- National food quality and safety standards are established and promoted for effective implementation by all players throughout the system.

### **Outcome 3.2 - Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture is practiced.**

Agricultural and food production practices need to strike a balance between the nutritional status and food security of the country and the sustainability of its environmental and natural resources. Ongoing research is required to identify sustainable and climate resilient food production practices in Cambodia. Issues associated with natural resource and environmental management and the impact of climate change are especially relevant in the Cambodia context. In Asia, Cambodia is second to Bangladesh in terms of vulnerability to the impact of extreme weather events associated with climate change and its capacity to manage such events. Cambodia has already experienced the impact of extreme weather events and other natural disasters, including Typhoon Ketsana and drought and flooding associated with the current El Nino and lamina weather patterns. Such events have had a significant impact on agriculture production and smallholder incomes as well as consumer prices. Cambodia has already put in place policies and institutional frameworks for climate change and disaster risk reduction and management. This Outcome identifies three Outputs to guide the selection of relevant interventions.

- Enhanced research and extension program for implementing sustainable and climate resilient practices;
- Strengthened rural infrastructure; and,
- Improved disaster preparedness and mitigation to enhance resilience of households against the effects of climate change.

### **Outcome 3.3 - Cross sector policy coherence is pursued (encompassing inter alia food security, industry, trade policy, tourism, energy, land use, water, and climate change)**

The development and practice of sustainable food production practices requires a coherent and well-

coordinated approach across many sectors and institutions to harmonize policies, programs and the implementation of relevant interventions. Cambodia has already established a wide range of relevant policies and strategies but lacks institutional and financial resources to effectively coordinate public and private sector investments, including those of development partners. Cambodia's Development Coordination Strategy 2014 – 2018 provides an important framework for promoting such coordination, but additional approaches may be required in the future to strengthen cross sector action linking areas such as agriculture and food security and nutrition activities to rural development, trade, commerce, tourism, private sector development for SMEs, and natural resource management. Two Outputs have been identified to guide the selection of relevant activities.

- Improved management and sustainable use of natural resources, including land, water and common property fishery and forestry resources; and,
- Multi-sector policy dialogue and consultation mechanisms strengthened at national and sub-national levels.

#### **PILLAR 4 – 100% INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME**

Agriculture is the foundation of the Cambodian economy and society. About 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas and agriculture provides food for daily consumption and raw materials for agro-industry processing. Agriculture production and exports represent over 30 percent of GNP. The importance of the agriculture sector is reflected in its prominent place in the RGC's Rectangular Strategy and current NSDP. The RGC expects agriculture to continue contributing to poverty reduction through improved food security, job creation, and increasing household incomes. The RGC's remarkable success in poverty reduction over the past decade has been achieved in part by increasing the amount of land under cultivation and irrigation development and benefits from a sharp increase in rice prices. Going forward, the RGC recognizes that increased productivity and household income will require intensification of rice and other food crops as well as a focus on farm profitability in addition to access to other income sources. Pillar 4 addresses how the production and productivity of nutritious food by smallholder farmers can be increased. This pillar also recognizes that increased productivity and smallholder incomes are closely interrelated. Two Outcomes guide the choice of Outputs and interventions.

##### **Outcome 4.1 – Increased productivity of smallholder farmers**

The Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (ASDP) provide the overarching framework for increasing yields, improving farmers' technical skills, diversification and improving small farm profitability, especially for the poorest farmers. The ASDP also prioritizes the increased production of livestock and fish, including aquaculture and marine fisheries. The intensification and diversification of agriculture production will be promoted through the development and application of innovative technologies through research and extension services as well as improvements in climate resilient rural infrastructure, including rural roads and irrigation. Smallholder producers will increasingly rely on private sector input suppliers for better quality input supplies including seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, animals, poultry and fingerlings. This will require public institutions, especially MAFF, to play a stronger regulatory role in ensuring smallholder producers have access to good

quality and affordable inputs. It is increasingly important to improve cross sector planning and coordination of public and private sector investments, particularly in the areas of research, extension, irrigation, rural transport, and electricity.

Five Outputs have been identified to guide the implementation of activities to meet the targets of Outcome 4.1.

- Intensify and diversify small holder farming systems and improve linkages to (input, output) markets;
- Improved animal production, reproduction, and animal health practices;
- Improved fishery management;
- Farmer cooperatives and fisheries communities are strengthened; and,
- Agriculture innovation promoted through information and communication technology (ICT).

#### **Outcome 4.2 – Increased incomes of smallholder farmers and fisher folks, including women and youth**

It is important to increase the income of smallholder farmers and fisher folks to improve their capacity to produce additional food and purchase food in markets. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) already play an important role in Cambodia's agriculture sector in terms of employment and income. The promotion of rural SMEs, especially in areas with levels of poverty and food insecurity, will play an increasingly important role in promoting employment and income opportunities. Smallholder agriculture producers and SMEs will require more affordable financial services and better access to rural and urban markets and consumers. Continued efforts are required to create more economic opportunities for women by increasing their access to productive resources, including credit and land. Home industries in agro-processing and the eco/agro tourism are two areas that can provide more employment and income opportunities for rural households, especially for women and youth. There is also a need to reach a proper balance between the sale of agriculture products and the nutrition status of smallholder farmers. Four Outputs have been identified to guide the selection of activities supporting this Outcome.

- Access to affordable financial services, such as savings, credit, and insurance for smallholder producers, including women and youth, is strengthened;
- Smallholder access to markets and consumers is enhanced;
- Home industry promoted through agro-processing and value addition of local agriculture products using labor and appropriate technologies, especially for women; and,
- Eco/agro tourism strengthened and expanded.

#### **PILLAR 5 – ZERO LOSS OR WASTE OF FOOD**

This pillar highlights the need to focus greater attention and resources on reducing the amount of food loss and waste in the food supply chain. It recognizes that food loss and waste erode the availability, access to and utilization of safe food for all Cambodians, especially those in lower income quintiles. It also recognizes that all public and private sector stakeholders have important roles to play in reducing such loss and waste. As in many other countries, food loss and waste, as well as food safety, in Cambodia is not well studied

and documented. Pillar 5 recognizes the need to better understand food loss and waste in Cambodia in order to develop effective policies to guide the mobilization of public and private sector resources and coordinate action. It also recognizes the need to support ongoing efforts to raise awareness among all relevant stakeholders along the food supply chain.

### **Outcome 5.1 – Food losses and waste during the harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption of food are minimized.**

This Outcome focuses on the need to reduce food loss and waste all along the food chain, including the need to promote food safety. Such losses reduce the availability of nutritious and safe food for Cambodian consumers and lower the incomes of smallholder producers. The issues that must be addressed include the need for more and better information about food loss and waste along the entire food supply chain, raising awareness among producers and consumers about food loss and waste, better coordination within government and between the public and private sectors, investing in the development of more efficient post-harvest technologies, including storage and transport, and better food safety guidelines and enforcement. Activities have been identified to achieve the following three Outputs:

- Stakeholders in FSCs have the knowledge and technical skills to reduce food losses and wastes;
- Investments in post-harvest processing, transport and storage infrastructures increased; and,
- Commitments made by all FSC stakeholders (i.e., producers, retailers, consumers) to save food and minimize food waste.

## **2.3 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND COSTS**

This section comprises the core components of the NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia. Much work remains to be done in order to complete realistic cost projections for many of these interventions. Details of planned activities are contained in the implementation matrix in Annex 2. This matrix consists of 10 log frames, one for every Outcome. Each log frame provides a detailed summary of the planned Outcomes and their respective Outputs. Each Output is then followed by detailed Interventions. Coordinating and responsible parties for each activity are provided in the relevant columns. The matrix is preceded by a descriptive explanation of the items under each of the 12 columns on the log frame matrix.

### 3.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

The NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia aims to establish efficient and effective governance and organizational arrangements based on existing institutional structures. The working and governance structures for the implementation of the NAP are based on the organizational arrangements of the Technical Working Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition (TWG/SP&FSN) under the leadership of CARD. These arrangements are in turn guided by the NSDP 2014-2018, the Cambodia Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), the NSFSN, the NSPS, the FTRM and other policies and strategies of the RGC. Development partners will support CARD to strengthen its functional capacity for coordination, with a particular focus on monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization.

One of the first tasks for CARD after the launch of the NAP will be to establish a Technical Permanent Secretariat within the TWG/SP&FSN to guide the development of organization mechanisms for coordination, planning, budgeting, implementation, and M & E starting in 2016. The final proposed design will be presented to the TWG/SP&FSN in early 2016 for review. It is anticipated that the final design will then be approved by the TWG/SP&FSN.

#### a) Roles and Responsibilities: Coordination

CARD is a coordinating body consisting of representatives from line agencies, development partners, including relevant UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations / civil society organizations working on issues pertaining to food security and nutrition in Cambodia. The Deputy Prime Minister serves as the Chairperson of CARD and the TWG/SP&FSN). The UNICEF Country Representative serves as the DP Facilitator for Social Protection and the Mission Director of USAID serves as the DP Facilitator for Food Security and Nutrition.

As an Inter-Ministerial agency, CARD will function as the high level coordination, monitoring and reporting body. Its main role will be to facilitate communication and coordination across relevant line agencies and monitor progress toward achieving the joint food security and nutrition objectives outlined in the NAP. CARD will also facilitate and encourage participation from the private sector, academic, and non-governmental / civil society organizations that work in food and nutrition security sectors.

#### b) High-level Advisory Committee

The institutional mechanisms for the NAP include the highest level of both national and development partner leadership in the country. The Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) as the Chair of CARD will be the Chairperson of the High-level Advisory Committee of the National ZHC. The DPM will be supported in this role by the UN Resident Coordinator for Cambodia who will serve as Co-Chairperson. The High-level Advisory Committee functions as a platform for the RGC and its development partners at

the highest levels to receive and share information on the progress of implementation of the NAP. The Committee may also provide advice and assistance to CARD as appropriate. The Committee will meet at least two times per year following TWG/SP&FSN meetings. The Chairperson and Co-Chairperson may also call for additional meetings depending on need and circumstances. The TWG/SP&FSN will provide Secretariat Services to the High-level Advisory Committee. The composition of the committee will be decided by the Chairperson and Co-Chairperson, comprised largely of line agency and DP members of the TWG/SP&FSN.

**c) Permanent Technical Secretariat**

The Food Security and Nutrition Coordination Unit (FSNCU) within CARD will serve as the Permanent Technical Secretariat. In addition to providing administrative and technical support services to the High Level Advisory Committee, the FSNCU support relevant ministries and line agencies with advocacy and resource mobilization. The FSNCU will also coordinate the reporting of data and information from relevant ministries and line agencies in order to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving established ZHC objectives and targets. The FSNCU will regularly advise the High-level Advisory Committee about resource requirements and make recommendations to relevant ministries and line agencies to support the coordinated implementation of ZHC interventions.

**d) Ministry / agency level coordination**

Each of the ministries / agencies involved in the implementation of the NAP will outline arrangements for planning and implementation of its sector-specific interventions and for coordinating activities with actors within their respective sectors. In most instances, the primary mechanism for sector coordination will be the relevant Technical Working Group. Each ministry / agency involved in the implementation of the NAP will report on a regular basis to CARD.

## **3.2 RESOURCES**

Considerable resources will be required to fully implement the NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia over the ten year action plan period (2016-2025). In addition to current government funding and development partner commitments, the NAP recognizes that new resources will be required to effectively and efficiently achieve NAP goal and objectives over time. The RGC is committed to address these funding challenges to the extent possible with its own funds, and there will be no cutbacks in its investments in development programs in the areas of food security and nutrition. While additional resources from development partners will also be required, the RGC will also explore innovative ways to promote private sector engagements and investments. However, accurate estimates of actual resource requirements will need to be developed based on more detailed costing of relevant sector strategies. This will be a key priority for the first year of implementation.

- **Full Commitment by the RGC and Close Alignment of Government and Donor Interests**

The RGC is committed to maintaining a focus on sustainable development by addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); commitment to the global Zero Hunger Campaign; commitment to the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement; and close collaboration with DPs through

instruments such as the Technical Working Groups, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and the country programs of the various DPs. The DPs have also been highly committed to the MDGs and are expected to extend such commitments to the SDGs. The launch of the ZHC at the global level (2012) and regional level (2013) represent strong renewals of such commitments and a willingness to support and participate in the implementation of the NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia.

- **Endorsement and Further Prioritization of Programs and Activities**

All relevant ministries and DPs endorse the NAP and agree that its implementation will make significant contributions to achieve food security and significantly reduce hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia. After the launch of the NAP, the RGC will work with DPs to further prioritize interventions and to draw more detailed work plans based on current policies and existing strategies. This process will be guided by the need to achieve the highest benefit/cost ratio and to benefit groups with the greatest needs.

- **Coordinated Advocacy and Fundraising**

It is widely recognized by the RGC and DPs that issues pertaining to hunger and malnutrition are cross sector in nature and that no one sector or single institution alone can solve the problems associated with hunger and food security. All stakeholders recognize that planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation must be conducted in a coordinated manner along with advocacy and fundraising. While the RGC and DPs will continue to support coordinated action to provide financial and technical resources along traditional lines of resource mobilization, the RGC prefers to employ Program Based Approaches (PBAs) as the principle means for planning and financing coordinated action. This could include innovative arrangements to facilitate collective fundraising to fill expected resource gaps over the next ten years. Arrangements such as multi-donor Trust Funds and Budget Support could also provide efficient mechanisms for allocating funds in the direction of programs and projects that demonstrate transparency and accountability along with high benefit/cost ratios.

### **3.3 IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME**

After the launching of the NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia, a more detailed implementation plan will be prepared under the guidance of CARD. This section identifies broad guidelines for that process. It also intends to inform and orient the detailed planning and implementation of activities that occur according to development partner country programs, project cycles, and the annual planning and budgeting exercises. To the extent feasible, planning and implementation will employ Program Based Approaches (PBAs) to promote more efficient and effective utilization of government and donor resources.

CARD and key stakeholders, including government ministries and line agencies, as well as development partners, will prepare sector roadmaps that will prioritize and sequence implementation activities and their funding based on three time periods:

- **Short-term:** Implementation over the next three years (2016 - 2018);
- **Mid-term:** Implementation over the next eight years (2016 – 2023);
- **Long-term:** Implementation over the next ten years (2016 – 2025).

This approach aims to ensure that implementation time periods are aligned with the RGC’s NSDP planning cycles. The immediate goal is to identify and allocate funds that address the most urgent needs over the next three years, which constitute the remaining time in the current NSDP period. This approach assumes that RGC budgeting processes require time while development partner resourcing is often fixed over certain time period. While many specific activities may already be funded according to current budgets, the mobilization of new resources for other activities will require additional time. Those priority activities requiring planning and financing over the next eight years should be identified and included in RGC and DP programming during the NSDP period of 2019 – 2023. In many cases, Outcomes that are institutionally, financially and ecologically sustainable will require longer term planning and finance horizons extending for ten years or beyond. Such outcomes should be identified early on so appropriate planning can take place in a timely manner.

### **Work Plan for the Period 2016-2018**

The Work Plan for the period 2016 – 2018 will focus on 7 areas of immediate priority. The 1<sup>st</sup> Year Work Plan (2016) will be devoted to initiating appropriate steps to address each of the priority areas. The priority areas included the following:

- Complete costing exercises and identify appropriate funding sources for key strategies;
- Complete monitoring mechanisms for key strategies, with particular emphasis on identifying appropriate indicators and developing baselines against which to measure progress and assess impact;
- Conduct research to address important knowledge gaps, such as food loss and waste;
- Develop strategies for actively engaging private sector actors in the implementation of the NAP;
- Strengthen institutional capacity for cross sector collaboration and coordination;
- Accelerate efforts to raise awareness and build capacity about issues pertaining to food security and nutrition;
- Strengthen the enabling environment to assure all people’s right to food.

As mentioned above, the 1<sup>st</sup> Year Work Plan also includes actions by relevant stakeholders to focus on implementing interventions designed to address issues directly associated with stunting as outlined in Pillar 2.

### **3.4 REPORTING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION**

The Food Security and Nutrition Coordinating Unit (FSNCU) under the TWG/SP&FSN will implement a reporting, monitoring, and evaluation system in order to provide proper assessment and report progress using systems that are already in place to the extent feasible. In areas where such systems are not yet operable, the FSNCU will coordinate with relevant line agencies to support the development of appropriate reporting and monitoring frameworks.

The monitoring and evaluation of (M & E) of the NAP will take place at various levels of the governance and implementation structure through the five pillars. CARD will be responsible for the coordination of the development and implementation of cross sector, multi-level M & E systems for the NAP. The M & E system will reference key indicators consistent with those already outlined in the NSDP 2014-2018, relevant TWG Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs), and sector specific development plans and strategies.

The NAP identifies baseline indicators in areas where feasible. However, as indicated above, there is a need to develop baseline indicators in many areas. During the initial implementation, the type, number and frequency of new surveys that will be needed to fill in data gaps that cannot be addressed by current surveys and other processes will be decided. In this regard, the aim is to build on existing surveys, information systems and institutions. This includes integrating any missing parameters into existing surveys and other information sources and processes.

At the apex of the M & E system, a national annual multi-stakeholder meeting on the NAP for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia will be convened by CARD. The focus of the meeting will be on:

- a) Assessing the achievement of the overall goals specified in Table 2.1 (Overall Goal Indicators), as well as Outcomes and Outputs of each Pillar;
- b) Assessing the implementation of the NAP, including its contribution to the achievement of national and sub-national as well as sector development plans and strategies;
- c) Identifying ongoing programming requirements, including gaps in coverage and the mobilization of financial and human resources;
- d) Making recommendations concerning changes to and improvements in planning and implementation of the various activities to further enhance the achievement of expanded goals, outcomes, and outputs.

## SECTION 4 CONCLUSION

The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia reflects the Royal Government of Cambodia's strong commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal to "End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture". The vision of the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia is reflected in 5 Pillars that are supported by a wide range of specific activities:

- 100% access to adequate food all year round;
- Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age;
- All food systems are sustainable;
- 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; and,
- Zero loss or waste of food.

The National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia provides a comprehensive and integrated roadmap to achieve the goal of eradicating hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia by 2025. The National Action Plan is fully aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan 2014 – 2018 and complements specific sector and cross-sector policies and strategies already in place. As such, the National Action Plan supports integrated actions under the guidance of one overarching framework. The National Action Plan will be implemented through government institutions that are already in place. The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) has been mandated to coordinate the work that will be implemented by relevant line agencies. CARD will also work closely with development partners and civil society organizations to mobilize financial resources to implement the National Action Plan. CARD also recognizes the important role that the private sector must play in eradicating hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia and will coordinate with key private sector actors accordingly.

There are several key tasks that must be addressed during the initial period of implementation. Most importantly, all relevant stakeholders will work closely together to ensure effective and efficient investments in sustainable food security and nutrition solutions. CARD will develop stronger coordination mechanisms to ensure that sector specific policies and strategies achieve the full range of synergies of complementary investments. The development of a comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be especially important to ensure transparency and accountability concerning the collective efforts of all stakeholders. Relevant stakeholders will also continue to raise awareness and build capacity at all levels of government and society about issues pertaining to food security and nutrition. This will require more specific knowledge about certain aspects of the food supply chain as well as the socio-economic dimensions of hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia.

### Explanation of Elements of the Log Frames

The National Action Plan consists of 10 log frames, one for each Outcome. Each log frame provides a detailed overview of the planned activities or interventions. The following is an explanation of elements of the log frames as identified under each column. This is followed by the XX log frames.

**COLUMN 1 – INDEX:** Numeric labeling of Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities

**COLUMN 2 – PLANNED ACTIVITIES:** List of key activities of the NAP as identified under each Outcome and its respective Outputs. Activities are the logical intervention required to achieve overall impact of the Action Plan. Outcomes and Outputs are the statements of strategic objectives and results which define a set of intervention activities or actions that are required.

**COLUMN 3 – RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:** This is the list of government agencies that have overall responsibility for the focus activity. These agencies have the role of initiating the activity listed in Column 2, redefining the activity, and deciding on the methodology and mechanism that will be applied for the indicated focus action.

**COLUMN 4 – DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** These are the agencies and institutions that will work with and assist the RGC by providing financial and technical support for the implementation of the indicated activity interventions. The partners may be both directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of focus activities. Partners include United Nations agencies, bilateral cooperation agencies, multilateral lending institutions, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector, and academic institutions.

**COLUMN 5 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION (INDICATORS):** The measurable indicators used for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation are expressed in terms of numbers and proportions (e.g., percent/%, per 1,000). The indicators should be explicitly relevant to specific activities and may represent the overall impact of the identified actions.

**COLUMN 6 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION (BASELINE):** Baseline measurements constitute initial value assessments of current status against which implementation progress is measured.

**COLUMN 7 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION (TARGET):** Targets constitute the specific, planned, and expected level of the value of the identified indicator for a particular activity. Targets represent the result that should be achieved within a specified timeframe. The achievement or non-achievement of specified targets inform and help orient the actions of agencies listed in columns 3 and 4 with regard to the accomplishments of program activities.

**COLUMN 8 – TARGET YEAR:** This is the year during the period of the NAP (2016 – 2025) in which the projected target is expected to have been achieved. The target is the year of anticipated end of activity funding and implementation.

**COLUMN 9 – LINK TO STRATEGY/POLICY:** This identifies key existing national or sector policies, strategies, guidelines, and other documents that particularly support or are supported by the relevant activity/intervention.

**COLUMN 10 – INDICATIVE BUDGET:** This reflects the total budgetary amount that is required for the implementation of the identified activity/intervention and the achievement of the target within the specified time frame (i.e., target year). In some cases, the total amount could be broken up into more detailed amounts for short, medium and long term periods.

**COLUMN 11 – REMARKS:** This column provides space for more specific commentary concerning identified actions/interventions. For example, overlap across certain actions and interventions may be referenced in this column. In other cases, specific references may be made regarding important factors, such as the need to engage private sector actors.

	Actions	Responsible Ministries / Agencies	Development Partners	Monitoring and Evaluation			Strategy/ Policy Linked to	Indicative Budget (US\$) if known	Remarks
				Indicator	Baseline	Target			
<b>PILLAR 1 100 PERCENT EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND</b>									
<b>Outcome 1.1. Poor and marginalized people have more diverse and secure entitlements to food.</b>									
Output 1.1.1.	An enabling environment created for all people to enjoy their right to food	All ZHC Ministries and Agencies	All ZHC Partner DPs, NGOs, and CSOs	Institutional capacity, frameworks and legislations regarding rights to food	Institution capacity, framework and legislation regarding rights to food are weak or do not exist	Institution capacity, framework and legislation ensure rights to food for all people	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	Specifically, to inform the RS IV and NSDP 2019-2023
Activity 1.1.1.A	Assess the development and implementation of the NSDP to ensure planning continues to be pro-poor and gender sensitive, including recognition of women as farmers.	MAFF, MoP, MoWA, CARD	All ZHC Partner Agencies	Implementing status of pro-poor policy	One pro-poor policy in place	All ministries concerned implement at least one pro-poor policy	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	

Activity 1.1.1.B	Conduct nationwide Zero Hunger Challenge campaign and awareness raising, including advocacy.	CARD, MAFF, MoH	All ZHC Partner Agencies	No. national and sub-national ZHC events	NA	All relevant stakeholders aware of ZHC objectives	Ongoing	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	Reflects RGC commitment to SDGs
Activity 1.1.1.C	Mainstream the Zero Hunger Challenge in national and sub-national programs and strategies	CARD, MAFF, MoH	All ZHC Partner Agencies	No. programs and strategies specifically referring to ZHC.	NA	All relevant programs / strategies reflect ZHC objectives	Ongoing	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	Overarching reference to the ZHC in RS IV and NSDP 2019-2023
Activity 1.1.1.D	Incorporate the "Right to Food" in national legislation	CARD/CoM, Parliament	All ZHC Partner Agencies	"Right to Food" legislation	NA	National legislation reflects Right to Food	2018	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	RGC is signatory to ICESRC
Activity 1.1.1.E	Improve communication and collaboration with donor community, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector for increased resource mobilization	CARD, MAFF, MoH	All ZHC Partner Agencies	Amount new resources mobilized	NA	TBD	Ongoing	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	Involve all relevant TWGs
Activity 1.1.1.F	Establish M & E mechanisms to assess progress towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.	CARD, MAFF, MoH, MoP	All ZHC Partner Agencies	No. M & E mechanisms established	NA	Comprehensive M&E systems in place and functional	2018	RS III & NSDP 2014-2018	TBD	ZHC M&E reflected in RS IV and NSDP 2019-2023.

Output 1.1.2	Sustainable agriculture and food systems, including marketing, are promoted.			(1) No. ha. under all types of cultivation; (2) Mt/ha rice yields	(1) 5.65 million ha.; (2) 3.25 MT/ha.	2023	ASDP	TBD	Pillar 1, ASDP; Cross linked with ZHC Pillar 1 (Output 1.1.5 below) & Pillar 4
Activity 1.1.2.A	Enhance access of food insecure farmers to low cost, adaptable, and replicable technological research and innovation for rice and other crops, aquaculture, small livestock, vegetable production, farm storage, and processing.	MAFF (CARDI, GDA, DAI, FIA, DAHP, RUA, PNCA, KNSA,)	DFAT, FAO, IFAD, USAID, NGOs/CSOs supporting Agriculture Rural Development	TBD	TBD	2023	ASDP (annual), Rice Policy, NSFSN	TBD	Longer term Sector Development Plan is required
Activity 1.1.2.B	Promote bio-diverse, ecological plant breeding and preservation of indigenous seed varieties and plants (i.e., germplasm conservation, and cataloguing indigenous food.	MAFF (CARDI, RUA)	ACIAR, IRRI	TBD	TBD	ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Private sector engagement encouraged

Activity 1.1.2.C	Promote homestead food production (vegetable gardens, small animals, aquaculture) of diversified food, including under-utilized indigenous food.	MAFF (GDA, FIA), MRD	IFAD, USAID, NGOs supporting community ARD	No. Communes with homestead food projects.	TBD	TBD	2022	ASDP	10.0 million	Pillar 3, program 3 and sub-program 3.3 of ASDP; Pillar 2 of SPF
Activity 1.1.2.D	Improve and expand extension services to promote Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), including the use of high yielding varieties and nutritious food crops.	MAFF (DEA)	DFAT, FAO, IFAD, USAID, NGOs	(1) % farmer has utilizing Ext Services; (2) No. Ext. Workers trained	TBD	(1) 40 %; (2) 13,500	2018	ASDP	7.2 million	Added focus on private sector firms required.
Activity 1.1.2.E	Improve access of food-insecure farmers to small scale irrigation, especially in drought-prone area.	MoWRaM; PDWRaMs	AFD, Australia DFAT, JICA, EU, China, Rep. of Korea	No. has irrigated (wet and dry seasons)	1,485,670	1,635,670	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (1) NSFSN
Activity 1.1.2. F	Strengthen enforcement of law on agricultural pesticides and fertilizers.	MAFF(DAL, GDA and PDAs)	FAO	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 1.1.2.G	Improve and maintain existing roads (national, provincial, tertiary) and build new rural road connections.	MRD	Australia DFAT, ADB, JICA	Rural roads rehabilitated - Kms (out of total 40,000)	22,750	32,000	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Focal areas TBD

Enhanced sustainable and secure access to land for the poor and food-insecure										
Output 1.1.3										
Activity 1.1.3.A	Scale-up formal land titling efforts, while recognizing customary land tenure arrangements.	MLMUJPC	TWG Land Member DPs	No. of land titles issued / % of total farm plots	28 % (2011)	70%	2018	NSDP	TBD	Cross reference with Pillar 3.4.1.B.
Activity 1.1.3.B	Scale-up land mine clearance and transfer of cleared land to food insecure smallholders.	CMAA	TWG Mine Action member DPs and NGOs	Tot. area cleared, mines/ ERW (ha)	8,708 (2013)	9,000 ha released annually	2018	NSDP	TBD	Build on work already ongoing
Activity 1.1.3.C	Accelerate and expand social land concessions and distribution to the poor and food-insecure Households, along with relevant support services.	MLMUJPC; MoI/NCDD; MAFF	World Bank	Social Land Concessions / No. HHs receiving land	TBD	43,000	2018	NSDP, NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Program Priority (2) NSFSN
Activity 1.1.3.D	Scale-up distribution of communal land titles to indigenous communities.	MLMUJPC, MoI, MRD	TWG Land Member DPs	No. Indigenous Community Land Titles	TBD	58	2018	NSDP, NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Program Priority (2) NSFSN; Note TWG/Land JMIs
Activity 1.1.3.E	Map potential agriculture land use and farming systems (Agriculture Zoning).	MAFF	TWG A & W member DPs	No. Communes with Agriculture Zoning Maps	TBD	TBD	TBD	NSDP, NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Program Priority (2) NSFSN; Cross with 3.3.1.D.

Access to decent and productive employment strengthened, including rural youth and poor women.										
Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.A	Activity 1.1.4.B	Activity 1.1.4.C	Activity 1.1.4.D	Activity 1.1.4.E					
	Improve education quality; ensure equal access to education opportunities by girls and boys of all income levels.	Enhance technical and vocational education training for the poor and food-insecure in both rural and urban areas.	Enhance work skills required for agro-processing enterprises, agro-economic concessions, and other agri-businesses.	Strengthen the business enabling environment for private sector development, including FDI and sustainable SME development.	Increase formal registration of Agricultural Cooperatives as functional economic enterprises.					
	MAFF(RUA, PNCA, KNSA), MoEYS, MEF	MAFF(RUA, PNCA, KNSA), MoLVT, MoEYS, MEF, MRD	MAFF (DAI), MoLVT	MEF, CDC, MoC, MAFF (DAI)	MAFF					
	UNESCO; TWG/ Education member DPs	Member DPs of TVET Committee	IFAD	TWG/Private Sector member DPs, Trade SWAP member DPs	Relevant DPs and NGOs					
	Education Sector JMIs	No. Women/ Men participating in TVET activities	No. Women/ Men receiving training	Doing Business ranking improves.	No. ACs registered as functional enterprises					
	Reference to Education Sector JMIs	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD					
	Reference to Education Sector JMIs	TBD	TBD	(2) 10 positions	TBD					
	Ongoing	2023	2023	2014	Ongoing					
	Education Strategic Plan	NSFSN, IDP	NSFSN, IDP	IDP	ASDP					
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD					
	Reference TWG/ Education JMIs	Obj. 1, Program Priority (4) NSFSN	Obj. 1, Program Priority (4) NSFSN	Note TWG/ Private Sector Development JMIs	Engaging private sector required					

Activity 1.1.4.F	Improve legal and regulatory framework and access to technology for SME and extend financial support to promote their integration into a global value chain.	MEF,		ADB	No of Registered SMEs	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	NSFSN, IDP	TBD	Obj. 1, Program Priority (4) NSFSN
Activity 1.1.4.G	Promote women's economic empowerment as entrepreneurs engaged in micro-enterprises, including improved access to capital and markets.	MoWA, MRD		TWG/Gender member DPs, IFAD, NGOs/CSOs	No. Female-Headed enterprises	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	Nearby Rattanak 4; NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Program Priority (4) NSFSN; Ref. TWG/Gender Equity JMIs
Activity 1.1.4.H	Provide adequate support to cooperatives in rural and urban areas to promote employment generation and investment opportunity for youth and women.	MAFF, MoWA		FAO, IFAD, NGOs/CSOs supporting ARD	No. Cooperative Established and Operating	TBD	TBD	TBD	ASDP; Nearby Rattanak 4	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 1.1.4.I	Strengthen and expand road and market infrastructure in food-insecure regions.	MRD, Mol (Commune/District Councils)		Relevant DPs financing rural transport	Rural roads rehabilitated - Kms (out of total 40,000)	22,750	32,000	2018	NSDP	TBD	Cross with Pillar 3.2.2.

Social protection, social services, and targeted safety nets promoted, especially in the informal wage sector.										
Output 1.1.5										
Activity 1.1.5.A	Update the current National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), as stipulated in the current NSDP.	CARD, MEF	Social Protection Core Working Group	Strategy Document Completed	Current NSDP	Complete Document approved by CoM	2016	NSPS, NSDP	TBD	Revision currently underway
Activity 1.1.5.B	Strengthen the ID Poor targeting mechanism to ensure poor rural and urban households receive social services.	MoP	GIZ	Exclusion / inclusion errors; Urban IDPoor; RGC financing	2011-13; per annum 12 provinces, 1.2 million has	100 % coverage, update every 3 years	Ongoing	NSPS, Social Health Protect.	TBD	Overarching Priority Actions 0.8/0.9 NSPS; Accuracy survey update required
Activity 1.1.5.C	Scale up and expand coverage and utilization of Health Equity Funds by poor and vulnerable HHs including elderly and those with disabilities.	MoH, MEF	Relevant DPs financing HEFs	% eligible HHs utilizing HEF services	TBD	All eligible HHs utilizing HEF services	2023	NSPS, Social Health Protect.	TBD	Reflected in Social Assistance Policy Frame. and revised NSPS
Activity 1.1.5.D	Implement and scale up CT pilots to smooth food consumption of poor HHs and enhance child and maternal nutrition.	CARD, MoH	UNICEF, World Bank, Save the Children Fund	No. Beneficiaries Transfers	TBD	TBD	2018	NSPS, NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 2 .1 NSPS; Obj. 3, Program Priority (1) NSFSN

Activity 1.1.5.E	Create a Skills Equity Fund to increase access to second chance education and vocational training opportunities for young women and men for poor HHs.	MLVET, MoEYS, MEF	ILO, WFP	No. employed	TBD	TBD	2018	NSPS, NSNSP	TBD	Obj. 3 NSPS; Obj. 3, Program Priority (1) NSFSN
Activity 1.1.5.F	Scale up school meals in poor and food insecure areas and expand targeted primary / secondary school scholarships for the poor and vulnerable.	MoEYS	WFP, World Bank	No. students receiving school meals and scholarships	TBD	55,000 primary scholarships/year	Ongoing	NSPS, NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 3, Program Priority (1) NSFSN; Reference Education Sector JMIs
Activity 1.1.5.G	Develop options to link school meals program with local food production (home grown school feeding program)	MoEYS; MAFF	WFP; CSOs	TBD	TBD	11,500 pre-primary students/school year 2015-16	Ongoing	NSPS, NSFSN		Obj. 3, Program Priority (1) NSFSN; Reference Education Sector JMIs
Activity 1.1.5.H	Develop sustainable rapid response capacity in emergency situations (e.g., natural disasters, extreme weather events).	CARD, MEF, MoE, NCCC	ADB, UNDP, World Bank	Response time in days	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	NSPS, CCCSP	TBD	Strategic Obj. 6: CCCSP

Activity 1.1.5.I	Provide elderly pensions and disability allowances for poor and vulnerable households.	CARD, MoSAVY, MEF	TWG/SP & FSN member DPs and NGOs	No. Beneficiaries	TBD	TBD	2023	NSPS	TBD	Obj. 5 NSPS
Output 1.1.6	Increased domestic food production, in a sustainable manner, including food crops, tree crops, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries.									
Activity 1.1.6.A	Strengthen agriculture research and development for rice and other food crops, including horticulture and subsidiary crops.	MAFF (GDA, CARDI, RUA, PNCA, KNSA)	ACIAR, IRRI, FAO, IFAD, UNDP	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Cross reference Pillar 4.
Activity 1.1.6.B	Strengthen smallholder access to good quality inputs and agriculture extension services through public and private channels.	MAFF (GDA, DAE, DaHP, FIA, DAI)	TWG A & W member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. farmers utilizing extension services	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 1.1.6.C	Strengthen and expand wet and dry season irrigation services.	MoWRaM, MAFF	TWG A & W member DPs, China, and relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. has. irrigated (wet and dry seasons)	1,485,670	1,635,670	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Cross with 1.1.2.E above
Activity 1.1.6.D	Enhance access to credit and savings for smallholders (micro-finance).	MEF, Private Sector Banks and MFIs, MRD	NGOs supporting community-based S & L	(1) Int. Rates (Formal, Informal); (2) No. formal loans	NA	TBD	Ongoing	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (1) NSFSN

Activity 1.1.6.E	Promote animal health and production.	MAFF (DAH), RUA, PNCA, KNSA)	EU, FAO	Total No. heads (of all kinds)	NA	40.34 million	2018	ASDP, SPFL	46.7 million	Pillar 2, Program 2: ASDP; Outcome 1: SPFL
Activity 1.1.6.F	Promote aquaculture development, including rice field fish production.	MAFF (FIA)	TWG/ Fisheries member DPs	(1) % fish farmers increased per annum; (2) No. fingerlings; (3) MT Rice Field Fish; (4) MT aquaculture	NA	(1) 5%; (2) 260 million (3) 500,000; (4) 185,000	2018	ASDP	50.0 million	Program 5.1 SPF Fisheries; Pillar 2 of SPF; Pillar 3, program 3 and sub-program 3.3 ASDP
Activity 1.1.6.G	Promote mechanisms to better link smallholders to markets (contract farming, market information) and develop promising value chains.	MAFF (DAI), MRD	ADB, Australia DFAT, EU, FAO, JICA, USAID, UNDP	TBD	NA	TBD	2022	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (1) NSFSN
Activity 1.1.6.H	Establish farmer organizations and agricultural communities (AC) to promote food production and family income.	MAFF (GDA)	NGOs supporting community ARD	(1) No. ag coops registered; (2) No. Ag. Communities	NA	(1) 640 Ag. Coops; (2) 12 Ag. Communities	2018	ASDP	5.6 million	Obj. 1, Priority Program (1) NSFSN

Outcome 1.2	Reduced impact of food price volatility through open, fair and well functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional, and international levels.				Rate of Food price Inflation	6.2 % (2013)	< 4 (annually)	2018		
Output 1.2.1	Appropriate/adequate market and price information and monitoring systems established and promoted.									
Activity 1.2.1.A	Strengthen market and food price monitoring systems at local, regional, and international levels.	MAFF (DAI); MoP; CARD	EU, FAO, IFAD, USAID	No input and food items listed.	NA	Monthly updates available online	2016	ASDP	TBD	Build on work already ongoing
Activity 1.2.1.B	Disseminate food market and price information through accessible local media platforms.	MAFF; MoP; CARD	Australia DFAT, FAO, IFAD	No. / frequency of phone based and online updates	NA	Daily updates available online and by phone	2016	ASDP	TBD	Build on work already ongoing
Output 1.2.2	Reliability of agriculture and rural statistics strengthened.									
Activity 1.2.2.A	Prepare a national action plan to strengthen institutional capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate agricultural and rural statistics.	CARD, MAFF, MoWRaM, MRD, MoP/ NIS	All relevant development partners	Plan is completed and endorsed by relevant stakeholders.	NA	Completed National ARD Statistics Action Plan	2017	NSDP, ASDP	TBD	To Be Initiated under CARD auspices
Activity 1.2.2.B	Disseminate data from the First National Agriculture Census.	MAFF/ MoP (NIS)	Australia DFAT, FAO, SIDA, USAID	Data is widely available.	NA	Data is released on government website.	2016	ASDP	TBD	Preliminary analysis underway.

Output	Emergency food stocks established/maintained.							Est. 2012	Sub-decree	Sub-decree ref: CFRS. Cross reference
1.2.3										3.4.3.D
Activity 1.2.3.A	Strengthen the food reserve system (FRS) already in place.	MEF, NDDM, CARD, GTC, GDA	Relevant DPs, UN Agencies, NGOs/CSOs, CRC	(1) MTs Rice/ Cash Reserves; (2) Rice/Veg Seed Reserves	NA	(1) 16,000 MTs Rice; (2) 3,000 MTs rice seed and 50 MTs veg. seed	Ongoing	CFRS	Sub-decree ref: CFRS	
Activity 1.2.3.B	Strengthen coordination of mobilization and distribution of humanitarian food assistance in response to emergencies.	MEF, NDDM, CARD, GTC, GDA	Relevant DPs, UN Agencies, NGOs/CSOs, CRC	No. Response Days following emergency / disaster	NA	Immediate response following declaration of emergency / disaster	Ongoing	CFRS	Sub-decree ref: CFRS	
Output 1.2.4	Regional / sub-regional cooperation to enhance food security and prevent excessive price volatility strengthened.									
Activity 1.2.4.A	Strengthen engagement in regional networks (i.e., ASEAN, GMS Economic Corridors,) related to agriculture and food security.	MoC, MAFF (DIC, DAI)	DP members of Cambodia Trade SWAp	No. meetings (e.g., facilitation, participation) regarding to ASEAN Framework.	NA	TBD	2018	ASDP	Chapt. 7.4 Internat'l Cooperation, MAFF Annual Report 2014	
Activity 1.2.4.B	Improve implementation and management of cooperation related to agri-business within the WTO Framework.	MoC, MAFF (DIC)	DP members of Cambodia Trade SWAp	Awareness of needs in WTO Framework is increased	NA	TBD	2018	ASDP	Engaging private sector required	

## PILLAR 2 ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE

Cambodian families, especially pregnant women and children under 2 years of age, have increased access to improved nutrition services and WASH facilities.

Output 2.1.1.		Nutrition services and education are scaled up and strengthened.							Cross Health Sector Fast Track Road Map	
Activity 2.1.1.A	Ensure greater coverage of essential nutrition care and counseling during the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy at health facilities, including all key nutrition activities for IYCF and pregnant and lactating mothers	MoH	UNICEF, USAID, WFP, World Bank, NGOs/CSOs (e.g., Save the Children Fund, Heller Keller Inst., GIZ	% women attending ANC receive nutrition counseling	81.5	90	2018	NS/FSN; FTRM	TBD	Cross with Outcome 2.2 below
Activity 2.1.1.B	Carry out mass media campaigns to change attitudes and practices on key nutrition issues.	MoH	UNICEF, US-AID, WFP, WB, GIZ NGOs/CSOs (e.g., Save the Children Fund, HKI, URC,	No. of media platforms resourced to promote better nutrition practices	TBD	TBD	2018	NS/FSN; FTRM	TBD	Cross 2.2.4.F below. Engaging private sector required.

Activity 2.1.1.C	Monitor bottle feeding and formula use and assist the oversight board to enforce the implementation of sub-decree 133 and regulate private sector health facilities to prevent use of breast milk substitutes.	MoH	UNICEF, TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	(1) % infants 0-6 mos. exclusively breastfed; (2) % mothers start breastfeeding within 1 hr of birth	(1) 73.5; (2) 65.2; (3)	(1) 84; (2) 74; (3)	2018	NS/FSN; FTRM	TBD	Cross 2.2.4.A below
Activity 2.1.1.D	Expand targeted food supplementation for pregnant women and children 6-23 months in poor/vulnerable households.	MoH	UNICEF	(1) % postpartum women receiving at least 42 tablets of iron folic acid.	79 (2012)	87	2018	NS/FSN; FTRM	TBD	Cross Output 2.2.1. below
Activity 2.1.1.E	Develop a communication strategy to enhance awareness on the rising problem and consequences of over-nutrition.	MoH, CARD	UNICEF, WFP	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NS/FSN	TBD	New comp; Engaging private sector needed
Activity 2.1.1.F	Enhance human capacities for nutrition in the health and other sectors.	MoEYS, MoH, MRD, MAFF, CARD	FAO, UNICEF, WFP	No. relevant staff utilizing nutrition knowledge in their work	TBD	TBD	TBD	NS/FSN	TBD	Cross 2.2.5. below

Output	Improved domestic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices.							2025	NS/RWSSH	TBD	Cross NS/ RWSSH
Activity 2.1.2.A	Integrate WASH aspects in all child and maternal nutrition programs, including community-based nutrition programs.	CARD, MRD, MoH	UNICEF, TWG/RWSSH member DPs, Save the Children Fund, GIZ, HKI.	Basic Hygiene Practices (% rural population)	TBD	TBD	2018	NS/FSN and NS/ RWSSH	TBD	Linking TWGs for SP & FSN and RWSSH	
Activity 2.1.2.B	Focus on education activities and implement BCC by linking WASH to child and maternal nutrition.	CARD, MRD, MoH, MoEYS	UNICEF, TWG/RWSSH and MoH member DPs, GIZ, Save the Children Fund, HKI.	(1) WASH program in school; (2) Gross enrollment Rate Lower Secondary Educ. Girls	(1) TBD; (1) 57.7 (2013)	(1) TBD; (2) 85.9	2018	NS/FSN and NS/ RWSSH	TBD	Linking TWGs for SP & FSN and RWSSH	
Activity 2.1.2.C	Integrate National Investment Plan and Strategic Plan on WASH with national child and maternal nutrition programs.	MRD, MoH, CARD	UNICEF, TWG/RWSSH and MoH member DPs, Save the Children Fund, GIZ, HKI	TBD	TBD	TBD	2018	NS/FSN and NS/ RWSSH	TBD	RWSSH Strategic Objectives 4-5; Linking TWGs for Sp & FSN and RWSSH	

Activity 2.1.2.D	Implement the National Action Plan on WASH (2014-2018) to improve access to safe water supply and sanitation and strengthen community-based O/M.	MIRD	UNICEF, DPs, SNV, HKI, Save the Children and other CSOs	(1) Access to improved water supply (% rural pop); (2) Access to improved sanitation (% rural pop)	(1) 44.2 (2013); (2) 37.5 (2013)	(1) 67; (2) 60	2018 (Note: 1. RWSSH = 100% 2025; 2. RWSSH = 100% 2025; 3. RWSSH Hygiene Practices = 100% 2025.	NS/FSN and NS/ RWSSH	TBD	RWSSH Strategic Objective 1-3
Output 2.1.3.	Financial barriers for poor and vulnerable households are reduced.							FTSM, NS/ FSN/NSPS	Cross Pillar 1.1.5 above	
Activity 2.1.3.A	Expand coverage of HEFs across all Operational Districts and include coverage for all nutrition services and care.	MoH	Australia DFAT, USAID, World Bank	(1) % increase HEF coverage; (2) % increase in nutrition services/care	TBD	TBD	TBD	NS/FSN and NSPS	TBD	Reflected in Social Assistance Policy Framework and revised NSPS
Activity 2.1.3.B	Establish a Cash Transfer Program to support better access to nutrition and health services by pregnant women and child of poor and vulnerable households.	CARD, MEF	UNICEF, World Bank, Save the Children Fund,	% eligible HHs utilizing services	TBD	All eligible HHs utilizing services	TBD	NSPS	TBD	Reflected in Social Assistance Policy Framework and revised NSPS

Activity 2.1.3.C	Strengthen coordination between HEF and CT programs and other nutrition related social protection measures with the NNS and community-based nutrition interventions.	MoI (NCDDSD), MoH, CARD	UNICEF, World Bank, Save the Children Fund,	No households benefitting from CCTs with a nutrition component	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NS/FSN and NSPS	TBD	CT pilots largely fragmented, enhanced policy coord required.
Activity 2.1.3.D	Link public works programs (PWP) to improving WASH.	MoI (NCDDSD), MRD	WFP, ILO	No. poor households in PWP programs with WASH promotion	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NS/FSN and NSPS	TBD	Renewed PALS(WFP) pilot funding provides potential entry point
Activity 2.1.3.E	Increase women's economic/social empowerment to improve income earning capacity and decision making to access nutrition and health care services.	MoWA	DPs, NGOs and CSOs across relevant sectors.	% eligible HHs utilizing services	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Neary Rattanak 4	TBD	Cross-sector in scope
Output 2.1.4.	A Community-Based Nutrition Program (CBNP) is implemented										
Activity 2.1.4.A	Develop and pilot an integrated CBNP implemented through local authorities for rural and urban areas with a high incidence of child malnutrition.	CARD	UNICEF, World Bank, Save the Children, Hellen Keller	No. beneficiaries served by CBNP pilot	TBD	TBD	2018	TBD	NS/FSN	TBD	Potential cross with 2.1.2.

Health sector services in support of maternal and child nutrition are strengthened										
Outcome 2.2.	Pregnant women receive antenatal nutrition counseling and micronutrient supplementation	MoH	TWG Health member DPs, relevant NGOs and CSOs	% women attending ANC receive nutritional counseling	81.5	92	2018	FTRM	15.3 million	FTRM Components 1 and 2
Activity 2.2.1.A	Procure and distribute iron/folic and deworming tablets	MoH	TWG Health member DPs, relevant NGOs and CSOs	(1) % women aged 15-49 with anemia; (2) % pregnant women with anemia	(1) 44.4; (2) 52.7	(1) 30; (2) 40	2018	NS/FSN and FTRM	Share included in budget	Cross with 2.1.1.
Activity 2.2.1.B	Integrate six tasks and associated products/ services into ongoing health centre nurse/ midwife contacts with pregnant women	MoH	TWG Health member DPs, relevant NGOs and CSOs	Tasks/services fully integrated into contacts with pregnant women	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in budget	Cross with 2.1.1.
Activity 2.2.1.C	Integrate distribution of iron/folic acid and deworming into postnatal contact with lactating women	MoH	TWG Health member DPs, relevant NGOs and CSOs	% post-partum women receiving at least 42 tablets of iron/ folic acid	79 (2012)	87	2018	NS/FSN and FTRM	Share included in budget	Cross with 2.1.1.
Output 2.2.2.	Improved screening and treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	MoH		No. SAM children receiving adequate treatment	1550 (2013)	20,000	2020	FTRM	9.3 million	FTRM Component 3

Activity 2.2.2.A	Expand capacity for SAM treatment in targeted hospitals and OD and health center staff	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. hospitals with training and materials for SAM treatment	TBD	40	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Linking health services with nutrition
Activity 2.2.2.B	Build community-screening capacity via village health support groups (VSHSs)	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. VHSGs trained and utilizing community screening practices	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Linking health services with nutrition
Activity 2.2.2.C	Conduct community pre-screening and referrals for children aged 6 to 59 months	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	% children aged 6-59 months pre-screened	TBD	80	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Linking health services with nutrition
Activity 2.2.2.D	Provide comprehensive package of therapeutic nutritional products	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Define "package"
Output 2.2.3.	Increased micro-nutrient supplementation for children under 5.	MoH					2020	FTRM	2.7 million	FTRM Comp. 4
Activity 2.2.3.A	Provide children aged 6-59 months with Vitamin A capsules	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	% of children aged 6-59 months receive Vit A	TBD	95%	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.
Activity 2.2.3.B	Provide children aged 12-59 months with deworming tablets	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	% of children aged 12-59 months receiving deworming tablets	TBD	99%	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.

Activity 2.2.3.C	Provide children aged 6-59 months with oral rehydration therapy/Zinc	MoH	TWG Health member DPs and relevant NGOs/CSOs	% of children aged 6-59 months receiving oral rehydration therapy/Zinc	TBD	90	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.1.
Output 2.2.4.	Increased exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding			(1) infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed; (2) % children 6-23 mos. breastfed; (3) % children 6-23 mos. receiving minimum infant/young child feeding standards	(1) 77; (2) 85; (3) 32/10	(1) 85; (2) 87; (3) 50/33	2020	FTRM	4.85 million	FTRM Component 5
Activity 2.2.4.A	Strengthen capacity for compliance and monitoring of sub-decree 133 in provinces health departments, Odds, and HCs	MoH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	% health facilities in compliance with IYCF legislation	70 (2014)	89	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.C. (NS/FSN)
Activity 2.2.4.B	BFHI hospital training, accreditation and recognition program	MoH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. of BFHI ToT participants	TBD	125	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.C. (NS/FSN)

Activity 2.2.4.C	Advocacy and training of Camcontrol, the relevant food control and enforcement agency in the Ministry of Commerce, to monitor imports and marketplaces for breast milk substitutes and commercial complementary foods	MoH, MoC (Camcontrol)	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. MoC staff trained and utilizing effective control protocols	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.C. (NS/FSN)
Activity 2.2.4.D	Trainings, incentive, and materials for community mother support groups (five per health centre) to deliver behaviour change messages to mothers at village level	MoH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	(1) No. groups receiving BC messages; (2) % women utilizing behaviour change lessons	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.C. (NS/FSN)
Activity 2.2.4.E	Twice annual mass media campaign focusing on breastfeeding and child feeding and care themes	MoH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. mass media campaigns	TBA	2 per annum	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Cross with 2.1.1.C. (NS/FSN)
Output 2.2.5.	Expanded coverage of food fortification									FTRM Component 7; Cross with 2.1.3 above
							2020	FTRM & NS/FSN	3.23 million	

Activity 2.2.5.A	Finalize a mandatory sub-decree based on legislation currently being considered for iron fortification of fish sauce and soy sauce.	MoH, MoC, MOP, MOIH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	Mandatory sub-decree	Draft sub-decree	Mandatory sub-decree finalized	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Private sector engagement is required.
Activity 2.2.5.B	Build capacity of Camcontrol (MoC) for effective enforcement of mandatory fish sauce and soy sauce fortification at point of production and import.	MoH, MoC, MOP, MOIH	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Private sector engagement is required.
Activity 2.2.5.C	Finalize capacity building among larger producers capable of cost-effective fortification to optimize their market share for fortified fish sauce.	MoH, MoC	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Private sector engagement is required.
Activity 2.2.5.D	Develop appropriate low-cost and user friendly centralized distribution for iron fortification and possibly revolving fund.	MoH, MOP, MoC	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	2020	FTRM	Share included in Budget	Engaging private sector required. Clarify revolving fund.
Activity 2.2.5.E	Strengthen the implementation of sub-decree No. 69 on the management of iodized salt for effective use.	MoH, MoP, MoC	TWG/Health member DPs, relevant NGOs/CSOs	% households consuming iodized salt	82.7 (2010)	90	2018	FTRM and NS/FSN	.3 million	Cross 2.1.3.F above

Output 2.2.6.	Improved Nutrition Data and Information Services	MoH	TWG Health member DPs, relevant NGOs and CSOs	% of FTRM studies initiated and completed	Proposed studies in FTRM	100% FTRM proposed studies completed	2020	FTRM	3.14 million	FTRM Comp 8.
Activity 2.2.6.A	Implement pilot projects and conduct research on various nutrition specific health sector interventions.						2020	FTRM	3.1.4 million	Reference FTRM Comp 8.
<b>PILLAR 3 All Food Systems Are Sustainable</b>										
<b>Outcome 3.1.</b>										
Output 3.1.1.	National standards on sustainable food production are established and practiced by smallholder producers, including farmers and fisher folks.									
Activity 3.1.1.A	Develop National Guidelines on Sustainable Food Production for crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries and disseminate through existing agriculture extensions systems.	MAFF	FAO, IFAD, USAID, EU	No. areas covered by guidelines	No guidelines	Guidelines in place	2018	New	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 3.1.1.B	Establish Agriculture Community Development Centers (ACDCs) to train farmers/fisher folk on sustainable production, processing, and marketing systems.	MAFF (DAI)	FAO, IFAD, relevant NGOs and CSOs	No. ACDCs established	TBD	TBD	2018	ASDP	TBD	Link with relevant training institution

Activity 3.1.1.C	Formulate legal instruments regarding the Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeders' Rights, Law on Agriculture Cooperatives, and Law on Quarantine, and Law on Management of Agricultural Land Use	MAFF	TWG/AW member DPs	No. Laws and Regulations enforced	TBD	All relevant laws and regulations are enforced	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Output 3.1.2.	National food quality / safety standards established and promoted.									
Activity 3.1.2.A	Establish & enforce policy, law, and regulations on national food standards for quality and safety according to ISO 22000 and Codex Alimentarius	TBD	FAO, WFP	No of food items covered by regulations	No current policy and regulation in place	Policy, laws, and regulations in place and enforced	2023	New	TBD	Cross sector coordination and action required. Private sector engagement required.
Activity 3.1.2.B	Implement public awareness program on national food quality and safety standards.	CARD	FAO, WFP	No. media platforms addressing standards	No current campaign	Campaign designed and financed	2023	New	TBD	Cross sector coordination and action required. Private sector engagement required.

Activity 3.1.2.C	Establish and enforce regulations for food labeling and sale of food near expiration.	MoC	FAO, WFP	No. of food items covered by regulations	No current regulation	Regulations in place and enforced	2023	ASDP	TBD	Cross sector coordination, Private sector engagement required.
Activity 3.1.2.D	Strengthen laboratory services for testing chemical substances on fruits and vegetables.	TBD	TBD	Nat. laboratory established	No current facility	Nat. Lab sustained with Government Financing	2025	ASDP	TBD	Cross sector coordination, Private sector engagement required.
Activity 3.1.2.E	Ensure safe and efficient supply of livestock and fish products to urban consumers and potential export markets	MAFF (DAHP), MoC	EU, FAO	(1) Animal disease incidence; (2) Product data for meat/poultry	TBD	(1) TBD; (2)	2020	ASDP	TBD	Outcome 2, Strategic Planning Frame for Livestock, 2011-2020
Activity 3.1.2.F	Promote Plant Protection, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures and Technical Standards regarding Trade Facilitation, including rice and other agriculture products.	MAFF, MoC;	TWG A&W member DPs, Mock, Trade SWAp member DPs	(1) Pest rescue rate; (2) MIT Ag Products in international markets	TBD	(1) 90 5; (2) 4.35 million	2018	ASDP; CTIS	6.25 million	Program 1, Sub-program 7 ASDP; Chapter 4: CTIS
Activity 3.1.2.G	Maintain participation in International Animal Health Organization (IAHO) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).	MAFF (DAHP), (CARDI)	EU, FAO	Contacts with relevant officials	NA	Regular participation	ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Include CARD as relevant

Outcome 3.2	Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture is practiced.	MAFF, NCCC	CCCCSP 2014-2023							
Output 3.2.1	Enhanced research and extension program for implementing sustainable and climate resilient practices.									
Activity 3.2.1.A	Strengthen and expand research capacity to develop more climate resilient rice and vegetable varieties.	MAFF (CARDI); RUA	ACIAR, JICA, USAID	No. new varieties	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Private sector engagement required.
Activity 3.2.1.B	Strengthen and expand extension service capacity to introduce more climate resilient agriculture practices.	MAFF (DAE)	IFAD, FAO, USAID, CEDAC and other relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. farms practicing resilient agriculture	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Private sector engagement required
Output 3.2.2	Strengthened rural infrastructure									
Activity 3.2.2.A	Strengthen design and construction of resilient and sustainable dry and wet season irrigation systems.	MoWRaM	ADB, AFD, Australian DFAT, China, EU, JICA, Rep. of Korea	No. has irrigated	TBD	All irrigation systems climate resilient	Ongoing	Rice Policy	TBD	CCSPWRM, 2013-2017

Activity 3.2.2.B	Promote and finance appropriate irrigation system O & M at all levels, including Farmers Water User Communities (FWUCs)	MoWRaM	ADB, AFD, Australian DFAT, China, EU, JICA, Rep. of Korea, and relevant NGOs/CSOs	No. irrigation systems with functional FWUCs	TBD	All irrigation systems managed by functional FWUCs	Ongoing	Rice Policy	TBD	CCSPWRM, 2013-2017
Activity 3.2.2.C	Strengthen design and construction of resilient and sustainable rural roads.	MRD; NCDDDS	Australian DFAT, World Bank	No kms climate resilient tertiary roads	TBD	All rural roads are climate resilient	Ongoing	CCCSF	TBD	Cross with Output 3.2.3. below
Activity 3.2.2.D	Promote and finance appropriate rural road system management and maintenance processes at all levels.	MRD; NCDDDS	Australian DFAT, World Bank	No. kms climate resilient roads	TBD	All rural roads are climate resilient	Ongoing	CCCSF	TBD	Cross with Output 3.2.3. below
Activity 3.2.2.E	Coordinate and integrate climate resilient infrastructure investments across relevant ministries and agencies.	MAFF, MoWRaM, MRD, NCDDDS	TWG/A & W member DPs; Relevant NGOs and CSOs	No. Projects with Integrated Planning, Finance, Implement	TBD	TBD	TBD	NSDP	TBD	Specifically references CCCSP
Output 3.2.3	Improved disaster preparedness and mitigation to enhance hh resilience against the effects of climate change.									
Activity 3.2.3.A	Incorporate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures into national and sub-national level development strategies / programs.	NCMD. NCCC	ADB, EU, UNDP, NGOs/CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	2022	NSFSN	TBD	Obj.3, Priority Program (2) NSFSN

Activity 3.2.3.B	Strengthen capacities at national and sub-national levels for coordinated and timely responses to natural disasters, including food and seed reserves.	NCDM	ADB, EU, UNDP, NGOs/CSOs, CRC	TBD	NA	TBD	2022	NSFSN	TBD	Obj.3, Priority Program (2) NSFSN
Activity 3.2.3.C	Streamline and integrate early warning systems and disaster impact assessments.	NCDM, MoWRaM	ADB, EU, UNDP, NGOs/CSOs, CRC	TBD	NA	Early warning/disaster assess in place.	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Obj.3, Priority Program (2) NSFSN
Activity 3.2.3.D	Maintain and rehabilitate canal, river, and natural lakes to mitigate the impact of floods and droughts.	MPWT, MoE, MoWRaM	TWG/IRR member DPs, MoWRaM	TBD	TBD	Infrastructure is climate resilient	Ongoing	NSFSN	TBD	Obj.3, Priority Program (2) NSFSN
Outcome 3.3	Cross sector policy coherence is pursued, encompassing inter alia food security, industry, trade policy, tourism, energy, land use, water, and climate change.									
Output 3.3.1	Improved management and sustainable use of natural resources including land, water and common property fishery and forestry resources.	NSFSN: Improve access to and sustainable use of common property fishery and forestry resources.								
Activity 3.3.1.A	Develop integrated watershed management strategy and scale up action plans.	MoWRaM, MAFF, MoE	ADB, JICA	Action Plan with M & E system	No. Action Plan in place	Action Plan in place	2022		TBD	Cross with 3.2.2.E., 3.2.3.D.

Activity 3.3.1.B	Promote marine fisheries conservation and sustainable production practices	MAFF (FIA); MoWRaM	TWG/ Fisheries Member DPs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	SPF Fisheries	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 3.3.1.C	Conduct economic, social and environmental impact studies of large scale infrastructure projects (e.g., hydro-power, roads) to minimize negative impacts on natural resources.	MoE; Relevant Ministries	All DPs financing large-scale infrastructure projects	No. Cost/benefit analysis performed	TBD	Cost/benefit analysis system in place	Ongoing	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (3) NSFSN
Activity 3.3.1.D	Promote agro-ecological land use zoning.	MAFF	TWG/A&W member DPS	Communes with Ag. Zoning Maps	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Cross with 1.1.3.E
Activity 3.3.1.E	Promote aquaculture and rice field fishing to reduce pressure on wild freshwater fish.	MAFF; SPF-FIA	TWG/ Fisheries DP members	a) rice field fish prod., b) aquaculture prod.	168,000 Tons (2011)	446,883	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (3) NSFSN
Activity 3.3.1.F	Strengthen sustainable community-based fisheries and forestry systems.	MAFF; SPF-FIA; FoA	TWG/ Fisheries & TWG/Forestry DP members	No. community-based fisheries / No. forest communities	300 (2011) / 453	510 / 600	2018	NSFSN	4.0 million	Obj. 1, Priority Program (3) NSFSN; Pillar 3 and program 3 of ASDP
Activity 3.3.1.G	Secure access of indigenous communities to common property resources and promote community-based land use and agro-forestry systems (community forestry) as well as RED+ and CDM programs.	MLUPC, Mol, MAFF (FoA)	TWG/Land DPs and NGOs/CSOs; UNDP	(1) No. Indigenous Community Land Titles; (2) No. RED+/CDM programs	TBD	TBD	TBD	NSFSN	TBD	Obj. 1, Priority Program (3) NSFSN

Activity 3.3.1.H	Strengthen law enforcement to prevent Illegal logging and Forest Clearance and protect Wildlife.	MAFF (FoA), MoE	TWG/Forestry DP members	(1) No. enforcement missions; (2) No. cases forest law offenses.	TBD	(1) 250; (2) 100	2018	ASDP	1.5 million	Cross sector coordination required
Output 3.3.2	Multi-sector policy dialogue is strengthened.									
Activity 3.3.2.A	Promote cross sector dialogues to raise awareness of livelihoods, environment, food security, energy, and water nexus.	CARD; Relevant Line Ministries	Relevant TWG member DPs and CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	NSDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 3.3.2.B	Revise/Update National Policies and Strategies related to Integrated Water Resource Management	MoWRaM	ADB, AFD, Australian DFAT, JICA	IWRN policies	NA	Revised IWRM policies in place	2018	NSDP	TBD	Engaging private sector required
Activity 3.3.2.C	Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses.	NCCC	EU, UNDP, USAID	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	CCCSF	TBD	Strategic Objective 7: CCCSP

Activity 3.3.2.D	Develop a revised Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW).	MAFF, MoWRaM, MEF	TWG A & W DP members	Work plan endorsed; resources mobilized.	SAW expired	Strategy Coord Agriculture and Water Resource Manage in place	2017	re. SAW, 2009 - 2013; Rice Export Policy	TBD	Focus on Agriculture and Water Resource Manage and Services for Rice and Hort.
<b>PILLAR 4 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME</b>										
Outcome 4.1.	Increased productivity of smallholder farmers.	Pov. Rates: % total. pop; % rural pop.			18.8 / 19.7 (20313)	13.8 / 14.7	2018			Cross reference Pillar 1.
Output 4.1.1.	Intensify and diversify small holder farming systems and improve linkages to (input, output) markets.	MAFF (DAI)	FAO	Extent of smallholder farmers utilizing Save and Grow approach	No Save and Grow approach practiced by smallhold farmers	50% of smallholder farmers practicing Save and Grow to increased product.	2025			Cross reference with Pillar/Output 1.1.6
Activity 4.1.1.A	Strengthen research capacity to develop improved rice and horticulture seed varieties.	MAFF, CARDI	ACIAR, IRRI	No. farmers cultivating improved seed varieties	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Cross Ref. Pillar 1.1.6.A

Activity 4.1.1.B	Increase the availability and use of more productive and resilient rice and horticulture seed varieties by smallholder producers.	MAFF, CARDI	ACIAR, IRRI	No. has. cultivated with resilient rice and horticulture varieties	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Private sector engagement required
Activity 4.1.1.C	Promote Good Agricultural practices through improved extension services available to smallholder farmers.	MAFF, DAE	Australia DFAT, FAO, IFAD, USAID	% farmers utilizing extension services	TBD	40%	Ongoing	ASDP	7.2 million	Cross Ref. Pillar 1.1.2.D
Activity 4.1.1.D	Ensure the availability of good quality agriculture inputs through appropriate regulation of supply markets.	MAFF (DAI), MEF	ADB, Australia DFAT, FAO, IFAD, USAID	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.1.1.E	Extend wet and dry season irrigation networks to uncovered areas.	MoWRaM	ADB, AFD, Australia DFAT, China, JICA, RoK.	No. has. Irrigated (wet and dry season)	1,485,670	1,635,670	2018	NSFSN	TBD	Cross Ref. Pillar 1.1.2.E
Activity 4.1.1.F	Strengthen FWUCs to improve the utilization and O & M of irrigation systems by smallholder farmers.	MoWRaM	ADB, AFD, Australia DFAT, JICA	No. functional FWUCs	434	459	Ongoing	ASDP, SAW	TBD	Revised SAW

Activity 4.1.1.G	Improve access to cultivated areas through expanded rural road networks.	MIRD	All relevant DPs and NGOs	Rural roads rehabilitated - Kms (out of total 40,000)	22,750	32,000	2023	NSDP	TBD	Ref. Pillar 1.1.4.I. Above
Activity 4.1.1.H	Improve integrated planning and implementation of research, extension, and rural infrastructure (i.e., irrigation, roads).	MAFF, MoWRaM, MRD	All relevant DPs, NGOs/ CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	New	TBD	Cross sector coordination required
Output 4.1.2.	Improved animal production, reproduction, and animal health practices.									reference Activity 1.1.6.E.
Activity 4.1.2.A	Promote improved animal production and increased animal productivity	MAFF, DAHP	EU, FAO	% annual increase animal production	NA	Cattle/buffalo: 1%; Pigs: 2%; Poultry: 4%.	Ongoing	ASDP	\$5.7 million	Pillar 2, Sub-program 2.1
Activity 4.1.2.B	Strengthen animal health services and infectious disease prevention	MAFF, DAHP	EU, FAO	(1) % Cow/Buf-falo vaccinated FMD; (2) % Cow/buffalo vaccinated salmonellosis	NA	(1) 10 %; (2) 65 %	Ongoing	ASDP	\$9.7 million	Pillar 2, Sub-program 2.2
Output 4.1.3	Improved fishery management.									

Activity 4.1.3.A	Promote best practices in fisheries production and management by smallholder farmers and fisher folks through Community Fisheries and extension service.	MAFF (FIA)	TWG/ Fisheries member DPs	No. individual utilizing best practices	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	SPF Fisheries	170.0 million	Pillar 1 of SPF; Pillar 3, program 3 and sub-program 3.1 ASDP
Activity 4.1.3.B	Promote proper waste management to prevent marine pollution that undermines marine fish productivity.	MoE, MAFF (FIA)	TWG/ Fisheries Member DPs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	SPF Fisheries	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Output 4.1.4	Farmer cooperatives and fisheries communities are strengthened.									
Activity 4.1.4.A	Provide training and incentives to agriculture extension staff to support regular technical and management training for farmers and fishery groups.	MAFF	IFAD, EU, and NGOs and CSOs	No. groups utilizing improved technical and management capacity	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector needed
Activity 4.1.4.B	Strengthen public-private sector collaboration in providing technical support for farmer and fishery organizations.	MAFF (DAI)	IFAD, IDE, SNV, and other NGOs and CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector needed

Agriculture innovation through Information and Communication Technology (ICT).											
Output 4.1.5.	Promote agriculture innovation through various media platforms (e.g., radio, internet, newspapers)	MAFF	IFAD, GIZ	No. information platforms utilized	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	New	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.1.5.A											
Activity 4.1.5.B	Integrate ICT into Community Agriculture Development Centers and extension services.	MAFF	IFAD, GIZ	No. CADDC with ICT facilities	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Outcome 4.2.	Increased income of smallholder producers, including women and youth, through access to financial services, home industry, and agro/eco-tourism.			Poverty Levels - % tot. pop; % rural pop.	18.8 / 19.7 (20313)	13.8 / 14.7	2018				
Output 4.2.1	Access to affordable financial services, such as savings, credit, and insurance for smallholder producers, including women and youth, is strengthened.										
Activity 4.2.1.A	Extend coverage of micro-credit services to remote areas to facilitate access to smallholder producers.	MAFF, MoWA, MRD	FAO, IFAD, NGOs and CSOs	No. HHs participating in micro-credit activities	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	NSDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required	
Activity 4.2.1.B	Provide training to smallholder producers for business and financial planning and management.	MAFF, MoWA, MRD	FAO, IFAD, NGOs and CSOs	No. HHs participating in small business training	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	Neary Rattanak 4	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required	

Smallholder access to input markets and consumers is enhanced.										
Output 4.2.2.										
Activity 4.2.2.A	Improve availability of good quality rice and vegetable seeds, livestock, and fingerlings from both state and private sector suppliers.	MAFF	ACIAR, IRRI, DPs working with agriculture value chain approaches	No. licensed input suppliers	TBD	All input suppliers licensed	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.2.B	Improve the quality and appropriate use, including accurate labeling in Khmer, of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides.	MAFF, MoC	DPs working with agriculture value chain approaches	No. products with Khmer language labels	TBD	All inputs have Khmer language labeling	2022	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.2.C	Provide accurate and frequent information about agriculture prices for smallholder producers.	MAFF	DPs working with agriculture value chain approaches	No. platforms and frequency of info	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.2.D	Train extension workers to help smallholder farmers connect with markets and consumers	MAFF (DAI), MRD	IFAD, IDE, SNV, and other NGOs and CSOs	Extension workers with marketing knowledge	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required

Activity 4.2.2.E	Strengthen/expand agriculture cooperatives and farmers groups to help small-holder farmers connect with markets and consumers.	MAFF	IFAD, IDE SNV, and other NGOs and CSOs	Cooperatives with marketing capacity	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.2.F	Reduce informal transport fees and other irregular taxes on smallholder farmers and fisher folks.	MAFF, MoC	DPs working with agriculture value chain approaches	Amount of informal fees paid by smallholder producers	TBD	All informal fees eliminated	Ongoing	New	TBD	Cross-sector efforts required
Output 4.2.3.	Home industry promoted through agro-processing and value addition of local agriculture products using appropriate technologies, especially for women									
Activity 4.2.3.A	Provide capacity development programs for women's groups to improve skills in local food production and processing, including use of labor saving technologies.	MAFF, MoWA	IFAD, IDE, SNV, and other NGOs and CSOs	No. women utilizing food production / processing skills	TBD	TBD	TBD	Nearby Rattanak 4	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.3.B	Hold local, regional and national food fairs and competitions to promote local home industry products.	MAFF, MoWA, MoC, MRD	IFAD, IDE, SNV, and other NGOs and CSOs	No of food fairs convened	TBD	TBD	TBD	New	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required

Output 4.2.4.		Eco/agro tourism strengthened and expanded							TDSP 2012-2020	
Activity 4.2.4.A	Strengthen public-private partnerships to promote stronger linkages between smallholder producers and local tourism service providers and restaurants.	MoT, MoC	NGO and CSOs	Annual increase of produce sold to service providers	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TDSP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.4.B	Provide training to communities, especially women and youth, on providing appropriate tourist services and products such as handicrafts.	MoT, MoIH, MoWA	NGOs and CSOs	No. of women/youth trained and employed in tourist sector	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TDSP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.4.C	Identify and develop potential areas for eco/agro-tourism.	MoT	NGOs and CSOs	Individuals employed at eco-agro sites	TBD	Sustainable eco-agro sites	Ongoing	New	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 4.2.4.D	Promote sustainable harvesting and supply of Non-Timber Forest Products for local tourist industry	MAFF (FoA)	NGO and CSOs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	New	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required

PILLAR 5 Zero Loss or Waste of Food									
Outcome 5.1	Food losses and waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, distribution and retailing, and consumption of food minimized.			% food losses/waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing, and consumption	0%	2025	TBD	TBD	
Output 5.1.1	Stakeholders in food supply chains (FSC) have the knowledge and technical skills to reduce food losses and waste.			No. FSC stakeholders applying knowledge/ tech skills to reduce food loss/waste.	TBD	2025	New	TBD	
Activity 5.1.1.A	Conduct surveys of food losses throughout the food supply chain (harvest to market) to establish reliable baseline data on food losses and waste.	CARD, MAFF	FAO, IFAD, UNICEF with broad DP funding support and active CSO participation	(1) No. surveys (2) Baseline data on food loss/waste	No surveys available	2016	New	TBD	Under the auspices of the TWG/SP & the FSN
Activity 5.1.1.B	Promote more efficient agriculture engineering with research and pilot demonstrations for post harvest storage, processing, packaging, and handling of key agriculture products by small scale food processors and traders.	MAFF(DAI)	FAO, and IFAD with broad DP funding support and active CSO participation	No. Pilot demos re post-harvest management	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	More specific policy and strategic guidance required.

Activity 5.1.1.C	Promote IPM to reduce rice and other crop losses due to pests.	MAFF	FAO, IFAD with DP fund support and active CSO participation	% yield losses due to pests	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required
Activity 5.1.1.D	Promote better use of harvest technology (e.g., combine harvesters) to reduce crop loss	MAFF	FAO, IFAD, USAID with DP funding and active CSO participation	% yield loss from harvesting by hand	13%	5 % loss using combine harvesters	Ongoing	Ongoing	ASDP	TBD	MAFF Annual Report, 2014
Output 5.1.2	Investments in post-harvest transport and storage infrastructure increased.										
Activity 5.1.2.A	Promote rural household use of innovative and sustainable food storage technologies.	MAFF, MoWA, MoH	FAO, IFAD, UNICEF with DP funding support and CSO participation	No. has employing new food storage technology	TBD	All hhs employing sustainable food storage tech.	Ongoing	Ongoing	New	TBD	Include in integrated rural community development and Private Sector Required.
Activity 5.1.2.B	Promote commercial investments (both SMEs and larger firms) in improved transport and storage infrastructure.	MAFF (DAI), CDC	ADB, IFC	Investment \$	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	Ongoing	Rice Policy	TBD	Engaging Private Sector Required

Commitments made by all stakeholders, including producers, retailers, and consumers to save food and minimize food losses.										
<b>Output</b> 5.1.3										
<b>Activity</b> 5.1.3.A	Policy and incentive program concerning food losses and food waste reduction is implemented.	CARD	FAO, UNICEF, WFP	(1) No. regulations adopted / enforced; (2) No. incentive programs; (3) No. people / business receiving incentives.	TBD	Incentive programs in place	Ongoing	New	TBD	Under the auspices of the TWG/SP & FSN
<b>Activity</b> 5.1.1.B	Conduct awareness raising campaign on food loss / waste for all FSC stakeholders (e.g., a national Save Our Food campaign)	CARD	FAO and UNICEF with DP fund support and active CSO participation	(1) No. workshops; (2) No. policy briefs.	TBD	All FSC actors increase awareness of food loss and waste issues	Ongoing	New	TBD	Under the auspices of the TWG/SP & FSN

Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan, 2015  
Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, 2014 – 2023 (National Climate Change Committee)  
Cambodia Food Reserve System, Sub-decree  
Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2014  
Cambodia Development Cooperation Strategy, 2014-2018  
Cambodia Trade Integration Strategy, 2013-2018  
Climate Change Strategic Plan for Water Resource Management, 2013-2017  
Education Strategic Plan, 2014 - 2018  
Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition, 2014-2020  
Industrial Development Policy  
National Forestry Programme, 2010 - 2029  
National Social Protection Strategy, 2011 - 2015  
National Strategic Development Plan, 2013 - 2018  
National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, 2014 - 2018  
National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene, 2011 – 2025  
Neary Rattanak IV (Cambodia Gender Strategy)  
Rectangular Strategy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase  
Social Health Protection Strategy  
Strategic Planning Framework for Livestock, 2011 – 2020  
Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries, 2010 – 2019  
The Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export, 2010  
Tourism Development Strategic Plan, 2012 - 2020