

# FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT / RAPPORT TECHNIQUE FINAL

## ANNEX 6A -RESULTS OF MIDTERM REVIEW OF NSFSN

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IDRC Grant / Subvention du CRDI: 107982-001-Scale Up of Homestead Food Production for Improved Nutrition in Cambodia (CIFSRF Phase 2)

# National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018

## Mid Term & Strategic Review



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ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម និងនេសាទ (ក.ក.ជ.)

# Mid Term and Strategic Review - update

## Refresher

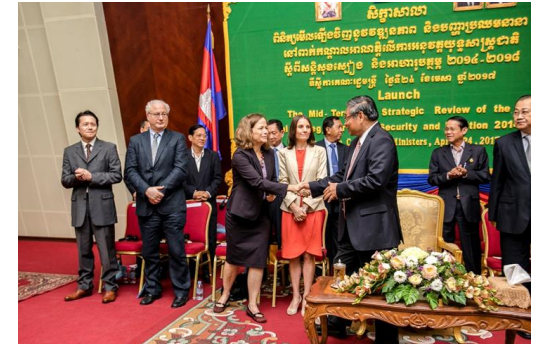
- MTSR: Objectives & timeline

## Results

- PAST: Progress to date and challenges
- Present: Situation & emerging trends
- Future: Strategic directions & governance considerations

## Moving forward

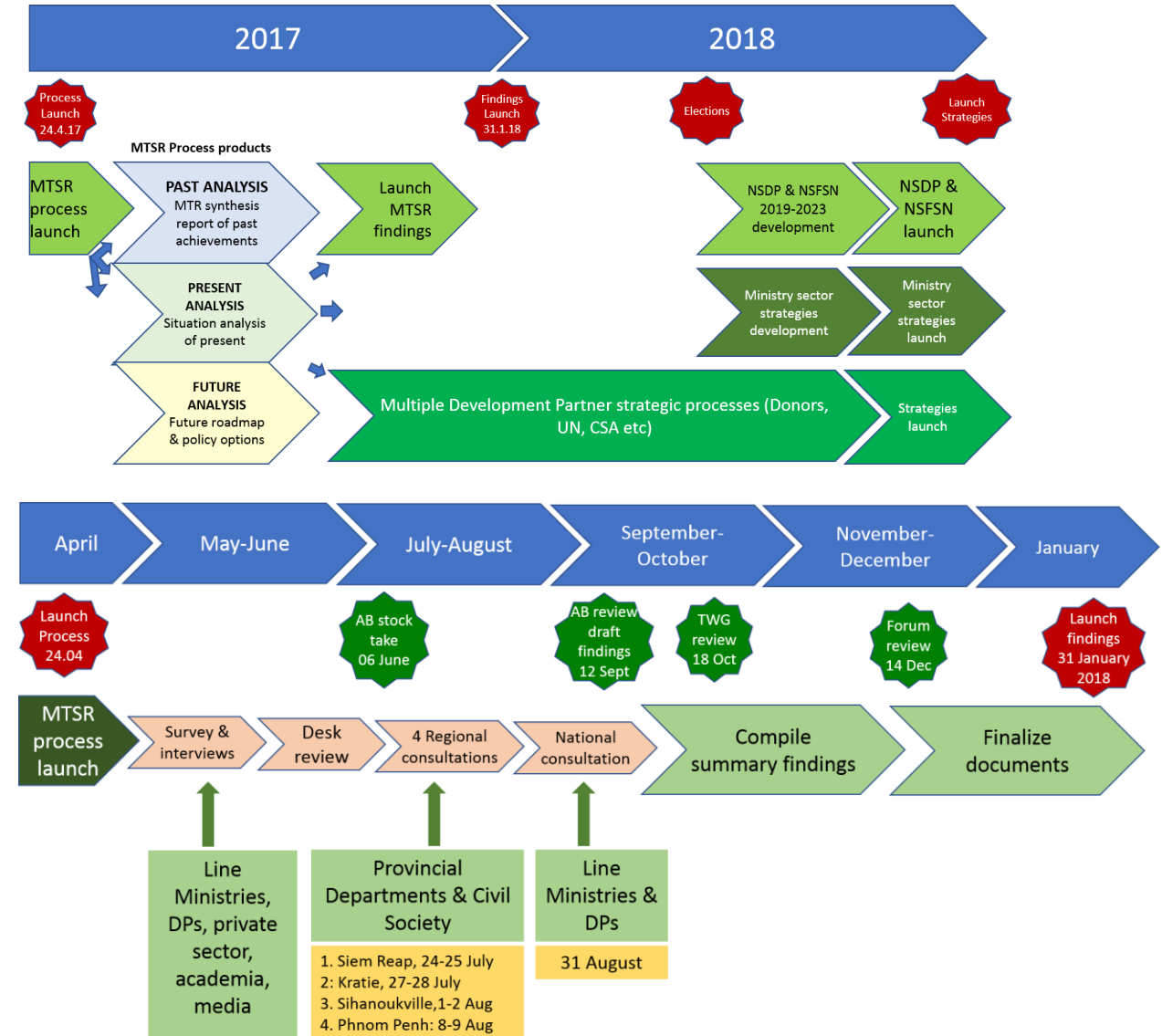
- 2018 priorities



# Mid-Term and Strategic Review (MTSR)

## Objectives:

- To review past achievements.
- To review challenges and barriers and identify ways to resolve these issues going forward.
- To consider outstanding actions under the strategy as of the end of 2016.
- To provide a concise situational analysis of the present situation for FSN.
- To produce a future roadmap and policy options towards 2030, and commence a Strategic Review process towards the next strategy NSFSN 2019-2023.
- To disseminate the results, and related data, tools, materials and results via a common platform.



# Progress to date

PAST

# Challenges

- There is strong and high level support for a comprehensive approach in dealing with food security and nutrition.
- Progress made on all fronts. Virtually all priority actions are underway, but national coverage is uneven and very few measures of progress towards national targets are available.
- Progress reporting is strongest for agricultural production, health programmes and WASH.
- Food Availability: Good progress in terms of agricultural production, but lacking diversity
- WASH performance on track, basic hygiene practices exceed the target for 2018, and sanitation targets for 2016 exceeded.



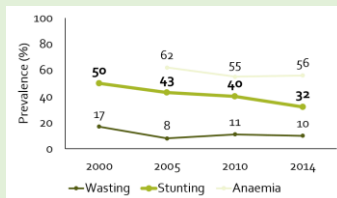
- Access and Utilization are ongoing challenges. Availability and production are the main focus of current thinking and reporting
- Stability: Occasional disaster situations and shocks have occurred where the food insecure and the vulnerable are particularly at risk (such as the drought event in 2016)
- Limited implementation and funding of programmes from domestic sources, excepting health, challenge to finance implementation of programmes at scale
- Sub-national linkages dialogue and support need strengthening
- Need to focus on results – not inputs and outputs. The language of the NSFSN focuses on priority ‘actions’ – not outcomes or results
- Capacity building required at all levels

# Situation

PRESENT

# Emerging trends

- Impressive strides in national growth and ongoing progress on food security and nutrition; but
- Uneven growth and food security and nutritional status across the country and for different demographic and socio-economic groups
- Lagging behind on some human development indicators
- Risks in case of crisis



- Drivers of economic growth may not be sustainable without enhanced investment in human capital, including a particular emphasis on nutrition, to maintain productivity and competitiveness
- Migration and urbanization are key considerations
  - For the urban poor, access to water, sanitation and health facilities are sometimes constrained;
  - Urbanization also has some adverse implications for the nutrition of children, with rates of exclusive breastfeeding lowest in Phnom Penh
  - Cambodia has also seen changing dietary practices toward more convenience foods, an increasing trend towards obesity especially among women, and heightened risks of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)
- Pace of climate change in the next 40 years is likely to be faster than the adaptation of local agricultural methodologies. There is a high risk the impact of natural disasters will be exacerbated by ongoing environmental degradation



# Achieving SDG2 – strategic direction

1. Availability: enhance focus on food quality, diversity, resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture
2. Access: more equitable access to food (Leave no-one behind)
3. Utilization: place nutrition at the forefront and address emerging challenges
4. Stability: protect availability, access and utilization from shocks and stresses through risk-reduction and social protection measures
5. Strengthening food security and nutrition governance arrangements



## SDG2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture (5 subgoals)

Goal 2.2. By 2030, to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Nutrition could be considered an **'accelerator'** and accorded the highest priority so that it makes a further positive contribution to SDGs 3 (health), 4 (education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work), 9 (industry) and 10 (inequality).

### Leave no-one behind

- Different strategies relevant to each geographic, demographic, socio/economic and ethnic interest group
- Consider prevalence, absolute burden of need and overlaying vulnerabilities



# Availability

- Diversify agricultural production - nutritious food production
- Improve value chain in production & processing – including fortification
- Improve food quality and safety (import, export & local market)
- Promote efficient, value-adding sustainable agricultural techniques
- Improve availability/stability and efficiency in use of inputs Review export-drive focus including comparative advantages

*Nutrition sensitive agriculture*

# Access

- Increase attention to access to food (affordability, resources)
- Address access inequalities – leave no one behind, social groups, gender, intra-HH dynamics
- Review intervention strategies based on proportional, absolute and layered vulnerabilities
- Enhancing informed choices of food –dietary diversity
- Enhance social safety nets and ensure ongoing link between FSN and social protection

# Utilization

- Improve access to & behavior change for WASH
- Improve access to social/health services and behavior change
- Improve feeding practices
- Lifecycle approach to nutrition; first 1000 days, (pre)school-aged children, adolescents, etc.
- Double Burden & NCDs!
- ‘Nutrition = investment in human capital’: evidence and awareness for decision-makers & advocates
- Enhancing communication strategies and messaging (SBCC, controlled advertising, role-models etc)

# Stability

- Improve shock-responsiveness of Social Protection mechanisms with a view to FSN
- Increase focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), including protection against environmental degradation
- Continue to strengthen disaster management (risk reduction, preparedness and response) mechanisms for all possible shocks (incl. climate, economic, health etc)
- Enhance community resilience to shocks



# Governance – key considerations

## Strategy

- Articulate FSN vision 2030: CSDGs and NSDP 2019-2023
- Strategic positioning of the NSFSN – joint vision and purpose
- Review and revise the Food Security and Nutrition framework
- Strengthen existing sectoral capacities and policies
- Rationalize focus and priorities

## Coordination

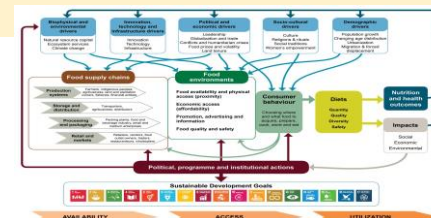
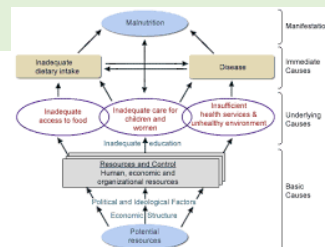
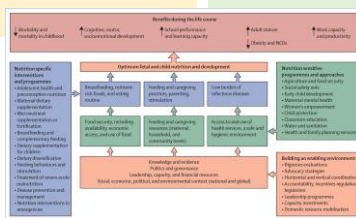
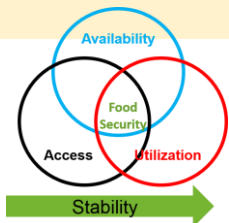
- Clarify roles and responsibilities – endorse CARD management role
- Joint prioritization & action planning
- Confirm added value of collaborative multi-sectoral vs sectoral workstreams
- Costing, budgeting, resourcing and allocation – increase domestic financing
- Accountability

## Participation

- Empower and engage subnational stakeholders
- Mobilize civil society as partner in community based action
- Engage and capacitate policy makers and administrators such as parliamentarians, governors, Commune Councils etc.
- Engage new constituencies: Private Sector, Academia, Media

## Information

- Knowledge management
  - Research & Analysis
  - Information sharing
  - Maximize technology
  - Strengthen M&E systems
- Joint communication strategy on FSN
- Awareness raising & advocacy
- Accountability & reporting mechanisms
- Rationalize indicators & sources



# 2018 priorities

- **Refine the FSN Roadmap 2030** based on the endorsed Cambodia SDGs, and existing actions and indicators in the JMIs and NSFSN, to rationalise indicators, targets and information sources;
- **Identify financing sources** that could be drawn on in future to help realize underfunded areas - this will require continued strong communication on the importance of FSN as key to development, and advocacy to continue to influence decision makers;
- Undertake an **institutional and capacity analysis** for the 2030 FSN agenda, to clarify accountabilities towards realising the future strategy;
- **Revisit the existing FSN framework**, to review the purpose of the NSFSN, and its alignment to other sectoral frameworks, policies, strategies and plans, applying the MTSR learnings;
- Continue **research and analysis** to improve vulnerability monitoring and response and inform robust action to 'leave no-one behind'.

## Participatory planning and implementation

### *Lessons from the MTSR*

- A '**whole of society**' consultative approach- increasing engagement at planning, implementation and review stages with a wide range of stakeholders.
- **Subnational** stakeholder participation - reflecting on regional analyses and prioritization.
- **The 'right' people in the room** – ensure key focal points are empowered to engage through the lifecycle of the process.
- Combine **specialized** (issue-specific) and **generic** (touching on all themes) consultations to strike balance and overview of priorities.
- Compile and share the **knowledge** base and undertake **context analysis**.
- **Information sharing and awareness raising** on FSN issues and strategies.

# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2**

End hunger, achieve food security and  
improved nutrition and promote sustainable  
agriculture

