



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Cambodia Country Brief November 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**

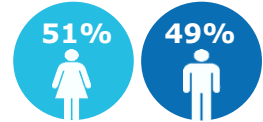
In Numbers

427 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 7,729 cash based transfers made

USD 1.8 million net funding requirement from December 2018 to May 2019

279,100 people assisted in November 2018



Operational Updates

- WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to prepare a budget proposal to the Ministry of Economy and Finance for support to the home grown school meal programme in government-supported schools in 2019. This is part of WFP's commitment to provide assistance to the Government to take ownership of the national school meal programme.
- WFP started the bidding process to select suppliers for the home grown school meal programme. Selected suppliers are required to purchase local agricultural products including rice, vegetables, fish, meats and eggs to supply to schools for provision of nutritious meal to school children in their communities. WFP is supporting 256 schools to implement the home grown school meal programme for the school year 2018-2019.
- WFP provided training to field monitors and NGO partners on mobile data collection and monitoring checklist of the implementation of school meal and scholarship programme. Using mobile devices to collect programme data including food movement, stock and distribution provides faster and better data collection. This allows WFP to have concise information for responsive decision on any challenge and issue related to programme and operational effectiveness.

Emergency and Preparedness

- WFP and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) conducted two trainings on disaster management for 68 officials of provincial committee for disaster management from four provinces. The trainings aimed to strengthen capacity of officials at subnational level on disaster response by using real time information system. The system provides effective tools to manage information on disaster for better response and preparedness to recuse vulnerable population.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Dec-May Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
50.24 m	3.88 m ⁽¹⁾	1.8 m

(1) Resource Migration is still progressing

Strategic Result : Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities: Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support to evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding.

Strategic Result : Food Systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 2: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023.

Focus area: Resilience

Activities: Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation.

Strategic Result : Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 3: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities: Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination.

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 improved services delivery by 2030.

Focus area: Resilience

Activities: Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts.

Activities: Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels.

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.

Donors

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