



***“Mapping Food Security and
Nutrition Actions at Country Level-
The Way Forward”***

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***Food Security and Nutrition Coordination
in Cambodia***

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Background

- The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is fully committed to ensuring “Right to Food” and achieving MDGs, in particular MDG1
- RGC recognizes the extreme importance of FSN in addressing the country development priorities;
- RGC mandated the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to coordinate the cross-cutting issue of food security and nutrition (FSN)
- CARD as a coordinating body for FSN focuses its work on 4 areas:
 - 1. Coordination and Networking*
 - 2. Policy support*
 - 3. Knowledge and Information management (KIM)*
 - 4. Monitoring and Evaluation*



1. FSN Coordination and Networking Mechanism

■ National Food Security Forum

- Created by CARD in 2003 and organized jointly with WFP & FAO;
- Members are representatives from government agencies, DPs, research institutions, and NGOs;
- An open forum for the exchange/sharing knowledge, information, and experiences with regard to FSN;
- Used as a platform to coordinate and jointly discuss problems/constraints related to FSN;
- So far 45 sessions of forum have been held



FSN Coordination and Networking Mechanism (Con't)

■ TWG-FSN

- Co-chaired by CARD & MoP, and facilitated by WFP;
- Created in 2005 as a joint Government-donor Working Group responsible for the coordination in FSN issues;
- Its members are representatives from relevant ministries, donor/UN agencies, and selected NGOs;

■ FSN-Information Management Taskforce

- Co-chaired by CARD and NIS/MoP
- Established in late 2009
- To coordinate different FSN-related information systems in Cambodia



2. FSN Policy Support

- In 2005 a **“FSN Strategy Paper”** was developed by the TWG-FSN as inputs for the NSDP formulation.
- **Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia 2008-2012 (SFFSN) developed** based on the FSN Strategy Paper 2005.
 - *the review of the strategic framework is underway and the update is planned in early 2012.*
- Food Security Support Programme under the Agriculture and Water 2006-2010 (SAW).
- **National Nutrition Strategy** for interventions on improved nutrition



3. KMI for FSN

a) FSN Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

- CARD initiated the establishment of a national trainer pool for FSN. The initiative was strongly supported by development partners and fully endorsed by the government.
- The National Trainer Pool, whose members are from the government, development partners, institutions, civil society and NGOs, was officially established in 2009, managed and coordinated by CARD.
- The main objective of the pool is to provide FSN training service on FSN.
- A number of trainings (including trainings contracted with several agencies, esp. FiA, UNESCO, HKI, WVC, CCC, LWF) have been conducted using the national trainer pool.



b) Food Security and Nutrition Information System (FSNIS)

FSNIS (www.foodsecurity.gov.kh) was established by CARD In 2004

- Used as a platform for information and knowledge sharing;
- a web portal for other FSN-related websites (SRI, Food Security Atlas, FIVIMS...);
- One of the most updated websites in Cambodia;
- Increasing numbers of users from diverse stakeholders according to the user surveys conducted in 2005 and 2007 and *in August 2011*.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- An integrated food security and nutrition monitoring system has been established and managed by CARD in collaboration with concerned government and development partner agencies.
 - A Food Security and Nutrition Data Analysis Team (FSN-DAT) was formed under the FSN Info Management Taskforce last year.
 - The team, whose members are from most concerned government agencies namely CARD, NIS, MoH, MAFF, and MOWRAM, is responsible for the production of **annual FSN monitoring reports** and **quarterly FSN bulletins** by making analysis of available data and findings.
 - So far, one FSN monitoring report and four bulletins have been produced by the team.



Lessons learnt

- It's good to have multi-disciplinary coordination structures for FSN which consist of government agencies, DPs and NGOs.
- Engage all relevant stakeholders in any process from the very beginning.
- Active participation of key actors is the key to success.
- Communications and advocacy are needed for FSN coordination, and of course personal relation is more effective.
- Competence, trust, and responsiveness are importance for successful coordination.