



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Cambodia Country Brief October 2018



Operational Context

Cambodia has achieved remarkable economic growth in the last two decades. The poverty rate has decreased from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 13.5 percent in 2014. The Government is committed to reaching middle-income country status by 2030. However, a significant portion of the population remains 'near poor' and still at high risk of falling back into poverty at the slightest shock.

Undernutrition remains a public health concern; 32 percent of children under 5 years suffer from stunting, 24 percent are underweight, and 10 percent wasted. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with regular monsoon flooding in the Mekong and Tonle Sap basin and localised droughts in the plains. Limited access for the poor to education and health services and low levels of investment in public infrastructure further perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.

WFP has been present in Cambodia since 1979.



Population: **15.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **143 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **32 percent of children between 6-59 months**

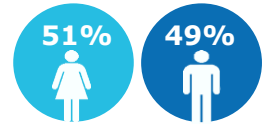
In Numbers

842 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 23,678 cash based transfers made

WFP Cambodia's operations are fully funded for 2018 thanks to the generous contributions of partners.

335,200 people assisted in October 2018



Operational Updates

- 16 October - World Food Day, Kampong Cham, province:** WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery reiterated joint commitment for zero hunger by 2030 in Cambodia during the World Food Day 2018. WFP's Country Director said "WFP congratulates Cambodia's farmers, food traders and the Government of Cambodia for the great achievement in making sure that enough food is available in Cambodia. WFP encourages more joint efforts to enhance food diversity, improve affordability and convenience, and strengthen quality and safety in Cambodia."
- 21-22 October - Disaster Risk Reduction/ Emergency Preparedness and Response seminar in China:** WFP Cambodia accompanied government colleagues from the National Committee for Disaster Management and the Ministry of Environment to the seminar organized by the WFP China office with China expert institutions.
- 21-25 October - Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF), Tunisia:** WFP and officials from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development attended the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunisia. The forum allowed WFP and government officials to learn challenges and successful experiences related to child nutrition from participating countries around the world. It also provided many lessons learnt for WFP and the government officials to think through on the future investment of school feeding in Cambodia. Government officials expressed their strong interest to host the forum in Cambodia next year – a letter from the Minister to this extent was received by WFP for forwarding to GCNF.

Contact info: Ratanak LENG (ratanak.leng@wfp.org)
Country Director: Francesca ERDELMANN
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia

Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	2018 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
22.48 m	21.97 m⁽¹⁾	0 m

(1) Included 2019 contribution for USDA and Japan

Strategic Result : Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year
Focus area: Root Causes

- Activities:**
- Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.

Strategic Result : Food Systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 2: Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses.
Focus area: Resilience

- Activities:**
- Enhance community resilience by building climate sensitive assets and integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.

Strategic Result : Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 3: National institutions strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonised action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030
Focus area: Root Causes

- Activities:**
- Provide technical support to the national SUN network to ensure that national action for nutrition is based on effective knowledge management and stakeholder engagement.

Strategic Result : Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are better Informed and strengthened toward imp
Focus area: Resilience

- Activities:**
- Provide technical assistance to national, subnational government institutions to strengthen integrated knowledge and information management systems, to facilitate evidence based, responsive and shock resistant social sector, social protection and emergency response mechanisms.

Strategic Result : Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year
Focus area: Resilience

- Activities:**
- Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors (activity category: service provision and platform activities; modality: SD).

Donors

USA, Government of Cambodia, Japan, Australia and Private Donors