



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Cambodia Country Brief February 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**

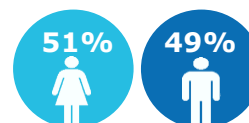
## In Numbers

**75 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 0** cash based transfers made

**USD 0 million** net funding requirement from March to August 2019

**279,100 people assisted**  
in February 2019



## Operational Updates

26-28 February: the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 was officially endorsed by WFP executive board. The WFP Country Director was accompanied by a Secretary of State from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a high level official from the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to a Board Meeting to endorse the CSP in Rome.

21-22 February: WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport provided technical training to government officials of provincial and district department of education on cash scholarship information system. The training helped to strengthen the capacity of sub-national officials to use the online system to monitor the national scholarship programme. The officials who received the training will next share the knowledge to school principals and teachers to be able to use the system to monitor the national cash scholarship programme. The digital system significantly helps the Ministry of Education and its subnational offices to improve the existing scholarship data flow from schools to district and provincial levels and finally to the national level. The system also supports programme implementers and decision makers to make actionable decisions to improve programme implementation timely and effectively.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, WFP is planning to roll out the system nationwide soon as it well aligns with the Government and the Ministry's national strategic plans that promote digital transformation.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	March-August Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>50.24 m</b>	<b>9.30 m<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>0 m</b>

(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.

WFP worked with partners to prepare for the scale up of the home grown school feeding model in 62 schools in Kompong Thom province. In school year 2017-2018, WFP scaled up the model to 205 schools. Of 1200 WFP-supported schools in meal programme, approximately 20 percent is using the model.

WFP conducted a partnership meeting with NGO partners of the Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support programme to review achievements, challenges and lessons learned through past years of collaboration. The meeting also discussed ways forward to explore new partnership approach to work together on improving and building communities and households livelihood and resilience to climate change and shocks through Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support programme for the CSP.

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