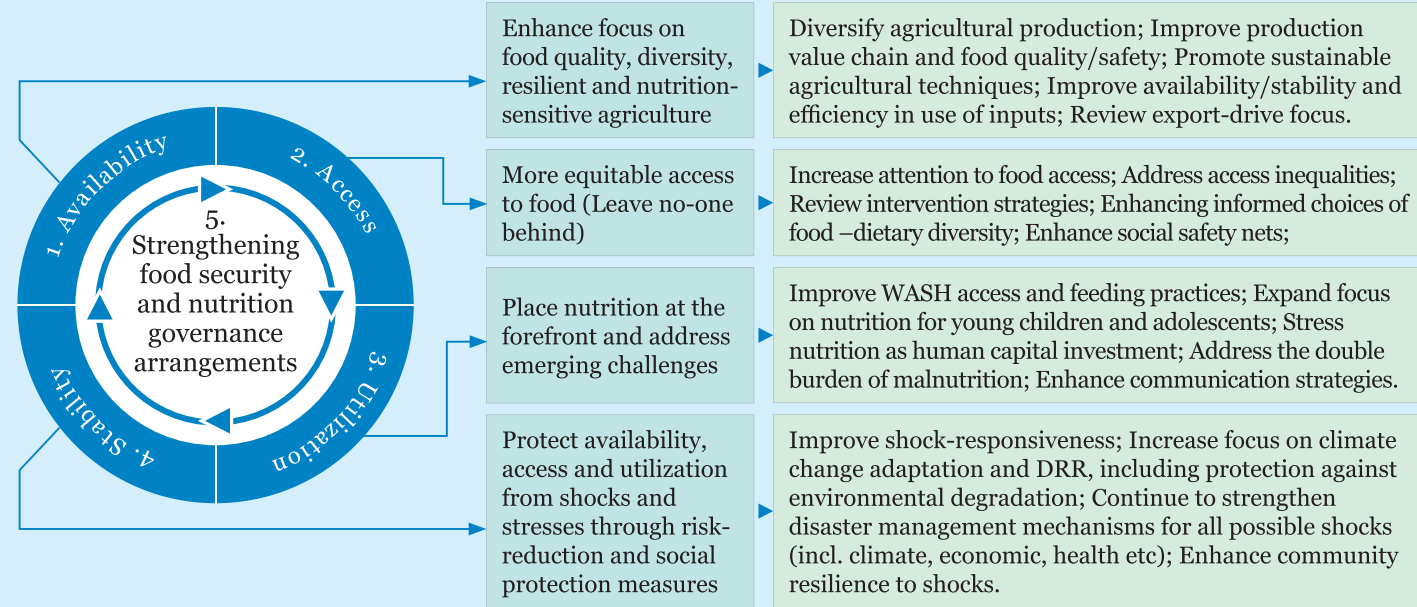


Achieving SDG2 – Strategic Direction



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

Nutrition as an SDG Accelerator

Nutrition could be considered an ‘accelerator’ and accorded the highest priority so that it makes a further positive contribution to other SDGs.

Governance – Key Considerations

Strategy	Coordination	Participation	Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Articulate FSN vision 2030: CSDGs and NSDP 2019-2023 » NSFSN strategic positioning » Review and revise the FSN framework » Strengthen existing sectoral capacities and policies » Rationalize focus and priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Clarify CARD roles and responsibilities » Joint prioritization and action planning » Collaborative multi-sectoral vs sectoral workstreams » Budgeting and resourcing – increase domestic financing » Accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Empower and engage subnational stakeholders » Mobilize civil society for community action » Engage and capacitate policy makers and administrators. » Engage new constituencies: private sector, academia, media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Knowledge management (research, sharing, use of technology, M&E) » Joint FSN communication strategy » Awareness raising and advocacy » Accountability and reporting mechanisms » Rationalize indicators and 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’.



AT A GLANCE

National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2014-2018

Mid-Term and Strategic Review (MTSR)

NSFSN 2014-2018 Goal

“By 2018, poor and food-insecure Cambodians have substantially improved physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and optimize the Utilization of this food to keep a healthy and productive life.”

SDG2: Zero Hunger

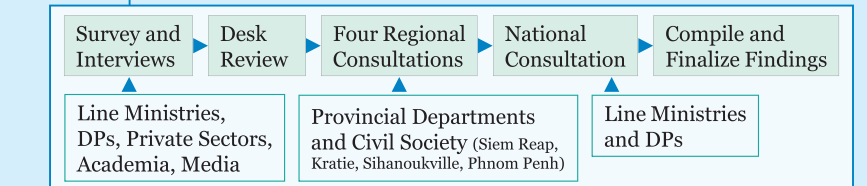
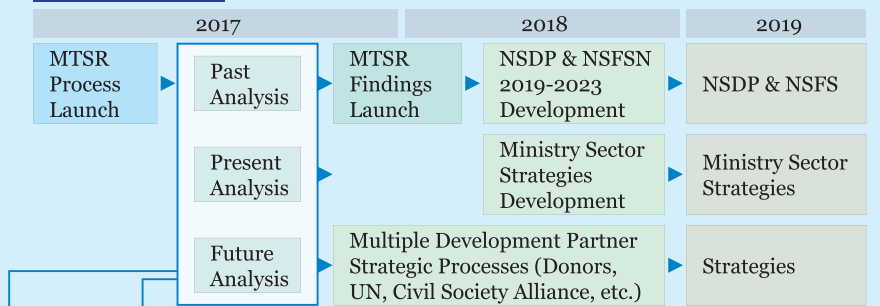
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



MTSR Objectives

- » To review past achievements;
- » To review challenges and identify ways to resolve these issues;
- » To consider outstanding actions as of the end of 2016;
- » To provide a situational update of the present FSN situation;
- » To produce a future roadmap towards 2030, and commence a Strategic Review process towards the next NSFSN 2019-2023;
- » To disseminate the results via a common platform.

MTSR Process



MTSR Process Products

- Past Analysis: Progress to date and challenges.**
» Page 2 » Doc I. Progress Inventory 2016
- Present Analysis: Situation and emerging trends.**
» Page 3 » Doc II. Situation Update 2017
- Future Analysis: Strategic directions and governance considerations.**
» Page 4 » Doc III. Strategic Directions Towards 2030

MTSR Lessons Learned

Participatory planning and implementation

- » 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/share the knowledge base and undertake context analysis.
- » Information sharing and awareness raising on FSN issues and strategies.



Launch of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018



National Consultative Workshop on the MTSR



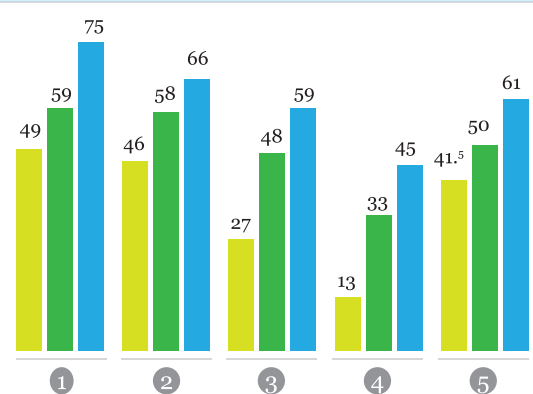
Regional Consultative Workshop on the MTSR

Progress to Date

- » 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.

Challenges

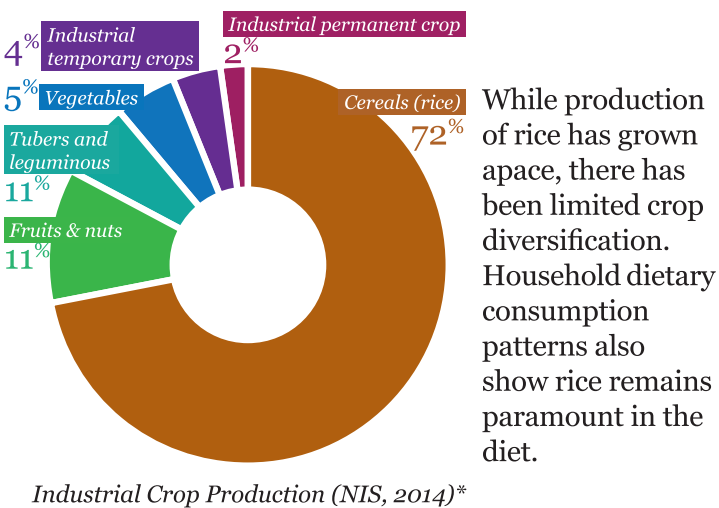
- » Access and Utilization are ongoing challenges. Availability and production are the main focus of current thinking and reporting;
- » Stability: Occasional disaster situations and shocks have occurred where the food insecure and the vulnerable are particularly at risk (such as the drought event in 2016);
- » Limited implementation and funding of programmes from domestic sources, except 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.



- 1 Bing people together in a shared space for action
- 2 Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- 3 Aligning actions around a common results framework
- 4 Financing tracking and resource mobilization
- 5 Weighted total

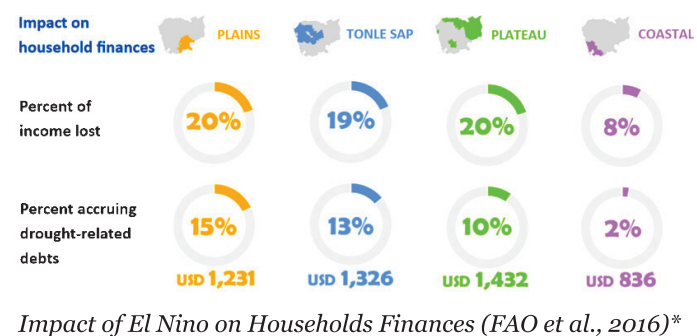
Scaling Up Nutrition – Cambodia Institutional Transformation 2015-2017 (SUN, 2015, 2016, 2017)*

Despite significantly decreasing poverty rates, a large share of the Cambodian population moved only very slightly above the poverty line, leaving many highly vulnerable to shocks (World Bank, 2013)*.



While production of rice has grown apace, there has been limited crop diversification. Household dietary consumption patterns also show rice remains paramount in the diet.

Industrial Crop Production (NIS, 2014)*



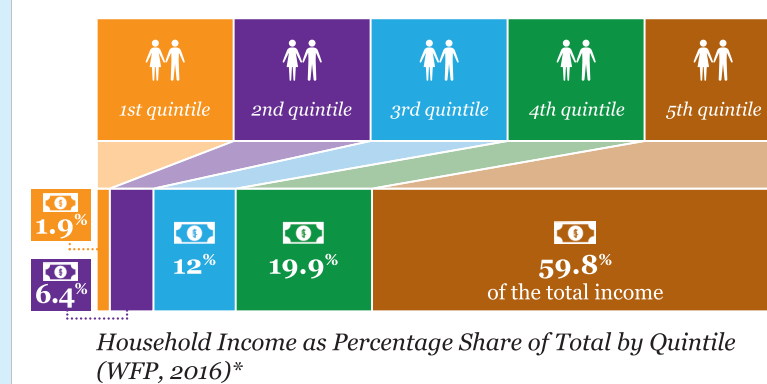
Impact of El Niño on Households Finances (FAO et al., 2016)*

Situation

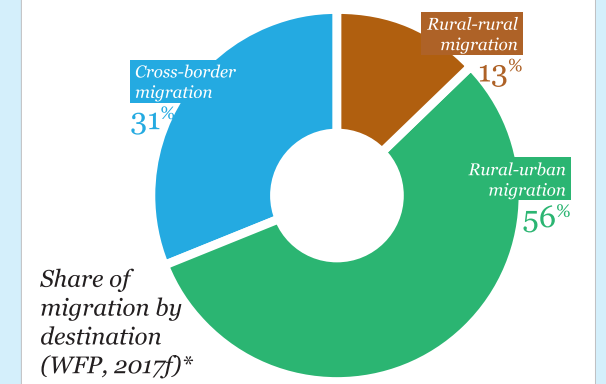
- » Impressive strides in national growth and ongoing progress on food security and nutrition; but
- » Uneven growth and food security and nutritional status across the country and for different demographic and socio-economic groups;
- » Lagging behind on some human development indicators – access to affordable nutritious diets and social services remain priorities;
- » Risks in case of crisis.

Emerging Trends

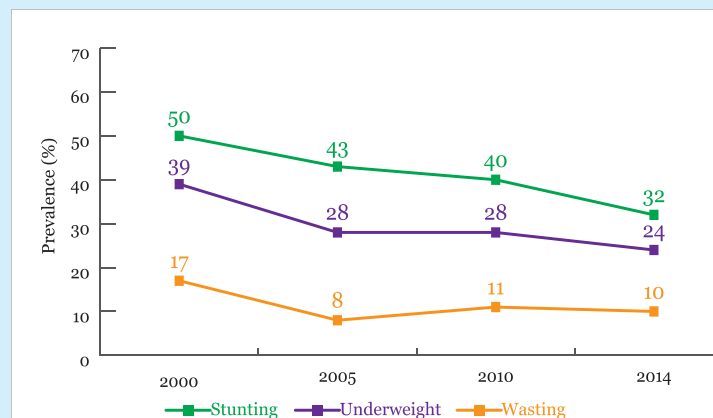
- » Drivers of economic growth may not be sustainable without enhanced investment in human capital, including a particular emphasis on nutrition, to maintain productivity and competitiveness;
- » Migration and urbanization are key considerations
 - » For the urban poor, access to water, sanitation and health facilities are constrained;
 - » Urbanization has some adverse implications for the nutrition of children, with rates of exclusive breastfeeding lowest in Phnom Penh;
- » Cambodia has 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.



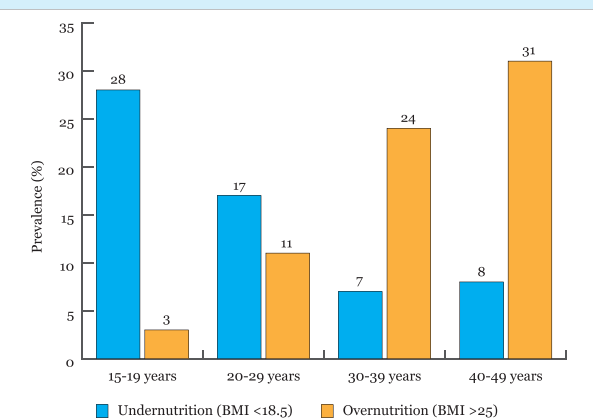
Household Income as Percentage Share of Total by Quintile (WFP, 2016)*



Share of migration by destination (WFP, 2017f)*



Despite the positive trends, malnutrition continues to cause irreversible damage to children’s development contributing to their low wages and lost productivity as adults (NIS et al., 2001, 2006, 2011, 2015)*.



Cambodia has seen changing dietary practices toward more convenience foods, a trend towards obesity and risks of NCDs (MoH, 2013)*.

* For full reference, please refer to document II. Situation Update 2017