

Project Number: 200202 | Project Category: **Country Programme**
Project Approval Date: June 09, 2011 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2011
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2011 | Project End Date: December 31, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Ratanak Leng
ratanak.leng@wfp.org

Country Director

GianPietro Bordignon

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme-Cambodia (2011-2018)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Cambodia, Kingdom of (KH)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Enhancing Livelihood Resilience to Climate Change in Chey Commune

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

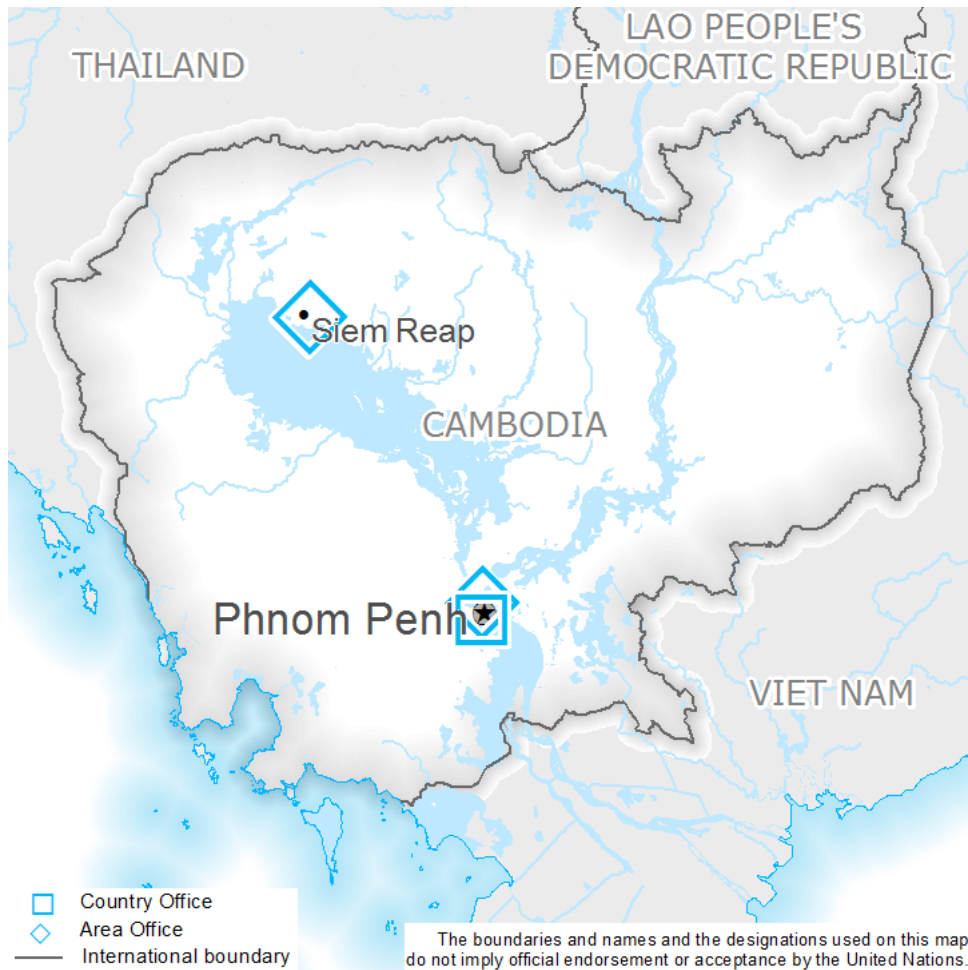
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The current economic growth has allowed Cambodia to attain lower middle-income country status, with GDP per capita reaching USD 1,159 [1]. Over the past two decades, Cambodia has seen a significantly reduced poverty rate, from 50 percent in 1992 to 13.5 percent in 2014 [2]. Ranked 143 out of 188 countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2015 Human Development Index [3], Cambodia's growth is expected to remain robust at around 7 percent, driven by solid performances in garment manufacturing, construction, tourism, and production of food and cash crops. Cambodia achieved the World Bank's lower middle-income country status in mid-2016, though it is recognised that human capital development and economic sustainability lag behind, thus delaying the graduation from the United Nations' least developed country (LDC) rating.

Persistent gender inequality is measured in the Gender Inequality Index; Cambodia is ranked 105 out of 149 countries in the 2013 index. However, women are increasingly income generators, migrating from rural areas to urban areas to work or starting small businesses from their homes. The number of women having primary occupation in the private sector is higher than men in many provinces [4], particularly in the garment sector. Women are typically employed at lower levels and paid less. It is estimated that on average, women are paid 30 percent less than men for commensurate work [5].

Despite economic growth and current development in urban areas, rural development lags behind. Rural communities, which make up 79 percent of the population, account for most of the country's poor [6]. A significant proportion of Cambodians lives on the brink of poverty; it has been estimated that losing just USD 0.30 a day per person in income would double the poverty rate [7]. This fragility means that increasingly frequent climate

change-related hazards alongside unforeseen economic or other household level shocks could negate the reductions in poverty seen over the past decade. A joint household resilience survey by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), showed that 13 percent of households acquired additional debts as a result of the 2015/2016 El Niño event, increasing the overall percentage of indebted households to nearly 50 percent. While the poor are often disproportionately affected by shocks, near poor and middle class households are also put under considerable stress [8].

Food poverty decreased from 20 percent in 1993 to 4.1 percent in 2010 and to zero in 2014, surpassing Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG1) target. However, the newly proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, undernourishment and dietary diversity, suggest that 14 percent of households continued to consume less than the minimum dietary energy requirement while 11.6 percent had inadequate dietary diversity [9]. Thus, work remains to be done to end food insecurity and hunger for all.

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey found that the stunting rate fell from 49.2 percent in 2010 to 32.4 percent in 2014; approximately half a million Cambodian children under 5 are stunted while wasting remains unacceptably high at 9.6 percent. Stunting prevalence differs between rural (34 percent) and urban (24 percent) children. This can be largely attributed to disparities in access to clean water and sanitation between urban and rural areas. Stunting is also higher among children with lower educated mothers and in the poorest households. While micronutrient deficiencies are reducing, iodine deficiency has increased, with impact on growth and cognitive development. Two out of three children aged 6-23 months do not have access to timely, appropriate, nutritionally adequate and safe complementary food. Total mortality rate of children under 5 is 35 per 1,000 live births of which malnutrition contributes 12.25 percent. It is important to note that while undernutrition continues to play an important role in determining population wellness and productivity, overnutrition is on the rise; while 14 percent of women between 15 and 49 years of age have a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5 (thin), 18 percent are overweight (BMI>25). This double burden is indicative of economic shifts and predicts greater challenges in the future, including those associated with non-communicable diseases, unless addressed in a timely manner.

In education, Cambodia has made good strides in improving primary education programmes in rural areas. The net primary school enrolment figure increased from 81 percent in 2001 to 98.4 percent in 2015-2016. The dropout rate has not changed significantly, with primary education stagnating at about 10 percent and lower secondary education at about 20 percent; though not captured at aggregate level, attendance and absenteeism are of particular concern. Available national statistics show no substantial differences between boys and girls. A national cash scholarship programme is in place to assist upper-primary and lower secondary students and ensure their retention. The harmonisation of education standards across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the desire of Cambodia to be a middle-income country by 2030 requires Cambodia to make considerable investment in education. The Royal Government of Cambodia is expected to double its national budget for education in 2017; much of this budget is allocated for the recruitment, training and retention of teachers.

[1] World Bank Open Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/>

[2] Ministry of Planning, Poverty Estimate in 2014 in Cambodia

[3] Human Development Report, 2015, UNDP

[4] Commune Database 2013, Ministry of Planning

[5] Civil Society Organisations report on Cambodian gender issues, 2009

[6] Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013

[7] World Bank Policy Note on Poverty Monitoring and Analysis, October 2013

[8] Household Resilience in Cambodia: A review of livelihoods, food security and health, May 2016, WFP

[9] Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey, 2014, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The improvements in food security and nutrition are critical for sustainable and inclusive development in Cambodia. The increasing recognition of the importance of food security and nutrition is reflected among the Government's development priorities, as outlined in the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III and National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP).

The Government has also endorsed a number of sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes relevant to food and nutrition security, including: the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2014-18); the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2014-2020); the Education Strategic Plan (2014-2018); the National Adaptation

Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-2018); the Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2014-2018); the Social Protection Policy Framework (2016-2025 *draft*). The latter recognises school meals, scholarships, and conditional cash transfers in support of improved nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life as important means through which to provide social assistance to vulnerable groups. The Roadmap towards National School Feeding by 2021, signed by WFP and the Ministry of Education in mid-2015, also represents national commitment towards enhanced human capital and social sector development.

The Cambodian United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2018 brings the United Nations into alignment with government priorities and policy. The UNDAF recommended that the United Nations support to Cambodia be adjusted to : reflect the changes taking place as the country transitions towards reaching lower middle-income country status; equitable growth and social development; support decentralisation and local governance as a means to strengthen pro-poor sustainable and inclusive growth and development; technical assistance to policy development and coherent approaches to programming in support of national ownership.

The local launch of the Zero Hunger Challenge in mid-2015 saw the Government reaffirm its commitment to eradicating hunger. Food security and nutrition indicators proposed for inclusion in the Cambodia SDGs (CSDGs) are related to undernourishment, food insecurity experience, dietary diversity, and chronic, acute and micronutrient malnutrition, specifically among women and children. The CSDGs will be endorsed in 2017 and formally integrated within the new NSDP from 2019.

The NSDP is implemented in coordination between government, development partners and civil society organisations. Technical working groups (TWG) function as the platforms through which strategic priorities are agreed and moved forward in a complementary and transparent manner. Joint monitoring indicators, endorsed by the Prime Minister, are developed by TWGs to confirm joint priorities and targets. SDG2 is primarily managed by the TWG on Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition, the Nutrition Working Group, the Subgroup on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Nutrition, the TWG on Health, and the TWG on Agriculture; the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the Zero Hunger Challenge offer complementary platforms for advocacy and strategic planning.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In line with the Government priorities and the UNDAF (2016-2018), WFP is working to improve the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households and communities in ways that build long-term social capital while strengthening government capacities to promote the development of sustainable national food security systems.

The current programme covers food and cash-based safety nets and technical assistance in support of education, nutrition and livelihood resilience. Food assistance is also provided in response to emergencies, when required.

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport works to increase access to inclusive and equitable, quality education in Cambodia especially for children from poor and vulnerable families. School meals and scholarships (cash or food entitlements granted as conditional transfers to children with at least 80 percent attendance) support universal access to primary education and promote increased attendance and retention. To promote diversified diets and educate future generations of Cambodians about nutrition, WFP expands school gardens and 'home-grown' programme models in which local farmers and suppliers sell their produce to nearby schools.

To facilitate the implementation of the Roadmap towards National School Feeding by 2021, WFP and the Ministry are exploring viable institutional mechanisms to facilitate national programme ownership, including a suitable policy framework, predictable and reliable funding and budgeting, quality programme design, and institutional arrangements and coordination.

In support of the Government's efforts to ensure that strategies and implementation mechanisms are in place for effective, coordinated and harmonised action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030, WFP works to contribute to sustainable models to improve nutrition outcomes, especially within the first 1,000 days of life, to strengthen nutrition research, and to inform nutrition-related policy. In particular, WFP supports the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network to ensure that national action for nutrition is based on effective knowledge management and stakeholder engagement.

WFP's productive assets and livelihoods support programme, implemented in collaboration with partner non-governmental organizations and sub-national authorities, has the dual objective of providing employment opportunities to poor, food-insecure households, and alleviating their short-term hunger gap during the yearly lean season, while creating or rehabilitating community and household assets. These assets also contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

In line with the Government's increasing ownership of social protection programmes, WFP continued its gradual shift from direct implementation to strengthening knowledge and information management. By undertaking advanced analysis of food security and nutrition, WFP worked towards building an evidence base to support and advocate for effective social protection policies and programmes. WFP also worked on developing real-time information platforms which would facilitate information sharing across sectors, such as online access to the national poverty registration database by scholarship programme managers, the health equity fund, or disaster response networks; online documentation of services delivered to those registered in the database; and an online overview of who provides services to whom and where. With these initiatives, WFP will continue to inform national decision-making on social protection and support the expansion and delivery of social protection services.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, WFP's board approved an extension to the country programme (CP) until December 2018 with an additional budget of USD 46,412,027 (total budget 2011-2018: USD 191,531,887). The CP extension aligned WFP's programme portfolio with national priorities and strategic timelines including those associated with the National Strategic Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle, both of which run until the end of 2018.

The extension rationalised the scope and scale of the programme in line with the shifting focus of WFP's contribution to national hunger solutions, from direct implementation to technical assistance and strategy support, and most current resource forecasts. Due to funding constraints, the CP was implemented at 45 percent of its original plan during the period 2011-2016. School meals and scholarships were reduced drastically since November 2014, the maternal and child health and nutrition component ended in June 2014, and food-assistance-for-assets activities continued at reduced scale with in-kind food resources only.

WFP's field presence was scaled back in a commensurate manner with the closure of one area office and relocation of staff in accordance with geographic programme coverage in September 2016, as a measure to contain WFP's operational overhead costs. Further, the administrative management of school meals programme implementation at the provincial level was transferred to government counterparts, thus refocusing WFP staff capacity on mentoring and oversight functions.

While direct programme implementation was scaled back from the original CP plan, WFP's investment in capacity development expanded with support from grants dedicated to the education sector. Multilateral contributions as well as allocations from corporate grants allowed expansion of the development of information management systems and undertaking food security and nutrition analyses aimed at informing national strategic decision-making.

A two-year allocation from the German Government allowed the school meals programme to restore some of its original scale, to safeguard the assets and livelihoods support in the 2016 lean season, and to build critical rainwater harvesting and storage facilities in schools most affected by the 2015-2016 dry season. The renewal of a multi-year donation for school meals and take-home rations by the McGovern-Dole programme of the United States Department for Agriculture, starting from late 2016, offered a three-year horizon around which to organize the transition of the programme to national ownership as outlined in the school feeding roadmap. A reliable contribution from Japan assured that the school meals had an important protein source, canned fish, while consistent support from Australia facilitated the continuation of the transition from food-based to cash-based scholarships. Continued support from private sector partners, including Michael Kors, Feed, YUM!, TenCent and the Latter-Day Saint Charities allowed the school meals programme to expand the introduction of 'home-grown' strategies that are better suited to the local context and government management.

Following three years of support to WFP's programme in the form of an annual rice donation, the Royal Government of Cambodia reconfirmed its commitment to continue this investment for the period 2016-2018.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP continued the delivery of food assistance to the most vulnerable people and households through its school meals programme in 11 provinces, and through support to productive assets and livelihoods in 294 villages in six provinces. This was complemented with efforts to strengthen national counterpart capacities in the form of research and situation analysis, information systems building, policy support, and enhancing programme management capacities.

While national ownership was pursued with central government counterparts, efforts increasingly concentrated around work with decentralised government offices and importantly, directly with the communes and their representation. Home-grown school meals were scaled up through local food procurement relationships among commune councils, school leadership and local suppliers. Productive assets were built in collaboration between WFP, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and local authorities in support of commune investment and development plans, while enhancing local climate change adaptability.

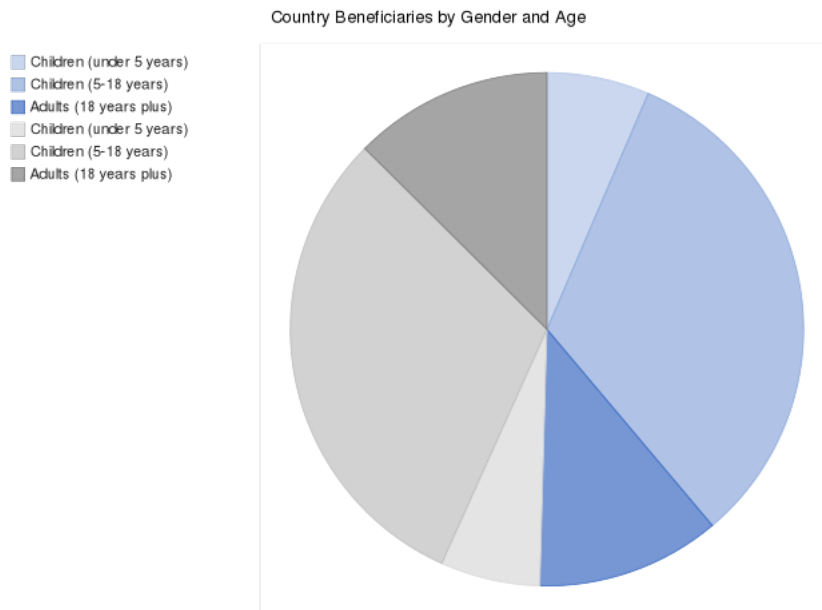
In early 2016, the productive season was considerably affected by the El Niño phenomenon, with reduced rainfall, lowered ground water levels and extreme heat. Not only did the circumstances raise concern over agricultural yields, they also affected public institutions such as schools, some of which reduced teaching hours and, in the most

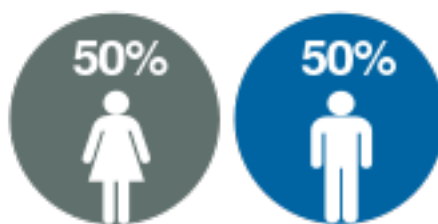
serious cases, closed for some time. To inform decision-making around emergency preparedness, response and future mitigation, WFP in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted a nationwide vulnerability assessment in May 2016, which was repeated towards the end of the year to allow analysis of the possible cumulative effect of adverse conditions on household resilience. While targeted assistance was provided in selected sectors by government, United Nations and NGO partners, no large scale food assistance was required.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	39,415	38,361	77,776
Children (5-18 years)	197,640	187,429	385,069
Adults (18 years plus)	70,684	76,621	147,305
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	307,739	302,411	610,150





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,883	203	549	-	606	7,241
Total Food Distributed in 2016	5,883	203	549	-	606	7,241



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,642,890	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	1,642,890	-	-

Supply Chain

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2016, WFP's programmes used rice that was locally purchased in late 2015, which along with an in-kind donation of 4,118 mt and complementary commodities purchased internationally and in the region, provided sufficient stock to sustain WFP activities in the country for the entire year. In addition, a pilot purchase of 5 mt of rice was conducted from smallholder farmers to test their capacity. The lessons learned from this pilot pointed towards opportunities for further engagement in 2017 on pricing, quality assurance and market intelligence, and indicated that linkages to increasing local procurement by schools under the home-grown school feeding programme may offer a platform for further elaboration.

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP conducted competitive contracting for transport, handling and other logistics services, consistently managing to reduce the cost paid for these services and therefore maintaining efficient supply chain management. Furthermore, new solutions were successfully piloted to simplify WFP supply chain, such as the direct delivery of locally procured rice from the suppliers to the schools in the same region and direct deliveries of international food shipments from the port to WFP's secondary warehouse in Siem Reap, allowing to save both costs and time. Throughout the year, WFP delivered 7,032 mt of food commodities to 2,652 different programme destinations around the country.

Post-Delivery Losses

In 2016, there were no significant food losses under WFP custody. There were some minor losses in the stock managed by the cooperating partner in the schools. Transport losses were also small and for the most part, a result of one single truck incident. These were recovered from the transporters as per contract.

Even though losses were minor, WFP continued strict enforcement of its policy requiring provincial authorities and school leadership to take responsibility and compensate for the value of food lost due to negligence or misuse. The country office logistics team also provided a food handling training module during the annual food monitors' workshop in 2016, to apply the best possible storage standards to the stores run by cooperating partners.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	595	595
Iodised Salt	-	120	120
Rice	5	-	5
Split Peas	-	252	252
Vegetable Oil	-	164	164
Total	5	1,131	1,136
Percentage	0.4%	99.6%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In response to the evaluation of the country programme (CP) in 2014, greater convergence was sought in 2016 between school meals, asset building and livelihood support. Particularly, schools in resettlement areas were included in the meals programme, farmers participating in the climate change adaptation activities were linked to home-grown school feeding, and the asset building programme coordinated the construction of rainwater harvesting and storage in schools most affected by the prolonged dry and hot period so as to mitigate possible repetition of water shortages in the future. School nutrition was enhanced through the introduction of fortified rice, which has served as a platform to familiarise stakeholders in education, health and food security sectors with the benefits and possibilities of introducing fortified rice in Cambodia. The development of the new school health policy, continued water and sanitation infrastructure development, and the elaboration of school gardening approaches have made a further contribution to greater integration of nutrition-relevant programming in the education sector.

Lessons learned during the 2015 implementation of the productive assets and livelihood support programme were translated into a more diversified portfolio in 2016. Focus shifted from medium-scale public works to various activities combining asset building with training on a range of productive and reproductive themes. Work norms were applied in a way that facilitated the participation of those with reduced physical capacity and time availability, while projects assured a fair balance between assets that enhance individual household benefits and those that aim for communal gain. Anecdotal evidence suggests that predictable, well-targeted and planned activities may offer community members a reasonable alternative to labour migration, while building longer-term livelihood opportunities at home. The same was noticed among local farmers and traders who supply commodities to the home-grown school meals programme. In communities affected by large-scale migration, such activities may contribute to important social cohesion and a safe and supportive environment for the most vulnerable members of the community.

Following on a successful lessons learning exercise in 2015, school administrators, commune council members, local suppliers and government authorities exchanged experiences and recommendations in September 2016 for the continued expansion of the home-grown school meals approach during the school year 2016-2017.

Recommendations covered the procurement process for local food suppliers to ensure transparency, effectiveness and accountability; the management of budget transfer to and in schools; and the participation of local authorities and communities. While the results from the exercise were immediately integrated within the new school year planning process, recommendations also served to adapt operational procedures and guidelines. A school meals learning plan under development by WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, will inform the plans and budgets for 2018.

Enhancing Livelihood Resilience to Climate Change in Chey Commune

In partnership with the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (Mekong ARCC) project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the local non-governmental organization (NGO) Mlup Baitong, WFP undertook a pilot project to enhance resilience to climate change in Chey commune, Kampong Thom province. Based on the results of a participatory adaptation decision-making approach, Chey commune members aimed to merge scientific projections and local knowledge in order to identify priority climate hazards and livelihood vulnerabilities, and make informed investment decisions.

Rural farmers received training on agricultural techniques which enable higher harvest yields and are less vulnerable to a changing climate. Study and exchange visits were conducted to motivate farmers to implement new techniques and to spread knowledge and experiences among communities. Upon formulation of the adaptation framework, WFP leveraged its food-assistance-for-assets approach to engage over 500 men and women from the community in the construction of a 700 m canal and two dykes, to improve water storage and irrigation in the commune. Further, community and household water reservoirs and solar-powered pumps helped manage water resources in an effective and responsible manner. Villagers indicated that this not only helped them to manage the lean season, but also helped them to improve their livelihoods and replicate more climate-resilient agricultural techniques.

While the integrated approach yielded positive results at the commune level, the participatory approaches facilitating a localised analytical perspective on climate change and adaptation options were found to align well with the formal commune planning procedures. In collaboration with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development, a guidance booklet was developed to promote the integration of socially inclusive climate change adaptation approaches in the commune investment plan. Once adopted, the booklet will support commune leaders to guide the formulation of commune climate adaptation plans with broad community engagement. This approach to translating high-level guidance into commune-level facilitation tools may potentially be replicated for other development themes such as nutrition, gender and protection.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The programme aimed to support and strengthen the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households and communities in ways that build long-term social capital and physical assets, and build models and enhance capacities that promote the development of sustainable national food security systems.

In support of equitable access to education for all, school meals, take-home rations and cash scholarships were provided to children in pre-primary and primary schools in food-insecure areas of the country. New models for suitable integration into government education and social services delivery were rolled out in the form of home-grown school meals. Complementary activities included support to water and sanitation infrastructure and associated behaviour change, and literacy, health and nutrition education, while capacity strengthening further included the development of information management systems, government staff training and mentoring, and support to the preparation of appropriate policy and strategy platforms to facilitate national programme ownership.

Support was provided to the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in the form of strategic information on the underlying determinants of malnutrition, backstopping of coordination functions, and the localisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Further, efforts focused on continued stakeholder familiarisation on the benefits of rice fortification.

Productive assets and livelihood support offered infrastructure, skills and knowledge to communities in areas with least resilient livelihoods and highest vulnerability to climate change (as per the 2014 Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience), as means to make sustainable and climate-smart adjustments to their livelihoods. The programme further aimed to build bridges between community needs and efforts made at the national level to develop tools and resources in support of decentralised development planning.

Extra-budgetary support was provided to strengthen Cambodia's humanitarian preparedness and response capacities, including greater access to and use of emergency and chronic vulnerability information, and linkages to existing poverty registration systems. Given Cambodia's vulnerability to environmental and climatic shocks, protection of developmental gains is key to sustained economic and social growth.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	13,254,811
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	9,447,911
Direct Support Costs	38,547,237
Food and Related Costs	117,751,805
Indirect Support Costs	12,530,123
Total	191,531,887

Project Activities

Component 1: Education

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education.

Activities: School meals, take-home rations and cash scholarships for pre-primary and primary school children.

Daily breakfast was provided in pre-primary and primary schools in food-insecure districts in nine provinces. The cooked meal consisted of rice, yellow split peas, canned fish, vegetable oil and iodised salt. Home-grown school meals were introduced in 59 schools, and included locally procured meal ingredients such as rice, vegetable oil, salt, fresh vegetables, meat, fish and eggs. Following the Government's efforts to convert community day care facilities into formal pre-primary schools, attached to existing primary schools, school meals were expanded to accommodate these new beneficiaries; the programme thus exceeded its target.

Scholarships were distributed to children in grades four, five and six in selected districts in six provinces upon confirmation of 80 percent or higher school attendance; girls were particularly targeted where enrollment rates were low. Scholarships were provided twice during the school year in the form of a food basket (take-home ration) consisting of rice and vegetable oil and/or yellow split peas, or in the form of a commensurate amount of cash (USD 60 per school year). The cash scholarship was transferred using electronic services from a local microfinance institution. Cash was prioritised over in-kind food scholarships in alignment with the Government's national cash scholarship programme.

WFP and partners built and rehabilitated water and sanitation infrastructure; provided cooking and storage equipment and utensils, trained 1,441 cooks, storekeepers and school administrators; and raised awareness of the importance of education, nutrition, food safety, hygiene and sanitation. Together with the Government's school health department, a cooking competition was organized in one province for school cooks with guidelines for replication of the same across the programme in 2017. To mitigate water scarcity during future dry seasons, rainwater harvesting facilities were built in 116 schools in five provinces most affected by the 2015 drought. Unfortunately, limited funds were available to scale up water, sanitation and kitchen facilities beyond areas for which dedicated donor funding was available.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children.

Activities: Introduction of fortified rice and other foods in school meals and improved water, sanitation and hygiene.

In April 2016 WFP introduced multiple micronutrient-fortified rice in school meals in 600 schools in three provinces, benefiting 145,500 students in the school meals programme and 14,500 students and their families through the food scholarships. Large-scale familiarisation was undertaken through the dissemination of brochures, posters, videos, and rice samples, among national and sub-national stakeholders. School meals routinely include fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt. With support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), test kits were provided in home-grown school feeding schools to verify that locally purchased salt was indeed iodised. A study of micronutrient-coated rice was completed among female garment factory workers and school children in early 2016 confirming general acceptability.

Recognising the important underlying role of water, sanitation and hygiene in determining nutritional wellbeing, efforts were made in both education and livelihood programmes to increase access to appropriate facilities in schools and communities. Health and nutrition awareness was raised through the school curriculum and community training activities. During 2016, WFP undertook the first steps towards an analysis of the affordability of nutritious diets in Cambodia using the Cost of Diet tool; a full analysis will be undertaken in 2017. A research project was initiated in 2016 with support from WFP's corporate partnership with private sector partner Knorr to explore considerations related to nutrition in adolescence.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.

Activities: Strengthen government programme management capacity, information systems and policy and strategy platforms.

In accordance with the roadmap towards national school feeding in 2021, WFP mentored 200 education staff of the provincial and district education authorities to plan, guide and oversee school meals activities. WFP's real-time information system was further elaborated beyond programme monitoring information and allowed the Government to facilitate the introduction of new education standards and their reporting; training and testing of new mobile tools and applications included 46 education staff in one selected province. An inter-ministerial field visit, with participation from ten different departments, was organized in mid-2016 to take stock of programme models and national interests. In collaboration with the education policy department, WFP started the development of a research and learning plan in late 2016 with a cost-benefit analysis with support from MasterCard. In 2016, school meals and scholarships were accepted as key social assistance approaches in the preparation of the new social protection policy framework; further, school meals were recognised in the newly drafted school health policy, the development of a scholarships policy was initiated, and a pilot was developed for the introduction of full-day teaching including

the provision of a cooked lunch. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport established a new dedicated office for scholarships which also oversees school meals.

Component 2: Nutrition

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.

Activities: Strengthen government programme management capacity, information systems and policy and strategy platforms.

WFP supported the Scaling UP Nutrition (SUN) movement in Cambodia, assisting in the organization of stakeholder consultations and presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister, to highlight key developments and priorities in addressing nutrition in Cambodia. The meetings emphasised the importance of collective information compilation and analysis to help inform investment plans. In early 2016, with support from the SUN global secretariat, WFP coordinated a review of existing data sets to identify determinants of malnutrition. WFP's support to the localization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 facilitated the identification of appropriate food security and nutrition targets.

In 2016, the Good Food Toolkit for nutrition counseling to people living with HIV was aligned with updated national guidelines for HIV care and treatment. Online platforms were under development to facilitate access to materials and tools for pre- and in-service training of health practitioners. A study was designed with the National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, for implementation in early 2017, aimed at understanding the collection and use of nutrition information during patient registration and monitoring.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, WFP initiated a process to improve access to the national poverty registration (IDPoor) data by service providers across ministries and among United Nations and civil society organizations. In 2016, connectivity was enhanced to link the IDPoor database to online platforms for data compilation and decision support. Two regional workshops were conducted to familiarise 194 users with the database and its integration within the real-time information platform.

Component 3: Productive Assets and Livelihoods

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risk from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activities: Productive assets and livelihood support.

In 2016, rural community assets were created and rehabilitated in 56 food-insecure communes, in 18 districts across six provinces. Communal infrastructure including tertiary roads, irrigation canals, dykes, and water reservoirs contributed to improving livelihoods and increasing access to markets and social services. Household assets such as ponds, chicken coops, compost pits and wells, together with skills training towards enhanced agricultural techniques offered opportunities for income diversification, adaptation to climate change and greater independence from seasonal influences. Rice banks facilitated management of transient shocks to the most vulnerable households. Households from the 294 participating villages that were identified by partner organizations, 27 percent of which were included in Cambodia's poverty registration system, benefited from rice provided in compensation for their participation in the programme, based on prescribed participation norms, addressing their short-term needs while building sustainable livelihood solutions. The programme included 600 formerly landless and land-poor households that were allocated land under the social land concessions programme of the Government. Following the availability of only in-kind food resources, the programme was not able to provide cash-based transfers.

Considerable migration and hot and dry weather reduced the ability of the participating communes to engage in heavy, labour-intensive infrastructure development; thus the construction of irrigation systems, roads and community ponds lagged behind the target. Rice banks were in great demand following the impact of the El Niño phenomenon. Training activities were also in great demand given the urgent need for climate-smart adjustments of existing agricultural practices, and to address alternative livelihood opportunities in the context of changing community demographics following substantial labour migration out of the target areas; the latter attracted mostly women, many of whom were heads of households.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

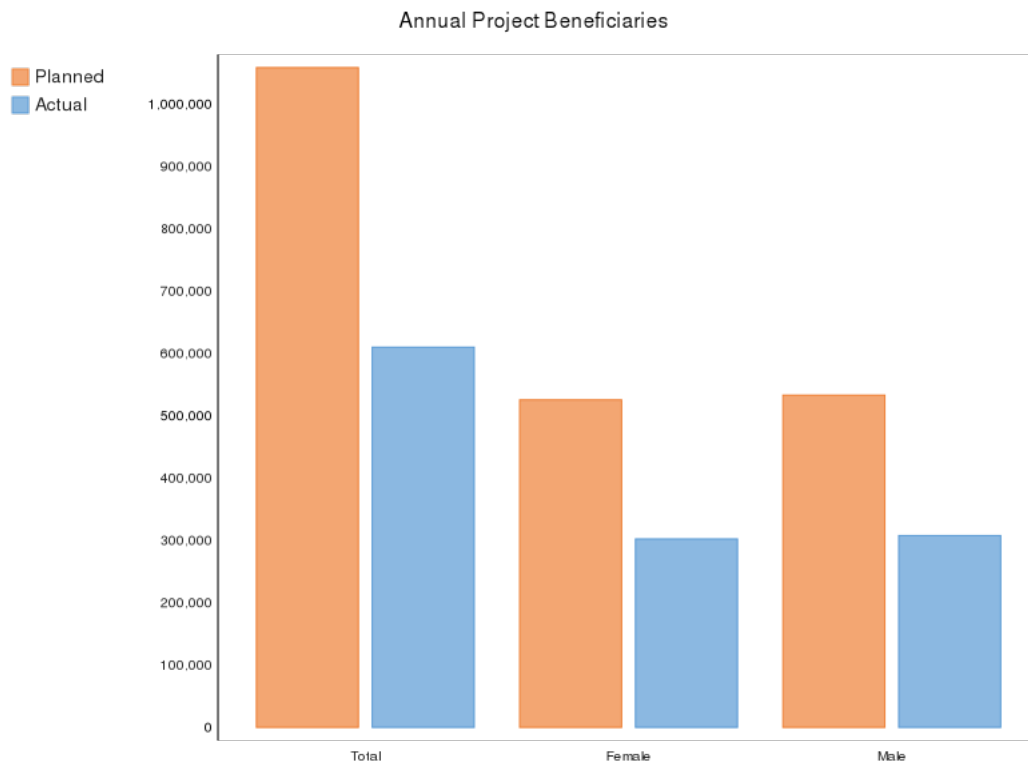
Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.

Activities: Development of risk reduction, preparedness and response capacities, systems and tools with national institutions.

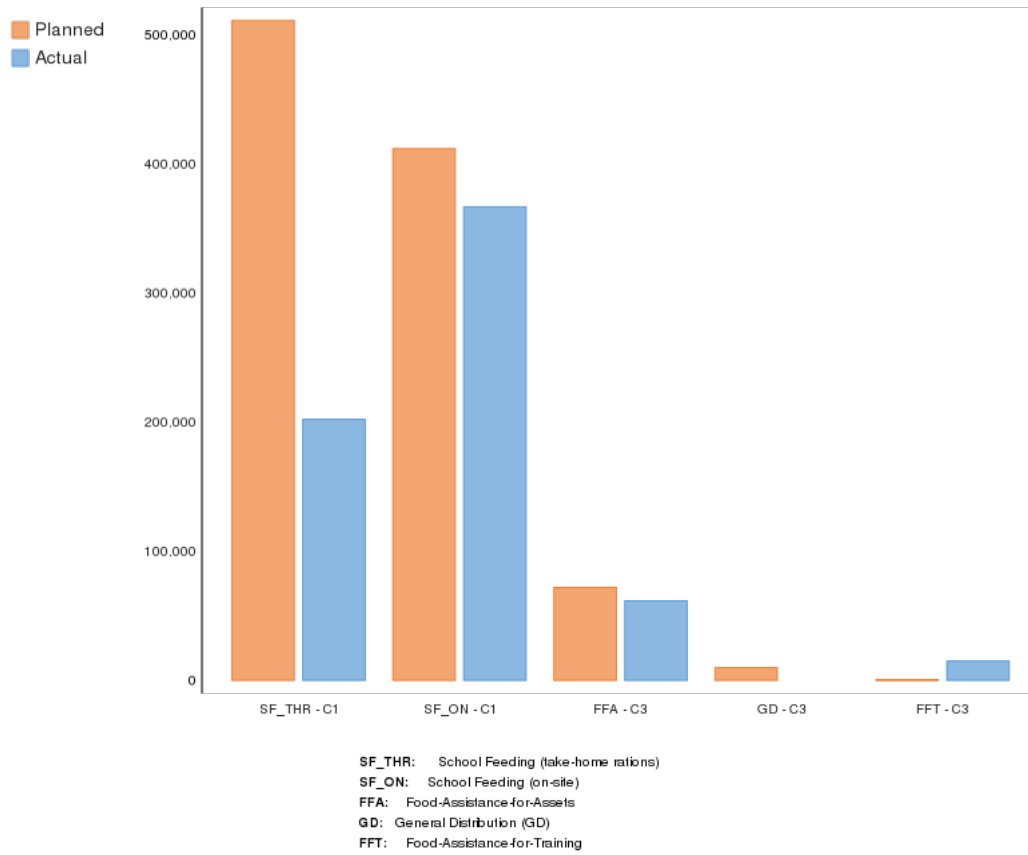
Building on lessons from community-based climate change adaptation activities and the 2015 familiarisation with local commune investment planning and budgeting procedures, WFP and the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development developed a guidance booklet aimed at supporting local authorities with the integration of climate change adaptation in the routine plans using a participatory and inclusive manner. During the development of the booklet, 12 commune councils were consulted followed by the training of 55 council members.

Enabled through a dedicated trust fund, WFP together with the National Committee for Disaster Management organized three disaster simulation exercises to enhance preparedness across relevant sectors, with a view to strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacity. The events were attended by 260 people from the central and sub-national government and civil society. An online real-time information platform to enhance rapid access to information for situation monitoring and response planning was developed with tools to facilitate mobile data uploads at decentralised levels. One provincial situation room was established.

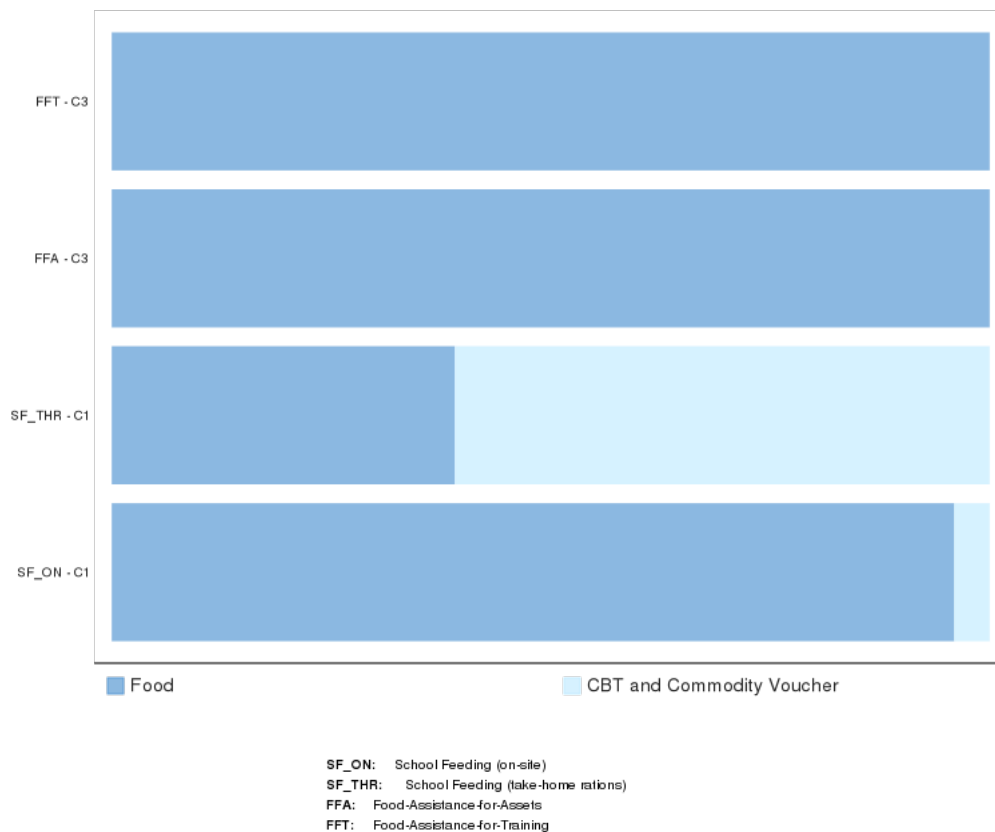
The resilience assessment undertaken twice during 2016, with advanced analysis continuing into 2017, provided important insights into chronic and transient vulnerabilities and opportunities for improved mitigation.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Education			
Canned Fish	969	531	54.8%
Iodised Salt	173	75	43.1%
Pasta	148	-	-
Rice	13,587	4,786	35.2%
Split Peas	761	549	72.1%
Vegetable Oil	288	203	70.4%
Subtotal	15,927	6,144	38.6%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods			
Rice	2,252	1,097	48.7%
Subtotal	2,252	1,097	48.7%
Total	18,179	7,241	39.8%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Education			
Cash	751,920	1,642,890	218.5%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods			
Cash	168,750	-	-
Total	920,670	1,642,890	178.4%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP worked closely with government partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, research institutes and development partners to implement activities.

In the Government, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport was WFP's main partner for school meals and scholarship activities. Other government partners included the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Planning, and the National Committee for Disaster Management, as well as government departments at the provincial, district and commune levels. WFP partnered with the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to enhance national statistical capacity and data management.

The school meals and scholarship programme was implemented in partnership with, and with complementary support from, Plan International, World Education Cambodia, School Aid Japan and *Pour Un Sourire d'Enfant*. A complementary partnership was established with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* for support to group handwashing in the school year 2016-2017. WFP served on the advisory committee of

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) school gardening project which was partially undertaken in schools supported by WFP's school meals programme. WFP worked with the Angkor Microfinance Institute to deliver cash scholarships; this mobile banking mechanism contributed to minimised risks, increased transparency and accountability. WFP actively participated in technical working groups and development partners' fora in the areas of education and social protection to ensure coherence of school-based support programmes and recognition of meals and scholarships as critical components of a national social assistance approach.

In support of greater action for improved nutrition, WFP collaborated with the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) constituencies to coordinate activities of the SUN movement in Cambodia; in particular, close consultation existed with FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), Hellen Keller International, *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) and Save the Children International. While, since early 2016, WFP is no longer the co-chair of the Food Security and Nutrition Technical Working Group, it continues to actively support government efforts in this area. With support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) unified budget, WFP worked with the National Core Group on HIV/AIDS and the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, to support the continued integration of nutrition in the care and treatment of people living with HIV. Contact was made with tertiary learning institutions for health practitioners to explore opportunities for pre-service training on nutrition and HIV, and explore continued academic engagement in nutrition issues more broadly. Collaboration with the *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* enabled the execution of a fortified rice acceptability study to inform policy and programme decision-making, while contributing to the global evidence base on the fortification of rice.

In 2016, WFP diversified its livelihoods programme portfolio through partnerships with national NGO *Mlup Baitong*, and international organizations ACF, World Vision International (WVI), Life with Dignity (LWD), Good Neighbours Cambodia (GNC), and GiZ. WFP's food-assistance-for-assets approach brought added value to the partners' existing community development programmes, jointly expanding and accelerating livelihood opportunities for poor rural communities. In partnership with Rain Water Cambodia and WVI, water tanks and rainwater harvesting facilities were established to mitigate water scarcity during future dry seasons at primary schools most affected by the 2016 hot and dry period. Partnership with the National Committee for Democratic Development enabled integration of climate change adaptation in commune planning processes.

WFP co-chaired the Humanitarian Response Forum together with Action Aid to improve coordination and joint planning of emergency preparedness and response among humanitarian partners in support of the Government. WFP also collaborated with the National Committee for Disaster Management to strengthen its preparedness capacity and information management systems to better manage reporting flows during disasters. Establishing greater accessibility of IDPoor data to service providers, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, aimed to assist in improving the responsiveness in case of emergency. Technical collaboration and consultation with private sector companies InSTEDD, Mango Maps, EarthWorks and People in Need have formed the basis for continued improvement of technological tools and applications. Contacts with regional institutions such as the University of Tokyo and the Geo Informatics Center of the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand aimed to explore opportunities for strengthened technical capabilities and systems approaches in support of Cambodia's climatological data management.

In WFP's agreements with core partners, co-funding is recognised and stipulated in detail. Under the education component, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport contributes to the implementation of the programme in the form of programme management and oversight costs. The other core partner, Plan International, made considerable financial contributions towards the same schools, accounting for almost 100 percent of 2016's complementary resources under the education activity. Resources provided by the vast network of charitable and development organizations supporting schools in vulnerable areas were not captured. The funds associated with activities by other stakeholders in the same schools are not captured. For the nutrition component, the complementary funding did not change since 2014 following the suspension of the implementation of direct food assistance. The funds allocated by other members of the national SUN movement and food fortification committee to national strategy development are not centrally documented. For the livelihoods component, complementary funds were contributed by partner NGOs (WVI, GIZ, GNC, ACF and LWD) while communities mobilised tools and materials. All complementary funds were recorded during 2016 only and are not cumulative.

Performance Monitoring

Information on school-based activities was captured by WFP and NGO field staff through mobile upload of geo-referenced checklists using smart phones and tablets. Results were captured in real time in an online platform which allowed programme managers to monitor progress and respond in a timely manner in case of alerts and concerns. Outcome information was captured through an annual sample survey as well as dedicated donor

evaluations. The annual school assessment documented basic school characteristics and infrastructure statistics used to track programme investment and plan activities during the next school year. Provincial and district education authorities undertook regular site visits for oversight and provided assistance to school administrators where needed; results were discussed in quarterly sub-national coordination meetings.

Programme performance analysis also made considerable use of information captured in the national education management information system, compiled from individual school reports from all schools in the country.

Results from the assets and livelihoods programme were captured through pre- and post-activity monitoring surveys undertaken on a sample basis. In 2016 no pre-activity survey was undertaken due to preoccupation with the El Niño drought conditions in the country and associated impact assessment.

Results/Outcomes

Component 1: Education

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education.

Activities: School meals, take-home rations and cash scholarships for pre-primary and primary school children.

WFP's school meals and scholarships have contributed to improved access to primary education with the current country programme building upon previous gains following 17 years of sustained focus on school feeding. According to the Government's education management information system, national net enrolment rates in primary schools have increased from 88 percent in 2002-2003 to 98.4 percent in 2015-2016 while dropout and promotion have continued to improve from 7 and 84 percent respectively in 2011-2012 to 5.2 and 89.4 percent in 2015-2016. Alongside aggregate improvements in educational indicators over time, current comparisons of indicators in WFP-assisted districts versus schools not supported by WFP also indicate the potential impact of the programme. Net admission and enrolment rates were better in WFP-assisted districts (94.67 and 94.77 percent, respectively) when compared with un-assisted districts (88.59 and 90.30 percent) nationally. The average dropout rate from all WFP-supported schools was 6.27 percent while from other schools was 6.77 percent. Retention rates in WFP-supported schools were also consistently high in 2015-2016 - 97.1 and 96.1 percent for girls and boys respectively.

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activities: Strengthen government programme management capacity, information systems and policy and strategy platforms.

The National Capacity Index (NCI) increased by 1.5 points to 15 (previously 13.5, rounded to 14). The increase reflects progress made in policy and institutional arrangements. In 2016, school meals and scholarships were recognised as key social assistance approaches in the preparation of the new social protection policy framework; school meals were recognised in the newly drafted school health policy; the development of a scholarships policy was initiated; and a pilot was developed for introduction of full day teaching including the provision of a cooked lunch. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport established a new dedicated office for scholarships which also oversees school meals.

Component 2: Nutrition

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.

Activities: Strengthen government programme management capacity, information systems and policy and strategy platforms.

No separate NCI was maintained for WFP's nutrition support activities. Instead, WFP collaborated in the documentation of Cambodia's progress against the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) measure of institutional transformation in 2015-2016. Cambodia scored on average 50 percent in 2016 against 41.5 percent in 2015. The joint SUN constituencies scored best in the areas of 'bringing people together into a shared space for action' (59 percent) and 'ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework' (58 percent), while action was lagging behind in 'aligning actions around a common results framework' (48 percent) and 'financing tracking and resource mobilisation' (33 percent).

Component 3: Productive Assets and Livelihoods

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risk from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activities: Productive assets and livelihood support.

The productive assets and livelihoods support activities aimed to achieve multiple outcomes. First, they help vulnerable communities to construct and rehabilitate community assets to enhance their livelihood opportunities. Second, as diets typically deteriorate from the post-harvest period to the lean season, the activities aimed to stabilise food consumption patterns by supporting the poorest in the community through a conditional food transfer. The community asset scores measured after the programme implementation period suggest that the programme had a positive effect as 87 percent of the communities where activities were implemented in 2016 achieved an increase in the community asset score compared to the set target at 80 percent. Selection of assets through a participatory approach linked to the annual commune planning cycle aimed to enhance ownership and sustainability as well as complementarity with investments made from the communes' own budgets. Food security status of the community members is assessed through key food security indicators such as Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). During 2016, only one measure of coping strategies was possible which does not allow for the calculation of the change captured by the rCSI. However, when comparing the average CSI for the beneficiary population (2.25) at the end of the programme period it is noted that the target group seemed better off than households surveyed during the May 2016 resilience survey (average 2.73 for all households) and particularly better than IDPoor households (3.88). In 2016, beneficiary households consumed on average 5.1 food groups per week compared to 4.8 food groups in 2015 against the target of 5 food groups. This indicates that the quality of the diet among the beneficiary households was better in 2016 than among participating households in the previous year. In 2016, 92.5 percent of the beneficiary households had acceptable food consumption and 7.5 percent had poor and borderline consumption; this indicates that the proportion of food-insecure households among this year's target communities was lower at the end of the programme than in 2015. It is noted that in addition to the results of the programme, the effect of the El Niño year and influence of the season during which programme results were measured may have influenced findings in both negative and positive directions. Continuation of the programme in the same or similar communities in 2017 will allow for greater comparison over a sustained implementation period.

Among households headed by women, 15.7 percent had poor and borderline food consumption compared with 4.7 percent of households headed by men; poor consumption had dramatically changed from zero in 2015 to 3.9 percent in 2016. While the demographics of the households headed by women from 2015 are not available, in 2016, 70 percent were widowed whereas in 9 percent of the households husbands were unable (because of old age and illness) to work; this points towards limited productivity and income earning capacity in the household. While it will be important for programme to explore ways to address these gendered vulnerabilities, it speaks to the strength of the programme in that the diversified portfolio of activities attracted participants from such households, which was previously considered impossible because of the high physical labour requirements associated with work activities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Cambodia is undergoing rapid economic growth fueled by industrialisation and urbanisation resulting in increased migration from rural to urban areas for work, particularly for young women. These changes, along with increased educational attainment, are slowly shifting the roles of women and men and increasing women's empowerment. However, international comparisons of gender inequality demonstrate that Cambodian women still face many challenges particularly in reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation.

A WFP review of the gendered nature of intra-household decision-making in Cambodia aimed to improve interpretation of indicators related to women's empowerment and protection in relation to food and cash scholarships. Though the scholarship was viewed as a benefit for the family, women were usually responsible for managing the use of the resource, irrespective of the sex of the recipient. The findings suggest that this has not greatly affected women's empowerment. However, women acquire knowledge and confidence from participation in programme gatherings therefore increasingly engaging in discussions both in their household and their communities.

A WFP nationwide resilience survey in December 2016 found that in 82 percent of households, women were sole decision-makers with regard to daily household expenditures (in 12 percent of the households, decisions were made jointly); for large household expenditures, women were sole decision-makers in 27 percent of the households while in 66 percent, decisions were made jointly. Interestingly, among IDPoor households a larger proportion

saw women making decisions by themselves both for daily and large expenses (86 and 40 percent, respectively). For daily expenses, this shift came at the expense of both joint and male decision-making, while for large expenses, the shift was solely at the expense of joint decision-making.

In the scholarship programme, the annual post-distribution monitoring documented only female and male decision-making, not joint decision-making. The percentage of households in which women were sole decision-makers appeared to have increased from last year. This could be a reflection of increased male migration as much as it could be a reflection of real change in household gender dynamics. In the livelihood programme the routine monitoring found a similar increase when asking recipients at distribution sites about intra-household decision-making. The findings were more or less in line with those from the resilience study. However, when asked the same questions in a family setting during post-distribution monitoring, only 47 percent of households indicated that women were sole decision-makers, 47 percent indicated men as sole decision-makers, and 6 percent said both; the results from the routine monitoring were 77, 1 and 22 percent, respectively. This considerable difference between the findings from two interview methods pointed towards the importance of the setting in which the question was asked as well as the timing (within the project activities) and the phrasing of the question. WFP will continue to pay attention to this in 2017.

In 2016, with support from the Institute of Development Studies, WFP and partners identified three work streams for priority action: (1) political context and government partnership for gender and food security, (2) gender and food security programming, and (3) WFP processes and procedures. In particular, procedures and documentation associated with procurement of services were reviewed to reflect companies' assurances around prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse as well as positive work conditions such as equal pay for men and women and appropriate parental leave. The questionnaire for the resilience survey was reviewed to accommodate gendered analytical perspectives.

In 2016, the number of women in leadership positions in committees associated with food assistance programmes appeared to have reduced considerably from previous years; committee chair and membership were elected on an annual basis. WFP field teams continued to investigate the reasons behind this and to reinforce advocacy with communities to identify suitable women representatives. WFP and partners will engage more female committee members in training sessions.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, monitoring results showed no significant safety risk. While safety issues were rarely reported, the programme took into consideration possible risks and increased the number of distribution sites closer to the beneficiaries' homes to avoid long distance travel and waiting time for beneficiaries. A few female beneficiaries reported that they experienced problems traveling to and from WFP programme sites which involved mainly traffic accidents. The micro-finance institution, NGO partners, and government partner staff were introduced to the United Nations' commitment to zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and the principle of 'do no harm'.

A hotline, established and introduced to the school meals programme in 2015, continued to offer community members an opportunity to voice their concern over programme targeting, entitlements and management, in 11 provinces. The phone number was clearly visible on all programme-related communication materials, including posters displayed at the schools. While feedback received in 2016 was limited, it mostly related to programme eligibility, particularly for children who graduated from primary to lower secondary schools not covered under the programme. In accordance with local practice and in view of the country's integrated social accountability framework, all names of children selected for inclusion in the scholarship programme were displayed at a central location for the entire village to see.

Households interviewed for the gender study undertaken in 2016 suggested that food and cash transfers can contribute to greater family harmony by removing stress factors related to poverty, hunger and food security.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Ratanak LENG

As part of the WFP School Meals Programme, students have their the breakfast at Som Rong Primary School in Siem Reap province.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	533,160	525,506	1,058,666	307,740	302,410	610,150	57.7%	57.5%	57.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Education)	492,005	484,351	976,356	269,030	264,480	533,510	54.7%	54.6%	54.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods)	41,155	41,155	82,310	38,710	37,930	76,640	94.1%	92.2%	93.1%
Comp.1-Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	50,722	47,031	97,753	35,384	34,738	70,122	69.8%	73.9%	71.7%
Children (5-18 years)	294,722	275,596	570,318	184,637	175,805	360,442	62.6%	63.8%	63.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	146,561	161,724	308,285	49,009	53,937	102,946	33.4%	33.4%	33.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	492,005	484,351	976,356	269,028	264,482	533,510	54.7%	54.6%	54.6%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,670	4,238	8,908	4,031	3,623	7,654	86.3%	85.5%	85.9%
Children (5-18 years)	15,207	13,499	28,706	13,004	11,624	24,628	85.5%	86.1%	85.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	21,278	23,418	44,696	21,675	22,683	44,358	101.9%	96.9%	99.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	41,155	41,155	82,310	38,714	37,926	76,640	94.1%	92.2%	93.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	391,400	20,500	411,900	351,959	14,880	366,839	89.9%	72.6%	89.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	451,107	60,000	511,107	79,005	123,210	202,215	17.5%	205.4%	39.6%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
General Distribution (GD)	9,845	-	9,845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	60,735	11,250	71,985	61,670	-	61,670	101.5%	-	85.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	480	-	480	14,971	-	14,971	3,119.0%	-	3,119.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	391,400	20,500	411,900	351,959	14,880	366,839	89.9%	72.6%	89.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	107,907	12,000	119,907	15,801	24,642	40,443	14.6%	205.4%	33.7%
Comp.2-Nutrition									

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
General Distribution (GD)	1,969	-	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	12,243	2,250	14,493	7,259	-	7,259	59.3%	-	50.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	480	-	480	14,971	-	14,971	3,119.0%	-	3,119.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	18,906	18,164	37,070	26,268	26,641	52,909	138.9%	146.7%	142.7%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	191,163	183,667	374,830	159,574	154,356	313,930	83.5%	84.0%	83.8%
Total participants	210,069	201,831	411,900	185,842	180,997	366,839	88.5%	89.7%	89.1%
Total beneficiaries	210,069	201,831	411,900	185,842	180,997	366,839	88.5%	89.7%	89.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	58,000	58,000	116,000	17,933	22,510	40,443	30.9%	38.8%	34.9%
Activity supporters	1,563	2,344	3,907	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	59,563	60,344	119,907	17,933	22,510	40,443	30.1%	37.3%	33.7%
Total beneficiaries	255,163	255,944	511,107	101,108	101,107	202,215	39.6%	39.5%	39.6%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	984	985	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	984	985	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	4,923	4,922	9,845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,246	7,247	14,493	3,837	3,422	7,259	53.0%	47.2%	50.1%
Total participants	7,246	7,247	14,493	3,837	3,422	7,259	53.0%	47.2%	50.1%
Total beneficiaries	35,993	35,992	71,985	30,835	30,835	61,670	85.7%	85.7%	85.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	96	384	480	3,593	11,378	14,971	3,742.7%	2,963.0%	3,119.0%
Total participants	96	384	480	3,593	11,378	14,971	3,742.7%	2,963.0%	3,119.0%
Total beneficiaries	96	384	480	3,593	11,378	14,971	3,742.7%	2,963.0%	3,119.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA, Project End Target: 2014.09, EMIS, school records, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, EMIS, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records</i>	>85.00	85.00	96.91	97.10
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA, Project End Target: 2014.09, EMIS, school records, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, EMIS, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records</i>	>85.00	85.00	95.93	96.10
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA, Project End Target: 2014.09, Annual NCI Workshop, Base value: 2014.02, WFP programme monitoring, Annual NCI workshop report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, WFP survey, Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP survey, Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop</i>	=12.00	12.00	14.00	15.00
Comp.2-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Annual NCI workshop	>0.00	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	=80.00	-	88.00	87.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=0.20	1.00	1.50	1.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=1.52	7.60	8.00	6.20
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=80.00	91.40	90.50	92.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=0.28	1.40	2.10	0.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=2.14	10.70	7.30	11.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM	=1.30	6.50	8.30	4.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=80.00	89.30	92.70	84.20
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=80.00	92.20	89.60	95.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.50	4.84	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.40	4.84	5.02
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.60	4.85	5.13
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	-
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Workshop</i>	>0.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Education				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	570	553	97.0%
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	1,220	597	48.9%
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	62,900	62,900	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	1,220	1,024	83.9%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1,220	1,109	90.9%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	1,220	1,020	83.6%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,220	846	69.3%
Number of feeding days	instance	200	180	90.0%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	150	97	64.7%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	123	123	100.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	500	783	156.6%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	3	2	82.8%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	5	5	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	234	234	100.0%
Quantity of stationary distributed	item	7,442	7,000	94.1%
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	180	180	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	600	588	98.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,547	2,547	100.0%
Comp.2-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,093	1,069	97.8%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	759	49	6.5%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	6	5	81.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	6	4	75.9%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	24	20	83.3%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	22	31	140.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of compost pits created	item	1,140	1,001	87.8%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	12	8	66.7%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	336	324	96.4%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	55	55	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	223	197	88.3%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	3,006	3,029	100.8%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	166	171	103.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	7,000	7,318	104.5%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	10,816	14,971	138.4%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=10.00	26.50	16.20	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=85.00	68.00	77.90	82.80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=5.00	5.50	5.90	17.20
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>15.00	22.16	22.93	18.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>20.00	21.07	25.56	18.00
Comp.2-Nutrition				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=10.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=85.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=5.00	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	3.00	26.88	22.20
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	76.50	71.54	76.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	20.50	1.58	0.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10.00	7.00	13.00	32.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>20.00	24.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	87.50	93.64	85.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	99.79	96.28	99.70
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	90.90	87.91	86.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	99.90	100.00	98.20
Comp.2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	91.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	97.14	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	93.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.09, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	97.41	97.70

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=1,740,000.00	514,800.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	14.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-Nutrition		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=91,331.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CAMBODIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=368,100.00	409,888.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Cambodia	KAM-C-00007-01	Rice	2,000	-
Japan	JPN-C-00513-01	Canned Fish	-	301
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Fish	-	184
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	132
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	127
Private Donors	WPD-C-03065-01	Canned Fish	-	73

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03065-01	Iodised Salt	-	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03072-02	Rice	16	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03077-01	Rice	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03180-01	Split Peas	-	120
Private Donors	WPD-C-03180-01	Vegetable Oil	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03429-01	Canned Fish	-	37
Private Donors	WPD-C-03429-01	Iodised Salt	-	80
USA	USA-C-01257-01	Rice	3,070	-
USA	USA-C-01257-01	Vegetable Oil	200	-
		Total	5,286	1,136