



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Cambodia Country Brief January 2019



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**

2016 Human Development Index: **146 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

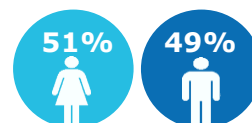
In Numbers

427 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 7,729 cash based transfers made

USD 0.2 million net funding requirement from Feb 2019 to July 2019, primarily for Activity 5.

279,100 people assisted
in January 2019



Operational Updates

WFP signed a short-term Interim Country Strategic Plan (1 January – 31 March 2019) agreement with the Royal Government of Cambodia. The short-term Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) which was endorsed by the WFP Executive Director ensures the continuity of WFP's programme during the first quarter of 2019 as the existing agreement between WFP and the Royal Government of Cambodia came to an end on 31 December 2018. The short-term ICSP will be replaced with a new agreement for the full five-year period upon the approval by Executive Board in February.

As part of a joint effort for resource mobilization, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports worked together to develop a joint five-year home grown school feeding proposal to the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). A feasibility study mission of KOICA to the home grown school feeding programme was conducted in January. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in the development of multi-year funding proposal for national home grown school feeding to the Ministry of Economy and Finance as part of the operationalization of the National Social Protection Policy Framework.

WFP continued to keep close engagement on the progress of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2023 formulation with government counterparts and donor countries. In January, WFP presented the draft CSP to potential donor countries and some Government institutions. The official endorsement of the CSP will take place in late February by WFP executive board in Rome.

Contact info: Ratanak LENG (ratanak.leng@wfp.org)

Country Director: Francesca ERDELMANN

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Feb-July Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
50.24 m	8.03 m⁽¹⁾	0.2 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. (CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities)

Strategic Result : Developing 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.

Emergency and Preparedness

In collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), WFP continued to enhance information management and coordination for disaster risk management. In 2018, WFP and the NCDM provided training to 143 subnational government officials in six provinces. Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM) was introduced to enable the NCDM and its subnational committees to leverage data for decision making to respond to shocks and disasters and address the needs of the most vulnerable, supporting timely and effective coordination.

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