

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 2 June 2021 14:00 GMT +07:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Fish to Fork: Building a sustainable fisheries sector in Cambodia
CONVENED BY	His Excellency Sok Silo, Secretary General, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18523/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Cambodia

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

92

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

6

19-30

60

31-50

25

51-65

1

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

72 Male

19 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

5 Agriculture/crops

30 Fish and aquaculture

1 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

4 Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

2 Education

2 Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

14 Nutrition

13 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

13 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

8 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

4 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

1 Large-scale farmer

2 Local Non-Governmental Organization

15 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

2 Local authority

34 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

10 United Nations

1 International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

1 Consumer group

13 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The dialogue was organized around opening remarks, a presentation by a special guest speaker and then a panel discussion bringing together diverse topics and speakers to touch on different elements of the food system relevant to fisheries. This format was necessary to accommodate the relatively large numbers interested in the topic and the challenge of facilitating numerous small group discussions. A longer question and answer session was devised to encourage participants to express views and ideas. This approach was respectful of senior representatives of Government and others present while at the same time allowing for expression of diverse views.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The extended opening and keynote speech ensured that the different parties involved were respectful and encouraged an environment of trust. Government was given ample opportunity to lead main topics and other stakeholders had opportunity to present on diverse topics.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

This event generated a great deal of interest and spanned many different areas relevant to the sustainable future of fisheries. Ideally, the dialogue should be followed up by smaller events on specific topics of interest where all the diverse inputs could be collected using conventional small group discussion in break-out rooms.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

Use of break out rooms was difficult due to the need for many facilitators and note takers to capture all the views. A facilitated panel discussion with diverse speakers and topics enabled a more structured exploration of the topic. It was apparent that this was a rich area of dialogue with good potential for further discussion.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

We need to clarify the meaning of the concept of Fish to Fork in relation to building a sustainable fisheries sector in Cambodia.

The simplest parallel is from agriculture where for many years the term Farm to Fork has been commonplace. The term fish to fork is a simple adaption of the concept to thinking about fisheries. The fundamental thinking centres on the concept of the value chain. Value chains are relationships between actors to link production activities, processing, distribution and marketing to consumers in such a way that the needs of the consumers create the value of the product or service and the actors along the chain share a part of this value according to their contributions. This is a model of cooperative activity within the chain to maximise value and to reward firms for their value adding. This thinking is every bit as relevant to fisheries as it is to farming!

The fish to fork concept is not something new. Our purpose was to generate a discussion of the fish to fork concept as a way of entering into a dialogue about fisheries, sustainability and food systems. The natural resource base, the production activities and value chains are all part of the food system, so too is the environment in which the consumers are presented with food choices, and the consumption and disposal of waste. It is not easy to think about the whole system, its many people and processes but experience shows us that a more holistic approach – a systems approach – not only leads to better outcomes for problem solving, it help us identify opportunities leading to better lives and livelihoods for all involved. A failure to move to a more systems approach in our management of food now threatens the quality of life for the whole planet and at both the global and regional scale, we see a growing number of people who are growing hungry.

The dialogue event examined the challenges and opportunities for the adoption of the fish to fork approach in Cambodia. Keynote presentations included diverse aquatic foods to nourish people and planet; the role of fisheries in enhancing food security and nutrition; climate change and human development impacts on Cambodia fisheries. Various perspectives were presented in panel discussion moderated by Dr Olivier Joffre including gender and child labor in the fisheries sector; the post-harvest value chain; an overview of development challenges and progress; community fisheries; and a consumer perspective on fish species in Cambodia.

Fish and fish products are fundamental to the Cambodian diet. Fish and fish products constitute the second largest dietary component, standing at 57.8 Kg/person/year and provide about 80% of the total animal protein intake. The sector is also key to the national economy, representing about 8-12% of gross domestic product (GDP) and employing directly and indirectly 6 million people.

Despite hosting the most productive inland fisheries in the world, Cambodian fisheries are under increasing pressure. Several factors are stressing the sector including rising demand for fish and fish products, illegal fishing, agriculture expansion and land degradation, changes in hydrological cycles due to climate change and the construction of hydropower dams along the Mekong River.

To address these challenges, the sector needs to adopt a systems approach to 'do no harm' and to leverage win-wins for different actors and activities along the food supply chain and their outcomes – social, economic and environmental – which are all connected.

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

MAIN FINDINGS

The strategic planning for the Fisheries Administration spans both freshwater and marine environments and the capture, aquaculture and rice field fisheries. Some immediate priorities for the Fisheries Administration lie in job creation, ensuring food security and nutrition, and the scaling up of activity at the sub-national level for engagement with the smallholders.

We need to place a priority on recovery from COVID-19 and to ensure that our efforts are directed at the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. These are vital concerns for the development partners, just as are they for the Royal Government. In remarks released today, Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen has expressed his thoughts and practical recommendations at the 2nd virtual Seoul Summit of Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 for resilient and sustainable development for the post COVID-19 crisis. These recommendations serve as very strong guidance for our future work in support of the Royal Government.

Likewise, the EU and other countries are focusing their efforts on Green Growth. In Cambodia, the EU concerns for Green Growth will include Food systems, building on current investments for inland and marine fisheries and agro-value chain development, including issues of food safety, accessibility, sustainability, livelihoods, and access to markets. Other development partners including the international finance institutions are also embedding green growth and value chain development in their programmes, on top of the cross cutting concerns for the engagement of the private sector, the empowerment of women, the creation of jobs under decent conditions of employment and the elimination of child labour.

To transform food systems to enable diverse aquatic foods to nourish people and planet, three key messages were presented to influence change:

- 1: We must move from feeding people to nourishing people and nations.
- 2: Policy recommendations and the investment infrastructure must change to ensure well-nourished people and nation.
- 3: Markets and facilities for supply chains of diverse aquatic foods and products, through partnerships with stakeholders, including the private sector, must be developed and maintained.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/8

How do we transform food systems to enable diverse aquatic foods to nourish people and planet?
Dr Shakuntala Thilsted, WorldFish, World Food Prize Recipient 2021

Cambodia consumes a lot of fish and other aquatic foods, with an estimated national consumption of 58 kg/person/year, almost three times that of the global average. This high national consumption value masks grave inequalities - both seasonal and among different population groups. Children from 6 months of age - the recommended age for introduction of complementary foods - are not fed fish and other aquatic animals. Poor women, during pregnancy and while breastfeeding do not have a sufficient intake of aquatic foods. The poor and vulnerable, including women and young children are unable to take full advantage of the value of aquatic foods and products as super foods for nourishment.

In Cambodia, almost 50 % of women of reproductive age suffer from anemia and 24 % of children are underweight. The situation is especially dire for the poor and marginalized groups of the population, with poor nutrition resulting in poor brain and cognitive development and poor growth in children, and poor health and well-being of women. All of this results in the inter-generational burden of malnutrition with negative consequences for national development.

Message 1: We must move from feeding people to nourishing people and nations.

Multi-sectoral stakeholders must all understand and make the transition from feeding people to nourishing people and nations. We cannot rely on the traditional food production systems with priority given to producing large quantities of staple foods; rice in Cambodia. The focus must shift and we must consider all parts of the food system - not just production and inputs to production. We must use a food systems framework - considering, all aspects of the food systems. We must make more space for highly nutritious super foods, including diverse aquatic foods - and these foods must be well-liked, safe, affordable, accessible and equitable. Indigenous small fish provide multiple, highly bio-available essential micronutrients and essential fatty acids.

Message 2: Policy recommendations and the investment infrastructure must change to ensure well-nourished people and nation.

Evidence-based policy recommendations and investments are necessary to ensure that food systems transformation has maximum impact. Data paucity, including on the food intake, quality of diets - nutritional quality and food safety, and nutrient composition of aquatic foods, prevents the development of policies that are nutrition-sensitive, and thereby cannot address the malnutrition issues of the nation. Investments are necessary to guide research and obtain quality data that can shape policy changes across various levels, such as the inclusion of diverse aquatic foods into the national food-based dietary guidelines. Better use and management of community fish refuges is vital to sustain the rice-field fisheries sector. We extended the nutrition-sensitive aquatic food systems to include polyculture of micronutrient-rich small fish and large fish species in homestead ponds and rice fields in the dry season. This can be complemented by integration of nutrient-rich vegetable production to add to dietary diversity.

Message 3: Markets and facilities for supply chains of diverse aquatic foods and products, must be developed and maintained through partnerships with stakeholders.

The aquatic foods supply chains are weak and constrained by many factors. In order to drive transformation, we must broaden the engagement and facilitate better access to markets and supply chains, through targeted investments. We must tap into the opportunities the private sector offers such as the work of Vissot Company Limited producing, a wafer, filled with small fish powder that is being used to treat malnourished children. This success is one of its kind - globally - and builds on strong scientific evidence by Cambodian and Danish research fellows, showing that dried small fish products are equally beneficial as internationally-used products, made from milk powder - to sustain growth and development.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/8

Role of Fisheries in Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security
 Touch Bunthang and Pourn Sotha, Fisheries Administration of the MAFF

How can the fisheries sector contribute to reduced malnutrition in Cambodia?

Fish production: secure/increase supply (fisheries management and conservation and aquaculture development).

Improve utilization and accessibility of fish from catch to consumption: Develop value chains for processed fish-based products targeted at children and women.

Increase the accessibility of diverse species of low value small-sized fish species at household level.

Preparation of recipes using a higher proportion of micronutrient-rich foods, i.e. fish;

Food preparation methods that preserve micronutrients: short cooking times, steaming, adding food to boiling water rather than cold water, and boiling rather than intensive frying.

Food eating habits and behavior changes (make use of local knowledge and perception on fish, incorporation of fish in the meal, distribution of fish in the family).

Eating parts of fish and other aquatic animals such as eyes, head, skin, and meat; and processed fish products that are rich in micronutrients such as iron, zinc calcium, vitamin B complex and Vitamin A with the aim of incorporating these species into cultural practices.

A communication strategy can be used to promote dietary behaviors changes that increase consumption of micronutrient-rich fish species and foods of women and children.

Recommendations

Government should provide the legislation and commitment to an ecosystem approach to fisheries management for maintaining sustainable fisheries and protection key habitats and spawning areas

Policy-makers should consider to keep the Mekong mainstream clear of hydropower dams to preserve the integrity of the fisheries, protect spawning grounds, and protect food security

Dialogue should be maintained between LMB countries on mitigation transboundary impacts from water infrastructure development projects in both up-and downstream of Cambodia

Communities fisheries should be empower to manage and conserve fish at a local level and deal with illegal fishing practices and habitat destruction

Close monitoring and evaluation of the contribution of fisheries to national food security and nutrition should be carried out systematically to inform policies and decisions related to water management, land management, energy and food security

Promote aquaculture development including research on aquaculture technique and improvement of fisheries value chains

Promote nutritional education program in partnership with development partners such as the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) and the National Maternal and Child Health Center and the National Nutrition Program on safe water, sanitation and hygiene aspects, cooking methods, food preparation and preservation, food eating habits and behaviors changes, in all Child and Maternal Nutrition programs.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/8

Climate Change and Human Development Impacts on Cambodia Fisheries

Mr. Thay Somony, Director, Department of Aquaculture Development, Fisheries Administration; Mr. Ouk Vibol Director of Fisheries Conservation, Fisheries Administration; Mr. Ing Try, Deputy Director General, Fisheries Administration

Potential impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries in Cambodia

Increased stratification and reduced mixing of waters, esp. lakes, reducing water quality (DO) and primary productivity and ultimately food supplies for fish species: Implications for Reduction in fish stocks and catch

Potential loss of species and alteration of species

Changes in timing and success of migrations, spawning and peak abundance: Potential loss of species or shift in composition for capture fisheries; Impacts on seed availability for aquaculture.

For aquaculture, altered culture species and possibly worsened losses to disease (and so higher operating costs) and possibly higher capital costs for aeration equipment or deeper ponds.

Higher temperatures destroy fisheries habitat: Coral Reef bleaching occurred from 40-99% in 2010 when water temperature increased up to 34% (optimum temperature for coral reef is 28-30oC).

Higher temperature leads to occurring drought and fire in the flooded area and to habitat loss.

Erosion and sedimentation leads to shallower waters (in case of 8 Great lake Fish Sanctuaries).

Higher or lower temperature would cause spawning productivity to fall.

Lower salinity caused by more rainfall in the wet season damages seagrass beds along the shoreline in Kampot Province.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON FISHERIES

Population growth brings over-fishing, illegal fishing and habitat destruction.

Hydropower dams interfere with fish migration and spawning grounds. 77 to 88 dams expected in the Lower Mekong Basin by 2030 (ICEM). Only 16 existed in 2000 & 227 dams in operation or planned for Mekong Basin by 2030. The Tonle Sap Lake produces 60% of all Cambodia's capture fisheries and the Mekong provides approximately 57% of water for Tonle Sap Lake - inter-connectivity is very important

NATIONAL EFFORTS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN FISHERIES

Conservation of the fisheries resources and habitat restoration; Enhancement of fisheries productivity; Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the fishing activity; Support to Community Fisheries (CFis) & Community Fish Refuges (CFRs); Development of policies, management strategies, legislation; Research, to generate evidence for policy and legislation development and evaluation; Programme/projects addressing climate change in Fisheries, covering both adaptation and mitigation under Technical Working Group on Fisheries (TWGFi) and its various Sub-Groups.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/8

Panel Discussion. Importance of the government enabling environment for development of the fisheries sector and key elements for the sustainability of the sector as a component of the food systems
H.E. Dr Lim Song (Fisheries Administration)

Main mandate of the government is to ensure that laws, policies and regulations are aligned and respond to the current and future needs and to disseminate them to all stakeholders, specially to the communities that manage fisheries resources. All stakeholders need to be efficient in the implementation of the regulations to ensure fisheries resources are managed sustainably while enhancing food security and poverty alleviation.

KEY ELEMENTS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SECTOR

- Adequate management and conservation of capture fisheries, development of aquaculture sub-sector as well as safety and quality of fish products
- Enforcement of laws and regulations and coordination amongst stakeholder
- Climate change, increasing population, hydropower dam development, competition between water uses, destruction of fish habitats are key challenges for the sustainability of the sector.
- Close collaboration of government and private sector for aquaculture development. There is a need to increase demand for fisheries products from aquaculture.
- Capacity building to aquaculture producers on food safety and processing for adding value.
- Aquaculture will assist in meeting the demand for fish products but we cannot forget that capture fisheries are still very essential to food security and nutrition in Cambodia.

Fisheries sector is crucial to increase the livelihoods' resilience of Cambodian population.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/8

Community Fisheries in supporting resilient fish systems
Mr Mam Kosal, Community Fisheries specialist. WorldFish.

50% of Cambodian population is employed in a (at least) part-time basis in the fisheries sector.

Currently there are 470 Community Fisheries and 870 Community Fish refuge registered with MAFF.

Community fisheries play an important role in sustainability fisheries productivity. Some achievements are improved participation, regulation compliance, resource management and governance, habitat restoration, improved community nutrition and women participation and leadership.

Most climate and human induced impacts go beyond community management solution. However, there are measures that can be implemented at community level to cope with draught such as implementing microhabitat pond, manage forest fire, reducing fishing pressure by imposing stringent regulation on fishing in the community, switching or developing alternative livelihood.

Control access and use of water body should be delegated to the appropriate level of authority for better coordination.

There is a need to enhance community ownership in managing fisheries to ensure everyone in the community is actively engaged in.

Community fisheries are currently dependent to external funding. To reduce this dependency some communities have developed eco-tourism activities to self-finance the cost of, for example patrolling which is high.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/8

Vision for the fisheries sector by 2030 from a gender perspective and addressing child labour in the sector.
Ms Bettina Gatt. International Expert on Gender and Child Labour for the EU- FAO CAPFISH project

VISION

Cambodia has a centuries old tradition of catching, processing and cultivating freshwater fish, where women and men -ever since- fill distinct, but complementary roles.

In small-scale fisheries both, women and men play valuable roles throughout the whole fish value chain: starting from the pre-harvest preparation of fishing gears and boats, but also in the capture, as for example in the Tonle Sap lake, where women and men tend to fish together in boats; or women collecting snails or crabs in rice fields or other aquatic animals and plants in the mangroves to feed their families and generate income by selling in the market. Women comprises up to 90% of the workforce in post-harvest activities, like smoking, fermenting or drying fish and selling the fish products in the markets: products like prahoc are of vital importance for many poor Cambodians during periods of low fresh fish availability, and key nutrients for their well-being.

Women are the unseen backbone of the fisheries sector, supporting local food security and ensuring that fish are processed and prepared for sale at regional and national markets. Yet, the fisheries sector tends to be defined as male-dominated. Lack of data gives rise to gender-blind policy-making or gender-blind program design, which in turn translates into inadequate funding for the spheres that women are concentrated in, like the post-harvest processing. Unfortunately, women are rarely chosen for leadership or managerial roles, meaning that they often do not have a voice in decisions, including the distribution of resources, like budget allocation, or fair working conditions.

Governments and other stakeholders should promote gender equality by recognizing the often invisible work and responsibilities women take on in the fisheries sector, acknowledging them as entrepreneurs and key actors in food systems, targeting women's needs through extension services, programmes and projects; and create the necessary conditions for women to fully realize their potential.

We have to acknowledge that women and men from small-scale fisheries are instrumental in making food systems more productive and sustainable by strengthening their meaningful participation in fisheries governance.

Economy and productivity growth remain essential for better nutrition, but we need to adopt a systems approach to 'do not harm'

CHILD LABOUR

There is huge potential to reduce child labour in Cambodia as nearly 30% of its population is under 15 years old. However, 60% of children living in rural areas experience some kind of child labour in the agriculture sector, including in fisheries. This vicious cycle not only effects the healthy development of the children, but also the social and economic development of the whole country. We need to protect children from hazardous work in both in the private sector but also in family setting.

To tackle child labour we need to:

- Addressing the underlying causes of child labour
- Build more knowledge on the subject
- Raise awareness on hazardous work in the fisheries sector
- Support the integration of child labour considerations in national policies, programs and projects and contribute to compliance with these standards, in particular in newly emerging industries in the processing and the aquaculture sector
- Vocational training for youth
- Strengthening fisheries management and governance to offer long-term solutions in multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination and actions.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/8

Post-harvest value chain

Dr Shetty Seetharama Thombathu, Chief Technical Advisor, CAPFish - Capture Project for UNIDO

Post-harvest losses are significant in Cambodia even though there are no recent studies or data on this matter. Value chain infrastructure for transport and trading fish is really basic in Cambodia. Lack of cold chain. Food safety and quality controls are just starting. The regulatory framework is in place. There are several projects supporting capacity building to the government to make sure fish consumed is safe but this is in the initial stage. Processing is really important for domestic markets. The sector is currently looking at exporting to new markets, not only regional but also others such as the EU or Japan, so there is a need to transform/reorganize the value chain to meet international standards.

MAIN CONSTRAINTS OF PRIVATE SECTOR IMPEDING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF POST-HARVEST FISHERIES SECTOR IN CAMBODIA

- Most of the private sector operators in the fisheries sector are family business.
- Poor infrastructure and poor technology in the post-harvest area. There is minimum added-value and products do not comply with any food safety standards
- Public infrastructure such as landing centers or ice factories are not enough which leads to high post-harvest losses. Recent studies show that post-harvest losses from landing to consumers are between 15% and 20%. That means losing 200 ton yearly.
- Poor access to finance. Most of the post-harvest operators are micro or small-scale with no access to public finance.
- Value chain governance. Lack of influential leadership within the private sector. Lack of strong producers' association which can play a greater role in terms of advocacy.
- All these challenges are hindering the contribution that the sector could contribute to the economic development of the country.

PROMOTION OF POST-HARVEST DEVELOPMENT BY PRIVATE SECTOR. First steps

- Make Cambodian fish products competitive through improving practices, updating infrastructure, and adopting food safety systems (certification).
- Invest in operation and practices. Register business to have access to public support. Government has an important role in supporting private sector.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/8

Consumers' views

Mr Adolfo Ruiz, Technical Director, CAST-Cambodia.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FISH THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR CONSUMERS IN CAMBODIA

- There are different niches that touch on different types of buyers
- Markets have to be differentiated between wet markets and modern markets. The latter is a growing segment in Cambodia in the last 5-6 years which is attracting consumers who are sensitive to hygiene and safety
- Transparency of origin is important in both types of markets. Consumers want to know where fish is coming from.
- Having a food safety certification

HOW TO IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY AND MAKE BETTER MARKET LINKAGES

- Creating bulletins, market price platforms, digitalization as it has been done in development for the last 20 years. However, besides data sharing, development project should be more intentional in creating market linkages between buyers and sellers in the field. Make different actors seat together to better understand what the markets needs are.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Cambodia has a growing population and rising demand for aquatic foods. The major inland fishery of the Tonle Sap Lake has been converted from commercial to open access and community fisheries to provide a resource for the poor and for resource dependent communities around the lake. It will be increasingly difficult to meet the growing demand for aquatic foods, as capture fisheries are also subject to increasing environmental pressures. This places an increasing pressure for increased productivity of aquaculture and rice field fisheries. Growing environmental threats, posed by climate change and human interventions, especially the construction of hydropower dams in the Mekong Basin, all pose major problems for the future of Cambodia's fisheries. The trade-offs involved are often of an international nature and offer differing prospects for upstream and downstream nations, industries, communities and the environment. There are growing indications that the biodiversity, productivity and sustainability of major inland fisheries are threatened.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Remarks by Mr Antonio Schiavone, FAOR a.i.**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Antonio-Schiavone-Fish-to-Fork.docx>
- **Speech by HE Sok Silo, National Convenor (Khmer version)**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/HE-Silo-speech-fish-to-fork.pdf>
- **Remarks by Dr Shakuntala Thilsted, WorldFish.**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/SHT-Aquatic-foods-for-Nourishing-People-Nations-and-Planet.docx>

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Interview with Dr Shakuntala Thilsted, 2021 World Food Prize Laureate**
<https://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?fr=mcafee&ei=UTF-8&p=Dr+Shakuntala+Thilsted&type=E211US1263G0#id=4&vid=35069c3db2603b2a745136cb15b16877&action=view>

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Closing Remarks from HE Sok Silo, Fish to Fork Dialogue.

Date 30/07/2021

Additional attachment for the Closing Remarks for the Fish to Fork Dialogue

ATTACHMENTS

- **Closing Remarks from HE Sok Silo, CARD**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Closing-remarks-on-fish-to-fork-on-2-June-2021-docxa.pdf>