

3rd National Forum on Climate Change

5 – 7 November 2013, Cambodia

“Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”

Climate Change



Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Change

H.E. Rath Virak
Member of CARD

6 November 2013

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

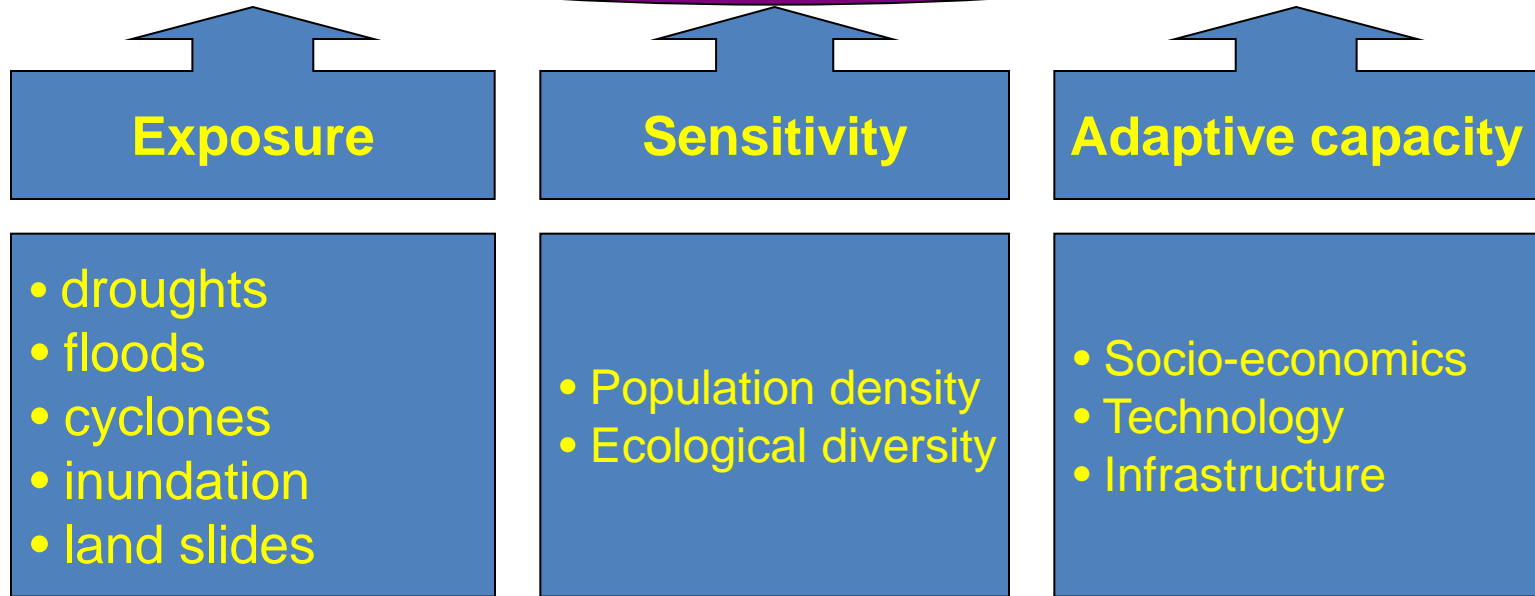


Contents

1. Vulnerability to Climate Change in Cambodia
2. Impact of Climate Change in Cambodia on FSN
3. Adaptation strategies to reduce effects of climate change on FSN

1. Vulnerability of Climate Change in Cambodia

Vulnerability to Climate Change



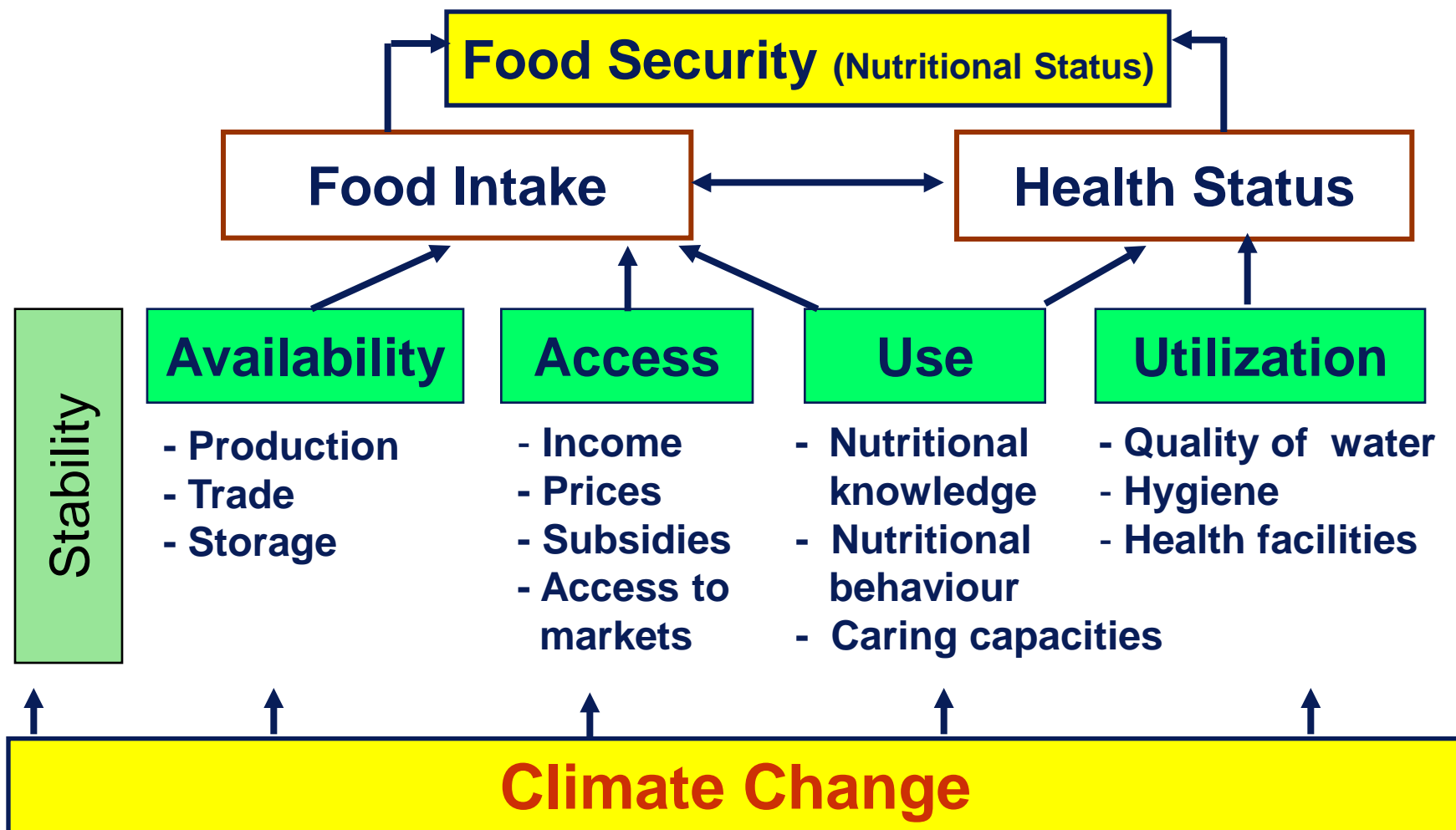
Cambodia is **vulnerable to climate change** not because it is very much exposed to it but **because it is sensitive to CC and has limited adaptive capacities** (measured by socio-economic-, Infrastructure- and technology indicators).

What makes Cambodia sensitive to climate change?

- Cambodia's **Economy is little diversified** and depends heavily on a few sectors
- Most of **Cambodians are living in rural areas** and (to a certain extent) from low productive agriculture systems
- Cambodia's agriculture **depends heavily on rice** production (80% of total agric. production) – little diversification
- Most of **rice fields are rain fed** and depend on wet season rainfall
- **Common property resources** (food/income from forestry, fisheries) are important for poor people but affected by unsustainable use.

2. Impact of Climate Change on FSN

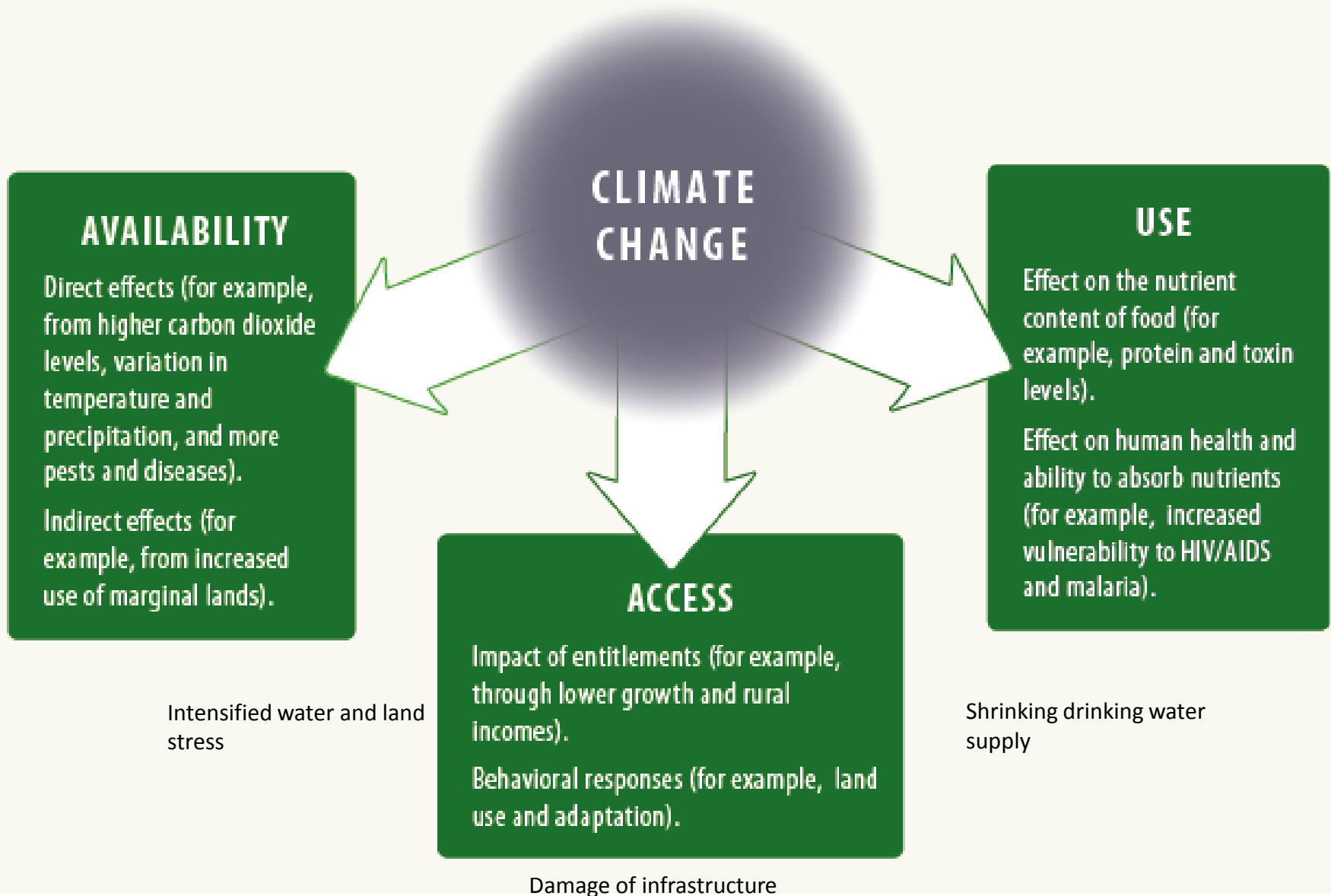
FSN depends on various factors (many of which influenced by climate change)



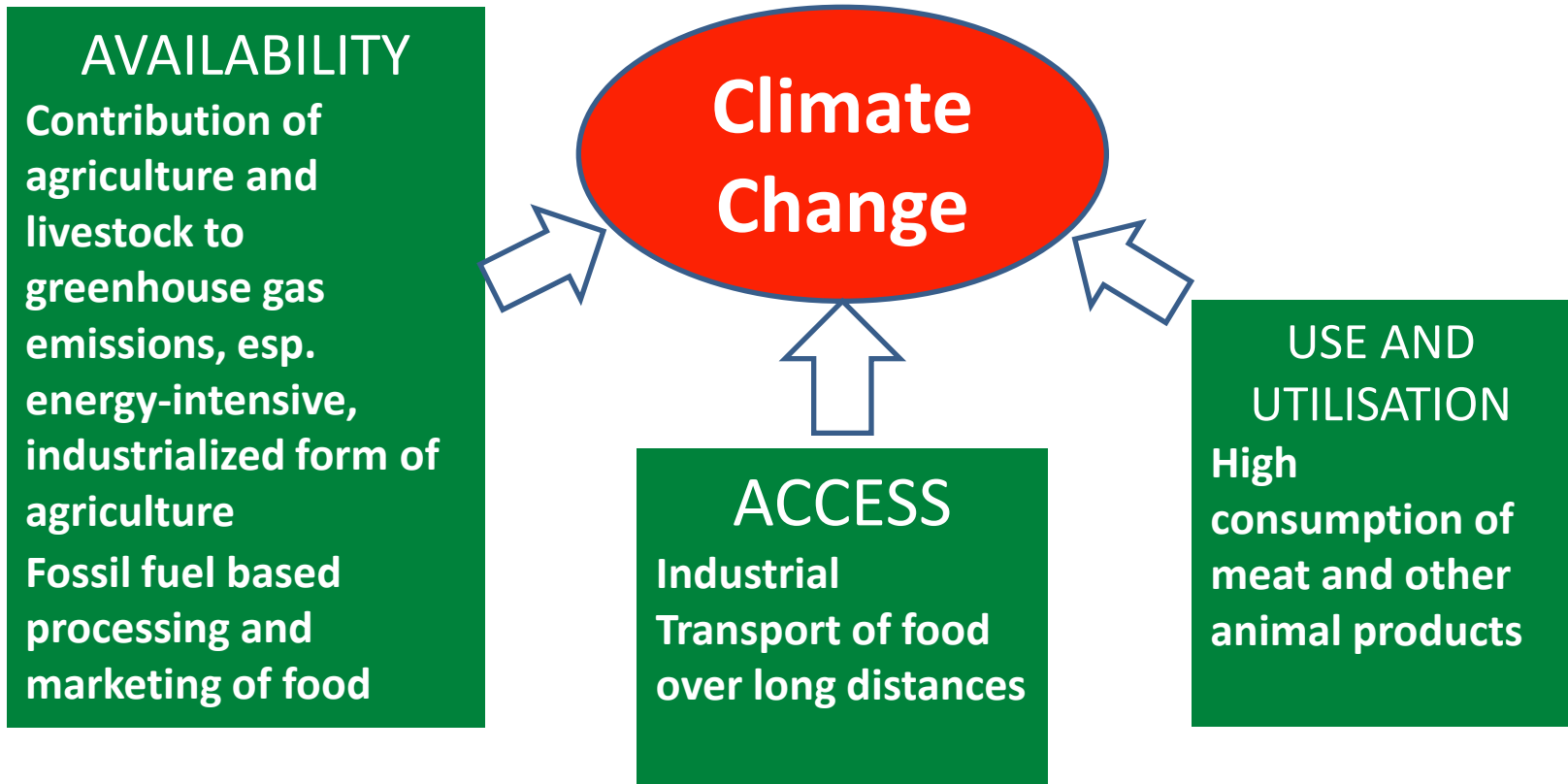
Effects of Climate Change



Climate Change – Influence on FNS



FNS – Influence on Climate Change



3. What are the adaptation strategies to reduce effects of climate change on FSN?

Background

- Majority of FSN Stakeholder proposed during review that SFFSN should evolve towards a strategy (see results from SFFSN user survey)
- In Nov/Dec 2011 discussions on scope and process of new FSN Strategy based on recommendations of SFFSN review took place
- One of the recommendations made by samdech Techo Hun Sen during the opening of 4th national Seminar is to formulate a comprehensive Strategy for FSN.

Background (Con't)

- A core group was formed for the formulation process.
- Meetings to discuss and consult the formulation process have been held in the past
- The draft has been finished recently and the translation in underway
- After the translation, the draft NSFSN will be send to all concerned stakeholders for official comments and feedback.
- The formulation process of the NSFSN is scheduled to finish by the end of the year

Scope and Content of NSFSN

Improve availability and and sustainable access to food at household level

Enhance intensification, diversification and market integration of small holder farming systems

Enhance land distribution to the food insecure

Enhance employment and income generation for food insecure HH

Improve access and sustainable use of common property fishery and forest resources

Improve child and maternal nutrition

(Focus on 1000 days)

Scale up evidence based nutrition intervention in the health sector and nutrition education

Promote Nutrition sensitive actions across sectors (WASH, food based nutrition, SP, and food fortification)

Develop an integrated and community based nutrition program implemented through local government

Reduce vulnerability of the food insecure and protect them against risks

Scale up food security social safety nets

Improve disaster preparedness and mitigation and reinforce climate change mitigation and adaptation

Programmatic Priorities	Key activities and Instruments
Scale up food security social safety nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pilot and scale up a national PWP to enhance predictable employment opportunities for the poor in food insecure areas and communes, specifically during the agricultural lean season.• Develop contingency plans and scale up labour based works during crisis and link PWP to disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.• Implement and scale up a CCT pilot (as outlined in the NSPS) to smooth food consumption of poor households and enhance child and maternal nutrition.• Enhance coordination of social safety net programs targeting food insecure households between sectors and scale up pilots to promote integration of social protection programs to enhance food security at local level.

Programmatic Priorities	Key activities and Instruments
Improve disaster preparedness and mitigation and enhance resilience of households against effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create capacities for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation at national and sub-national level and incorporate these issues in sectorial strategies and regional plans to minimize negative impact of climate change and natural disasters on household food security.• Strengthening capacities at national and sub-national level to respond adequately and timely to food crises (ensuring supply of food and other assistance) and improve coordination of emergency response between government institutions, civil society organisations and development partners.• Streamline and integrate existing information, classification systems and tools on early warning and disaster impact assessments.• Build up and manage effectively the national food (and seed) reserve to provide timely supply of food and seeds to households affected by natural disasters or economic crisis and to counteract price increases.

Thank You !

Rath Virak, Member of CARD
virakrath@hotmail.com

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:



Ministry of
Environment

Supported by:



European Union



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations. Danida



Danida



SWEDEN

