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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Cambodia (2011-2018)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Cambodia, Kingdom of (KH)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Feeding Cambodia's Future—Local Food From the Back of a Motorbike

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- 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



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP's strategic achievements in Cambodia were exemplified by growing national ownership and capacity for school feeding and emergency preparedness, continued integration of climate change adaptation, and improved livelihoods through commune investment planning. WFP has contributed to the Government of Cambodia's knowledge base on food security, nutrition, as well as the development of information management systems, and the establishment of consultative processes that inform the future national strategy for food security and nutrition and other related national policies.

WFP joined with United Nations (UN) agencies to support the Government in the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 and participated in the Common Country Assessment for the next UN Development Assistance Framework in preparation for the new strategic direction for government and UN respectively. While contributing to national decision making, WFP's priority activities in 2017 formed the foundations for the formulation of a new Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), which will be further elaborated in 2018.

The Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in July 2017 to bridge WFP's operations from a Country Programme to a Country Strategic Plan during 2018 when WFP will work with the Government to elaborate new strategies for the period 2019-2023 as well as a longer-term agenda through 2030.

In 2017, food assistance strategies continue to be recognized as integral to national development priorities. The National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 was launched in July 2017 by the Prime Minister of Cambodia. It includes a projected scale up of scholarships and school meals by 2021 to help achieve the

Government's human development objective. In line with this new framework, and the School Feeding Roadmap 2015-2020, signed by WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in May 2015, the Government confirmed in 2017 the continued absorption of WFP's food and cash take-home ration beneficiaries into the national scholarship programme, aiming to subsume the entire programme by school year 2019-2020. Further strategic adjustments were made in the school meals programme to allow for the scaled-up introduction of the home grown school feeding model in school year 2017-2018.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The strong economic growth over past decades has allowed Cambodia to attain lower middle-income country status in mid-2016, with the gross domestic per capita reaching USD 1,435 in 2017 [1]. It is recognised that human capital development and economic sustainability lag behind, thus delaying the graduation from the United Nations' least developed country rating. The poverty rate dropped from 50 percent in 1992 to 13.5 percent in 2014.

Cambodia's economic growth remained strong in 2017 (6.8 percent), driven by solid performances in garment manufacturing, construction, tourism, and production of food and cash crops. However, there is a prediction of possible slowdown in regional economic activity, especially in China, and potential 2018 national election-related uncertainties [2].

Though income inequality has reduced, large gaps remain between rich and poor [3]. More than 60 percent of Cambodia's population living in rural communities, which account for most of the country's poor, depend on subsistence farming for survival. Poverty and hunger go hand in hand. Poor households engaged in agriculture are the most food insecure and rely on markets and foraging to source foods other than rice. Although the majority of these households can access a market in less than 30 minutes, changes to their income, food prices and forest coverage could lead to greater food insecurity and the adoption of coping strategies. The quality, diversity and affordability of household diets remain a concern. This is influenced by limited crop diversification, dietary preferences and economic access [4].

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 target. However, the newly proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators for undernourishment and dietary diversity suggest that in 2014, 14 percent of households continued to consume less than the minimum dietary energy requirement, while 11.6 percent had inadequate dietary diversity [5]. A Cost of the Diet analysis in 2017 suggested that some 21 percent of households in Cambodia may not be able to afford a nutritious diet [6].

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey found that despite a positive trend in stunting reduction, with rates falling from 49.2 percent in 2000 to 32.4 percent in 2014, approximately half a million Cambodian children under 5 were stunted, while wasting remained unacceptably high at 9.6 percent. Stunting prevalence differed between rural (34 percent) and urban (24 percent) children. This could be largely attributed to disparities in access to clean water and sanitation between urban and rural areas. Stunting was also higher among children with lower educated mothers and in the poorest households. While micronutrient deficiencies appeared to be reducing, iodine and zinc deficiencies were high, impacting growth, cognitive development and protection against infection and disease. Two out of three children aged 6-23 months did not have access to timely, appropriate, nutritionally adequate and safe complementary food. Total mortality rate of children under 5 was 35 per 1,000 live births of which malnutrition contributes 12.3 percent [7].

WFP's 2017 study on adolescent nutrition in Cambodia suggests that a better understanding of what shapes the diets of adolescent girls is key to addressing the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and improving health more broadly [8]. It is important to also 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 aged between 15 and 49 years have a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5 (thin), 18 percent are overweight (BMI>25) [9]. This double burden of malnutrition is exacerbated by rapid urbanization, excessive consumption of rice relative to other foods, and increasing consumption of unhealthy snack foods [10].

Cambodia was ranked 112 out of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, as gender inequality persists. It has been recorded that 13.2 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 26.1 percent of men [11]. School children from poor rural families, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities are more likely to be excluded from primary school [12].

According to the Government's education management information system, national net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 88 percent in 2002-2003 to 98.7 percent in 2016-2017, while dropout and promotion continued to improve from 7 and 84 percent respectively in 2011-2012 to 4.6 and 88.7 percent in 2016-2017. A national cash scholarship programme has been put 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 a considerable investment in education. The Royal Government of Cambodia increased the national budget for education in 2017; much of this budget was allocated for the recruitment, training and retention of teachers.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has increasingly recognized the importance of improving food security and nutrition among their development priorities in their Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III and the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP). The 2014-2018 National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) is supported by the 2014-2018 Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition, and a commitment to SDG 2 under the 2016-2025 National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge. Progress is being tracked through review of the NSFSN indicators, the Joint Monitoring Indicators and the localising of SDG indicators.

A national consultation among technical working groups on the Mid-term Review of the NSDP highlighted the importance of enhancing inclusion, equity and quality social services delivery to ensure no-one is left behind; reinforced the importance of subnational leadership through continued roll out of the decentralisation and deconcentration process; called for prioritisation, phasing and sequencing of development investments with focus on potential accelerators; stressed the need for strengthened information management through improved statistical capacities and monitoring systems; and called for greater diversification of technical and financial resources, including enhanced engagement of the private sector.

The consultation further recommended greater recognition of cross cutting themes as driving principles (in addition to sectoral priorities) for the remainder of the current NSDP and the development of its successor. More work is required to analyse the scope and scale of social sector services, including their contribution to reducing multidimensional poverty. Analysing complex vulnerabilities and multiple impact pathways, facilitating the multi- and cross-sectoral nature of service delivery, and understanding realistic planning, budgeting and implementation within a decentralising governance environment will be key in identifying and integrating suitable hunger solutions that fit the Government's development agenda today, and in the near to medium term future.

Other relevant strategies and policies include the National Adaptation Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-2018); the Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2014-2018); and the Education Strategic Plan (2014-2018).

[1] Ministry of Economy and Finance

[2] World Bank Open Data

[3] Cambodia: A Vulnerability Analysis, United Nations Country Team Cambodia, 2017

[4] Fill the Nutrient Gap: Cambodia-Summary Report, World Food Programme, November 2017

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

[6] Fill the Nutrient Gap: Cambodia-Summary Report, World Food Programme, November 2017

[7] Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2014, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, 2014

[8] Cambodia Adolescent Summary Report, World Food Programme, October 2017

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

[10] Fill the Nutrient Gap: Cambodia-Summary Report, World Food Programme, November 2017

[11] Human Development Report, 2016, the United Nations Development Programme, 2016

[12] Inclusive Quality Education. UNICEF Country Programme 2016-2018, UNICEF, 2014

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In support of the Government priorities and in accord with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2016-2018), WFP continued to work to improve the food security and nutrition status of the most vulnerable people and households through its school meals and scholarships programme, and through support to creating productive assets and livelihoods. This is complemented with efforts to strengthen national counterpart capacities in the form of research and situational analysis, building information systems, policy support, and enhancing programme management capacities for improvements in food security and nutrition.

A Common Country Assessment by United Nations (UN) agencies defined four groups of population living in high vulnerability due to different social/economic situations. They included the poor and near-poor; the urban poor; the

disadvantaged groups; and the multi-dimensionally poor. The multidimensionally poor, more than a third of the population, is confronting major deprivations including low and irregular incomes, poor health and a high burden of rapidly increasing non-communicable diseases, gaps in fulfilment of reproductive health and sexual rights, food and nutritional insecurity, unequal access to quality education, poor housing and sanitation, low rural incomes, urban distress, deforestation and climate change [1].

Limited employment opportunities and low wages are propelling international migration [2]. A recent WFP survey indicated that the rural-urban and cross-border migration has intensified, especially since 2013. While migration was noted to have helped young people to high paid jobs in the cities and abroad, it has potentially also led to school drop-out and has negative impacts on young children who accompany their parents when they migrate [3].

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport worked 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) are part of a wider strategy to encourage demand for education to improve enrolment, attendance and retention and continuation to lower secondary schools of the most vulnerable school children.

To promote diversified diets and educate future generations of Cambodians about nutrition, WFP expanded school gardens and "home-grown" programme models in which local farmers and suppliers sell their produce to nearby schools. Complementary activities implemented with non-governmental-organization partners included: supporting water and sanitation infrastructure and associated behaviour change initiatives; 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.

WFP's nutrition interventions contribute to ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030. In 2017, support was provided to the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in the form of strategic information on adolescent nutrition, the affordability of nutritious diets, and appropriate strategies to fill the nutrient gap, as well as backstopping SUN coordination functions. Further, efforts focused on continued stakeholder familiarization on the benefits of rice fortification. By providing technical and facilitation support, WFP assisted the Royal Government of Cambodia to develop knowledge products and guidance materials and contributed to the Ministry of Health's fast track roadmap for improved nutrition.

WFP's productive assets and livelihoods support programme applied food-assistance-for-assets approaches to enhance the resilience and food security of vulnerable communities and households. WFP, together with non-governmental-organization partners, introduced climate change adaptation and shock resilient approaches to rural communities with a view to improving household livelihoods while strengthening commune investment planning for food security and nutrition. Collaboration with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development allowed WFP to connect national climate change adaptation efforts and commune guidance needs, developing tools and resources in support of decentralised development planning.

To ensure that food security and nutrition of women, men, girls and boys were addressed especially to contribute to WFP's goal of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into all of the programme activities, consultation processes for the studies and for gender-related activities were conducted in the country office. The knowledge on GEWE was shared among staff in different programme activities, which allowed them to apply the concept of GEWE when implementing their programme's activities. The same process was also conducted with government counterparts and development partners who participated in WFP programme activities.

WFP supported the Government to develop systems, including tools and technological solutions, to support and facilitate the national reporting streams, including monitoring and evaluation in the education sector and the national disaster management information system. Information platforms established greater transparency and information access for enhanced interconnectedness and responsiveness of a wide variety of social sector and humanitarian interventions.

The Cambodia UNDAF 2016-2018 brings the UN into alignment with the Government priorities and policy. Food security and nutrition are covered under two of the three outcome areas: 1) sustainable, inclusive growth and development, and 2) social development, social protection and human capital. While emergency preparedness and response are not explicitly identified as priority outcome areas under the UNDAF, they are managed as a cross cutting theme, and reported as such in the annual UNDAF report. The UN, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, mobilises support for the operationalization of the national disaster law through a consultative approach. All relevant stakeholders have also been included in a new crisis management team being formulated to address food and other emergency scenarios.

[1] Cambodia: A Vulnerability Analysis, UN Country Team Cambodia, 2017

- [2] Cross-border Labour Migration in Cambodia: Considerations for the national employment, ILO policy, 2013
- [3] Urban Vulnerability in Phnom Penh: Situation, Vulnerability, and Migration, World Food Programme, (forthcoming 2018)

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The budget in 2017 was aligned with the country programme (CP 200202, 2011-2017) and reflected the proportional allocation of resources agreed by the Executive Board in February 2016. School meals and scholarship activities constituted most of the total budget. There was continued transition of scholarships to government and a shift from traditional to home grown school meals.

The programme continued to shift the focus of WFP 's contribution to national hunger solutions, from direct implementation to technical assistance and strategy support. Carry-over resources in 2016 allowed the country office to complement the shortfall in 2017 which was 58 percent. The country programme was implemented at 50 percent of its original plan during the period 2011-2017.

While the traditional school meals model relies on WFP's procurement and delivery of commodities to participating schools, the home grown school feeding programme model facilitated the procurement of food commodities locally in the respective communes using financial resources transferred by WFP into the school programme budget accounts with the help of provincial education authorities. The number of beneficiaries in scholarships programme continued to decrease due to increasing government ownership.

Following reprioritization of WFP engagement in the area of nutrition, direct implementation through cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and infants was removed from the country programme. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries was zero. Food-assistance-for-assets activities utilized a higher quantity of food responding to the nature of available resources, replacing some of the planned cash transfers with in-kind support. The total beneficiaries number was below the plan.

While direct programme implementation was scaled back from the original country programme plan, WFP's investment in capacity and systems development continued with support from grants dedicated to the education sector and complementary funds made available from regional and corporate grants.

The multi-year donation for school meals and take-home rations by the McGovern-Dole programme of the United States Department for Agriculture 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, Mastercard, Feed, Japan Association for WFP, 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.

The Royal Government of Cambodia continued to provide an annual allocation of 2,000 mt of locally sourced rice, used for both school feeding and livelihood support activities; they provided a critical input to the establishment of community rice banks and the establishment of local social protection mechanisms.

In 2017, WFP Cambodia facilitated a field visit by actress Kate Hudson, special ambassador for Micheal Kors' Watch Hunger Stop campaign, to mark the fifth anniversary of the initiative. During her visit Hudson witnessed how Watch Hunger Stop has made a difference in local communities in Cambodia. Her visit in Cambodia was filmed and broadcasted worldwide on different media platforms for better awareness of WFP's mission fighting against hunger in the world [1].

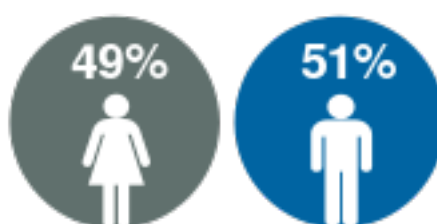
Another field visit was arranged for the Chinese on-line private sector donor, Tencent, which supports school meals in Cambodia. The visit was shared on Tencent's online social media platform (WeChat), where millions of Tencent internet users in China can contribute to philanthropic activities including for WFP.

[1] More information on Kate Hudson's visit can be found at the Michael Kors website at Destination Kors, Watch Hunger Stop, Kate in Cambodia.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	38,930	39,256	78,186
Children (5-18 years)	190,075	179,196	369,271
Adults (18 years plus)	45,936	50,548	96,484
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	274,941	269,000	543,941




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	6,460	267	346	-	661	7,734
Total Food Distributed in 2017	6,460	267	346	-	661	7,734



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,247,817	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	1,247,817	-	-

Supply Chain

Competitive contracts were established for transport, handling and other logistics services, which maintained the cost for these services in line with market rates in support of efficient supply chain management. WFP arranged

direct deliveries of international food shipments from the port to WFP's secondary warehouse in Siem Reap saving money and time, reducing the cost of secondary transport to zero. In 2017, WFP delivered 6,807 mt of food commodities to 1,351 programme destinations around the country. The stock utilized was a combination of the stock available at the beginning of the period, supplemented by stock purchased (as per table below) and in-kind donations from the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of Japan.

In 2017, WFP reported no significant food losses under WFP custody. Some minor losses were incurred during re-milling of locally sourced rice as is usual when re-milling to enhance physical specifications. There was one single transport incident where losses were recorded when stock was being transported by a contracted company: the small losses have been compensated by the transporter in line with contractual obligations. 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 even when those losses were minor.

The country office logistics team provided training on food handling during the annual field monitors' workshop in 2017 so that monitors could identify the best standards in storage facilities managed by partners. In collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management, an emergency logistics training course was offered to national stakeholders prior to the national emergency simulation exercise in late 2017.

Building on the lessons learned from the smallholder farmers' cooperatives procurement pilot in 2016, and to support the scale up of Home Grown School Feeding in Cambodia, WFP Cambodia engaged with global partner for food facility management, Sodexo, to strengthen the government's food safety practices at schools and those of local suppliers including smallholder farmers. A baseline assessment was conducted with schools and local suppliers to gather information on existing food safety practices and gaps. In 2018 a portfolio of training and learning activities will be established to further develop local capacities in partnership with the Government's School Health Department and CamControl.

In 2017 the supply chain unit, in close collaboration with nutrition colleagues, engaged the Government, humanitarian and private partners in discussions about the possibility of developing locally fortified rice. The initial research and subsequent discussion led to the proposal of a Rice Landscape Analysis and a Micronutrient Gap Assessment to be carried out in early 2018. One of the main themes of the South-South Cooperation visit to China in 2017 was rice fortification where WFP and the high level government delegation explored potential linkages.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Split Peas	-	114	114
Vegetable Oil	-	36	36
Total	-	150	150
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The end line survey of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) supported school meals programme (2013-2016) assessed implementation and management, and the progress during the project period. The survey also identified improvements to support a smooth transition to government ownership of the school meals programme as planned in the coming years. The survey found that the programme was relevant to the Cambodian context and was efficiently implemented. Furthermore, it has enabled implementation of capacity strengthening activities to support the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, including conducting research into alternative school meals modalities. At an operational level, food deliveries to schools were efficient with minimal losses of food recorded during transportation, and the food provided was noted by beneficiaries as being of high quality. As a result, there were no complaints received from beneficiaries in USDA supported schools.

The evaluation of USDA supported school meals programme highlighted the importance to review and rationalize the transition to greater national ownership and reformulate realistic targets and timelines; a review of the existing roadmap is planned to be undertaken as part of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) formulation process in 2018. Further, following the recommendations from the evaluation, a review of how to optimize the nutritional profile of school meals will be undertaken in 2018; and, the planned implementation analysis of micronutrient profile and enhancements that can be realized through rice fortification will inform deliberations.

WFP and partners conducted research on a range of salient topics to promote the implementation of the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model in response to the Government's interest in a programming model that offers high impact, realistic implementation requirements, and value for money. Research topics included: 1) a case study review of benefit pathways of HGSF; 2) a baseline of food safety and quality assurance in schools; 3) an Interagency Social Protection Assessment to review intersecting benefits in the areas of food security, nutrition and social protection; and 4) a joint research with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to explore stakeholder perspectives on the relevance of the HGSF and the local capacities to fund and manage a national school feeding programme by 2021. On the basis of this research, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to draft a concept note to Ministry of Economy and Finance requesting a national budget allocation to support HGSF programme starting from 2019.

The Country Portfolio Evaluation, undertaken in 2017 to review WFP operations in Cambodia during the period of July 2011 to July 2017, informs the continued adaptation of programme direction in 2018, and the future design of the new portfolio beyond 2019. The evaluation process, including field visits to project sites and interviews and focus group discussions with more than 400 stakeholders, considered WFP's strategic alignment and positioning, strategic decision-making, and portfolio performance. The 2018 CSP formulation process has been designed to address key considerations resulting from the evaluation, including rationalization of the programme portfolio, enhanced orientation towards sub-national capacities, and strengthening the professional capacities of the WFP team to continue the strategic transformation process.

In line with the Government's priorities and building on findings of the 2017 review, WFP and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development recognised the strong correlation between gender inequality and food security and nutrition and has promoted mainstreaming gender into food security and nutrition-related policies. WFP ensured that it adequately mainstreams gender considerations across all its direct implementation and capacity strengthening activities. The percentage of girls and women participating in programme activities increased while a number of research initiatives related to gender and food security were conducted which will be used to inform Government's policy, in particular, the new National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023. Based on a participatory action learning exercise undertaken by WFP and the Institute of Development Studies, WFP revised supplier contracts that were submitted during the HGSF's bidding process. The revision included both spouses' names to permit equal access to a new source of income for the households. This encouraged equal participation between men and women in the bidding process to supply food for the HGSF.

Feeding Cambodia's Future—Local Food From the Back of a Motorbike

For the last three years, Thida has woken-up, checked her motorbike and spent the remainder of her work days supplying 2,000 Cambodian children with a healthy breakfast. She is a supplier, collecting fresh food from local farms to feed hungry students at the start of their school day. For many Cambodian children, breakfast is the main meal of the day giving them a boost of energy and nutrients to help them to learn in class and reach their full potential. WFP has been supporting suppliers like Thida for the past three years to provide fresh ingredient to schools.

"I am working with 15 smallholder farmers to supply vegetables and fish...[and] meat to ten primary schools in two communes. I ride by myself to the farms, help them pick out vegetables according to the recipe schedule provided by the schools. After weighing all vegetables and packing them for each school, I distribute the food to the schools," Thida described.

"By the end of month, I check all payment balances with schools and the commune chiefs to make sure it is correct. Then I receive a cheque through a local bank," she added.

Thida was granted a contract from the school and commune council to supply food to schools after winning the bidding process in her local commune. The commune chief, school principal and commune council members together made the decision to hire her.

Thida rides 20-30 kilometres per day on her motorbike, a job that allows her to stay close to home and learn new skills like mathematics and accounting. It is also a chance to help her neighbours to earn a steady income from the crops they have grown. In the last three years she has grown her network from 5 to 20 farmers, giving even more local families a market for their crops.

Reoun Ron is one of the farmers from whom Thida collects vegetables; he currently grows spinach and water spinach. Thida visits him 6-7 times each month and collects 30-40 kg of vegetables each time. "The soil here is already rich; I use only cow dung as fertilizer to make my vegetable grow well," he said.

For Thida, knowing children eat food that is grown locally is a huge benefit of WFP's home grown school meals programme. WFP requires suppliers to purchase at least 70 percent of food required from local producers.

"I think schoolchildren eat healthy food every day at school, as most the meat, fish and vegetables that I have supplied are freshly picked from farms and delivered directly to school kitchens," Thida said.

It is not just the students and farmers who are benefitting. Over the past three years, Thida has earned her own income to complement her husband's work as a farmer. She also runs their household and manages their finances.

Today, two of Thida's children are studying at university, previously they too had school meals provided by WFP. Thida makes sure to send some of her income to them to support their education.

WFP's home grown school meals programme is a collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, generously supported by various donors, and in 2017, they supported some of the most vulnerable children in Cambodia. Those children eat nutritious and diverse meals, six days a week. The home grown school meals programme has a multiplier effect, benefiting suppliers like Thida and farmers in the local community, who supplement their income through this new market and that opens up new opportunities for the future.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Component 1: Education

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

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

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

Daily nutritious school meals consisting of rice, yellow split peas, meat/canned fish, vegetable, iodised salt and vegetable oil were provided to school children in nine provinces. WFP also continued a food and cash scholarships programme in six provinces while number of beneficiaries continued to decrease due to planned transition of the WFP supported activities into the national scholarship programme.

In school year 2016-2017, 49.8 percent of children participating in the scholarship programme received their entitlement in the form of 10 kg of rice and 1 L of vegetable oil, while 50.2 percent received a commensurate amount of cash (USD 60 per school year); both groups of children received their transfer twice during the school year upon confirmation of more than 80 percent class attendance. The cash scholarship transfer was operated through electronic services from a local microfinance institute. Cash was prioritized over in-kind food scholarship in alignment with the Government's national cash scholarship programme as the programme delivered near 50/50 split of cash and in-kind assistance.

The home grown school feeding programme was scaled up to 84 schools using three models: full breakfast (with all commodities purchased locally including rice, vegetable oil, iodised salt, fresh vegetables, animal protein—fish, meat, egg); full lunch with the same commodities as breakfast; and, a hybrid breakfast (fortified rice, fortified vegetable oil, and iodised salt were delivered by WFP to schools, and fresh vegetables and animal protein were locally purchased).

WFP supported the introduction of full day teaching in three schools in Siem Reap province by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport by building model kitchens in collaboration with the Ministry's School Health Department and *Pour un Sourire d'Enfant* and the transition from breakfast to lunch. The kitchens accommodate life skills training for children and function as demonstration sites for possible future replication elsewhere.

WFP implemented the school meals programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and its provincial and district offices, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Plan International and World Vision (school meals and complementary support), World Education (literacy), School Aid Japan, *Pour un Sourire d'Enfant* (school kitchens and cooking competitions), and the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ, group handwashing). WFP maintained close contact with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank and the Technical Working Group on Education for strategic consultation around national policy and strategy development, formulation of suitable models for national school feeding programme. WFP served as the advisory committee for FAO's school garden project which was partially undertaken in schools supported by WFP's school meals programme. To strengthen the transparency and accountability and minimise risk during cash scholarship transaction for beneficiaries, WFP worked with the Angkor Microfinance Institute to implement the cash-based transfer.

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

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

WFP continued to provide United States Department of Agriculture McGovern–Dole's multiple micronutrient-fortified rice in 843 schools in three provinces, benefiting 148,615 students in the school meals programme and 67,050 students and their families through the food scholarships.

WFP continued to advocate the benefits of fortified rice in diets through the dissemination of brochures, posters, videos, and rice samples, amongst national and sub-national stakeholders. School meals routinely included fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt.

Recognizing the important underlying role of water, sanitation and hygiene in determining nutritional wellbeing, WFP continued efforts in both education and livelihood programmes to increase access to appropriate facilities in schools

and communities.

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

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

A Southeast Asia school feeding meeting, organized in Cambodia to encourage the learning process between countries implementing school feeding programmes, brought together WFP and government school feeding practitioners from the region. The meeting provided an opportunity for government officials to network with their peers from neighbouring countries, engage in discussions with WFP technical staff, and facilitate cross-learning within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. Building on key learnings from the regional event, Cambodia specific stakeholders continued deliberations during a one day add-on meeting around programme models, domestic and community financing, institutional capacities, partnerships, and the acceleration of the existing roadmap towards national school feeding by 2020.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and WFP worked together to strengthen the newly established scholarship department, which also oversees the implementation of school meals, through regular engagement in national and sub-national dialogue facilitation of relevant school feeding workshops, and continued development of an information management system that allows different pieces of information within the ministry to be integrated for better access by decision makers.

WFP initiated consultations with IFAD and SNV on their Agriculture Services Program for Innovation, Resilience and Extension, and Cambodia Horticulture Advancing Income and Nutrition programmes respectively, both of which can enhance food commodity supply chains into the home grown school feeding programme and improve the resilience of farmer businesses through integrated, demand-led extension services and investments.

The collaboration with Sodexo allowed WFP to conduct a hazards assessment of schools and local suppliers operating under the Home Grown School Feeding Programme model. This should result in a training of trainers which will be happened in early 2018 for government officials who will then share this knowledge with schools and food suppliers' staff. This also informs the development of home grown school feeding food safety guidelines and related training of trainers module for the Ministry of Commerce's CamControl and the Ministry of Education's Department of School Health, which are the two government institutions that are responsible for knowledge transfer to schools and food producers and suppliers at subnational level.

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

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

In partnership with United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS and the National Maternal and Child Health Centre, WFP released the Good Food Toolkit (GFTK) on line through a dedicated website, which provides easy access for all relevant stakeholders engaged in tertiary education, diploma courses, on-the-job, and refresher training for health professionals who provide nutrition counselling and support for adults, children, and communities living with and affected by HIV. The GFTK provides tools and materials for health workers to support people living with HIV, particularly those on treatment, to manage the nutritional considerations associated with their condition.

A qualitative study on adolescence and nutrition in Cambodia was undertaken with local stakeholders as part of a global study to address the limited attention for critical challenges during this stage in the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition as Cambodia generally focuses its efforts on the first 1000 days. The qualitative fieldwork of the study was conducted in selected urban and rural locations, among a diversity of populations, in collaboration with Plan International, Helen Keller International, UNICEF, international research group Anthrologica, and the Ministry of Health and National Ethics Committee for Health Research.

In partnership with the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Agricultural Marketing Office of the Department of Planning and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries WFP undertook a Cost of the Diet analysis using market price information for some 500 products that were collected from 95 markets across 19 provinces. The data contributed to the ministry's market price database while forming the basis of an analysis to estimate the affordability of nutritious diets in various regions across the country. The findings were used to review the possible effectiveness of different nutrition strategies to fill the nutrient gap in consultations with

government and United Nations (UN) and NGO partners. The findings were integrated into the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy of Food Security and Nutrition and will inform the Country Strategic Programme's nutrition priorities. The need for greater dietary diversity was highlighted in the speech of the Prime Minister on the fourth National Nutrition Day.

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

Activity: Productive assets and livelihood support

In 2017, WFP's productive assets and livelihood support programme supported 48 vulnerable communes across eight provinces to connect to efforts by development and humanitarian actors in the areas of decentralised social safety nets through establishment of rice banks; promote social inclusion and gender equality in local planning and productive systems; build sustainable water catchment and management approaches; build household and community assets included open wells, chicken coops, family fish ponds, canals, dams for domestic use; and contribute to rehabilitation of land allocated under social land concessions. The creation of household assets in 2017 was accompanied by skills training towards enhanced agricultural techniques, offered opportunities for income diversification, knowledge transfer to community, adaptation to climate change and greater independence from seasonal influences. Following the availability of only in-kind food resources, the programme was not able to provide cash-based transfers.

The programme activities included 10,732 households registered in the national IDPoor database (42 percent headed by women) along with those who self-identify as vulnerable; though participation required physical ability, suitable activities was identified to ensure gender and social inclusion.

Rice banks allowed poor families to borrow rice at low interest rates that could protect them from hunger as well as from increasing debt. WFP distributed rice to villagers who engaged in asset creations or training activities and to support the initial rice bank capital.

Family ponds provided both extra income and diversified diets for households through developing home gardening activities and water storage during drought. NGO partners worked with the provincial departments of rural development and agriculture, and provided participants tools as well as technical training on assets building and agriculture skills, training was also provided to maintain water tanks and rainwater harvesting facilities that were established in 2016 to mitigate water scarcity in WFP-supported schools by NGO partner Rain Water Cambodia.

Considerable migration, hot and dry weather and flood in some targeted areas reduced the ability of the participating communes to engage in heavy, labour-intensive infrastructure development; thus, the construction of irrigation systems, dikes and community ponds lagged behind the target. Rice banks were in great demand following the impact of the El Niño phenomenon.

The programme was implemented in partnership with NGOs World Vision International, *Action Contre la Faim* and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development, commune councils and subnational technical offices of the Ministry of Rural Development. Complementary relationships were maintained with other climate oriented partners such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), particularly with a view to coordinate access to and utilization of global climate and livelihood focused resources.

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

In collaboration with the National Council for Democratic Development, 5,000 guidance booklets were developed and disseminated to sub national authorities in 25 provinces to support sub-national authorities integrate climate change adaptation in their commune investment plans in a participatory and inclusive manner.

WFP also continued to provide technical support to information systems of the Ministry of Planning in repositioning the poverty registration system and database (IDPoor) for greater access and utilisation by services deliverers at all levels.

WFP conducted emergency logistics training to participants from NGOs, Cambodia Humanitarian Forum, ministries, Cambodia's Royal Armed Forces, civil-military support element of the United States embassy and UN agencies. The training was designed to provide strategic and operational emergency logistics learning focusing on international emergency operations and planning. Together with ActionAid, WFP facilitated and chaired the Humanitarian Response Forum, which brought together the Cambodian Red Cross, international NGOs, UN agencies and representatives of national NGOs for emergency preparedness and response coordination. In 2017, WFP and the National Committee for Disaster Management conducted national emergency preparedness and response exercises, known as the KAMREX, in five provinces, a collective effort to extend and strengthen coordination and communication on emergency preparedness and response with the sub-national disaster management committees (350 participants were recorded). For the first time, one KAMREX in Kampong Thom province conducted online using the Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM) technologies. PRISM allowed the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management to collect data on tablets, analyse, map, and inform decision-making in real-time.

Results

Component 1: Education

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

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: 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 18 years of sustained focus on school feeding. According to the Government's education management information system, national net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 88 percent in 2002-2003 to 98.7 percent in 2016-2017, while dropout and promotion continued to improve from 7 and 84 percent respectively in 2011-2012 to 4.6 and 88.7 percent in 2016-2017. Alongside aggregate improvements in educational indicators over time, current comparisons of indicators in WFP-assisted districts versus schools not supported by WFP also indicated the positive outcomes of the programme. Net admission and enrolment rates were better in WFP-assisted districts (94.7 and 94.8 percent, respectively) when compared with unassisted districts (88.6 and 90.3 percent) nationally. The average dropout rate from all WFP-supported schools was 6.3 percent while from other schools was 6.8 percent. Retention rates in WFP-supported schools were also consistently high in 2016-2017 (96.8 and 96.0 percent for girls and boys respectively).

The result of the end-line survey on the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) supported schools for school year 2013-16 that was conducted in 2017 showed increase access to clean water and sanitation in USDA supported schools in three targeted provinces. The presence of clean drinking water in those supported schools was necessary for safe food preparation and student health.

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

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

The National Capacity Index (NCI) has remained at 15, which reflected continued effort of the government made in policy and institutional arrangements, while WFP continued to advocate for increased budget allocations for scholarships programme.

WFP provided capacity strengthening for government counterparts to improve programme design and policy, and enhance community participation during the progressive transfer of ownership of the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme to the Government.

Government commitment to the programme was strengthened through the newly established (late in 2016) scholarship office in the Primary Education Department. The office updated operational guidelines based on lessons learned during the WFP scale-up of HGSF and undertook research into perceived benefits and operational feasibility of school meals under future government leadership. The Government increasingly engaged the subnational district governors' offices in the management of the programme while commune authorities mobilized resources and participation from the communities to support cooks and schools in their efforts to provide daily meals.

To inform national decision making around food security and nutrition, WFP facilitated exchange of technical skills, lessons learning, knowledge and expertise between Cambodia Government counterparts and experts in China through its liaison offices and centres of excellence. A study trip to China was arranged by WFP for officials from Cambodia to learn from China's experiences in supporting smallholder farmers, China's nutrition initiatives, and food fortification. There was broad participation from a number of Cambodian ministries, including the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Commerce, and the Cambodian Rice Federation. The mission contributed to identification of possible priority areas for future partnerships and South-South cooperation under a future Cambodian National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.

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

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

No separate National Capacity Index (NCI) was maintained for WFP's nutrition support activities.

Following Cambodia's institutional transformation as part of its engagement in the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement since 2014, strongest performance in 2016-2017 was noted in bringing people together into a shared space for action. While the largest change is noted in tracking and mobilizing resources, the area lags behind other institutional achievements. The score card follows the SUN's global progress monitor and is reported annually based on self-assessed progress by the Government, donors, civil society and United Nations constituencies. Overall, Cambodia improved its institutional performance for scaled up nutrition action from 42 and 50 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively to 61 percent in 2017 against a maximum score of 100 and across five parameters. In 2017, the Cambodia SUN network identified greater engagement by private sector, increased nutrition financing commitments, longer term programming by development partners, and enhanced regulation of food fortification as key priorities for the period 2017-2018.

The Mid-term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition that was undertaken in 2017, with support from WFP and in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, identified the importance of continued nutrition improvements as a central consideration for future strategies. The review proposed that nutrition could be considered an Sustainable Development Goal accelerator as it interlinks closely with many other Sustainable Development Goals across the 2030 agenda.

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

Activity: 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 that will help enhance their livelihood opportunities. Second, as diets typically deteriorate from the post-harvest period to the lean season, the activities aimed to stabilize food consumption patterns by supporting the poorest in the community through a conditional food transfer.

The achievement of the programme in 2017 showed a positive effect on community asset scores while also helping to reduce the extent to which they engage in negative food-related coping strategies, as evidenced by the fact that 81 percent of beneficiary households have better scores in terms of the Coping Strategy Index after the project. This also indicated increased community resilience after WFP intervention.

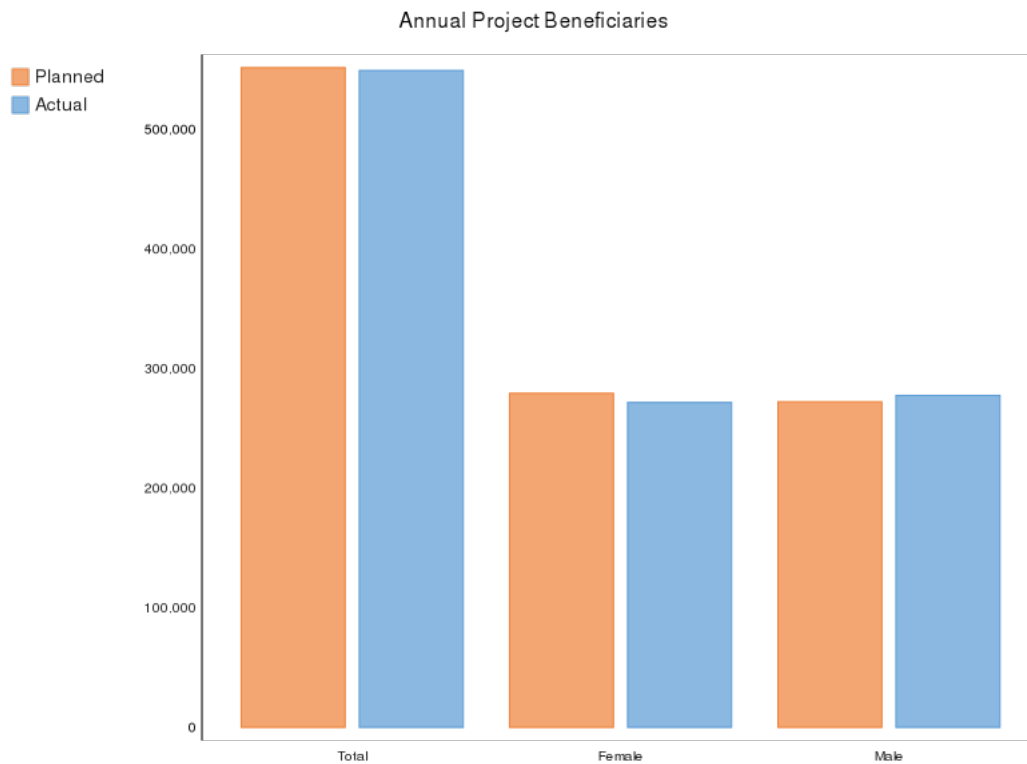
This percentage of achievement, though it was lower than the set target at 100 percent, showed slight improvement from the 2015 report. The proportion of the beneficiary households who had poor and borderline food consumption were considered food insecure households in 2017 was 6.8 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in the previous year and 9.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of the acceptable food consumption households showed slight improvement from 92.5 percent in 2016 to 93.1 percent in 2017. This improvement was evident more among households headed by women than households headed by men. In terms of the quality of diet in 2017, the average number of food groups consumed per week has been remained stable at 5 since 2016.

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

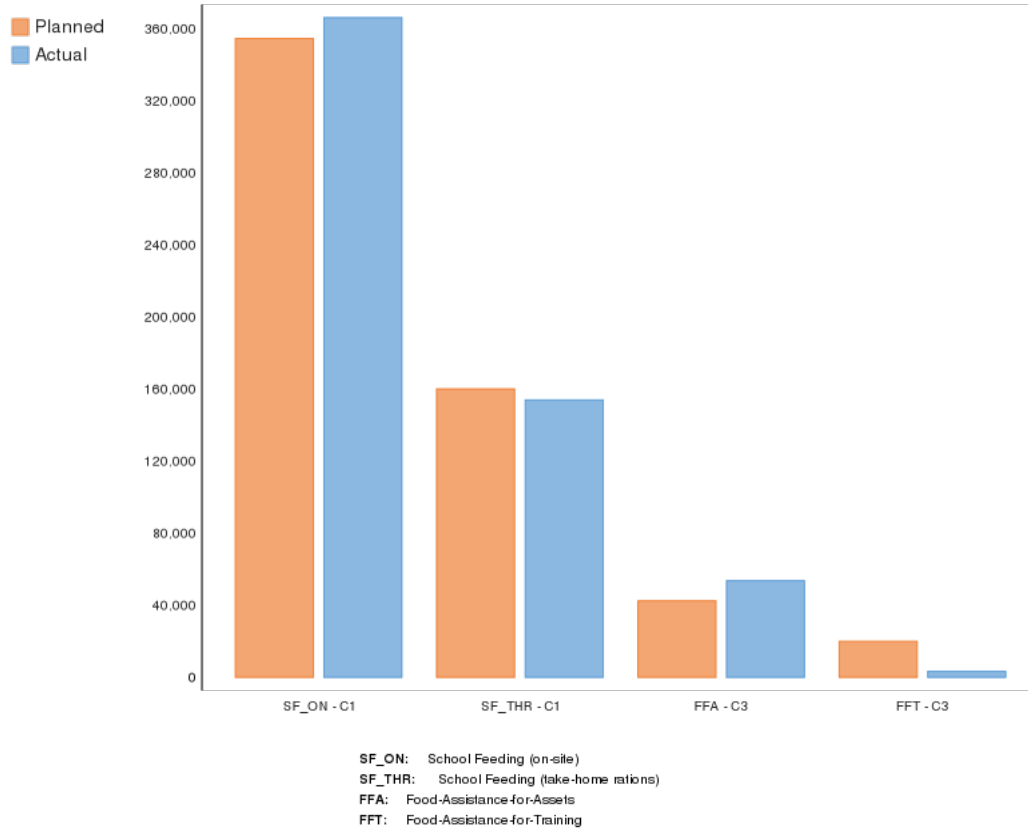
Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

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

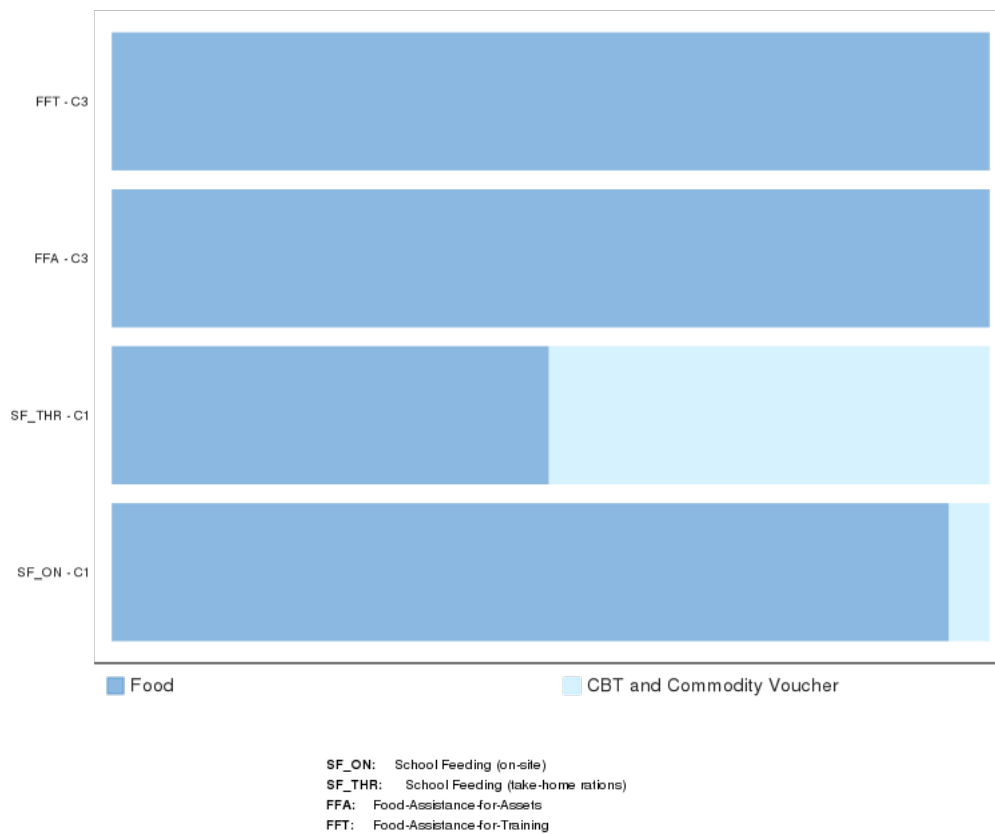
WFP in collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management provided training to 503 government officials of the Provincial/District Committee for Disaster Management. The trainees were introduced to WFP-established Platforms for Real-Time Information Systems (PRISM). PRISM introduced the latest approaches and technologies into government information systems; it transformed routine government information and reporting into real-time, actionable platforms and supported decision makers to effectively respond to disasters.



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	796	582	73.2%
Iodised Salt	119	79	66.4%
Rice	6,112	4,953	81.0%
Split Peas	398	346	86.9%
Vegetable Oil	351	267	76.1%
Subtotal	7,776	6,227	80.1%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods			
Rice	1,800	1,507	83.7%
Subtotal	1,800	1,507	83.7%
Total	9,576	7,734	80.8%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Education			
Cash	1,459,783	1,247,817	85.5%
Total	1,459,783	1,247,817	85.5%

Performance Monitoring

WFP, government officials at provincial and district level and non-governmental organization field staff captured information on school-based activities through mobile upload of geo-referenced checklists using smart phones and tablets. Programme managers captured results in a real time online platform to monitor progress and responded in a timely manner in cases of alerts and concerns. Provincial and district education authorities undertook regular oversight visits to schools and provided assistance to school administrators where needed; results and progress were discussed in quarterly sub-national coordination meetings. In addition, WFP field monitors also conducted their monitoring visits during food/cash distributions. 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 2017, a pre-activity survey was undertaken by Cooperating Partners to accommodate different partner timelines for activities, and post-activity monitoring survey was undertaken by WFP field monitors.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Cambodian women represent 51 percent of the country's population, and 27 percent of households are headed by women. The ability of female participation as equal partners in social political and economic life is still constrained, ratios of female civil servants increased from 32 to 37 percent from 2007 to 2013 [1].

WFP's research on "Urban Vulnerability in Phnom Penh: Situation, Vulnerability, and Migration in Cambodia" found that more than 50 percent of migrants were female and 79 percent of female migrants were aged between 17 and 35 years old. In households that had more than one migrant, there was a higher possibility that the second and third migrants were female (mostly the daughters of the household heads). Male migrants were more than five times more likely to work as construction workers while female migrants were more than four times more likely to work as factory workers and even more likely to work as domestic workers. Other types of work, however, seem to be gender-neutral.

In early 2017, WFP in partnership with the Institute of Development Studies undertook a participatory action learning exercise to improve programme design and delivery of Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), and to further develop the Cambodia office gender (mainstreaming) action plan. Results were integrated into HGSF programme guidance including: 1) revision of supplier contracts to include both spousal name (husband and wife) for equal access to income for the households; 2) encouraging equal participation between men and women in the communities in the bidding process for food supply to HGSF; 3) a review of motivational and safety actions to support cooks' engagement; 4) highlighting non-governmental organization partners' comparative advantage and contribution in the area of gender considerations; and 5) women's participation in school support committee. The exercise also highlighted the importance to review gender dynamics in the selection and participation of community members in productive assets and livelihood project management committees, including in leadership positions. A more proactive approach is required to actively mobilize and engage women and young people as part of project management at the community level.

In 2017, there was an increase of women in leadership positions of project management committees of school feeding activities; they were trained on the food modality.

When exploring intra-household decision making as related to the food or cash transfers received through scholarships and food assistance for assets (FFA), the percentage of joint making decision by male and female on the use of rations appears to have increased from last year, which may indicate positive changes toward household harmony for joint responsibility in making decision within the households, though the percentage of households in which women were sole decision-makers appeared to increase for scholarships but decrease for FFA programme from last year. This is due to increased female engagement with a transfer that was not considered as income (for a smaller transfer in scholarship) and less engagement with household earnings for a bigger transfer as provided in the FFA programme.

[1] Ministry of Planning. 2014. Annual Progress Report 2013: Achieving Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A hotline, established for school meals programme in 2015, continued to offer community members an opportunity to report concerns about programme targeting, entitlements and management of the programme across 11 provinces. The phone number was clearly visible on all programme-related communication materials, including posters that were displayed at the schools. 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.

In 2017, there were 102 callers to the hotline of which eight were unsuccessful calls; 91 of them sought programme information; and three callers made complaints about irregularities with programme implementation, specifically about food diversion and irregular cooking schedule. All calls were acknowledged and investigated by the Area Offices in partnership with the provincial department of education, youth and sport, and the complaints were solved timely following the agreed procedure.

From the reported figures, it was noticed that unsuccessful callers who failed to leave a message may have had limited knowledge about the existing complaints and feedback mechanism, and potentially some of them may have lacked the confidence to leave a complaint on a voice recorder rather than speaking directly to a person. WFP has planned a user feedback assessment to identify key issues with the complaints system.

In 2017, monitoring results showed that all the beneficiaries in food-assistance-for-assets activities were well informed about their entitlement and that there were no reports of safety issues. Around one percent of beneficiaries

in the scholarship programme were not aware of their entitlement; less than two percent experienced safety problems regarding travelling to or from WFP programme sites. The safety issue was related to unpaved road conditions along routes used by the beneficiaries to walk to schools or programme sites.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Ratanak Leng

WFP's school meal programme provides a nutritious breakfast to school children from poor and vulnerable families in selected communes across nine provinces in Cambodia.

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	272,297	279,378	551,675	277,623	271,685	549,308	102.0%	97.2%	99.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Education)	241,046	248,129	489,175	250,793	244,855	495,648	104.0%	98.7%	101.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods)	31,251	31,249	62,500	26,830	26,830	53,660	85.9%	85.9%	85.9%
Comp.1-Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	27,306	27,404	54,710	36,192	36,767	72,959	132.5%	134.2%	133.4%
Children (5-18 years)	178,960	182,452	361,412	181,155	171,276	352,431	101.2%	93.9%	97.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	34,780	38,273	73,053	33,446	36,812	70,258	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	241,046	248,129	489,175	250,793	244,855	495,648	104.0%	98.7%	101.3%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,411	2,188	4,599	3,044	2,762	5,806	126.3%	126.2%	126.2%
Children (5-18 years)	7,853	6,970	14,823	9,914	8,800	18,714	126.2%	126.3%	126.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	20,987	22,091	43,078	13,872	15,268	29,140	66.1%	69.1%	67.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	31,250	31,250	62,500	26,830	26,830	53,660	85.9%	85.9%	85.9%

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)	331,294	23,351	354,645	349,259	17,012	366,271	105.4%	72.9%	103.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	75,405	84,750	160,155	76,700	77,320	154,020	101.7%	91.2%	96.2%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	42,500	-	42,500	53,660	-	53,660	126.3%	-	126.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	20,000	-	20,000	3,335	-	3,335	16.7%	-	16.7%

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)	331,294	23,351	354,645	349,259	17,012	366,271	105.4%	72.9%	103.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	15,081	16,992	32,073	15,340	15,464	30,804	101.7%	91.0%	96.0%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,500	-	8,500	10,732	-	10,732	126.3%	-	126.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	20,000	-	20,000	3,335	-	3,335	16.7%	-	16.7%

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	19,675	20,478	40,153	28,011	29,198	57,209	142.4%	142.6%	142.5%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	154,104	160,388	314,492	158,094	150,968	309,062	102.6%	94.1%	98.3%
Total participants	173,779	180,866	354,645	186,105	180,166	366,271	107.1%	99.6%	103.3%

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	173,779	180,866	354,645	186,105	180,166	366,271	107.1%	99.6%	103.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	16,036	16,037	32,073	13,664	17,140	30,804	85.2%	106.9%	96.0%
Total participants	16,036	16,037	32,073	13,664	17,140	30,804	85.2%	106.9%	96.0%
Total beneficiaries	80,077	80,078	160,155	77,010	77,010	154,020	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,250	4,250	8,500	6,231	4,501	10,732	146.6%	105.9%	126.3%
Total participants	4,250	4,250	8,500	6,231	4,501	10,732	146.6%	105.9%	126.3%
Total beneficiaries	21,250	21,250	42,500	26,831	26,829	53,660	126.3%	126.3%	126.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	10,000	10,000	20,000	2,753	582	3,335	27.5%	5.8%	16.7%
Total participants	10,000	10,000	20,000	2,753	582	3,335	27.5%	5.8%	16.7%
Total beneficiaries	10,000	10,000	20,000	2,753	582	3,335	27.5%	5.8%	16.7%

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: 2016.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records</i>	>85.00	85.00	97.10	96.78
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: 2016.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, Secondary data, EMIS, School records</i>	>85.00	85.00	96.10	95.96
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: 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: 2016.01, WFP survey, Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop, Latest Follow-up: 2017.01, WFP survey, Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop</i>	=12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
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				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2014.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	87.10	88.57
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=0.20	1.00	1.30	1.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=1.52	7.60	6.20	5.20
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=80.00	91.40	92.50	93.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=0.00	0.00	3.90	2.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=0.28	1.40	0.40	1.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=2.14	10.70	11.80	6.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=1.30	6.50	4.30	4.90

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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=80.00	89.30	84.20	91.10
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=80.00	92.20	95.30	93.60
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CAMBODIA, Project End Target: 2014.12, Survey/PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.50	5.10	5.29
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.40	5.02	5.22
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	>5.00	4.60	5.13	5.30
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	81.30
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	81.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey/PDM</i>	=100.00	-	80.00	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)				
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	1,258	1,035	82.3%
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	59,380	59,380	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	1,258	994	79.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1,258	1,027	81.6%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	1,258	1,235	98.2%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,258	1,027	81.6%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	8	8	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	90	90	100.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	560	829	148.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	3	4	120.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	5	5	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	7,045	7,045	100.0%
Quantity of stationary distributed	item	85,086	85,086	100.0%
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	180	74	41.1%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	603	662	109.8%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,988	2,281	114.7%
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	727	684	94.1%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	11	11	98.2%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	-	64	-
Number of compost pits created	item	1,147	673	58.7%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	468	365	78.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	-	5	-
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	5,000	4,539	90.8%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	206	129	62.6%

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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=10.00	26.50	0.00	22.33
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=85.00	68.00	82.80	70.30
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=5.00	5.50	17.20	7.37
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>15.00	22.16	18.00	22.01
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>20.00	21.07	18.00	28.93
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	3.00	22.20	37.14
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	76.50	76.90	57.14
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	20.50	0.90	5.72
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>10.00	7.00	32.00	29.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	87.50	85.80	92.25
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	99.79	99.70	98.30
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	90.90	86.00	98.92
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	99.90	98.20	98.70
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	97.70	100.00

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: 2017.12</i>	=1,740,000.00	692,547.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	12.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=368,100.00	393,923.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	5.00
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: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Cambodia	KAM-C-00008-01	Rice	300	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03971-01	Rice	10	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-04031-01	Split Peas	-	114
Private Donors	WPD-C-04031-01	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	36
		Total	310	150