

Event Report

FO Name: Farmer and Nature Net Association

Facilitator: Mr. Pan Sopheap, Executive Director of FNN

Prepared By: Mr. May Ly, Program Manager of FNN

A. Key Outputs

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| Event title: National Family Farmers Forum and Partners consultation on Food System Transition and Climate resiliency |
| Date and time: 31 August 2023 (8:30 am - 5:00 pm) |
| Participants: Total: 20 participants No. of female: N/A No. of male: 20 participants No. of youth farmers (Below 40 years old): 4 participants Farmer Organizations (FOs): Two participants came from two different FOs. They are: 1- Mr. Seu Rany, Head of Sdok Sdom Agricultural Cooperative 2- Mr. Nil Sopheap, Head of Baphnom Meanchey Agriculture Cooperative Government Officials: There were four people. They are: 1- H.E. Sok Silo, Secretary General of Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) 2- H.E Say Ung, Vice Secretary General of CARD 3- Mr. Sok Sovanarith, Technical Officer of CARD 4- Mr. Moug Vimean, Assistant to E.H Sok Silo, CARD. CSO/NGO Representatives: There were ten NGOs participated in the workshop. They are: 1- Farmer and Nature Net Association: five participants 2- Mekong Region Land Governance: one participant 3- Cambodian Partnership for the Development of Human Resource in Rural Areas Association: one participant 4- Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development (FCFD): 1 participant 5- Association Federation of Farmer Community promoting Family Agricultural Enterprise in Cambodia (FAEC): one participant 6- Hilfswerk der Evangelisch-reformierten Kirche Schweiz (HEKS/EPER): one participant 7- World Renew: one participant 8- Development and Partnership in Action (DPA): one participant 9- Life With Dignity (LWD): one participant 10- Mlup Baitong: one participant Others: N/A |
| Opening Session Key Points |
| - Mr. Seu Rany, Chairmen of FNN's BOD Climate change is the global issue not only Cambodia. It is being caused by greenhouse effect or GHGs which driven from energy heating (Fossil fuels, coal, oil, and gas), deforest, fertilizer & pesticide utilization, and natural itself (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, |

HFCs, PFCs, SF₆). It results irregular raining, increasing heat, flood, drought, insect, storm which mostly effects smallholder farmers to be vulnerable and worst in term of agriculture activities (70% from flood, 20% from drought, and 10% from others). In Cambodia, smallholder farmer is around 80% doing agriculture naturally base on the rain water, thus whenever climate has changed, it will automatically affect them as well. While the capacity and ability of Ministry of Water and Metrology limited in predicting and advertising climate change punctually, timely, and ability of small-scale farmers in accessing the technology and information, so they would be easily affected. In order to be resistible and being ready with these problems, farmers themselves should adopt the digital technology and pay more attention about the ways to protect or avoid from those issues. In addition, governance should scale up the budget for that as well.

- **Mr. Pheap Sophea**, National Coordinator of Mekong Region Land Governance (MRLG): Small scale farmers are the food suppliers for the world since they are growing or/and raising many types of fruits, vegetable and meats. The large part of the land is occupied by smallholder farmers. Anyways, 50% of agricultural labors is contributed from women, but their value and benefit are limited and unequal.
- **Mr. Nil Sopheap**: chairman of National Advisory of Committees of APFP-FO4A. This event is very crucial for FOs, NFOs, government officials and CSOs to address the progress, concerns, and gather the main inputs formally to submit the national and regional agencies.

Key Message per Session:

Session: 1: Presenting the main achievement of COP 27 meeting on 12 April 2023 at Sunway Hotel Phnom Penh:

Mr. May Ly, FNN's Program Manager, presented the summary results of the previous meeting to the participants as follows:

There were 27 participants from 14 organizations attended the workshop on COP 27 in April 12, 2023 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Climate Change negatively impact on agriculture in various forms. This causes Flood, Drought, Outburst pests/diseases, Typhoon and so on. The production costs in agriculture sector (Agri-input such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticide, Machineries, and Energy) are highly increasing from year to year that make farmers get lost in their farming investments due to imbalance between the production costs and selling prices. This makes farmers particularly young farmers who are the core of agricultural sector have gradually abandoned the agriculture and then the food system, food security and nutrition will be limited in the future.

Government's activities COP27 and activities plan of COP28

For climate change:

- The government is a member for UN for signatory on Climate change, to be preventing to the climate change.
- The government produced roadmap for food system and food security.
- The government developed strategic plan 2050 to be ensure that the climate change not increase more and Cambodia not building some factory related to the climate change.
- The increase temperature is very various for food security, so the important for the measure need to adapt on climate change and Eco system for manage situation to adapt to climate

change to ensure food security, Cambodia also will deduct greenhouse gas based on Principles of UNFCCC.

- Developed countries need to share some cash to under developing countries to preventing the climate change.

For Food System: the government mentioned that

- Food system is one out of three themes (food system, food security, and nutrition) has no full-nutrition.
- Food system need to be adapted to climate change.
- Strengthening governance to be inclusive of Food system.
- Cooperation with other countries in the region and international to ensure food system.
- Cambodia is one of the countries that is easily affected by flood, drought, storm, typhoon, and so on. So we need to mitigate and adapt climate change and improve food system, especially primary production.

CARD:

- proposed to the organizer team (FNN) to create a telegram group for the participants who attended the workshop for future contact and better communication.
- opened space for our workshop members who are not yet members and get involved with CARD to have great chance to join the Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Change in terms of COP activities and plans.

CARD plan 2019-2028 focus on:

- Food security,
- One village one product,
- Nutrition,
- Social assistance, and
- 100 technological villages.
- CARD works on policy coordination, information knowledge management, monitoring and valuation, capacity building training and so on.
- CARD continues to expand Food Security and Nutrition to the whole Cambodia.
- Projects must help farmers to be more innovative, resilient and independent farmers who can sustain and survive themselves after any project phase out
- All supporters should focus on new and innovative activities that can transform communities to be self-reliant and market driven.

Structure for Leading and Facilitation of Food Security and Nutrition Sector

- National Level: Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition (TWG- FSN)
- Provincial Level: Group of Food Security and Nutrition

Cambodia agrees and approved with UN in COP27 as follows:

- Keeping increase the temperature less than 1.5 °C,
- Strengthening ambition for climate adaptation,
- Promoting and using cycle energy and effectiveness of energy,
- Accelerating on greenhouse gas to deduce to 43% in 2030,
- Stretching adaption based on the target areas,
- Adaptation fund to received budget amount 230 million USD in new contract,
- Reporting alarm system for climate change,
- Water adaptation resilience,
- Carbon Credit with REDD+,
- Agreement Asian green, and

- Welcome to creates financing for losing and damage.

Food systems for sustainable in 2030: Priorities from Cambodia in 2030

- Factors to change food system: Preparing food safety strategies
- Planning will achieve in 2025: National Strategic Plan 2024-2029
- Planning will achieve in 2030: Food safety

Enhancing women and youth:

- Factors to change food system: Promote women and youth to be access to hold leadership functions.
- Planning will achieve in 2025: Capacity building and support to women and Youth
- Planning will achieve in 2030: Women and youth vulnerable have offered opportunity to attend regularly in policy engagement on food security and Nutrition.

Participants' Experiences with FSN: during the workshop COP27, the participants shared the following experiences:

Firstly, we need to register at FSN working group at provincial level. Secondly, we need to build a good connection with FSN working group in any activities at provincial level. This connection could help us to organize any workshop and invite related focal person at provincial level to attend our workshops, then they know our organization or other working groups' members and then we learned more on policies, knowledge, and experience and also are able to share our organization's achievements to the group. On the other hand, the authority at all levels in the province provided good cooperation, and we can do something related to project activities. World Renew has attended all related events of the working group, he said. Therefore, World Renew mostly gets all update information about the FSN working groups.

Results from FO Discussion of COP27:

1. What are the results of COP 27 (see results at above on agree and approved with UN in COP 27).
2. What FOs have done supporting farmers to mitigate and adapt to the climate change for COP28:
 - We have educated farmers on climate change and also application.
 - Building Biogas to get slurry for making compost
 - Apply agroecology (organic, GAP, PGS and multi agriculture)
 - Utilize inputs that are not harmful to the environment.
 - Utilize net-houses with drip irrigation and solar system. Repaired and rehabilitated irrigation scheme (water management in agriculture)
 - Selected tolerant seed for small holder farmers.
3. What farmer organizations are working on food security and nutrition?
 - Formed producer groups
 - Selected tolerant seed for farmer apply
 - Food processing (safe food and Nutrition)
 - Soil management and Crop rotation
 - Young farmer and Women: farmer organization have a women member 75% and youth 20%.

Session 2: Commitment of governance, presented by High Excellency Say Ung, Deputy Secretary General of CARD:

Respected to his presentation on Cambodia Political platform and Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1 (2023 -2028) Compendium of Good Practices for Food System transformation Cambodia,

Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1 of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly raises the following commitments:

I. The five mottos: (1) growth, (2) employment, (3) equity, (4) efficiency and (5) sustainability.

II. Five key priorities: (1) people, (2) roads, (3) water, (4) electricity, and (5) technology.

III. Five Strategic Goals:

- (1) Ensure economic growth at an average annual rate of around 7%, resilient to crises.
- (2) Create more jobs, both in quantity and quality, for the Cambodian people, especially the youth.
- (3) Achieve the goal of reducing poverty at a rate below 10% and continue to work to reduce the rate of Poverty should be kept to a minimum.
- (4) Continue to strengthen governance capacity and improve the quality of institutions at both the national and sub-national levels.
- (5) Ensuring sustainable socio-economic development and building resilience to climate change.

IV. The core of the strategy is to reform and strengthen governance, with five angles:

- (1) Strengthening and reforming institutions.
- (2) Capacity building of human resources and strengthening the efficiency of work performance.
- (3) Promoting and strengthening cleanliness in public administration.
- (4) Promoting and strengthening the effectiveness of the law and the judiciary.
- (5) Strengthening the governance of the private sector and business and having an environment that covers the five angles:
 - o Continuing to strengthen peace, political stability and security and public order.
 - o Adherence to an independent foreign policy based on law and wisdom.
 - o Ensuring macroeconomic and financial stability.
 - o Continuing to build environmentally friendly and effective partnerships for development cooperation.
 - o Continuing to deepen regional and global integration.

V. 5 pentagons:

- (1) Development of human capital: Healthy, Grow, Education,
- (2) Economic diversification and increasing competitiveness.
- (3) Private sector development and employment.
- (4) Sustainable and sustainable development.
- (5) Digital economic and social development.

The speech of Samdech Borvor Thipadey Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, which was given in August 24, 2023 at the First Cabinet Meeting, was presented to the participants of COP28 workshop.

Six priority policy programs for immediate implementation in 2023

In addition, as the socio-economic policy agenda of the Royal Government's political program of the 7th legislature of the National Assembly, the Pentagon Strategy - Phase 1 will promote the implementation of the six priority policy programs to be implemented in 2023. Includes:

- (1). Expanding health care services towards global health coverage;
- (2). Vocational and technical training for young people from poor and vulnerable families across the country;
- (3). Establishment of a national social assistance program for poor families, vulnerable groups in poor households, and vulnerable families in times of economic crisis and emergency
- (4). Establishing strategies for the development of the informal economy in order to be able to participate in the informal economy and be able to benefit from the formal social protection system;
- (5). Establishment of coordination mechanisms and financing programs aimed at boosting production, finding markets and maintaining the prices of key agricultural products at a reasonable level; And
- (6). Deployment of agricultural technical officers to all communes with agricultural activities throughout the country and the establishment of farmers' associations in rural areas.

In addition, the Royal Government has identified a number of priority challenges that require the introduction of key measures to address the 7th legislature of the National Assembly, including:

- **Strengthening the capacity of public administration** by focusing on strengthening the quality, efficiency, and achievement of officials and institutions through the implementation of key measures. They are:
 - **First:** Implementing a system of recruitment of staff with merit, transparency, fairness, environment, and efficiency;
 - **Second:** Strengthening the capacity and institutional capacity to improve the quality of work with discipline, professional ethics, efficiency and effectiveness; and
 - **Third:** The implementation of an incentive system that supports consistent, equitable, efficient, and sustainable achievement.
- **Improving the quality of education** by focusing on improving the quality of public schools from kindergarten to secondary school through the implementation of key measures, including:
 - **First:** Strengthening school governance;
 - **Second:** Examine, adjust and organize curriculum, and extracurricular activities in accordance with the need to strengthen the knowledge, discipline, ethics and behavior of students.
 - **Third:** Taking care of students' health through child nutrition programs and school food quality control; and
 - **Forth:** Promoting and encouraging the participation of parents, guardians and the community in education in line with the slogan "Public-Community Partnership for Education" (PCPE) 1

- **Improving the quality of health services** by focusing on strengthening the capacity to provide primary health services at the local level through the implementation of key measures, including:
 - **First:** Strengthen the capacity to provide primary health care services at health centers and referral hospitals by focusing on the deployment of all staff with good ethics and proper training, supply of medicines, equipment and medical equipment, improvement Infrastructure and use of digital information technology and health,
 - **Second:** Develop the capacity of national and sub-national health institutions to manage human and financial resources, regulatory work, respond to public health threats and health emergencies, and provide health care services to more responsive people. With high equity and accountability, as well as improve the efficiency of institutional functions, and
 - **Third:** Build strong partnerships between the public and private health sectors so that people have access to high quality, safe and effective health care services.

- **Strengthening the implementation of the "Safe Villages-Communes-Sangkats"** policy, with a particular focus on reducing and leading to the elimination of drug trafficking and use in the community.

- **Strengthening and improving the quality and efficiency of the judiciary** by focusing on three main priorities:
 - **First:** Establishment of non-judicial dispute resolution mechanisms in addition to existing mechanisms to help resolve disputes quickly, especially local disputes;
 - **Second:** Promoting and expediting the settlement of cases in the courts as soon as possible in order to improve the quality and efficiency of the provision of justice services to the people; and monitoring and resolving irregularities in the courts aims to help bring justice to the people, as well as promote transparency, integrity and fairness in law enforcement and court proceedings.

Session 3: Updates on farmer-related programs with international commitment

- United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF): NGOs are committed to implement the government's pentagon strategies that give opportunity to ensure food security, improve livelihoods, better manage natural resources, protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, particularly in rural areas. For example, we have built capacity of cooperatives to increase agriculture production along with agro-ecology technique, linkage of organic/soft product to markets, controlling soft food, support community forestry (CFs).
- United Nation Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS): FOs/NOGs have conducted policy research and analysis to present strength and weakness of policy implementation and policy opportunity for policy dialogue with related government institutions. We have organized public, private, and producer partnership forums and farmer forums to make agriculture value chain work better and sustainable.

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Cambodia, which is a part of the Paris Agreement and a member for UN for signatory on climate change, has strongly committed to achieve the objectives of 1) Roadmap for food system and food security 2030; 2) Strategic plan 2050 to be ensure that the climate change not increase more and Cambodia not building some factory related to the climate change; 3) National REDD+ strategy; 4) Pentagonal Strategy-Phase 1; and 5) Cambodia will also deduct greenhouse gas based on Principles of UNFCCC, keep increase the temperature less than 1.5°C, strengthen ambition for climate adaptation, promote and use cycle energy and effectiveness of energy, accelerate on greenhouse gas to deduce to 43% in 2030, stretching adaption based on the target areas, report alarm system for climate change, and adapt water resilience.

Climate Change Plan of Action for Agricultural Sector 2023-2030 (this was quoted from the presentation of MAFF during the consultative workshop on food system and nutrition in context of Climate Change organized by CARD on 20 September 2023 in Phnom Penh: The Cambodia has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the effort to address climate-related issues. They are:

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Vision: Low Carbon and Resilient society

Target 2030: reduced 42% (agriculture 23% and FOLU 50%)

Mitigation 32 priority actions and adaption: 86 actions (agriculture 17 actions)

Summary of NDC implementation timeline and targets

| | By 2020 | By 2025 | By 2030 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Governance  | Governance systems set up | NDC and climate change governance systems increasingly mainstreamed | NDC and other planning systems perfectly mainstreamed and used to report on NDC and SDGs |
| Mitigation  | Implementation of mitigation actions | Increased ambition, economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation | Real-time economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation |
| Adaptation  | NAP process ongoing and adaptation actions in NDC implemented | NDC linked to NAP process | NDC linked to NAP process and resilience improved |
| Finance  | Finance systems set up and concessional financing terms | Climate investment plan operational and increased sophistication of finance system | Middle-income level of financial sophistication achieved |
| MRV/Transparency  | Limited measurement of progress and development of transparency system | Transparency system partially operational | Transparency system upgraded and fully operational |

Vision: Carbon neutrality by 2050

Target 2050: reduced 0,3 MtCO₂e (agriculture 19.1 and FOLU -50.2 MtCO₂e)

Mitigation 42 priority actions (agriculture 6 actions, FOLU 5 actions)

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|---|---|---|
|  | Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less methane-intensive rice cultivars • Direct seeding practices • Alternate wetting and drying practices • Promotion of organic fertilizer and deep fertilizer technology • Feed additives for cattle • Improved fodder management • Introduction of composting technology |
|  | Forestry and other land uses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the deforestation rate by 50 percent in 2030 • Stopping deforestation by 2045 • Afforestation, improved forest management and forest restoration • Agroforestry and commercial tree plantation • Full implementation of the REDD+ Investment Plan by 2050 |
|  | Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new coal generation capacity beyond already committed projects • Use of natural gas as a dispatchable transition fuel • Investments in liquefied natural gas (LNG) import, storage and infrastructure • Increase in solar, hydro, biomass and other renewables to 35 percent of the generation mix by 2050, of which 12 percent is from solar • Investments in grid modernization, flexibility and storage • Energy efficiency measures in buildings and industry • Fuel switching to electricity for cooking • Substitution of coal in the industrial and power sector |
|  | Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More use of public transportation – 30 percent modal share in urban areas by 2050 • Moderate penetration of electric vehicles – 70 percent for motorcycles and 40 percent for cars and urban buses by 2050 • Increased fuel efficiency for internal combustion engine vehicles • Rail for freight and passengers • CNG penetration of 80 percent for interregional buses and 80 percent for trucks until 2050 |
|  | Industrial processes and product use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinker substitution in cement production • Carbon capture and storage for cement kilns • Use of recycled aggregate concrete • Increasing use of refrigerants with low global warming potential • Regular inspection of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and recovery of spent refrigerants |
|  | Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing open burning by expanding waste collection coverage to 85 percent in 2050 • Implementing a reduce, reuse, and recycle strategy • Landfill gas management • Organic composting • Anaerobic digestion and wastewater treatment |

Key priority actions under CCPAP 2030

Crops

- Crop variety development responding to the impact of CC and market demand.
- Development and promoting of smart, innovation and sustainable crop technology that increase resilience to CC and extreme weather events.
- Strengthening human resource development and information sharing for climate resilience.
- Development and promoting primary processing technology for value added in context of CC.
- Development and promoting post-harvest technology and infrastructure facilities responding to the impact of CC.

Livestock

- The animal breed (cattle and swine) will be used to breed for resilience in the environment friendly, adaptive production system, performance of the breed and transfer to producers
- Transferring technology and knowledge of animal waste management to control the pandemic of animals and plant diseases and contribute to GHG emission reduction
- Awareness of disaster crises (flood, drought, heat stress, disease outbreak) in animal production and readiness to respond to hazards.
- Promote research and development of animal breeds that are resilient to improve livestock productivity.

Fisheries

- Improving climate tolerant seed and brood stock for main aquaculture fish species and stock enhancement.
- Managing and rehabilitating critical fisheries habitats in response to climate resilience.
- Promoting good postharvest practices via using renewable energy efficiency along fisheries value chains.
- Strengthening capacity of community fisheries in response to CC (knowledge, skill, financial sustainability and operation).

Forestry

- Strengthen Community Forestry development through income generation activities (forest farming, enrichment planting with climate finance, etc.).
- Restore degraded state forest land and reclaimed ELCs through Assisted Natural Regeneration and plantation of fast-growing tree and native species.
- Identify and promote agroforestry and silvopastoral models appropriate for Community Forestry and smallholders through participatory research and market development.
- Build capacity to develop seedlings and clones more resilient to emerging pests and diseases and to promote Integrated Pest Management principles for plantation management.
- To increase the seedlings production.
- Identify and implement nature-based solutions in dryland (forest restoration) and coastal areas (mangrove restoration) to increase resilience to climate change.
- Develop financing mechanisms for Community Forests and smallholders tree plantations through REDD+, concessional loans and private sector partnerships.
- Promote trees outside forest (Urban and peri urban forest).

Cross Sectoral and Cross Cutting priority actions

- Promote Climate Modelling
- Climate information, agro-meteorological advisory services, early warning systems
- Mainstreaming gender, youth, social inclusion
- Disaster Risk Management, Damages and losses assessment mechanism
- Forest Monitoring System (Fires)
- M&E and data governance

The meeting opened floor for participants to question. There were three participants posted questions to chairman of the meeting. They are:

Mr. Net Sovann: in Pentagonal Strategy-Phase 1, Are there any mechanisms or guideline or methodologies or strategic activities in transforming informal economy of small-scale farmers to formal economy in order to get the social protection/security and other benefits from the government?

Mr. Seu Rany: Where and how can farmers can access the social protection?

Mr. Nil Sopheap: Does government has any mechanism to keep the price of agri-products to be stable?

The chairman, H.E Sok Silo, Secretary General of CARD, **responded to the questions as follows:** Since the Pentagonal Strategy-Phase 1 is just released very recently by the government and it is considered as the national core master plan, but do not has the strategic activities yet. So, in order to guarantee that this strategy work well, all related ministries have to breakdown this master plan to be their national strategic development plan, then strategies or guidelines will be produced for each ministry next step, that's why we could not do or address anything specifically right now. He added that from now up to 2024, some guided documents will be released more by related ministries for implementation. So, to respond to the questions of above participants, we have to wait unless all ministries submit their breakdown strategic activities to the Ministry of National Strategic Development Plan for consolidation and the all guidelines of each strategic activities are released as well.

Anyways, regarding to the past, social security is initiative strategy of government to comply with garment factories to protect the garment workers' benefits. After getting success this sector, it was scale up its scope to private and public enterprises and institutions, and non-government organizations. Within the new government, it is continually scale up to cover informal economy such as association or cooperative and citizen, thus they can join and get benefits from the formal economy voluntarily.

H.E Sok Solo added that even government cannot manage the cost of agri-input lower than nowadays, but the government strived his best to manage it. For example, price of gasoline or diesel previously was differently from a station to another station, but in the last recent years the price is quite same everywhere after intervention from the government. So, keeping price of agri-products to be stable is depended on the real practice/situation.

Social protection program focuses on only a few parts such pregnant women, kids under 2 years, poor farmers (ID Poor 1 and 2), and COVID-19 (provided the foods), but farmers would be provided with the other next opportunistic policies. Added by his excellency.

His Excellency Soy Ung, Deputy Secretary Generally of CARD, emphasized that government established two main actors to play roles on social protection:

- 1) National Committee for Disaster Management: having network to grassroot level (commune and district level) and food reserve system for people who suffer from any natural disaster.
- 2) National Social Security Funds: assist the workers or employees to access the public health services. Anyways, Agriculture Insurance is under developing, but the law of food standard for Cambodia is released recently.

The mechanisms to ensure regular communication and coordination are: 1) Telegram group was set up for the participants who attended the workshop to contact and make better communication; and 2) The related organizations register with CARD to have great chance to join the Food Security and Nutrition and Climate change in terms of COP activities and plans.

CARD has always invited NGOs/Associations and representatives of Farmer Organizations who are under their umbrella to regularly engage in the consultative workshops and monitoring and evaluation meetings at national and sub-national levels.

His Excellency also sent the leaders' declaration to FNN for information. Meanwhile, FNN noted the summary of feedbacks from COP28 presidency consultation of the leaders' declaration in this report. They are:

Feedbacks on potential element to feature as context:

- Recognitions of the critical importance of food system and agriculture in all their dimensions to achieve the Paris Declaration and inter-linked the target of the 2023 agenda for sustainable development;
- Acknowledgement of the impact climate is already having on the communities and the urgency of responding to the hunger, food, and nutrition security crisis, as well as growing inequality, need to improve livelihood, natural resource scarcity, and biodiversity loss;
- Recognition of the remarkable opportunity to ensure food system and agriculture are at the heart of human flourishing and planetary well-being in the 21st century and beyond;
- Recognition of the central role of the farmers, particularly smallholders, within the global food system;
- Welcome the associated commitments made at the UN Food System Summit 2021 and its Stock-take meeting in July 2023, as well as other major global and regional forums;
- Note the central role food system and agriculture must play in meeting share global commitments and objectives;
- Note the essential role of the international and multi-stakeholder cooperation;
- Recognition that not enough climate finance have been channeled to support actions on food system, agriculture, and climate action, particularly for smallholder farmers;
- Recognition of important initiative and work underway that emerged through COP26 and COP27, such as the Glasgow Leaders' Declarations on forests and land use and the Sharm El-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food system;

Feedbacks on potential element to feature as priority for action and commitment:

- **Overarching ambition:** Act with urgency and ambition for a just transition of agriculture and food system onto more sustainable pathways, in close collaboration with all stakeholders;
- **Scope of action:** Action to help climate-vulnerable people and communities to adapt to the deleterious effect of climate change already being experienced across the global food system.

In the National FF Forum and Partner Consultation on FS Transition and Climate Resiliency, His Excellency shared many related documents to participants. FNN noted the Strengthening of Food System form the Political Platform of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Seventh Legislature of the National Assembly For Nation Building and Defense 2023-2028 for our report. They are:

- 1) Continue to promote a healthy diet to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and make a healthy, safe, accessible, and affordable diet for Cambodian people.
- 2) Continue to strengthen the resilience of employment and resilience of food system in responding to crises and challenges through taking actions to reduce poverty,

strengthening of resilience of stakeholders, and strengthening of employment networks and other infrastructures.

- 3) Continue to strengthen governance to make food system more inclusive by continuing to organize dialogues; enhancing coordination and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in the country, region, and the world, to make food system more resilient to vulnerable circumstances and crises, and more responsive to consumer needs; and protecting the environment and reducing the impact of climate change by developing food system towards green development.

Session 4: Action points on building synergy

How to create synergy along various initiatives among government agencies and other stakeholders particularly farmer organizations.

- What are the mechanisms to ensure regular communication and coordination?
- How can farmer organizations regularly engage in the various processes (designing, implementation? monitoring & evaluation)

His Excellency Soy Ung mentioned that we can form a group that consists of representatives of CSOs, FOs, NFOs, associations and cooperative, and government officials. The group can also organize regular meetings to share the update progress, to address the challenges, to raise up the solution or to concrete the suggestions every quarter or semester. He added that we still organize such meetings everywhere in formal/informal whenever having or not having financial support.

Session 5: COP28 Preparation – what is at stake at COP28 and Key actions of FOs (messages /demands and strategies)

- Organize consultative workshop on food system and nutrition in context of climate change.
- Briefer on COP 28 (pre-recorded presentation). During the workshop, H.E Sok Solo stated that CARD is collecting inputs from the related ministries/stakeholders. So, this workshop is a critical opportunity to share your proposed strategic activities with CARD. CARD will organize consultative workshop on food system and nutrition in the context of climate change for developing COP28 strategic actions and government's position for food system and nutrition. However, we will continue to implement our COP27 strategic actions for COP28.
- FO proposed action points for COP28:
 - o Educating farmers on climate change and also application.
 - o Building Biogas to get slurry for making compost
 - o Applying agroecology (organic, GAP, PGS and multi agriculture)
 - o Utilizing inputs that are not harmful to the environment.
 - o Utilizing net-houses with drip irrigation and solar system.
 - o Repairing and rehabilitating irrigation scheme (water management in agriculture)
 - o Selecting tolerant seed for small holder farmers

CRAD welcomed the inputs raised by FOs and NGOs for improving food system and nutrition and requested all related stakeholders continue to properly carry out the government policy/strategies and make good communication and cooperation for our sustainable country development.

The organizations that participated in the workshop enjoy to register with CARD Technical Working Group and be happy to join common statement for improving food system and nutrition. To achieve this, the organizations contribute to support the action points by promoting and supporting FOs/CBOs to engage in the processes of designing, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Mr. Pan Sopheap raised question that does Cambodian government has being the key points to be ready for COP 28?

H.E Sok Silo answer to the question: CARD planned to organize a consultative workshop on food system and nutrition in context of climate change in Sept 2023. The purpose of this workshop is 1) to gather inputs from partners and stakeholders to celebrate the 10th national nutrition Day (6th Nov every year) and consolidate the key message for COP28, 2) to prepare the Cambodia position Paper for COP 28 the mention about what are the position of government to do in term of climate change, food system, other sectors. In Cop 27, Cambodia committed to raise up food system as the main topic for COP 28, so Cambodia has taken action on this action with related public institutes, MFIs, associations, agricultural cooperatives, youth, businessmen, development partners, social organization, research institutes, journalists and others to promote together the food system.

Ways forward summary:

- All participants understood the pentagonal strategy-Phase 1 of the new government.
- All participants sought that CARD has strong commitment in cooperating, meeting and responding with NFOs, FOs, CSOs and welcome for all invitations.
- Specific strategic activities and guidelines of each ministry will be released in the period of 2024.
- Documents provided by CARD
 - 1- PM COM Pentagonal Strategy-Phase1_24 Aug 2023
 - 2- EN_POLITICAL_PLATFORM_of_RGC_of_the_7th_NAC_for_NATION_BUILDING
 - 3- Compendium Good Practice 11 Aug
 - 4- Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I
 - 5- Sub-Decree on the Conditions, Procedures and Procedures for the Implementation of the Social Security Funds.
 - 6- Political Platform of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Seventh Legislature of the National Assembly For Nation Building and Defense 2023-2028.

Closing Session key points

His Excellency Sok Silo, Secretary General of CARD provided his impression that he is so happy that he is always invited to join the workshops with non-government organizations which are the main key actors working directly with small scale farmers. He added that this event is very important in connecting the policy makers and directed development agencies in agricultural sector and food system that really need each other and well cooperate. He also really appreciates that can share the government policy in term of food system to all participants and support such events in the future. He suggested all participants having exact personal information in the attendant list such phone number, email for further connection with CARD, especially inviting to join consultative workshop on food system and nutrition in context of climate change in Sept 2023 for contributing the inputs and talking about position of Cambodia to submit its commitment to the United Nation. So please all participants be ready for joining that upcoming crucial event.

B. Financial Report

| Budget Item | Actual Expense in local currency (Khmer Riel) | Actual Expense (in USD) | Type of Supporting Doc |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Venue | 1,704,451.00 | 413.00 | Tax Invoice Sunway Hotel Phnom Penh |
| 2. Food | 472,005.99 | 114.37 | Expense Summary Sheet |
| 3. Transportation | 304,985.30 | 73.90 | Expense Summary Sheet |
| 4. Accommodation | 320,007.58 | 77.54 | Expense Summary Sheet |
| 5. Facilitator's Fee | 1,650,800.00 | 400.00 | Payment Receipt |
| 6. Documenter's Fee | 825,400.00 | 200.00 | Payment Receipt |
| Total | 5,003,162.87 | 1,278.81 | |

Note: Exchange Rate: US\$1 = 4,127 Khmer Riels

Attachments:

1- Final Program

| | |
|---------------|--|
| AM Session | |
| 8:30 – 9:30 | Opening Program / Preliminaries |
| 9:30 -10:30 | <p>Session 1: Updates on farmer-related programs with international commitment (15 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDFF • UNFSS • UNFCCC • UNCBD • Land/forestry/fishery <p><i>What are the latest commitments and/or actions related to UNDFF, UNFSS, UNFCCC/COP28 and land rights programs?</i></p> |
| 10:45 – 11:30 | <p>Session 2: Thematic Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop group 1 National Action Plan and NCF – priorities to advocate • Workshop group 2 National Pathways to Sustainable Food Systems • Workshop group 3 National Adaptation Plan • Workshop group 4 Land/Fisheries/forestry Program <p><i>What are your key comments, observations/assessment (+ good points/-weak points/bottlenecks/challenges) related to the status of the implementation?</i> <i>What are your key recommendations to address the bottlenecks/weaknesses/challenges?</i> <i>In what ways can farmers organizations and other stakeholders contribute to improving the implementation of action plans related to UNDFF, UNFSS, UNFCCC and land related programs?</i></p> |
| 11:30 -12:00 | Plenary reporting |
| 12:00 – 1:00 | Lunch |
| PM Session | |
| 1:30 – 3:00 | <p>Session 3: Action points on building synergy</p> <p>How to create synergy along various initiatives among government agencies and other stakeholders particularly farmer organizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the mechanisms to ensure regular communication and coordination? - How can farmer organizations regularly engage in the various processes (designing, implementation, monitoring & evaluation) |
| 3:00 – 3:15 | Coffee/Tea Break |
| 3:15 – 4:45 | <p>Session 4: COP28 Preparation – what is at stake at COP28 and Key actions of FOs (messages /demands and strategies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefer on COP 28 (pre-recorded presentation) - Proposed FO messages and action points (pre-recorded) |

| | |
|------------|--|
| | <p>What are your comments and suggestions on proposed FO messages? Will your organization be willing to be included in the signatory for the common statement?</p> <p>What are your comments and suggestions on the proposed actions? What can you contribute/commit to support the action points?</p> |
| 4:45– 5:00 | Closing Program |

2- Attendance Sheet (with columns for checking age and gender)

បញ្ជីចក្ខុមាន
List of participants

ប្រធានបទ (Topic): National family farmers Forum and Partners consultation (COP28)
 កាលបរិច្ឆេទ (Date): 31 / 8 / 2023 ទីកន្លែង (Venue): Sunway Hotel
 សម្របសម្រួលដោយ (Facilitated by): Mr. Pan Sopheap

| ល.រ N° | ឈ្មោះ Name | ភេទ Sex | អាយុ Age | តំណែង Position | មណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ Institute | លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number | អ៊ីមែល Email | ស្រុក District | ខេត្ត Province | ហត្ថលេខា (Signature) |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Pan Sopheap | M | 50 | ED | FNN | 09899908 | pan.sopheap@gmail.com | | P. Penh | Pan Sopheap |
| 2 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 54 | PRD | FNN | 09660600 | | | PP | |
| 3 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 44 | P.C | NLB | 012713357 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | P. Penh | |
| 4 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 46 | ES | FCFD | 099777856 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | P. Penh | |
| 5 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 51 | PRD | FCFD | 092346631 | | PP | PP | |
| 6 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 51 | PDs | LWD | 04673674 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 7 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 32 | PRD | DBA | 096252098 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 8 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 48 | PRD | FNN | 012310101 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 9 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 51 | PRD | FCFD | 092346631 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 10 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 16 | PM | HEC | 092346631 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 11 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | M | | CP | World Bank | 012345678 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |

អ្នករៀបចំដោយ (Prepared by):


បញ្ជីចក្ខុមាន
List of participants

ប្រធានបទ (Topic): National family farmers forum and Partners consultation (COP28)
 កាលបរិច្ឆេទ (Date): 31 / 8 / 2023 ទីកន្លែង (Venue): Sunway Hotel
 សម្របសម្រួលដោយ (Facilitated by): Mr. Pan Sopheap

| ល.រ N° | ឈ្មោះ Name | ភេទ Sex | អាយុ Age | តំណែង Position | មណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ Institute | លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number | អ៊ីមែល Email | ស្រុក District | ខេត្ត Province | ហត្ថលេខា (Signature) |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 34 | NLGF | NLGF | 01234567 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 2 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 19 | PRD | FNN | 095517108 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 3 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 17 | DOG | FCFD | 012926789 | | | PP | |
| 4 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | | Technical officer | CARD | 012955007 | | | PP | |
| 5 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 47 | PRD | FAEC | 092346631 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | P.P | |
| 6 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 55 | PRD | FNN | 012345678 | pan.vithy@gmail.com | | PP | |
| 7 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 39 | PRD | FNN | 092346631 | | | PP | |
| 8 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | 24 | PRD | X.X.P | 092346631 | | | PP | |
| 9 | វ៉ាន់ វិធី | F | | SG | CARD | | | | PP | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | PP | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | PP | |

អ្នករៀបចំដោយ (Prepared by):


3- Jpeg photos



4- Workshop output

- Report on the National Family Farmers Forum and Partners Consultation on Food System Transition and Climate resiliency
- Presentation Slides and documents related Food System and Nutrition (see attached files)

5- Copy of the Update (ppt or document) on the following

- 1. EN Pentagonal Strategy – Phase 1
- 2. FS-Roadmap_Cambodia_Final-for-submission-1
- 3. Compendium Good Practice 11 Aug
- 4. Leaders' declaration COP28 (1)
- 5. Green Growth Strategic Plan 2013-2030
- 6. National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia
- 7. National-nutrition-plan-Cambodia