

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 9 June 2021 14:30 GMT +07:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Food Systems and WASH and Nutrition
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	His Excellency Sok Silo, Secretary General of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and His Excellency Chea Samnang, Chief of Cabinet for His Excellency Yim Chhay Ly, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of CARD.
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21322/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21322/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

84

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

8

19-30

55

31-50

20

51-65

1

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

60 Male

24 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

2 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

1 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

11 Health care

27 Nutrition

20 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

15 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

3 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

3 Local Non-Governmental Organization

15 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

3 Local authority

32 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

7 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

16 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The key stakeholder groups for the integration of WASH and Nutrition are the WASH-Nutrition Sub-Group of the Technical Working Group for WASH and the Technical Working Group for Food Security and Nutrition. For purposes of inclusiveness these groups were invited to join together for discussion. The Sub-Group brings together representatives from CARD, MRD, MoH, MoP, Mol and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD), the donors, UN, civil society and the private sector.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

A broad mix of participants will bring some fresh ideas and connections to light to expand the voices heard in the discussion and to increase the opportunities for novel solutions to emerge. Participants from the irrigation sub-sector, from fisheries, agriculture, industry, health, planning and rural development were all encouraged to join. Representatives from national and sub-national level, women, youth, the public and private sector and civil society were also welcomed.

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

# 3. METHOD

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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

Because of relatively large number attending the dialogue was designed around a key presentation and panel discussion with opportunity for a question and answer session. Relatively few people were able to participate in the discussion as some questions tied up time available. Strong curatorship is needed to ensure questions are relevant and constructive. The objective of drawing in diverse views was satisfied in terms of government and non-government speakers, but not so much in terms of the broader importance of water to food systems.

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

Access to WASH in rural Cambodia is still low and Nutrition-Sensitive WASH faces many challenges in practice at the local level. These challenges include identifying who has the responsibilities and the interests to take action and what their role and terms of reference (TOR) should be. There is a strong need for SBCC and the establishment of regulations, protocols and reporting systems. Those responsible for WASH at a local level complains of a lack of incentives. Lack of budget and focal points to drive improvement have been critical constraints in practice.

Priorities for Nutrition Sensitive WASH, in order of importance, include:

Access to and use of latrines;  
Handwashing with water and soap;  
Access to and use of safe drinking water;  
Clean houses / yards.

This event will expand beyond the dialogue and documentation for the 2nd NSFSN, to look into the relationship between Nutrition-Sensitive WASH and the food system as a whole. Water has huge role to play in food systems as an essential requirement for life itself, a habitat for aquatic species, the basis for crop and livestock production, critical for processing activities, a transport medium, source of energy and also, potentially, as the medium for transmission of disease and cause of floods and drought. Water is something of profound importance in food systems.

Nutrition-sensitive WASH has more direct implications for nutrition and thus a key role for food systems as established in the 2nd NSFSN. Our purpose in this dialogue is to look into the implications of nutrition-sensitive WASH for the food system, to identify the critical issues and to discuss the actions required to promote sustainable development and sustainability in the food system for 2030. The dialogue examined the current start point, the implications of COVID-19 and for COVID-19 Recovery and on into the future, looking into the roadmap towards sustainability of the food system and the critical contributions of nutrition-sensitive WASH.

The dialogue helped to review the contribution of Nutrition-Sensitive WASH for food systems and also to explore the broader implications of water as a critical resource for the food system.

### 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

- Finance  Policy
- Innovation  Data & Evidence
- Human rights  Governance
- Women & Youth Empowerment  Trade-offs
- Environment and Climate

## MAIN FINDINGS

WASH can serve a critical entry point for management of COVID-19 and nutrition-sensitive WASH provides critical linkages for sustainable food systems. Universal WASH coverage and access to safely managed water, hygiene and sanitation services critically impact urban and rural communities. Several ministries have a key role to play in this including MRD, MoWRAM and MISTI, municipal and local governments. WASH is recognised as a key sector for the 2nd NSFSN 2019-2023 and nutrition-sensitive WASH is a joint priority for multi-sectoral coordination. Behavioural change and communication campaigns have a strong influence on individual behaviours and help communities to prioritise community efforts for promoting access to safely managed water and eliminate open defecation.

The clear vision of the RGC is that by 2025, every person in the rural areas of Cambodia will have access to safely managed water and sanitation. This is a substantial commitment and relies heavily on the motivation of households and the engagement of the private sector.

In addition, industries and particularly SMEs have important roles in producing, processing and in preparing and selling food and the hygiene aspects relating to SMEs are critically important for food safety. In the bigger picture, water is critical to all life and ecosystems. Water supports, life, ecosystem services, productive activities of all kinds and is especially important to the functioning and health of the food system. We should especially recognise the importance of rainfall and water flows and irrigation for agriculture and the contribution of freshwater and the marine environment to the production of aquatic food sources. Water is also a key constraint to production and at times the lack of water, excess water or unseasonal variations are the basis of many of the natural disasters and climate induced changes that are associated with shocks and stresses to the food system

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### KEYWORDS

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- Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

### ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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### KEYWORDS

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

## **AREAS OF DIVERGENCE**

### **ACTION TRACKS**

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### **KEYWORDS**

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