



CGIAR Initiative on Asian Mega-Deltas
Work Package 2: Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food Systems

National Stakeholder Consultation on Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Policy and Literature Review in Cambodia

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 13, 2022

This national stakeholder consultation event is co-organized by The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT (the Alliance), the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), and the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) in Cambodia.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMD	CGIAR Initiative on Asian Mega-Deltas
AIMS	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders
ASPIRE	Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CAST	Commercialization of Aquaculture for Sustainable Trade
CAVAC	Crime Victims Assistance Centres
CAMBODHRRA	Cambodian Partnership for the Development of Human Resource in Rural Areas Association
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
EHPF	Enhanced Homestead Food Production
FDRI	Foundation for International Development Relief
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
MALIS	Market Linkages for Smallholders
MAFF	The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MORAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation
GDA	The General Directorate of Agriculture
RUA	The Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	The Royal University of Phnom Penh
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPS	National sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard
SUN CSA	Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WP	Work package

I. INTRODUCTION

The Asian Mega-Deltas (AMD) initiative aims to support the creation of resilient, inclusive, and productive deltas in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The AMD initiative uses a transdisciplinary impact pathway approach towards protecting against threats to nutrition security; breaking down investment barriers; strengthening inclusive, gender-equitable governance of the natural resources on which the system depends, and planning development based on risk and vulnerability for sighting to devise policies that create adaptation opportunities and mitigate the impacts of future threats. In line with this initiative, Work Package (WP) 2: Nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems study was conducted in Cambodia which specifically aims to:

1. Assess changes in the deltaic food consumption patterns in relation to demand-side drivers of change to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes.
2. Evaluate how the deltaic agroecosystems and food production practices are transforming in response to multiple drivers to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes; and
3. Identify nutrition-sensitive policies and interventions to support equitable and sustainable consumption and production of nutritious foods in deltas in the face of rapid change.

On December 13, 2022, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) together with the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC), Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), and Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) organized the consultation workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia to present the preliminary results regarding policies that support nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in the Mekong Delta and current nutrition sensitive agri-food systems literature and interventions to generate feedback/inputs from stakeholders representing various universities, organizations, private companies, and government agencies and to further validate these results. 80 workshop participants (33 are women), 64 face-to-face participants, and 16 virtual participants, who were professionally and actively involved in multidisciplinary sectors including agriculture, health, education, and economic sectors attended (*see participant list in annex 1*).

This workshop served as an avenue for actors within food systems to exchange information on ongoing activities and networks related to nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in Cambodia. It enables IIRR and its partners to share and discuss the preliminary results regarding policies that support nutrition-sensitive food systems in the Mekong Delta and current nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems literature and interventions.

This workshop aimed to:

1. Exchange information on ongoing activities related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in Cambodia;
2. Present and validate the results of the literature and policy review of the AMD WP2 study; and
3. Generate inputs and additional information from the stakeholders to further improve the work related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in the Mekong Delta.

This workshop report summarizes the research findings as presented in the workshop and the key points from the discussion that followed.

II. METHODOLOGY

The workshop used a participatory approach to discuss among the participants for contributing inputs to improve the draft report.

The program started at 9:00 am with the national anthem of Cambodia. Mr. H.E. Chea Samnang, Deputy Chairman of Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) presided over the workshop to officially open with key messages to promote food security and nutrition through partnership building, resource mobilization to meet national roadmaps, policies, and sustainable development goal (see annex 2 for the agenda). After that, the facilitator team asked all participants to attend a group photo. Mr. Or Thy, Country Director of IIRR Cambodia introduced the background of the project, objectives, and program overview. In addition to the project information, Dr. Deborah Nabuuma Associate Scientist of Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT introduced the overall AMD project, including AMD for climate and livelihood resilience, AMD critical development challenges, and focus areas (adapting deltaic production systems, nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems, De-Risking delta-oriented value chains, inclusive-gender equitable governance and policy for natural resources, evidence-based delta development planning, improving climate and livelihood resilience in AMD) (see annex 3 for the AMD presentation)

IIRR Associate Researcher, Mr. Arvin Carandang presented preliminary results of the policies and literature reviewed relevant to the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in the Mekong Delta (see annex 4 for the presentation of policy and literature review). After the presentation, the participants generated questions and clarifications in line with the presented results. The facilitators noted the participants' recommendations and suggestions to include them in the study and action plan for AMD WP2 in 2023.



Mr. H.E. Chea Samnang, CARD



Mr. Or Thy, IIRR Cambodia



Dr. Deborah Nabuuma Associate, ABC



Mr. Arvin Carandang, IIRR

For the afternoon session, the participants were divided into 6 small groups, including 1 virtual group to work on the identification of additional references and/or information, gaps in production, marketing and supply chains, and dietary practices and nutrition outcomes using the group discussion guideline (see annex 5 for the group discussion guideline and provided workshop documents). Each presenter of each group presented the results of their own small group. Then, the workshop came up with the closing remark by H.E. Kao Muy Thong, Deputy Secretary General of CARD. The facilitator team recorded and/or took photographs of all small group results and translated as key inputs, which emphasizes in the result below.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND FEEDBACK

3.1. Literature Review-Feedback and Recommendation

Mr. Arvin Carandang presented literature review results and discussed the nutrition-sensitive agriculture projects in Cambodia such as the Market Linkages for Smallholders (MALIS) Project and Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP). Highlighted on the discussion are the significance of project design, planning, extension, and appropriate policies in developing nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions to target specific population for best solutions, effect of higher income and social factors such as ethnicity, gender, beliefs and women's workload and environmental factors.

Following the presentation, the participants provided feedback on the result presented and discussed that highlighted alone is the right of mothers to decide on what to feed the family specifically children, but that should also include fathers since they also have the right to make a decision in the family. The study was conducted with limited time and scope should integrate the effects of social protection in the study. The participants also mentioned that since the study was conducted in a short time, the way to provide the recommendations raised cannot apply to all sectors. The researcher should meet directly with relevant institutions. Researchers should focus on consumer behaviors, including children, and women to ensure that those target groups receiving healthy food. The key messages should be disseminated through media channels. Food fortification as a priority task in improving food nutrition in Cambodia should be included in the study recommended. The study needs to review the relation between climate and nutrition/ food system: how does climate change affect to food system? For example, rice production was affected by climate change.

3.2. Policy Review-Feedback and Recommendation from plenary sessions

Policies relevant to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems were reviewed based on themes of transparency, sustainable food supply chains, and equal and equitable access (*see annex 6 for the list of policies*). A total of 40 policies were reviewed for the study. Results of the review were also presented highlighting the gaps identified and opportunities, linkage between nutrition and agriculture as an intervention and challenges to accessing information related to food systems. It also mentioned that policy agenda expressed at the national level are usually not well-communicated on the ground.

The participants provided more recommendations regarding the food nutrition policy. They mentioned that the study should include key policies to identify gaps and recommendations to improve the key documents because it cannot be covered all aspects. All sectors and key stakeholders should be involved in this assignment to find the gaps and develop a common way forward with a clear action plan, roles, and responsibilities. The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has a master plan for agricultural development 2030 that was approved in September 2022. The policy implemented by MAFF and supported by relevant ministries that responds to genuine needs, which is illustrated by indicators by 2030. Ecological agriculture is important for promoting food security and nutrition, which has already been implemented in Kampong Cham, Battambang, and Preah Vihear provinces by MAFF. To promote ecological agriculture, MAFF established Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Intensification Consortium that is attended by multi-ministries. The General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) established good

agricultural practice standards by using QR Code to promote nutrition and healthy food. Rural infrastructure plays significant roles in promoting nutrition that needs to develop from the grass root level. Agriculture input suppliers, producers and sellers need to think about sanitary, phyto-sanitary standards and nutrition facts. A national mechanism should work for nutrition budget to allocate budget to relevant ministries, and then it is easy to work and collect data as well. Multi-sectoral works have been guided by national policies, but there should be a clear budget to implement the policies. The capacity building approach should be focused and have common understanding, for example digital capacity building process.

Policy of food fortification guideline should be included in the study. The ministry of planning set up indicators of food fortification and water.

The study talked about food and nutrition but not the sources of food and food safety especially in the production, processing and selling where roles of the producers, processors, small and medium enterprises, consumers or local farmers, agricultural cooperatives should be highlighted.

It is noted that NGOs are able to join the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA), UN Network, SUN Donor Network to promote food security and nutrition in collaboration with the government.

The study should focus on food safety in good aquaculture practice and livestock, climate change (drought and flood) which is also part of the agri-food systems approach. Environmental impact should be considered in promoting agri-food systems.

The Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) has a food and nutrition faculty that is very relevant to this study. The study should consider food quality, nutrient contents, and ingredients (nutrition facts) that need to test specifically and disseminate the nutrition facts/food ingredients to consumers.

The Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) would collect primary data for AMD2 and analyze food availability, food accessibility, and market linkages of the Mekong Delta. Water study is an essential element to incorporate in AMD3.

It should be noted that WVI implement a project entitled Commercialization of Aquaculture for Sustainable Trade (CAST) that promote food safety and market linkages for fish products from producers to consumers through UNICA and Denish Care Foods companies.

3.3. Small Group Workshop

Feedback on literature review

Most of the participants agreed that the literature review should add more information related to some programs/projects conducted by several Ministries such as ASPIRE Program – MAFF, AIMS – Ministry of Commerce, HARVEST 2 &3, Agricultural Census, Population census -2019, Cambodian Demographic Development Health Survey – 2022 – MOP, especially the literature on market and supply chains part. Regarding gaps, it is important to study more on the impacts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, market information systems as well as nutrition facts analysis.

Table 1. Feedback on the literature review

Topic	Any additional knowledge or feedback	Clarify important gaps
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASPIRE Program – MAFF - AIMS – Ministry of Commerce - HARVEST 2 &3 - Agricultural Census - Population census -2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on impacts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides - Mapping and zoning: crops, livestock and fisheries
Markets and Supply Chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASPIRE Program – MAFF - AIMS – Ministry of Commerce - HARVEST 2 &3 - Report of potential crops for exported production – CAVAC - SME census – 2019 - Market information system – MAFF portal - Reports of Ministry of Commerce – portal - Do not see literature on market and supply chain - Comprehensive review on nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market information system - Cost analysis of transportation - Post -harvest management - Value chain study on staple crops, fish, livestock at national level – adding value (from input suppliers – consumers). - Market mapping
Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fortification report – Ministry of Planning (MOP) - Cambodian Demographic Development Health Survey – 2022 – MOP - Social protection report - Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation - WASH report – Ministry of Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition facts analysis - Study on impacts of sugar, salt and food waste - Vulnerable/marginalized group mapping - Compulsory policy guideline for school feeding program.

Feedback on policy review

Although the list of policies on nutrition-sensitive food systems is quite comprehensive, it is necessary to add more policies related to the production (i.e. food safety standards, one village on product policy, ...), market and supply chain (i.e. Nutrition investment plan – MOP, National strategic development plan – Ministry of Commerce (MOC) – 2019 -2023, Agricultural Cooperative law), Dietary practices and nutrition outcome (Fast track roadmap for improving nutrition - Ministry of Health, Zero Hunger – CARD, Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan...). Regarding gaps, it is recommended that more clarification on the gaps in some aspects including digital and climate-smart agriculture, seed policy, packaging and marketing support for smallholder farmer as well as food fortification. s

Table 2. Feedback on Policy Review

Topic	Any additional knowledge or feedback	Clarify important gaps
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food safety standard - Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation (MISTI) - Food system framework - One village one product policy 2019 -2023 - Agriculture and water policy -MAFF and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MORAM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital and climate smart agriculture policy - Seed policy - Crop insurance policy - Agricultural incentive policy (credit,...).
Markets and Supply Chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition investment plan – MOP - National strategic development plan – Ministry of Commerce (MOC) – 2019 - 2023 - Agricultural Cooperative law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collective processing, packaging and marketing policy support for smallholder farmers.
Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food safety law - Fast track roadmap for improving nutrition -Ministry of Health - Zero hunger – 2019 – 2025 – CARD - Cambodia Sustainable Development goal – 2030 – Goal 2. - Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan 2003 – 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food fortification policy - National sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard - Tobacco, sugary drink policy.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAYS FORWARD

Based on the results of the workshop, the study should consider the following actions:

- Review relevant policies and literatures suggested by the participants in table 1 and 2. IIRR team would collect the documents virtually and in person meetings if needed. Then, required information will be incorporated into the draft review reports.
- The final finding reports will be presented in online or in person network meetings in 2023, for example meetings of SUN CSA, Food Security and Nutrition Working Group at national level in order to disseminate and validate the results.
- Document best practices of agri-food system projects in the Mekong Delta to confirm the results of the study, and
- Develop operational guidelines for promoting agri-food systems in the Mekong Delta.

Table 3. Discussion on Prioritized Gaps and Identifying Needs

Topic	Prioritize the gaps which AMD can explore/contribute to	Needs to fill the gaps
(i) Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed policy 2. Crop insurance policy 3. Digital and climate smart agriculture policy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilots/models established in the region 2. Mapping and zoning: crops, livestock and fisheries
(ii) Markets and Supply Chains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value chain study on staple crops, fish, livestock at national level – adding value (from input suppliers – consumers). 2. Collective producing, processing, packaging and marketing policy support for smallholder farmers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct value chain study in the Mekong Delta 2. Capitalize best practices of value chain promotion in the region 3. Jointly develop policy among key stakeholders (line ministries, CARD, Private Companies, Civil Societies and Smallholder Farmers)
(iii) Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard (SPS) 2. Compulsory policy guideline for school feeding program. 3. Food fortification policy 4. Nutrition facts analysis 5. Vulnerable/marginalized group mapping in the Mekong Delta 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot school feeding, bio-intensive garden, and hygiene and sanitation projects/programs 2. Capacity development on SPS and market linkage. 3. Study on impacts of sugar, drinks, fast food, salt at schools and communities

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the workshop was very interactive among the participants and the facilitators through plenary and small group discussions, questions, and answers. The event has been completely succeeded with constructive ideas about improvement of competencies and existing mechanisms for promoting agri-food systems from national to sub-national level. The participants had common objectives to involve multi-sectoral institutions, donors, non-governmental organizations, and private companies to fill identified gaps, build up required gaps, increase budget plan and strengthen facilitating mechanism in agri-food systems. Furthermore, the study should accommodate suggestions of the participants in order to improve the finding report.

Overall, the workshop participants committed to reduce food insecurity to ensure healthy food for populations through promoting nutrition sensitive agri-food systems by involving key partners, including the private sector and development partners to improve the food systems: production, transportation, packaging, storage, consumption and so forth to comply with food safety law and to meet Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development 2030. Additionally, the workshop recognized that ensuring food security and nutrition is a basic human rights-based approach, and multi-sectoral issues that play significant roles in affecting human resources, economic, prosperity and equitable society in the context of sustainable development. Finally, cooperation among line ministries non-governmental organizations, farmers' organizations and private sector are needed to conduct further research for preparing nutrition-sensitive agri-food system policies.

The workshop concluded with fruitful recommendations and suggestions for improvement of the findings with strong support from key stakeholders, including CARD, SUN CSA, farmers' organizations and private companies.

Annex 1: List of participants

No.	Institution	Position	Gender	Joining virtual/ in person
1	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC)	Research Team Leader (FE&CB)	Female	Virtually
2	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC)	Senior Assistant	Female	In person
3	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC)	Research Associate	Female	In person
4	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC)	Associate Scientist	Female	In person
5	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (ABC)	National Consultant	Male	In person
6	ANGKOR GREEN	Program Manager	Male	In person
7	APSARA TV11	Journalist	Male	In person
8	Cambodian Partnership for the Development of Human Resource in Rural Areas Association (CAMBODHARRA)	Secretary General	Male	In person
9	Cambodian Partnership for the Development of Human Resource in Rural Areas Association (CAMBODHARRA)	Program officer	Male	In person
10	Community Development and Nutrition	Program Manager	Female	In person
11	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Staff	Male	Virtually
12	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Assistant FSN	Female	In person
13	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Advisor of Head of Department	Female	In person
14	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Deputy Secretary General of CARD	Male	In person
15	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Assistant of CARD	Female	In person
16	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	Female	In person
17	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	ADVISOR of CARD	Male	In person
18	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Secretary General of CARD	Male	In person
19	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	Deputy Secretary General of CARD	Male	In person

20	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)	ASSISTANT	Male	In person
21	Department of Occupational Safety and Health	Officer	Male	In person
22	Foundation for International Development Relief (FIDR)	Staff	Male	Virtually
23	Foundation for International Development Relief (FIDR)	Nutrition specialist	Female	In person
24	Freelancer	Interpreter	Female	In person
25	Freelancer	Interpreter	Female	In person
26	FRESHNEW	Journalist	Male	In person
27	General Directorate of Agriculture of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (GDA/MAFF)	Director of GDA	Male	In person
28	GIZ-MUSEFO	ADVISOR	Male	In person
29	HELEN KELLER International	PROGRAM SUPPORT	Male	In person
30	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Trainer	Female	In person
31	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Senior field trainer	Male	In person
32	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	PROJECT ASSISTANT	Female	In person
33	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Project Officer	Female	In person
34	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Project coordinator	Female	In person
35	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Field STAFF	Male	In person
36	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Country Director (CD)	Male	In person
37	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Senior field trainer	Male	In person
38	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Cambodia	Field trainer	Female	In person
39	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Philippine	NUTRITION	Female	In person
40	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Philippine	Country Director of Philippine	Female	In person
41	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Philippine	RESEACH ASSOCIATE	Male	In person
42	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)-Philippine		Female	Virtually
43	Ministry of Commerce	Director of Department	Male	In person
44	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	Deputy Chief of Office	Male	In person

45	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Deputy of office	Male	In person
46	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation (MISTI)	Deputy Director General	Male	In person
47	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation (MISTI)	Deputy Head of Department	Male	In person
48	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MLVT)	Deputy of office	Female	In person
49	Ministry of Planning	Deputy of Department	Male	In person
50	Ministry of Planning	Director of Department Nutrition Promotion	Male	In person
51	Ministry of Rural Development	Deputy Head of Department	Female	In person
52	Ministry of Rural Development	Chief of office	Male	In person
53	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	Male	In person
54	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	Deputy Director DRAIC	Female	In person
55	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	Director of Department	Male	In person
56	Ministry of Women's Affairs	Deputy Chief of Office	Male	In person
57	Ministry of Women's Affairs	Officer	Female	In person
58	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development	Deputy of Department	Female	In person
59	NGO Forum	Project Assistant	Female	In person
60	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	Officer	Female	In person
61	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	DEAN	Male	In person
62	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	Male	In person
63	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	Lecturer	Male	In person
64	Save the Children	Meal Coordinator	Male	In person
65	Sela pepper.co.kh	General Manager	Female	In person
66	STAR Kampuchea (SK)	Project coordinator	Male	In person
67	Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN-CSA) in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
68	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
69	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Female	Virtually
70	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Female	Virtually
71	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually

72	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
73	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
74	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Female	Virtually
75	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Female	Virtually
76	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
77	SUN-CSA in Cambodia	SUN-CSA member	Male	Virtually
78	UN World Food Programme (UN-WFP)	Project Officer	Male	In person
79	World Vision International	Advisor	Female	In person
80	World Vision International		Male	Virtually

Annex 2. Workshop Agenda

Asian Mega Delta Work Package 2: Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food Systems

December 13, 2022 | 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

1. Rationale

The Asian Mega-Deltas (AMD) initiative aims to support the creation of resilient, inclusive, and productive deltas in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The AMD Initiative uses a transdisciplinary impact pathway approach towards: Protecting against threats to nutrition security; Breaking down investment barriers; Strengthening inclusive, gender-equitable governance of the natural resources on which the system depends, and Planning development based on risk and vulnerability fore sighting to devise policies that create adaptation opportunities and mitigate the impacts of future threats.

The objectives of the Work Package 2 (WP2) are:

- I. Assess changes in the deltaic food consumption patterns in relation to demand side drivers of change to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes;
- II. Evaluate how the deltaic agroecosystems and food production practices are transforming in response to multiple drivers to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes; and
- III. Identify nutrition-sensitive policies and interventions to support equitable and sustainable consumption, and production of nutritious foods in deltas in the face of rapid change.

This workshop will serve as an avenue for actors within food systems to exchange information on ongoing activities and network with others related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in Cambodia. In addition, it will enable IIRR and CIAT to share and discuss the preliminary results regarding policies that support nutrition-sensitive food systems in the Mekong Delta and current nutrition sensitive agri-food systems literature and interventions.

This workshop aims to:

- I. Exchange information on ongoing activities related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in Cambodia;
- II. Present and validate the results of the literature and policy review of the AMD WP2 study; and
- III. Generate inputs and additional information from the stakeholders to further improve the work related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in Cambodia.

2. Proposed Workshop Program

TIME	ACTIVITY	Person-in-Charge
8:00-8:30 am	Registration of Participants	IIRR
8:30 - 9:00 am	Welcome chairman and national anthem respect Preliminaries and Mood Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Welcome Message▪ Acknowledgement/Introduction of Participants by IIRR▪ Overview of the Workshop and Objectives by IIRR	MC H.E. Chea Samnang, CARD IIRR staff IIRR staff
9:00 – 9:30 am	Overview of the Asian Mega Delta Work Package 2: Nutrition-sensitive Agri-food Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strategic framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia▪ Presentation of the AMD WP2▪ Presentation of the Study Design (background, objectives, scope, methodology)	H. E. Ko Muythong Deborah, Alliance Or Thy, IIRR Cambodia

9:30 - 10:00 am	Presentation of Results Part 1 (Literature review) Sharing of results from the review of studies and literature on the Nutrition-sensitive Agri-food systems in the Mekong Delta	Arvin Carandang, IIRR Asia
10:00 – 10:30 am	Question and Answer Part 1 (Literature review) Participants can ask questions or clarifications on the presented literature review results	Or Thy, IIRR Cambodia
10:10 – 10:30 am	Health Break	
10:30 – 11:00 am	Presentation of Results Part 2 (Policy Review) Sharing of results from the review of policies collected relevant to the Nutrition-sensitive Agri-food systems in the Mekong Delta	Arvin Carandang, IIRR Asia
11:00 – 12:00 am	Question and Answer Part 2 (Policy review) Participants can ask questions or clarifications on the presented literature review results	Or Thy, IIRR Cambodia
12:00 – 1:00 pm	LUNCH	12:00 – 1:00 pm
1:00-2:30 pm	<p>Small Group Workshop Part 1 (use Table 1 on Annex 3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revisit the study results with the group 2. Identify other relevant local and national literature not cited in the literature review 3. What are the main gaps in literature related to nutrition sensitive food systems in the delta? (Especially considering the national level vs delta region levels) <p>Small Group Workshop Part 2 (use Table 1 on Annex 3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revisit the study results with the group 2. Identify other relevant local and national policies not cited in the policy review 3. What are the main gaps in the policies in ensuring nutrition sensitive food systems in the delta? (Especially considering the national level vs delta region levels) 	All participants (Divided into 6 groups 5 face to face groups and 1 online group)
2:30 – 3:30 pm	Presentation of Workshop Results of part 1 & 2	6 group representatives
3:30 – 4:00 pm	Synthesis & Closing messages	CARD
4:00 – 5:00 pm	Internal meeting between IIRR and Alliance	IIRR, Alliance

Small Group Workshop

Table 1. Discussion on literature and/or policy environment

Topic	a. Any additional knowledge or feedback	b. Clarify important gaps
i. Production		
ii. Markets and Supply Chains		

iii. Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes		
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Overall Workshop

Table 2. Discussion on prioritized gaps and identify needs

Topic	a. Prioritize the gaps which AMD can explore/contribute to	b. Needs to fill the gaps
i. Production		
ii. Markets and Supply Chains		
iii. Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes		

Annex 3: AMD WP2 Presentation

Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience
CGIAR

CGIAR Initiative on Securing the food systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for climate and livelihood resilience (AMD)

AMD Work Package 2
Nutrition Sensitive Deltaic Agri-food Systems
Cambodia Workshop

Dr. Deborah Nabuuma
Associate Scientist, Nutrition
Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

December 2022

Altoza

0

Asian Mega-Deltas for climate and livelihood resilience (AMD)

Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience
CGIAR

<p>AMD is Led by:</p> <p>Dr. Bjoern Ole Sander Senior Scientist, Climate Change International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)</p> <p>Dr. Ben Belton Global Lead, Social and Economic Inclusion WorldFish</p>	<p>AMD WP2 is Led by:</p> <p>Dr. Ben Belton Global Lead, Social and Economic Inclusion WorldFish</p> <p>Tuyen Huynh Asia Team Lead, Food Environment and Consumer Behavior Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</p>
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1

Asian Mega-Deltas' critical development challenges



Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience

- Home to **177 million people** – 36% of them poor.
- Biodiverse, **productive food baskets**, key to food and nutrition security and poverty reduction
- **BUT, approaching tipping point**, driven by **climate change** (floods, salinization, cyclones) and **rapid socioeconomic change** (e.g., migration)
- **Imminent danger** of massively reduced agricultural productivity & reversal of economic growth if no adaptation

Mekong River Delta, Vietnam, Cambodia



A 0.5 meter rise in relative sea level would **inundate 37% of the MRD to a depth over 1m** (Thao et al. 2014)

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2

Research Areas



Securing the Food Systems of Asian Mega-Deltas for Climate and Livelihood Resilience



- **Co-designed with >400 participants**
- **Aims to support the creation of resilient, inclusive, and productive deltas**
- **Builds on partnerships and learnings from the former CGIAR Research Programs and various bilateral projects in the focus regions**

3

Focus areas

Main challenge	Moving forward
WP1: Weak enabling environment to support farm diversification and adaptation	<i>Adapting deltaic production systems through learning alliances</i>
WP2: Rapidly transforming deltaic food systems with poorly understood nutrition implications.	<i>Evidence-based nutrition sensitive policies and interventions</i>
WP3: Limited capacity and financing models to deliver high quality Digital Climate Advisory Services (DCAS) and bundled services. Solution:	<i>Smart investments and digital solutions to de-risk value chains</i>
WP4: Policy and governance incoherence between natural resources , water and food systems sectors.	<i>Inclusive models for joined –up cross-sectoral governance</i>
WP5: Increasing risks to deltaic smallholders as they strive to intensify under the effects of climate change.	<i>Evidence-based development planning</i>

4



FOCUS AREA 2 **Nutrition-Sensitive Deltaic Agrifood Systems**

Specific Challenges

- Deltaic food systems are transforming extremely rapidly in response to multiple demand and supply side drivers.
- Resulting changes in consumption and production practices have (positive and negative) nutrition outcomes that are poorly understood.
- An inadequate knowledge base hampers the design of nutrition sensitive policies and interventions to mitigate negative nutrition outcomes and leverage opportunities for positive change.
- This Focus Area addresses these challenges by involving institutional stakeholders in co-production of an evidence base to support the design of effective nutrition sensitive policies and interventions

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FOCUS AREA 2

Nutrition-Sensitive Deltaic Agrifood Systems



Securing the Food Systems
of Asian Mega-Deltas for
Climate and Livelihood
Resilience

Objectives

1. **Assess changes in deltaic food consumption patterns**, in relation to demand side drivers of change, to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes
2. Evaluate **how deltaic agroecosystems and food production practices are transforming** in response to multiple drivers, to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes
3. **Identify and quantify the benefits** of nutrition sensitive policies and interventions to support equitable and sustainable consumption and production of nutritious foods in deltas in the face of rapid change

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6



FOCUS AREA 2

Nutrition-Sensitive Deltaic Agrifood Systems



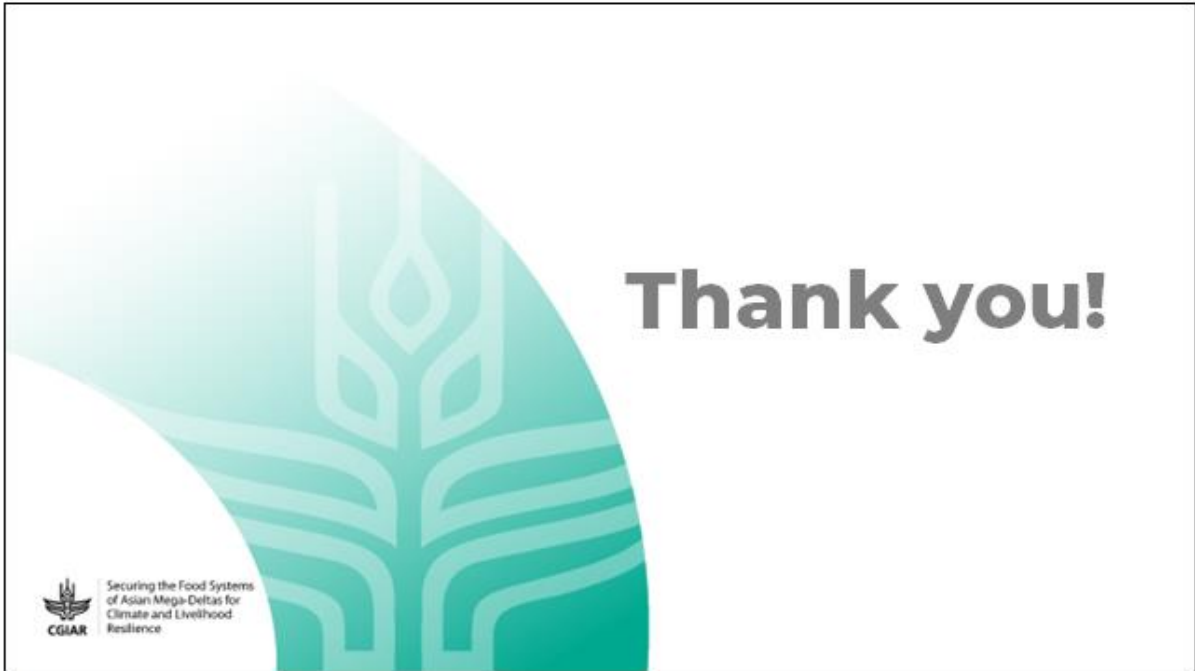
Securing the Food Systems
of Asian Mega-Deltas for
Climate and Livelihood
Resilience

Expected Outputs

1. **Typology** of effects of food system transformation on deltaic **consumption and production patterns and practices**, differentiated by gender, age, socio-economic status.
2. Quantified, socially differentiated **evidence of nutrition outcomes** of deltaic food systems transformation.
3. Menu of **costed nutrition sensitive business cases** tailored for AMDs.
4. **Guidelines for implementing** nutrient sensitive actions in deltaic food systems.

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8

	<h2>Work Package 2: Nutrition-sensitive deltaic agri-food systems</h2>	
	<p>Objectives</p> <p>(1) Assess changes in deltaic food consumption patterns, in relation to demand side drivers of change, to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes</p> <p>(2) Evaluate how deltaic agroecosystems and food production practices are transforming in response to multiple drivers, to reveal socially differentiated nutrition outcomes</p> <p>(3) Identify nutrition sensitive policies and interventions to support equitable and sustainable consumption and production of nutritious foods in deltas in the face of rapid change</p>	
	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deltaic food systems are transforming extremely rapidly in response to complex drivers. Nutrition sensitive policies and interventions are in their infancy. • WP2 will generate a comprehensive quantitative-qualitative understanding of transformations in deltaic food systems from the consumption (demand) and production (supply) sides, drivers of these changes, and their implications for human nutrition. • This information will be used to design a menu of nutrition sensitive interventions and build business cases for their adoption ex-ante through cost-benefit analyses incorporating projected nutrition outcomes • Robust quantification of projected impacts of nutrition sensitive policies and interventions will bolster support for adoption by key stakeholders. • Decision makers and researchers in target geographies will be engaged in collaborative research design and outreach to build support and grow capacity of participating individuals and institutions 	
	<p>Expected Outputs</p> <p>(1) Typology of effects of food system transformation on deltaic consumption and production patterns and practices, differentiated by gender, age, socio-economic status.</p> <p>(2) Quantified, socially differentiated evidence of nutrition outcomes of deltaic food systems transformation.</p> <p>(3) Menu of costed nutrition sensitive business cases tailored for AMDs.</p> <p>(4) Guidelines for implementing nutrient sensitive actions in deltaic food systems.</p>	

9

Annex 4: Presentation of policy and literature review

Search Strategy (Literature and Data Sources)

Literature:

- Studies and reports in Cambodia covering food system and consumer nutrition
- National, Regional, Provincial

5

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Summary Table

Topic	Number of Reviewed studies covering the topic
Food production towards Food security and Food diversity	13
Supply chain and Processing Improvements for Food security and Food diversity	6
Dietary intake and nutritional status	6
Total Number	25

6

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Search Strategy (Literature and Data Sources)

Data sources:

- List of database related to food and nutrition information in Cambodia
- Total number of data sources identified: 10

7

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Importance of projects relating nutrition and agriculture

- Improving Food Security and Market Linkages for Smallholders project (MALIS project) - Improvement in production, livelihood, product marketing, nutrition education
- Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP) - Nutrition, agriculture, health, gender, income generation

8

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Evaluation studies of projects:

- MALIS: provide synergies between agriculture and nutrition education if mothers/caregivers were prioritized in farmer field schools and agricultural community-based organizations
- EHFP: positive social benefits (increased production) if it would be implemented in a ten-year period; anemia rates decreased as it paved way to increase micronutrient intake via increase access to vegetables

9

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Significance of project design, planning, extension and appropriate policies

- Intervention should be designed based on the characteristics of the specific population for the best solution
- Project evaluation is needed to increase effectiveness on the ground (extension system and staff incentivization) and further refinement of design and planning to ensure sustainability
- Sectoral collaboration provides coherency of agency objectives incorporated in projects/programs
- Appropriateness of policies to be implemented ensures that target beneficiaries are effectively supported
- Government intervention is vital for proper management that ensures course of actions are right on track

10

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Other factors associated with nutrition-related concepts

- Higher income/better household economy leads to increased diet diversity due to better accessibility to various food sources
- Better income also applies with lowering risk of food-borne diseases as wider array of food choices allows better nutrient intake
- Development of agriculture and food system can also lower risk of nutrition-related issues via food safety across stages in the value chain (effective identification system, food safety programs, research)
- Social factors such as ethnicity (conventional production and consumption), gender, beliefs of household, women's workload and environmental factors such as proper water source and sanitation should also be taken into account

11

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Possible considerations for nutrition-sensitive intervention:

- Account for the diversity of food system objectives (i.e. nutritional gains, biodiversity conservation)
- Apply agroecological lens of food production
- Align decision-making and planning tools with the broader range of recognized objectives (i.e. nutrition, equity, environmental targets)
- Promote equity via contextualized and inclusive approaches to research and innovation (of food and nutrition provision, equitable benefit sharing, and environmental outcomes)
- Build adaptive capacity to cope with evolving challenges and harness opportunities (i.e. climate change, water scarcity)

12

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Results Analysis: Literature Review

Recommendations:

- Effective linkages between food production and nutrition must be established – availability and accessibility to nutrient rich foods; access to diverse, affordable nutritious and safe foods; utilization of nutrition outcomes of the interventions
- Scaling up food production programs - i.e. EHFP have led to better household food security
- Policy development for maternal and child health, and for women empowerment
- Further studies on nutrition-sensitive interventions – identify other major drivers of hunger and malnutrition; be more proactive in approach

15

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List of Data Sources

National Institute of Statistics (NIS) Cambodia
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) data
Joint Annual Assessment (JAA)
World Health Organization (WHO) - Global Health Observatory
World Health Organization (WHO) - Nutrition Data Portal
World Bank - Databank
Global Fortification Data Exchange (GFDx)
Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - FAOSTAT
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

16

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Policy Review

17

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Search Strategy (Policy)

- Identify policies related to nutrition sensitive agriculture and food systems
- Reviewed based on the themes of transparency, sustainable food supply chains, and equal and equitable access
- National, Regional
- Total policies: **40**

18

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Results Analysis: Policy Review

Transparency

- Mentioned coordination and decentralized governance briefly
- Accountability framework including multisectoral coordination, public private partnerships, and community involvement on priority and joint action for food security and nutrition
- Recommended on the strengthening of national leadership, and increased allocation of resources in the area of food security and nutrition
- Introduced a system and procedure to ensure that people, especially women and vulnerable group shall have an opportunity to participate in the decision making and planning processes

21

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Results Analysis: Policy Review

Supply chain

- Mostly on diverse production, rural and smallholder agriculture, and value chains
- Comprehensive strategic approach including sustainable food production, agribusiness, food quality, safety standards, responsive measures for food security guarantees, research and development, food fortification, value addition, wider commercialization, and infrastructure improvement in the local markets.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods, climate resilience for improving food security

22

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Results Analysis: Policy Review

Equitable access

- Food availability and accessibility for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and children
- Health services and nutrition for the poor, social assistance, food reserve system, expansion of shock-responsiveness mechanism, and enterprise development
- Economic strengthening and women's empowerment in agriculture value chains

23

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Results Analysis: Policy Review

Opportunities: Many policies that promote and support for agriculture production

Gaps and challenges:

- Policies generally endorse nutrition and agriculture links, but explicit discussion of nutrition-sensitive approach and associated indicators are lacking
- Challenge to access information related to food systems
- Lack of Agricultural labs for testing on the nutrients content and safety of the agricultural product
- Lack of capacity and benefits packages for community health workers and community healthcare providers related to food and nutrition security
- Policy agenda expressed at national level, but not usually communicated well enough on the ground

24

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Results Analysis: Policy Review

Recommendations:

- Strengthening multisectoral platform at local levels (commune and sub-national)
- Fostering inter-connection between nutrition and agriculture via developing training curriculum on nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Promoting youth and women participation in agricultural extension
- Improving budget allocation and technology support for extension
- Promoting awareness raising and capacity building at local levels (commune and sub-national)

25

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Integration of Results from Both Reviews

26

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Integration

Literature and policy highlight the importance of:

- Diversified agricultural production and value chains – diet diversity
- Sustainable food production
- Food safety standards
- Nutritional intervention programs – complementary feeding practices
- Nutritional awareness and counseling – nutrition education

27

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Integration

Literature and policy highlight the importance of:

- Financing and investment – cash transfers for agricultural financing and for health
- Availability of health services for vulnerable groups
- Multisectoral coordination to forge better nutrition and agriculture links
- Community involvement – Extension service system
- Role of women in agriculture, food production, nutritional improvement, decision-making and planning process

28

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Conclusion

- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) and food system can address various nutrition-related issues
- Shift in an agroecological way of food system operation
- Need to further incorporate NSA in policy development
- Importance of Evidence-based policy making
- Important to develop subnational platform policy and ordinances as driver of NSA
- Interventions must consider wider range of factors – design to implementation; awareness- and capacity-building; this may include role and capacity of women, youth and vulnerable groups, agricultural financing, incentivization for production and consumption, social and environmental factors
- Importance of multi-sectoral coordination and government interference
- Public disclosure of pertinent and reliable data sources

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Thank you for listening!

30

Annex 5: Group discussion and Facilitators guideline

Facilitator's Guide

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION 1

- **Introduction** of facilitator and notetaker (*Briefly introduce yourself*)
- **Identify** reporter for the group—who will present the result of the group work
- Brief **overview** of the Study – Share with the participants the purpose of the small group workshop
Workshop Objectives:
 1. Exchange information on ongoing activities related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in Cambodia;
 2. Present and validate the results of the literature and policy review of the AMD WP2 study; and
 3. Generate inputs and additional information from the stakeholders to further improve the work related to nutrition-sensitive food systems in the Mekong Delta.
- **Explain the mechanics** of the workshop:
 - The participants are divided into **six (6) groups—5 face-to-face and 1 virtual.**
 - **Small Group Workshop Part 1 (30 mins)**
 - *Revisit the study results with the group (**Highlight of study results**) – Diana and Ky will prepare 4-5 main findings for facilitator*
 - *Identify other relevant local and national literature not cited in the literature review (a)*
 - *What are the main gaps on literature related to nutrition sensitive agri-food systems in the delta? (Especially considering the national level vs delta region levels?) (b)*

Table 1.a. Discussion on literature environment

Topic	a. Any additional knowledge or feedback (local and national literature)	b. Clarify important gaps
i. Production		
ii. Markets and Supply Chains		
iii. Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes		

*Note: If projects or studies are mentioned by participants, for a and b (Table1.a) please ask important information such as **where** the study was conducted, **when** is it conducted and **who** conducted it (contact person)*

PRESENTS RESULTS OF THE SMALL GROUP WORKSHOP (per group)

- **End of Small Group Workshop Part 1 -**

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION 2

- **Introduction** of facilitator and notetaker (*Briefly introduce yourself*)
- **Identify** reporter for the group—who will present the result of the group work
- Brief **overview** of the Study – Reiterate the purpose and the mechanics of the small group workshop

Mechanics of the workshop:

- The participants are divided into **six (6) groups—5 face-to-face and 1 virtual.**
- **Small Group Workshop Part 2 (30 mins)**
 - *Revisit the study results with the group (Highlight of study results) – Diana and Ky will prepare 4-5 main findings for facilitator*
 - *Identify other relevant local and national policy not cited in the literature review (a)*
 - *What are the main gaps on policy related to nutrition sensitive agri-food systems in the delta? (Especially considering the national level vs delta region levels?) (b)*

Table 1.b. Discussion on policy environment

Topic	b. Any additional knowledge or feedback	c. Clarify important gaps
i. Production		
ii. Markets and Supply Chains		
iii. Dietary practices and nutrition outcomes		

*Note: If projects or studies are mentioned by participants, for **a and b (Table1.b)** please ask important information such as **where** the study was conducted, **when** is it conducted and **who** conducted it (contact person)*

PRESENTS RESULTS OF THE SMALL GROUP WORKSHOP (per group)

- **End of Small Group Workshop Part 2 -**

Annex 6: List of policies

ANNEX A

Table 1. List of policies reviewed relevant to nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in Cambodia

Policies	Transparency	Supply Chain	Equal Access
1. The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023	✓		
2. Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development	✓		
3. Joint Program for Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia	✓		
4. National Nutrition Strategy 2009-2015	✓		
5. Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020	✓		
6. Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020	✓		
7. National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2018-2027	✓		
8. National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development	✓		
9. Education Strategic Plan 2014-2018	✓		
10. Strategic Framework for Decentralization and de-concentration Reforms	✓		
11. National social protection policy framework 2016-2025	✓		
12. Country Strategic Opportunity Program	✓		
13. National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023		✓	
14. Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency: Building the Foundation toward Realizing the Cambodia Vision 2050, Phase IV		✓	
15. The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023		✓	
16. National action plan for the zero-hunger challenge in Cambodia (2016-2025)		✓	
17. Rapid Assessment of Covid-19 Impact on Agriculture and Food Security in Cambodia: Policy Responses		✓	
18. Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development		✓	
19. Global Action Plan on Child Wasting		✓	
20. Agricultural Sector Master Plan 2030		✓	

Policies	Transparency	Supply Chain	Equal Access
21. Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023		✓	
22. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023		✓	
23. National Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2016 Mangroves for the Future		✓	
24. National strategic plan on green growth 2013-2030		✓	
25. Climate Change Strategic Framework for Water Resources 2013-2017		✓	
26. Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025		✓	
27. National social protection policy framework 2016-2025		✓	
28. Country Strategic Opportunity Program		✓	
29. National Agriculture Innovation System Assessment in Cambodia		✓	
30. The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023			✓
31. National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023			✓
32. National action plan for the zero-hunger challenge in Cambodia (2016-2025)			✓
33. Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency: Building the Foundation toward Realizing the Cambodia Vision 2050, Phase IV			✓
34. Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development			✓
35. Rapid Assessment of Covid-19 Impact on Agriculture and Food Security in Cambodia: Policy Responses			✓
36. Global Action Plan on Child Wasting			✓
37. Roadmap: Developing a Risk-Informed and Shock-Responsive Social Protection System			✓
38. Social Protection National Strategy for poor and vulnerable (2011-2015)			✓
39. National social protection policy framework 2016-2025			✓
40. Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023			✓
41. Research summary: Promoting greater coherence between small-scale			✓

Policies	Transparency	Supply Chain	Equal Access
fisheries and social protection policies, mechanisms and programs in Cambodia.			
42. Protected Area Law			✓
43. National Nutrition Strategy 2009-2015			✓
44. Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020			✓
45. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023			✓
46. National Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2023			✓
47. National strategic plan on green growth 2013-2030			✓
48. National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development			✓
49. The Impact of Gender Policy Processes on the Right to Food			✓
50. NEARY RATTANAK V: Five-year strategic plan for strengthening gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment 2019-2023			✓
51. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for Flood-Prone Areas for Cambodia			✓
52. Reducing Stung in Children Under Five Years of Age: A Comprehensive Evaluation of UNICEF's Strategies and Programme Performance			✓
53. Country Strategic Opportunity Program			✓

Annex 7: Links for media/news (Khmer Language only)

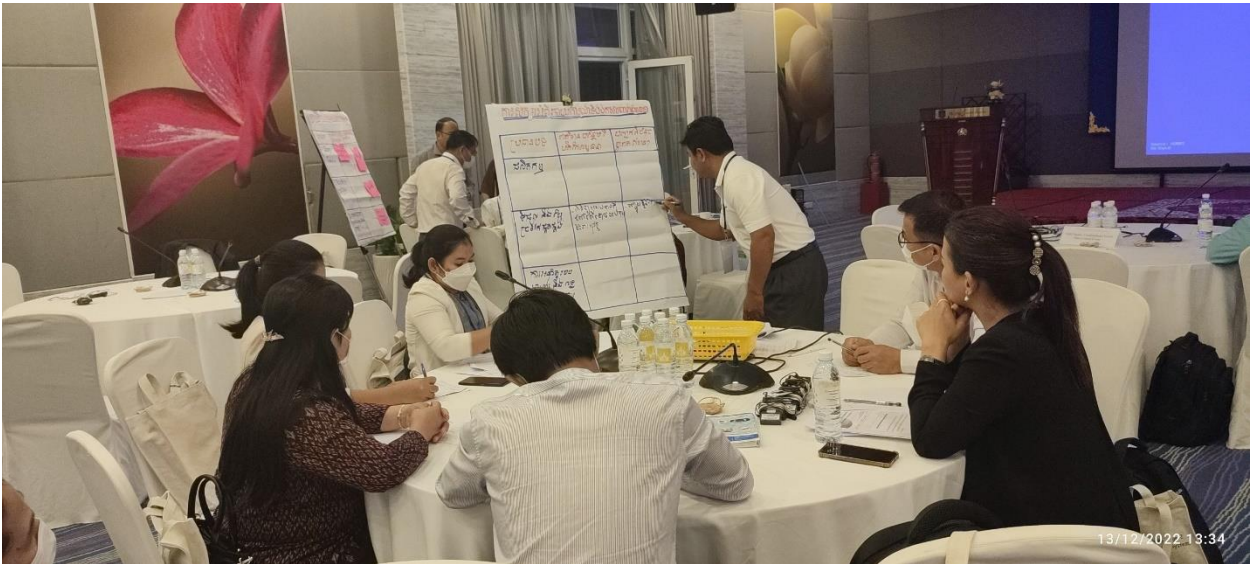
<http://www.freshnewsasia.com/index.php/en/localnews/269457-2022-12-13-05-07-01.html>

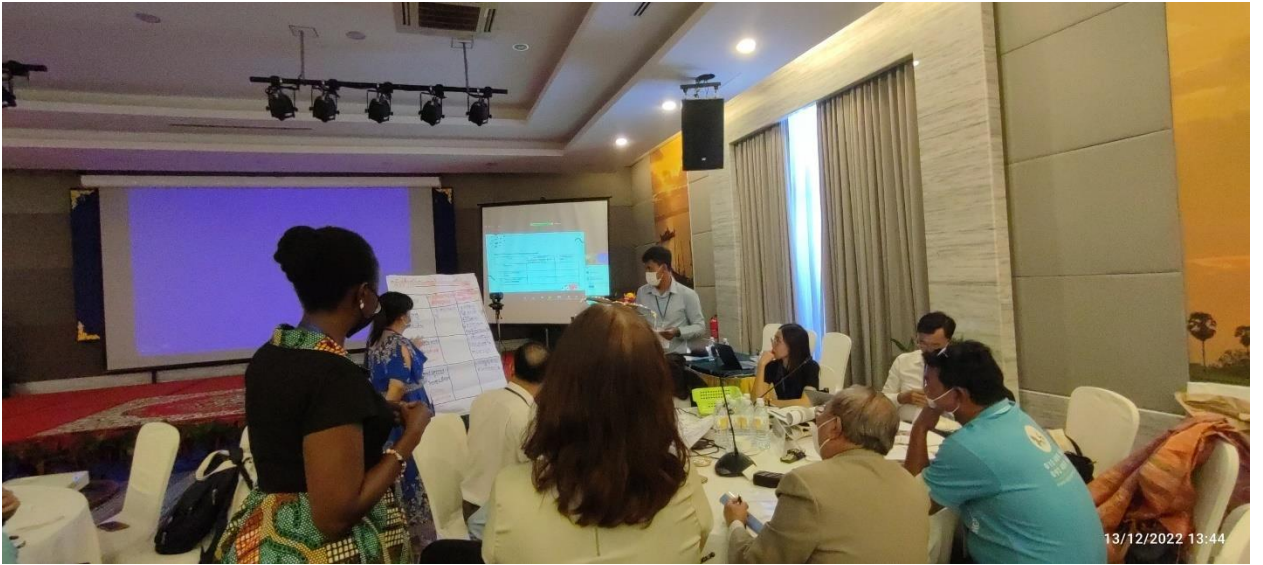
<https://ams.page/c/914805>

Annex 8: Workshop photos

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19c_BoyskwdQdcvrZCpzOi7Wwn3ufrQmo?usp=share_link









The **Initiative on Asian Mega-Deltas** (AMD) aims to create resilient, inclusive and productive deltas, which maintain socio-ecological integrity, adapt to climatic and other stressors, and support human prosperity and wellbeing, by removing systemic barriers to the scaling of transformative technologies and practices at community, national and regional levels.

Alliance

