

Safe Food, Fair Food for Cambodia Project

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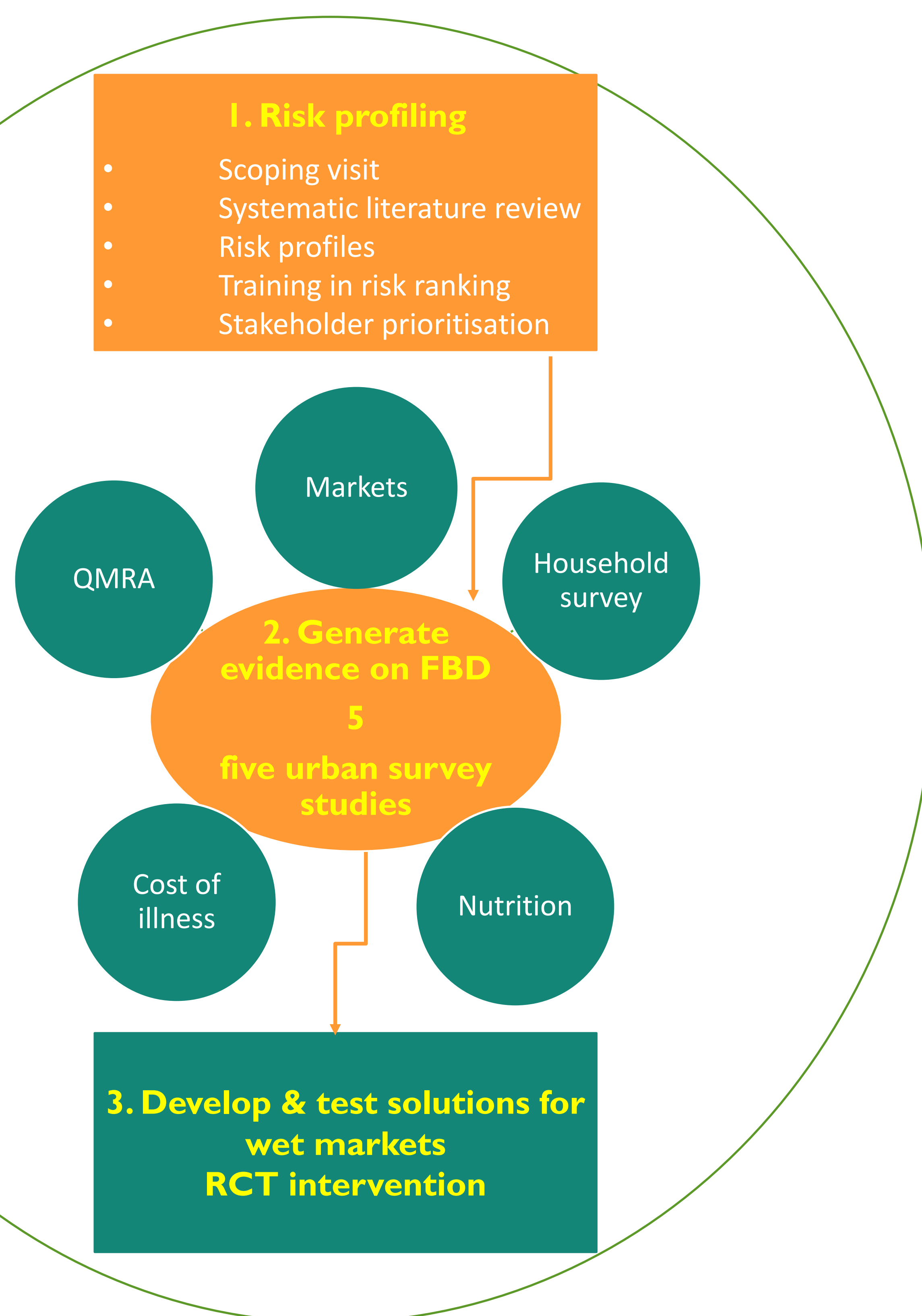
INTRODUCTION

The Safe Food, Fair Food (SFFF) for Cambodia is a 3.5 year sub-award under the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project proposes two major research areas to tackle the above-mentioned issues: i) to generate evidence on the health and economic burden of foodborne diseases (FBD) in animal-source food value chains important to the poor and women, and ii) to pilot a market-based approach to improving food safety that builds on successfully implemented projects in Africa and India. Our central idea is market-based, light-touch interventions that are sustainable and scalable, changing practice through capacity building and incentives, and provision of an enabling policy environment.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Actionable evidence on FBD burden associated with animal source foods
2. Pilot incentive-based approach to improving food safety among ASF traders
3. Cambodian-led Theory of Change for improving food safety
4. Gender and equity research
5. Building capacity in food safety risk assessment, management, communication

OVERALL AIM: reducing the burden of foodborne disease in informal, emerging formal, and niche markets and targeting small and medium scale producers



RESEARCH METHOD AND APPROACH

The overall research method is 'participatory risk analysis' to working in informal markets that combines risk analysis and participatory learning and analysis.

A unique aspect of this project is to develop a systematic and structured approach, starting with risk profiling and moving to risk assessment and risk management, while investing in risk communication and capacity building.

The project will adopt a gender-sensitive approach in the design and implementation of planned activities to ensure that project outcomes and impacts will be gender inclusive.



PROGRESS UPDATE (as of April 2019)

Stakeholder consultation workshop: Taskforce – December 2017

Training on "Food safety risk assessment for informal value chains": Organized by NAHPRI in partnership with ILRI and WHO, 15-17th Jan 2018, 30 participants (70% male, 30% female).

Gender and livestock training: Organized by CelAgrid in partnership with NAHPRI and ILRI, date 22-23 Jan 2018

A household survey in Phnom Penh: in district 7 districts, with 200 households on pork consumption practices and healthcare-seeking behaviour.

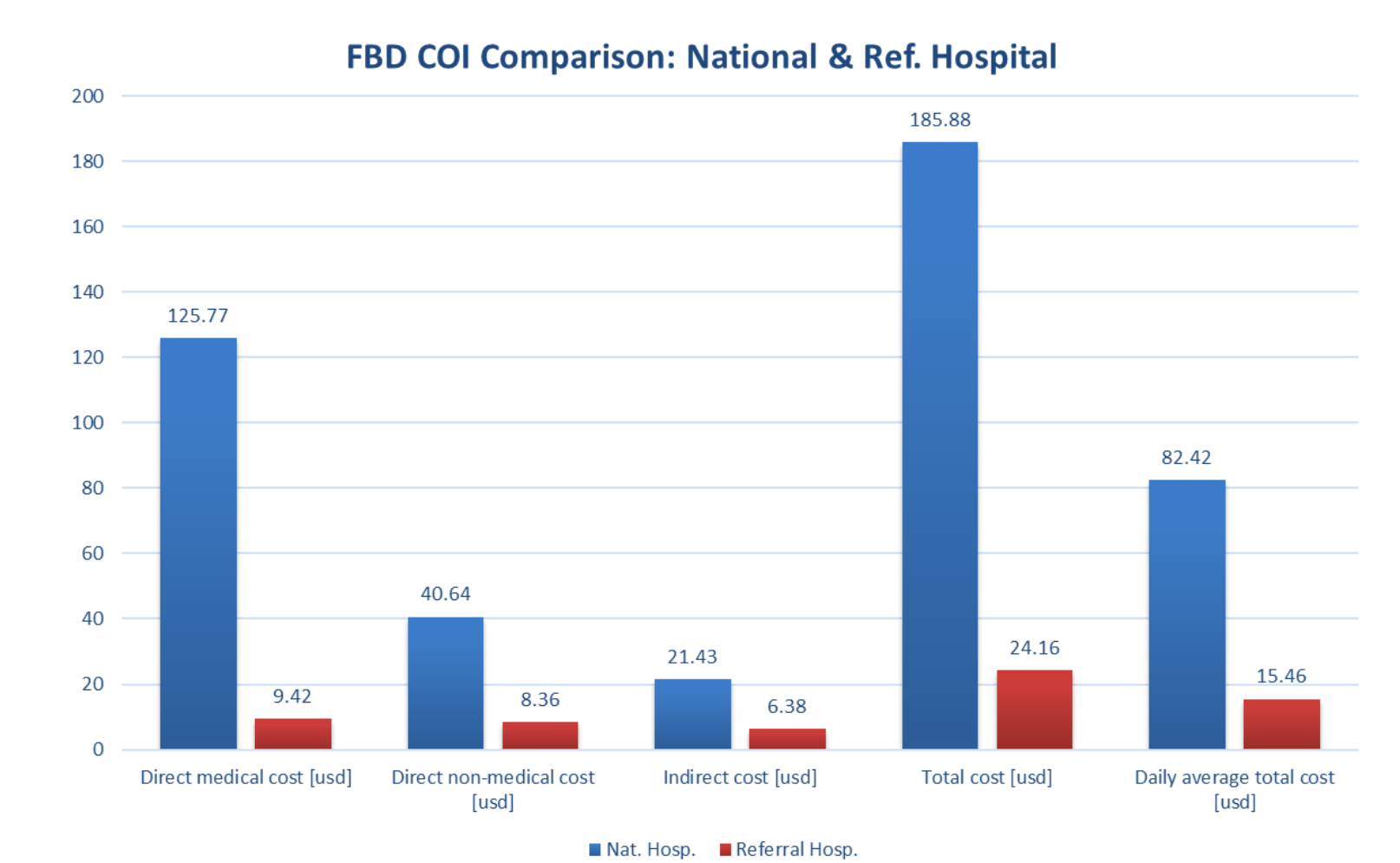
Student training and involvement: 2 PhD, 2 DVM, 5 undergraduates



Multi-pathogen survey in Cambodian traditional market: Completed sampling on pork, poultry and cutting board (total 416 samples), looking for *Salmonella* & *Staphylococcus aureus*. Traditional markets in 25 provinces of Cambodia. From 17 December 2018 to 30 March 2019, 416 pork, chicken and cutting board swabs samples were collected from markets from 25 provinces. Repeated sampling in 4 provinces will be conducted in June 2019.

Province	N# of Sample	N# Positive Sample (%)	
		<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
Phnom Penh	24	3 (12.5)	2 (8.3)
Siem Reap	24	18 (75.5)	8 (33.3)
Takeo	16	6 (37.5)	6 (37.5)
Kampong Cham	16	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)
Tbong Khmom	16	8 (50.0)	6 (37.5)
Keo	16	10 (62.5)	4 (25.0)
Kampot	16	10 (62.5)	5 (31.3)
Kampong Speu	16	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)
Kandal	16	6 (37.5)	3 (18.8)
Kampong Chhnang	16	9 (56.3)	7 (43.8)
Oddor Meanchey	16	7 (43.8)	0 (0)
Total	192	89 (46.4)	61 (31.8)

Cost of illness in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap: 200 cases of FBD on direct and indirect cost. The other 100 more cases in health centers in Phnom Penh to make sure the data is not error.



Nutrition survey in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap: Focus on qualitative nutrition study and quantitative nutrition study.

- Qualitative nutrition study (2018) in 35 households in Phnom Penh
- Quantitative nutrition study, 24 h recall survey in 200 households in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap

PARTNERS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The SFFF for Cambodia project is led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in partnership with the National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI), the Centre for Livestock and Agriculture Development (CelAgrid), and Emory University, USA.

The SFFF for Cambodia project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems managed by the University of Florida and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and mapped under the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH).

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ILRI thanks all donors and organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the [CGIAR Trust Fund](#).

