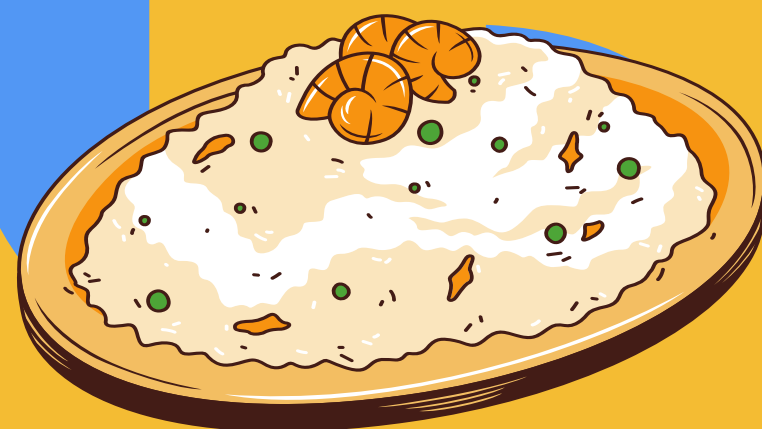


# WORKSHOP 1

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## Poverty and nutrition



# United Nations

The United Nations is an **international organization** founded in 1945. Currently made up of **193 Member States**, the UN and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

**The main bodies of the United Nations** are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat.



# Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.

**The 17 Goals were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015**, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which sets out **a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals.**

**At the core of the 2020-2030 decade is the need for action to tackle growing poverty, empower women and girls, and address the climate emergency.**



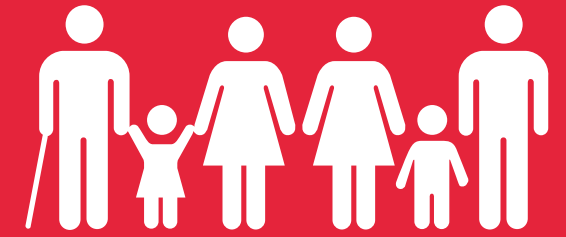
## SDGs in Cambodia

With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, **Cambodia joins a global development agenda that recognizes child poverty as a universal issue** worthy of a unique and separate position in the poverty alleviation debate, but which is rarely properly addressed in practice.

**Cambodia is among the nations that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** and has consistently stood by its commitment to realize the rights of Cambodian children's rights through effective policymaking (United Nations). **Cambodia recognizes and commits to ensuring the rights of its child population to survival, development, protection and participation.**



## SDG1

1 NO  
POVERTY

## What is poverty?

**Poverty** entails the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

It also includes **hunger and malnutrition**, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as **the lack of participation in decision-making**.



## Around the world

**9%** of the global population is living in extreme poverty (less than \$1.90 a day) and struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation.

**1 out of 5** children live in extreme poverty, and the negative effects of poverty and deprivation in the early years have ramifications that can last a lifetime.

## In 2015

there were 122 women aged 25 to 34 living in poverty for every 100 men of the same age group, and more than 160 million children were at risk of continuing to live in extreme poverty by 2030.

## Around the world

Since 2010,

countries in the regions of East Asia, the Pacific and South Asia have significantly reduced the numbers of people living in extreme poverty.

East Asia and the Pacific have seen the most significant change: **in 2010 the region was home to 19% of the world's people who live in extreme poverty** (over 214 million), but **by 2021 this had dropped to 3%** (19 million people). This rate of poverty reduction is unmatched anywhere else in the world.

# In Cambodia

ECONOMY	CORE INDICATORS			
	Total Population	Average Annual Population Growth Rate	Proportion of Population below \$1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) a Day	Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line
	(million)	(%)	(%)	(%)
	2021	2016-2021	2019	2020
<b>Cambodia</b>	16.41	1.4	...	17.8 <sup>6</sup>

**Cambodia's poverty rate dropped from 33.8 percent to 17.8 percent** over the ten-year period to 2019/2020, with almost 2 million Cambodians escaping poverty.

The World Bank's Poverty Assessment Report for Cambodia



## Consequences of poverty

Poverty **amplifies the risk of, and risks from, malnutrition.**

People who are poor are **more likely to be affected by different forms of malnutrition.**

**Malnutrition increases health care costs,** reduces productivity, and slows economic growth, which can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and ill-health.

The developmental, economic, social, and medical **impacts of the global burden of malnutrition are serious and lasting,** for individuals and their families, for communities and for countries.

## SDG 2

2 ZERO HUNGER



The need for better nutrition was recognised in SDG 2, which aims **"to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"**.

**Malnutrition**, in all its forms, includes

- undernutrition (wasting, stunting, underweight)
- inadequate vitamins or minerals
- overweight
- obesity
- resulting diet-related noncommunicable diseases.

# Over the world

## 2020

**1.9 billions**

adults were overweight or obese

**45 million**

were estimated to be too thin for their height

**462 million**

adults were underweight

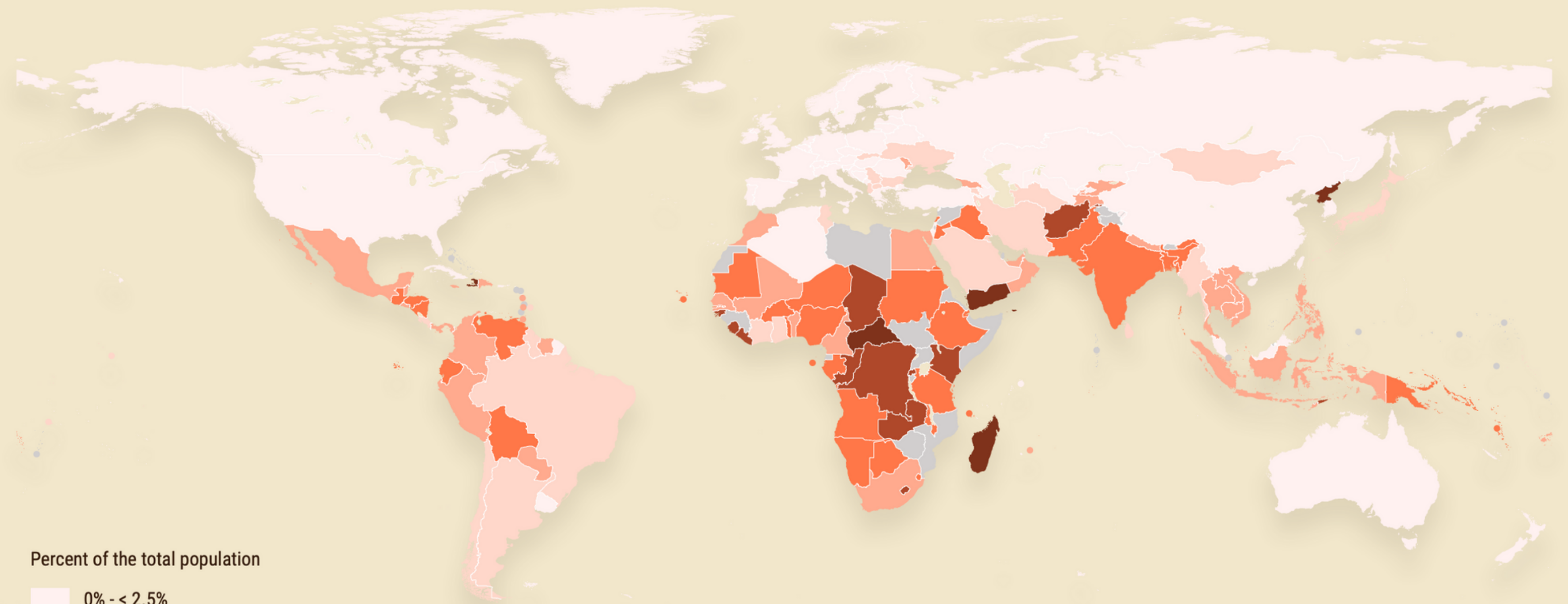
**38.9 million**

children were overweight or obese

**45%** of deaths among children under 5 years of age were linked to undernutrition

# FAO HUNGER MAP

Prevalence of Undernourishment 2019-2021  
SDG Indicator 2.1.1



Percent of the total population

- 0% - < 2.5%
- 2.5% - 4.9%
- 5% - 9.9%
- 10% - 24.9%
- 25% - 39.9%
- 40% - 60%
- No data

Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable.* Data are available on FAOSTAT (<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS>)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

# Malnutrition



The term malnutrition addresses **3 broad groups of conditions**:

## Undernutrition

Includes **wasting** (low weight-for-height), **stunting** (low height-for-age) and **underweight** (low weight-for-age).

## Micro-nutrient-related malnutrition

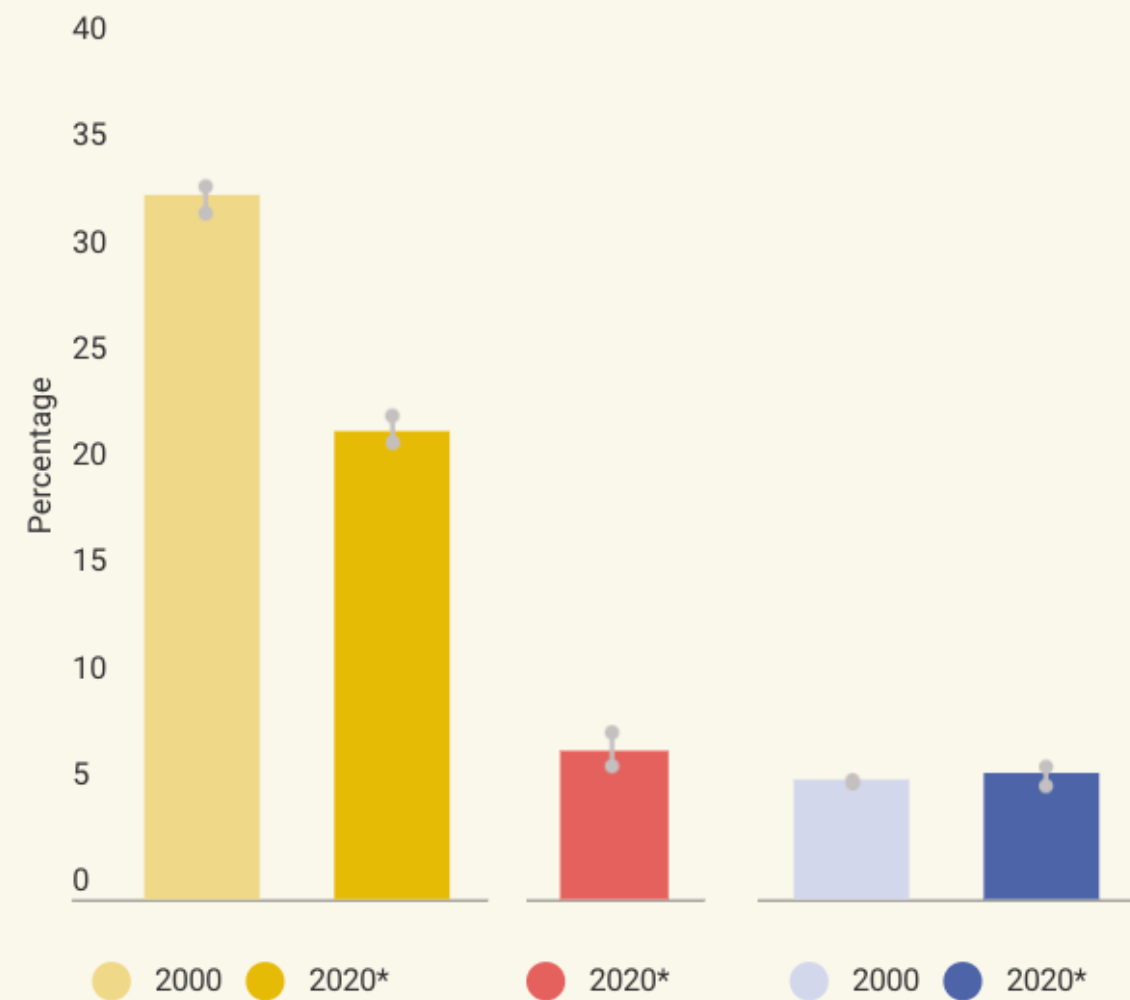
Micronutrient-related malnutrition, which includes **micronutrient deficiencies** (a lack of important vitamins and minerals) or micronutrient excess.

## Overweight

**Obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases** (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers).

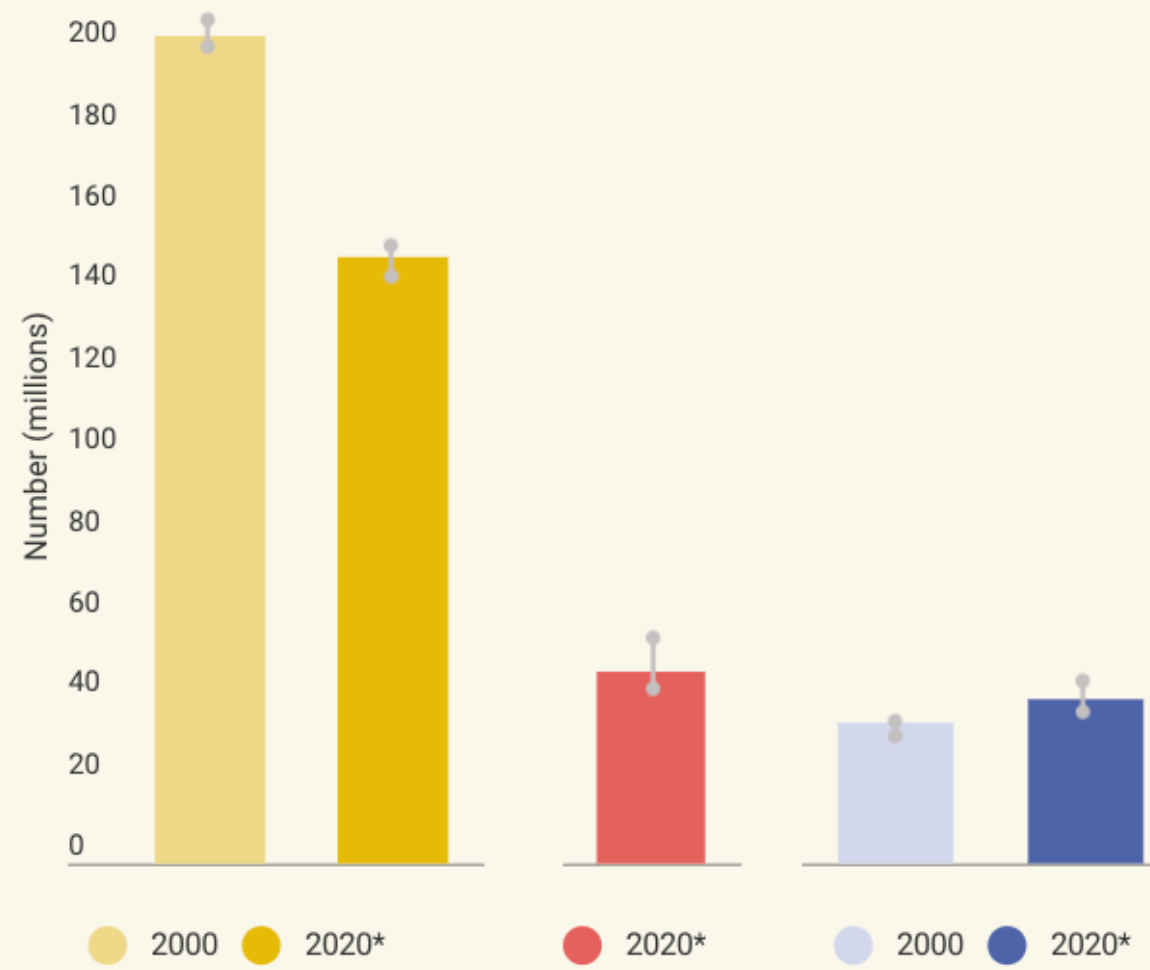
## Prevalence

Percentage of children under 5 affected by stunting, wasting and overweight, global, 2000 and 2020\*



## Numbers affected

Number (millions) of children under 5 affected by stunting, wasting and overweight, global, 2000 and 2020\*



\* Household survey data on child height and weight were not collected in 2020 due to physical distancing policies, with the exception of four surveys. These estimates are therefore based almost entirely on data collected before 2020 and do not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, one of the covariates used in the country stunting and overweight models takes the impact of COVID-19 partially into account.

Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2021 Edition




# Stunting

**Stunting** is the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation.

Stunting, or **being too short for one's age**, is defined as a height that is more than two standard deviations below the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards median.

# Stunting



Childhood stunting is one of the most significant impediments to human development, globally affecting approximately **162 million children under the age of 5 years**.

**Stunting has long-term effects on individuals and societies**, including diminished cognitive and physical development, reduced productive capacity and poor health, and an increased risk of degenerative diseases such as diabetes.



# Wasting

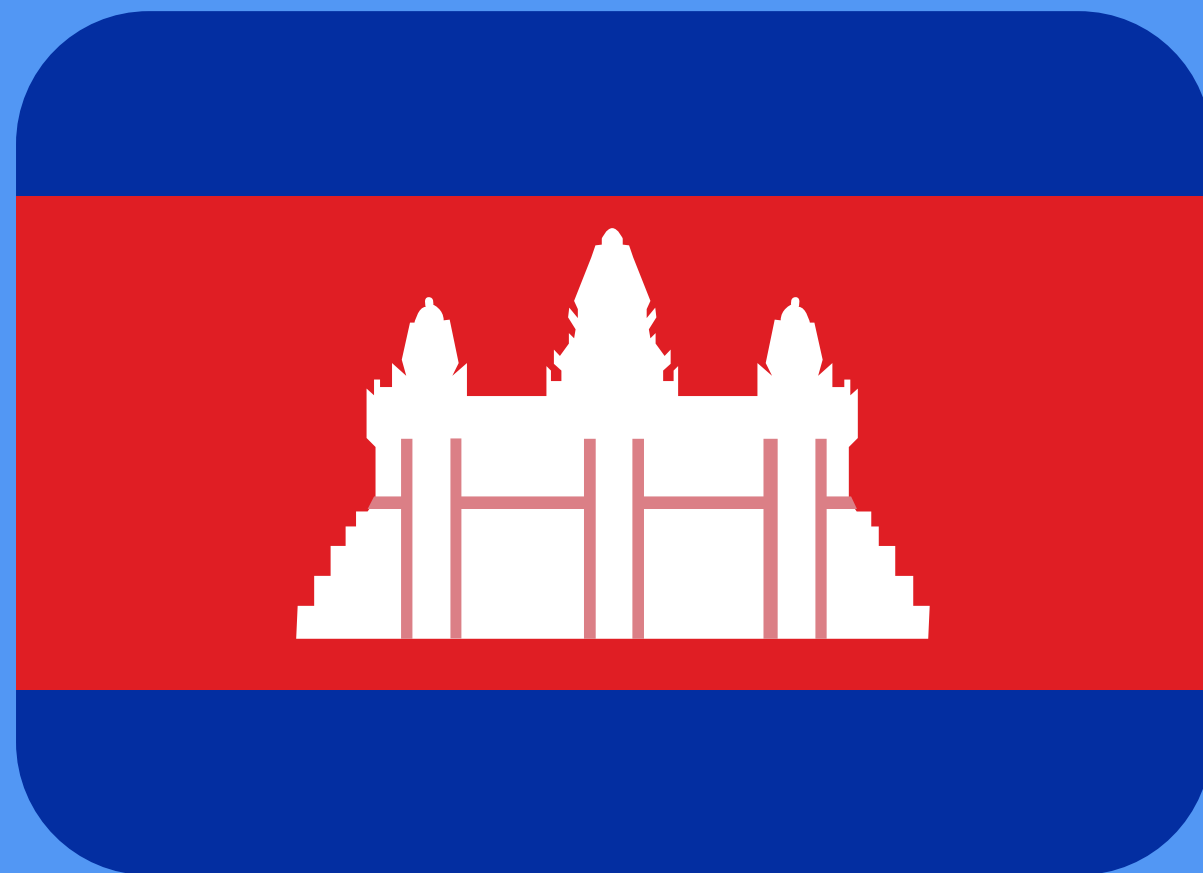


**Child wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.**

It is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight.

A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but **treatment is possible.**

## In Cambodia



**32.4% of children** under 5 years of age are too short for their age, which is higher than the average for the Asian region (21.8%)

**6% of adult** (aged 18 years and over) **women** and **3.5% of adult men** live with obesity.

**10% of children** do not weigh enough for their height.

From 2000 to 2017, **life expectancy** increased from **58 years** to **69**

## What can we do?

### Improve the effectiveness of policies by adopting a multisectoral approach

The majority of children in Cambodia experience **multiple deprivations at a time**. Tackling various issues through combined policies will minimize the programme costs and **reduce child poverty more efficiently**.

In Cambodia, coordinated policy packages need to be installed. **An example of potential combinations of deprivations:**

- Children aged 0-4: Nutrition, early childhood development, sanitation and housing
- Children aged 5-14: Education, water and housing
- Children aged 15-17: Education, sanitation and housing.



# What can we do?

## Favorize education

- **Implementing school programs to promote timely enrolment and reduce early drop-outs**, support gender equality and improve the quality of education to improve both access to schools and the experience of learning, allowing children to advance to higher levels of education at the correct rate.
- **Improving access to early childhood education or preschool programmes in rural areas** for children under 5 years old and improving the sophistication of early childhood education programs as an investment in higher-quality integrated early childhood education systems.



# What can we do?

## Fill health gap

- **Make sure that local suppliers do not face barriers** when getting locally produced health supplies on to the market, and that the products they **supply are affordable for all**. These essential health and nutrition supplies treat children who are severely malnourished.
- **Enhancing the provision of improved water supply and sanitation facilities**, especially in rural areas, followed by the northeastern region and the Plateau and Mountainous zone.



## What can we do?

### Create a demand for health

**Changing perceptions is the first step towards changing behaviours.** Many people still use traditional healers or birth attendants, which can have negative consequences. Therefore, organizations and government need to highlight **the importance of seeking services from qualified health practitioners.**





## What can we do?

### Nurture children's growth with proper nutrition

- **Government should develop policies related to food and health**, such as minors purchasing alcohol and cigarettes, preventing people from becoming overweight, and food safety.
- **Health staff should also be trained to offer nutrition counselling and complementary feeding.**

# Who works on it?

- Local NGOs



PSE's mission is to lift children out of extreme poverty and lead them to a qualified, dignified and decently paid job through solutions adapted to their needs.

<https://www.pse.org/>



Chibodia helps impoverished and orphaned children to access education, training and studies in rural areas.

<https://www.chibodia.org>



APLC puts education and training at the forefront of its mission to fight poverty. Since 1995, it has been contributing to reducing poverty and to fighting human trafficking.

<https://www.agirpourlecambodge.org/en/>



A grassroots organization creating opportunities and support structures for vulnerable children and youth living in urban slum communities.

<http://eyccambodia.org>



## Who works on it?

- **United Nations**

The United Nations is part of the **UN system**, which, in addition to the UN itself, comprises many funds, programs and specialized agencies, each of which have their own area of work, leadership and budget. **Five of them are:**

### **International Labor Organization**

promotes international labor rights by formulating international standards on the freedom to associate, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labor, and equality of opportunity and treatment.

### **World Health Organization**

is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

### **United Nation World food Program**

aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. The world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP helps almost 100 million people in approximately 88 countries with assistance every year through food or cash distributions and more.

### **Unesco**

focuses on everything from teacher training to helping improve education worldwide to protecting important historical and cultural sites around the world.

### **Unicef**

works in 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

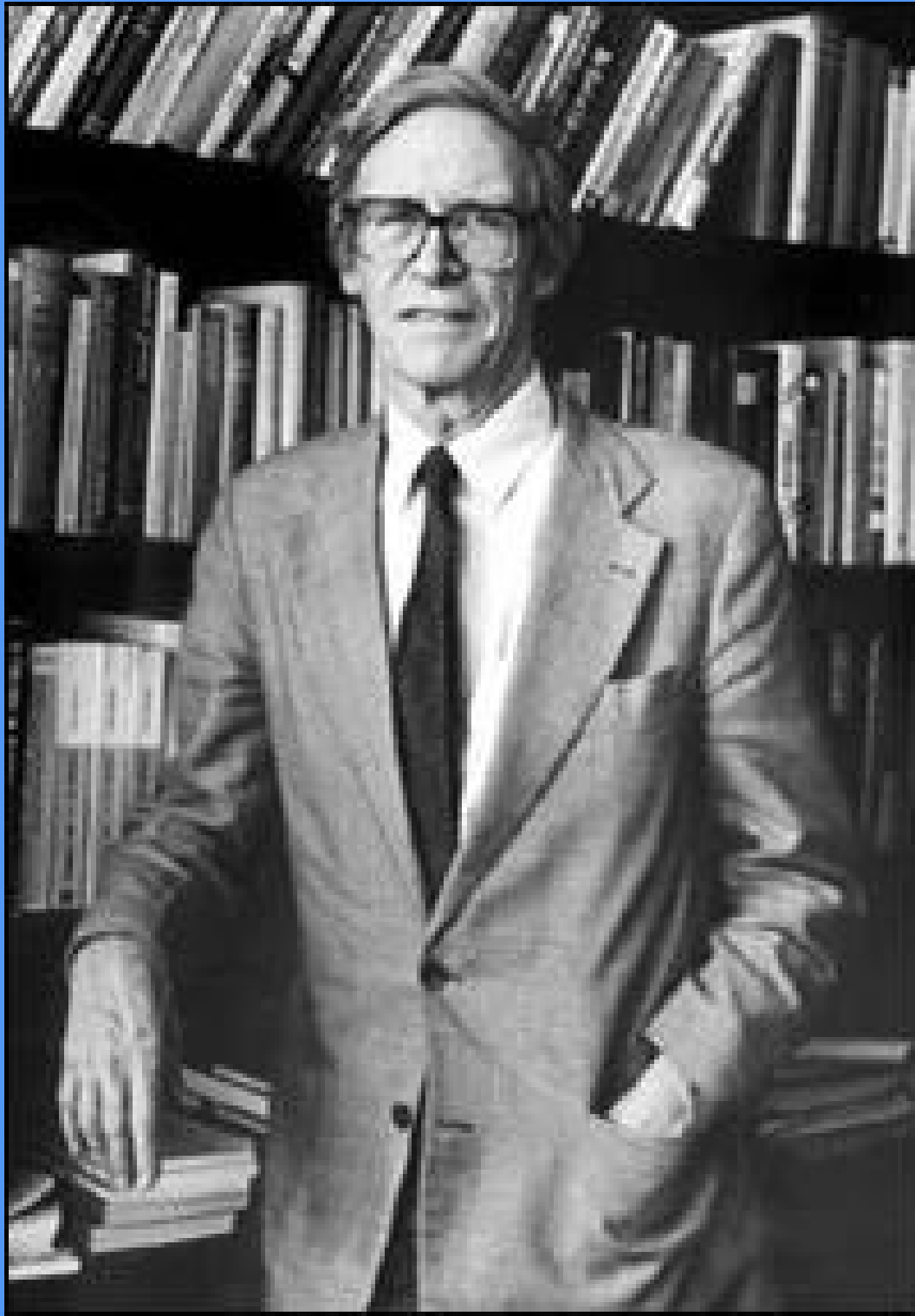
## Who works on it?

- **Government and Ministries**



- Ministry of Health  
<http://moh.gov.kh/>
- Ministry of Rural Development  
<https://www.mrd.gov.kh/>
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports  
<http://moeys.gov.kh/en/>
- Ministry of Economics and Finance  
<https://mef.gov.kh/>
- Ministry of Social Affairs  
<http://mosvy.gov.kh/>

## The cake game



John Rawls is an American philosopher known for his book *A Theory of Justice* (1971).

Rawls' version of justice is what he calls “**justice as fairness**”: **if everyone puts in the same, they should get the same out.**

Imagine we are in a baking club. Each member brings an exactly equal share of the ingredients, and bake the cake together. When the time comes to divide the cake, **the “fair” solution is that everyone gets the same amount.**

In a complex society, things are not so straightforward. **We do not all bring the exact same things to the table, and our starting points are not equal either.** But if things are this complex, how will we create a fair society? Rawls' theory of Justice is an attempt to provide an answer to this question.