

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 25 June 2021 09:00 GMT +07:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Shock Responsive Social Protection and Food Systems
CONVENED BY	His Excellency Sok Silo, Secretary General of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and Ms Claire Conan, Country Director and Representative, World Food Programme, Cambodia
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26145/
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

112

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

13

19-30

73

31-50

25

51-65

1

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

74 Male

38 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

1 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

1 Environment and ecology

4 Trade and commerce

5 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

2 Financial Services

6 Health care

26 Nutrition

27 National or local government

1 Utilities

Industrial

33 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

8 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

2 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

3 Local Non-Governmental Organization

23 International Non-Governmental Organization

1 Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

1 Member of Parliament

Local authority

44 Government and national institution

3 Regional economic community

10 United Nations

2 International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

14 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The event was jointly organized by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) with support from World Food Programme (WFP). The event was conducted virtually via Zoom video conference. The purpose of the dialogue was to generate inputs for the development of national food systems roadmap towards 2030 and that will be presented at the upcoming global food systems summit. A wide range of stakeholders (including political and technical levels of government) were invited and contributed to the dialogue. Welcoming remarks were provided by the joint-organizers (CARD, NSPC and WFP) to set the scene and provide overall perspectives of food systems, social protection and its shock response mechanisms, and how it can support Action Track 5. In addition, two keynote presentations were delivered. First, WFP provided an overview on shock responsive social protection. Some concrete examples of Cambodia case were also highlighted to emphasize the actual context. The NSPC presented on the Cambodia national social protection system and its actual schemes in responding to shocks—together with the recent examples of how the Royal Government supported communities impacted by Covid-19. After the presentations, participants were divided into breakout rooms to address 3 thematic questions: (i) How can the design and implementation of social assistance programmes be made more shock responsive and enhance food systems?, (ii) How to enhance linkages between risk and vulnerability data and social assistance data?, (iii) How to enhance beneficiary registration mechanisms for increased timeliness and targeting efficiency?

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue reflected the contributions of social protection system to support food systems in case of shocks. It brought together various key actors from the sectors of social protection, development partners, civil society, and financial service provider, which are key in building resilience of the communities through social assistance.

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

Mobilize relevant stakeholders and advocate for shifting from silos to systems approach is key to enhance and increase resilience and accelerate progress towards the achievement of SDGs. A collective approach helps building diverse and systematic responses.

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

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The dialogue brought together about 112 participants from various Line Ministries, development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector working in the areas of social protection, humanitarian/disaster responses, financial services and food production/services in Cambodia. The dialogue aimed at exploring how shock responsive social protection, through delivering social assistance in particular, contributes to enhanced food systems and builds resilience. The dialogue focused on social assistance mechanisms and data systems which are the key elements for targeting beneficiaries and deliver assistance. The results of the discussion contributed to the development of Cambodia food systems roadmap toward 2030 SDGs agenda and to prepare for the upcoming global food systems summit in September 2021. The dialogue explored how social protection, with a focus on social assistance, can be more shock-responsive and contribute to sustaining food systems and build resilience. The dialogue also touched on how to improve data systems to efficiency of beneficiary identification and targeting.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

The design of social assistance delivery mechanism should link risk and vulnerability data with targeting beneficiaries. Consideration of food security and nutrition is key to make a more shock responsive social protection and to contribute for a better food security and nutrition and increase food systems resilience.

The National Social Protection Council, with technical support from WFP, has been developing a national shock responsive social protection framework with extensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation.

Shock-responsive social protection systems, food assistance mechanisms and safety nets, along with emergency response mechanisms against natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics are key to minimize adverse impacts. It is important to note that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic requires additional solutions to build greater resilience within the current food system from production to consumption.

Cash transfer and humanitarian aid/responses are close practices and there is a synergy which should be combined to make assistance more shock responses and systematically.

Data systems is important for shock response cash assistance—the integration of risk and vulnerable data together with social assistance data is a key means to identify target beneficiaries in a timely manner.

Design of nutrition sensitive assistance would improve household diet during and after disaster strikes.

Improving sub-national capacity and the flow of consistent information from national level would improve the planning process of food reserve and response systems at sub-national level.

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KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

TOPIC 1: How can the design and implementation of social assistance programmes be made more shock responsive and enhance food systems?

Current situation and the needs:

- Through the current development of Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework (SRSP Framework), captures triggers and thresholds of early warning, financing tools, and data integrations.
- The design of Family package programme will also proposing triggers and modules in responding to shocks (ie. flood), which will also allow stronger linkage of basic/minimum responses.
- To make social assistance more nutrition sensitive, the design of programmes should focus on how social assistance and cash transfer delivery mechanisms factor in nutrition elements.
- It is necessary to assess vulnerabilities before improving people's resilience.
- Coordination between difference agencies is key to respond to the needs of the vulnerable.
- Expanding the coverage of the programmes for both geographically and in terms of beneficiaries.
- Shifting of IDPoor system from regular round to on-demand registration is a huge opportunity shock-responsive social protection mechanism. The recent, identification of lockdown beneficiaries is really a good step toward how the government identify shock vulnerable groups.
- Overall framework of social protection systems is strengthened to improve the governance and implementation of the government's programmes.
- Agriculture is a key sub-system of the food systems—access to food and healthy diets is very important for people.
- Need to improve capacity building of community social workers to help the poor identified households to register social assistance.
- The repurposing of cash scholarship programme to take-home rations has been a success during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.
- Various mechanisms of cash transfer programmes should be made available.

Challenges:

- There is a need for better coordination between entities related to shock responsive social protection, including NSPC, National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY), National Committee for sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD).
- Community awareness and information dissemination still need to improve and require wider participations from difference partners at local level.
- Set up a clear logical framework is important to guide the implementation of actions/programmes.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

TOPIC 2. How to enhance linkages between risk and vulnerability data and social assistance data?

Current situation and the needs:

- ☐ Feasibility study on existing data system to identify, gaps and duplications, and explore how the different systems could be linked.
- ☐ Improved information dissemination is needed for encouraging the beneficiaries' registration process.
- ☐ Strengthen existing government's data system (Poor household identification system)
- ☐ Risk data can be used for food distributions.
- ☐ Targeting mechanism should include the near poor group, including those who live in disaster prone areas.
- ☐ Food reserve information system and planning should be regularly updated—at least in every two years.
- ☐ Further improve linkages between national and sub-national level.
- ☐ Each line ministries should make available its risk management plan.
- ☐ Strengthen existing mechanisms and linkages at both sub-national and national level.
- ☐ Link food supply information to social assistance data.

Challenges:

- ☐ Different relevant data systems for SRSP, food systems, and other are still scatter and not linked.
- ☐ Limited information at sub-national level on food demands so that the distribution is not so effective.
- ☐ Limited IT capacity of relevant officials, in particular at sub-national level
- ☐ Overall capacity at commune/sangkat need to be strengthened.
- ☐ Need to routinely update data.
- ☐ Sub-national contingency plan need to be strengthened.

ACTION TRACKS

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

TOPIC 3. How to enhance beneficiary registration mechanisms for increased timeliness and targeting efficiency?

Current situation and the needs:

- ☐ Build capacity of communes/sangkats to identify the right people for interviewing and assessing their status.
- ☐ The registration should also look at capturing the near poor group, in particularly for those who are vulnerable and affected by floods.
- ☐ Build awareness to relevant stakeholders on registration process for better coordination and support. This include strengthening the collaboration at local level from partners, local community or civil society organizations in particular.
- ☐ Emergency needs assessment task force should be established by all key relevant entities.
- ☐ Strengthening the local capacity or consider outsourcing third-party service for registration.
- ☐ Pre-identify potential target groups. This would help to speed up registration processes.
- ☐ Commune database should also include near poor and additional key information such as migration with regular updated twice a year if possible.
- ☐ Improve community awareness through strengthen local authorities' capacity.
- ☐ Strengthen actual data or information collection mechanisms.
- ☐ Utilize Early Warning System (EWS) as a tool to enhance registration – currently available for only flooding observation and warning purpose.
- ☐ Link beneficiaries' registration mechanisms to community contingency plan.
- ☐ Promote online registration.
- ☐ Strengthen collaboration between national and sub-national level.
- ☐ Create teams for field data collection.
- ☐ Understand and ability to identify the right target community.
- ☐ Understand the health risks and implement preventive measures when performing data collection tasks on the field during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- ☐ Make available Safe Evacuation Center, water well, latrine and additional needs through the participatory rural need appraisal.

Challenge:

- ☐ Targeting methodology is not harmonized.
- ☐ Only IDPoor system have been used for beneficiary selection, and there is a need to extend to capture also the near poor.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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KEYWORDS

- | | |
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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Remarks by Ms Claire Conan, Representative and Country Director, WFP**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Opening-Remarks-by-WFP_SRSP-FSS.docx
- **Remarks by HE Sok Silo, Secretary General of CARD (English)**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Speech-of-H.E-Silo_on_Food_Systems_for_Shock_Responsive_or_Social_Protection_Eng.docx
- **Remarks by HE Sok Silo, Secretary General of CARD (Khmer)**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Speech_on_Food_Systems_for_Shock_Responsive_for_Social_Protection.pdf
- **Closing remarks from HE Sok Silo, Secretary General for CARD**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Talking-point-for-H.E-Silos-closing_SRSP-FSS-Corrected.pdf
- **Shock Responsive Social Protection for Better Food Security and Enhanced Food Systems**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/PPT-1_Shock-Responsive-Social-Protection-and-Food-Systems_Final.pdf
- **Overview of Social Protection in Cambodia in response to shock Ms. Uy Channimol Director of Department of Social Assistance, General Secretariat for NSPC**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/PPT-2_Presentation-Slide_Dialogue_SRSP_FSN_EN_210621.pdf