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Cambodia Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

2018 was an important year for WFP in Cambodia. Work was concluded on designing a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2023 with a focus on capacity strengthening and support to national and subnational entities and systems in the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 2. Implementing the CSP entails a transition away from WFP's previous heavy operational presence in Cambodia.

During the year, WFP focused its capacity strengthening work on implementation and management of the school feeding programme to ensure a gradual transition to national ownership, as per the School Feeding Roadmap 2015-2021 signed by WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. WFP supported preparations to handover programmes to the Government including the Cash Scholarships and Take Home Ration programme in 2019. Ninety percent of WFP scholarship programme-supported schools were handed over to the Government, resulting in a reduction in the number of WFP's direct beneficiaries compared to 2017.

The handover involved developing programme management tools and applying the Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM) for digital monitoring and reporting of key school feeding information. For example, PRISM was used to track food stocks and other information from targeted schools for the school meals and cash scholarships programmes.

Progress was also made in the transition to home grown school feeding, the Government's preferred model for the national school feeding programme. WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on a proposal for multi-year funding to the Ministry of Economy and Finance as part of the operationalization of the National Social Protection Policy Framework.

2018 was the final year of the productive assets and livelihoods programme and the beginning of a number of initiatives to strengthen the integration of food security and nutrition in sub-national development processes.

Following the completion of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2014–2018), the Government adopted a new strategic direction for the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency - Phase IV. The Strategy emphasizes the importance of ensuring that economic growth is inclusive, through reducing poverty, increasing gender equality and developing human resources. It also highlighted urbanization, migration and climate change as central factors.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2019-2023) was formulated to align the work of the United Nations in Cambodia with the Government's priorities, with the participation of WFP in the areas of food security and nutrition.

491,184
total beneficiaries
in 2018

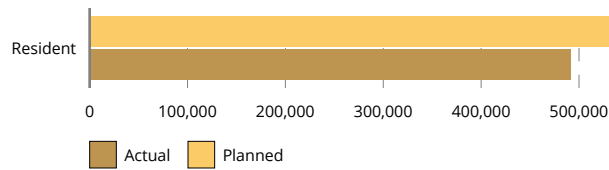


50%
female

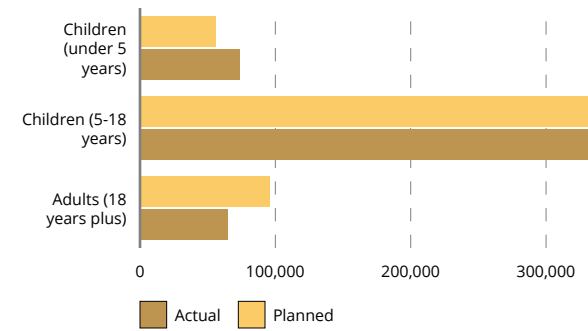


50%
male

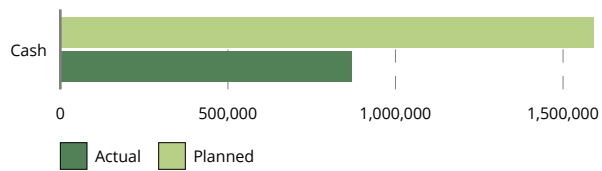
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



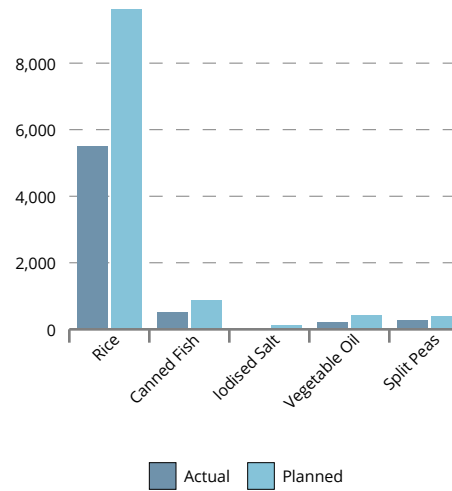
Beneficiaries by Age Group



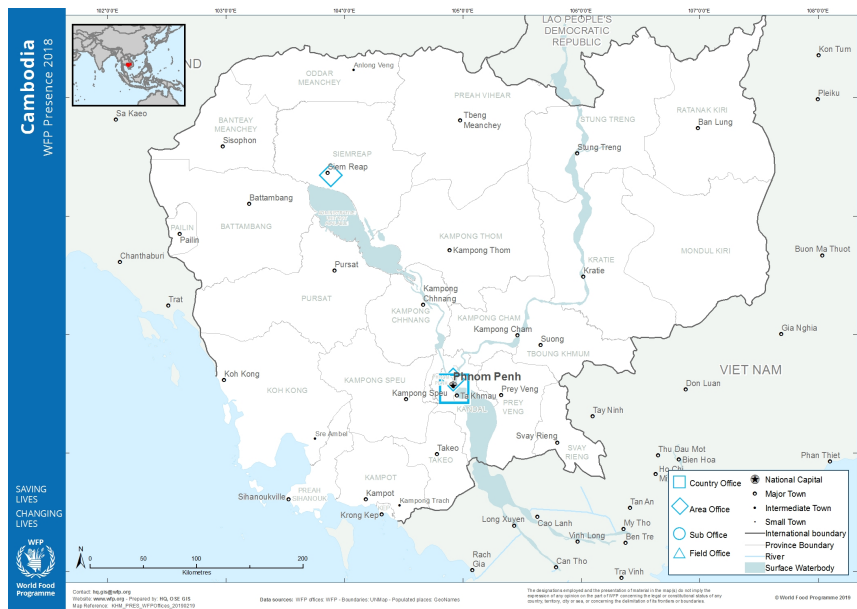
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Cambodia has experienced rapid growth in gross domestic product over the past two decades, enabling the country to attain lower-middle-income country status in 2016 [1]. The poverty rate dropped from 50 percent in 1992 to 13.5 percent in 2014. Nonetheless, Cambodia ranks 146th of 189 countries on the Human Development Index [2].

The benefits of this growth have been distributed unequally. Many Cambodians remain economically vulnerable, with approximately 28 percent of the population considered to be “near poor” [3]; a small shock causing an average income loss of just 30 cents per day would double the poverty rate [4].

Vulnerability and food insecurity among Cambodia’s population, especially women and children living in rural communities, remains a concern. About 21 percent of Cambodians may not be able to afford a nutritious diet, with peaks as high as 66 percent of households in the northeast [5]. Undernutrition is estimated to cost Cambodia approximately 1.7 percent of its annual gross domestic product [6] and is a major contributor to mortality rates and decreased overall wellness and productivity in the population.

Overweight and obesity are also rising concerns, particularly among women, and 18 percent of women are overweight or obese while 14 percent are underweight [7]. Women are highly dependent, economically and financially, on men; this is compounded by limited access to resources and receiving lower wages than men [8]; 77 percent of women are employed versus 89 percent of men [9]. Women also undertake significant unpaid care-giving responsibilities, which are not formally considered [10].

Climate change is likely to exacerbate other challenges in Cambodia, particularly for poor people, households headed by women and persons with disabilities, who often do not have equitable access to resources. Households headed by women are more susceptible to food security impacts following El Niño shocks than households headed by men [11].

Rapid urbanization and migration are main factors affecting development in Cambodia and pose new challenges to ensuring adequate livelihoods and equitable access to safe, diverse, and nutritious food. More research is needed on the impact of urbanization and migration on food and nutrition-related issues.

Children's access to education has increased in recent years in terms of primary education net enrolment rate. There is gender parity in enrolment rate in both primary education (48 percent girls; 52 percent boys) and secondary education (52 percent girls; 48 percent boys) [12]. However, poor rural families, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities are more likely to be excluded from primary school [13]. Cambodia needs to invest in its physical and human capital

and adopt reforms to enable sustained and inclusive growth to achieve its upper middle- income country status in 2030 [14].

Cambodia has made great strides towards achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, but progress has been uneven and more needs to be done to achieve zero hunger by 2030. The Government's commitment to ensuring food and nutrition security was reflected in and has influenced core national policies such as the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2014–2018), the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2014–2018) and the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III. Other relevant strategies and policies include the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2014–2020), the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014–2023), the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014–2018), the Neary Rattanak IV: Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2014–2018), the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF 2016–2025) and the Education Strategic Plan (2014–2018).

WFP works with the Government and partners in contribution towards Zero Hunger (SDG2). In 2018, this work focused on four Strategic Outcomes:

1. Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate nutritious food throughout the year;
2. Poor and vulnerable communities benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses;
3. National institutions are strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonised action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030;
4. National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are strengthened towards improved services delivery.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP received 80 percent of the USD 18.23 million required under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) in 2018. Eighty-three percent of this funding was allocated to Strategic Outcome 1. Support for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 was well funded by a multi-year grant, private donors and contribution from the Government of Cambodia. Resource shortages were faced in relation to planned activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to benefit from a three-year grant (2017-2019) for support to the school feeding programme (school meals and take-home rations), which also facilitated the transition of the programme towards national ownership as outlined in the school feeding roadmap.

Other contributions enabled WFP to implement the cash scholarship and the expansion of the home-grown school feeding model. In 2018, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports continued the programme transformation from centrally managed food procurement and supplies towards a home-grown model in which food commodities are procured by the participating schools in local communities using funds transferred into their school accounts by WFP with support from the provincial education authorities. A hybrid model was also implemented, with schools receiving both in-kind commodities and cash to form the full food ration.

For Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to contribute to robust food systems. WFP allocated a rice contribution from the Government of Cambodia and multilateral funding to support asset creation and livelihood opportunities. WFP's implementation of capacity strengthening activities in pursuit of Strategic Outcome 3 was constrained by significant resource challenges; with only 50 percent of funding targets being met. Thus, the activity implementation funding was lower than target at approximately 50 percent.

In support of Strategic Outcome 4, WFP invested in developing information systems and strengthening information management capacities of various government institutions for improved disaster preparedness and response at the national and subnational level. Funding challenges restricted the introduction to selected provinces and districts with limited roll-out at commune level.

In-kind rice support from the Government of Cambodia has benefited school feeding and food assistance for assets programmes since 2009. A continuation of this multi-year contribution is under consideration by the Government in support of the transformation of the school feeding programme towards national ownership.

In 2018 most contributions were directed by donors towards specific activities such as school feeding and to the development and introduction of information

management systems for improved programme management, vulnerability analysis, monitoring and response planning. While ensuring operational continuity and transformation, WFP prioritized available resources to increasingly position itself as a strategic and technical partner to the Government.

The support provided by WFP under the T-ICSP relied on the generous contributions of donors. WFP's top donors to the T-ICSP were the United States Department for Agriculture through the McGovern-Dole programme, the Government of Cambodia, the Government of Japan, the Government of Australia, the German Federal Foreign Office, as well as private sector partners including LDS Charities, Tencent, Michael Kors, Mastercard and the Japan Association for WFP.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year

In pursuit of Strategic Outcome 1, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and partners to strengthen the national capacity for management of the national school feeding programme. WFP supported the provision of breakfast or lunch to pre-primary and primary school children in 1,150 schools in food insecure areas in nine provinces. The meals consisted of varying combinations of rice (fortified rice in 583 of the schools), yellow split peas, canned or fresh fish, meat, vegetables, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt.

In 443 schools take home rations of fortified rice and fortified vegetable oil were provided to children from vulnerable families in grades four, five and six in four provinces upon confirmation of at least 80 percent school attendance. In 2018, cash scholarships, at a value of USD 60 per year, were provided by WFP in selected areas for a final time before fully transitioning into the Government's scholarship programme.

WFP scaled up home-grown school feeding from 84 to 205 schools which procured at least 70 percent of meal ingredients in local communities. This contributed to improving local food systems by offering smallholder farmers, particularly women, a predictable demand and market diversity. Approximately 20 percent of all schools participating in the meal programme have adopted the home-grown model since 2015; continued expansion and transformation is underway.

WFP worked with World Education International, World Vision Cambodia, and Plan International to enhance literacy, build and rehabilitate school infrastructure, improve health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene education, and raise parents' awareness of the importance of education and good health for their children at school as well as at home. A school nutrition campaign in 585 WFP-assisted schools aimed to improve community behaviour and knowledge related to good health, hygiene and nutrition, dietary diversification, school gardening, and food fortification. The campaign encouraged community engagement in and contribution to school activities.

School infrastructure activities were scaled up based on a school assessment undertaken in 2017 and recommendations from a 2018 grant-specific decentralized baseline survey. In areas supported by this grant, WFP exceeded planned targets for school infrastructure construction in areas where specific funding was earmarked for infrastructure, though some needs remained unmet in other provinces due to resource limitations, particularly for handwashing stations and fuel efficient stoves. Kitchen utensils were not purchased in 2018, as

stocks remained from 2017.

According to the Government's education management information system in school year 2017-2018, the districts with WFP school feeding support had better outcomes than non-supported districts. The net enrolment rate was higher in WFP assisted districts than in non-assisted districts (99.6 percent versus 95.2 percent). Dropout rate was lower (4.9 percent versus 6.0 percent) and completion rate was higher (81.25 percent versus 80.1 percent) in WFP supported districts as compared to those not included in the school feeding programme. Schools participating in the meals programme are generally located in more remote, vulnerable districts and initially showed poorer education performance than non-supported schools. The retention rate of school children in WFP-supported schools was almost ten percent higher than the target for 2018.

Home grown school feeding contributed to increased household livelihoods in targeted communities; 53 percent of participating suppliers reported an increase of their household income up to 10 percent, while 29 percent of household gained more than 10 percent according to a 2018 supplier consultation. Suppliers reported saving their increased income and making investments in social services such as health and education for the family. Around 79 percent of participating suppliers confirmed that home-grown school feeding also improved their skills through their participation in the bidding and contracting process, managing records and engaging in banking transactions and compliance with services as stated in the tripartite agreement. They also established closer relations with local authorities and food producers. The programme provided suppliers with a stable income that could be used for investment as well as facilitate access to credit schemes.

In 2018, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports agreed on the full transition of the take home rations and cash scholarships into the Government programme by November 2019. Further, the Ministry took on the management of home grown school feeding in Stung Treng province with continued financial and technical assistance from WFP; an important step towards full national ownership of the programme. A domestic funding allocation is under review for fiscal year 2020.

The Government has increasingly recognized school meals as key to enhancing access to quality of pre-primary and primary education through its efforts to integrate school meal activities into national policies this year including the Education Strategic Plan (2019-2023) and the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023) and the National School Health policy. A 2018 grant-specific decentralized mid-term review recommended that WFP and the Government set out a clear exit strategy, transition timeline and scaling up plan



for nationally owned home-grown school feeding as outlined in the 2015 Roadmap. This may include an extension of the transition period.

Strategic Outcome 02

Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses, particularly during the high risk season.

In support of Strategic Outcome 2, WFP helped to promote resilient community food systems by improving climate smart physical and social assets with participation from vulnerable households in food-assistance-for-assets and food-for-training activities and the establishment of rice banks. Rice was provided in compensation of households' participation. WFP worked further with national counterparts to protect lives and livelihoods from shocks and disasters through improved emergency preparedness and response. WFP continued to co-chair the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) with ActionAid.

WFP, together with non-governmental organisations World Vision, Action Contre la Faim, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), worked with communities and their commune councils in 71 communes across seven provinces. The Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support (PALS) programme engaged 11,487 food insecure households representing 57,435 direct beneficiaries (40 percent were households headed by women). Participating household were selected through participatory community consultation with priority given to households registered in the government's IDPoor system. Women were encouraged to play a role in project committees. 43 percent of project committee members were women; 29 percent of leadership roles in these committees were held by women.

High migration and competition with unskilled labor opportunities in the agriculture and construction sectors, as well as unfavorable weather conditions (high temperature and heavy rain), caused fewer beneficiaries to engage in the creation of household assets than originally planned. Particularly the construction of chicken coops, latrines, home gardens and compost pits was below the target. In contrast, training activities were in great demand following the urgent need for knowledge on climate smart adjustments of existing agricultural practices and to explore alternative livelihood opportunities; most participants came from households headed by women. Further, WFP and partners emphasized the establishment of rice banks, managed by the communities, which played an important role as local safety nets for the most vulnerable households and helped to minimize household debt, address short term hunger and stabilize local food systems during the lean season.

WFP and partners measured beneficiary household livelihood and food security indicators prior to the commencement of the programme and the lean season and once again upon completion of assets and livelihoods activities. The follow up survey identified that the proportion of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption was higher than the target and higher than in 2017. The proportion of food insecure households decreased from 6.8 percent in 2017 to 3.4 percent in 2018. Almost 90 percent of the beneficiary households who participated in the surveys reported reducing or stabilizing their coping strategies between the baseline and a post distribution monitoring; this improved by 7 percentage points but did not reach the set target [1]. In addition, the Community Assets Score measured in late 2018 exceeded the target set for 2018 and the overall score in 2017.

WFP continued the collaboration with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat and non-governmental-organization partners to enhance promotion and protection of local food systems by strengthening the capacity of commune councils to tackle climate-related challenges in annual plans and budgets. Following the successful development of guidance booklets for the integration of climate change adaptation into commune investment planning, WFP and partners compiled further guidance on the integration of food security and nutrition as well as on the establishment and management of community rice banks.

In support of the protection of lives and livelihoods, WFP and ActionAid continued to jointly chair the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) which consisted of more than 30 United Nations and non-governmental organizations. The HRF aimed to build national capacity for emergency preparedness and response in collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), including through emergency simulation exercises in flood-prone provinces. Ten Kampuchea Response Exercises (KAMREXs) were undertaken in 2018 introducing more than 600 government officials, including from national, provincial and district committees for disaster management, relevant line ministries and provincial departments, police and military, as well as the Cambodia Red Cross, to disaster coordination, data collection and information sharing in mock flood scenarios. The simulations promoted the application of existing preparedness and contingency plans, coordinated response mechanisms and the use of tools, developed by WFP as part of the Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM), to transform routine government reporting into near real-time, actionable information in a map-based platform for timely decision-making.

In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO), WFP participated in a regional study on shock-responsive social protection



systems. The results of the study and subsequent roadmap will help to inform the design of future activities in social protection and disaster response in Cambodia.

Further, the HRF secretariat hosted by WFP monitored and shared contextual hazard information among HRF members in support of greater preparedness and response coordination during the high-risk season, including 12 typhoon and flood alerts, and 13 flood situation reports. During the floods in July and August, which followed the Laos dam collapse and rises in the Mekong River's water levels, HRF facilitated coordination at national and provincial levels between humanitarian actors and with NCDM in support of the five provinces that were most affected by the resulting floods. PRISM tools were used to collect, report and visualize flood data.

WFP, on behalf of the HRF and in collaboration with the Joint Action Group, supported NCDM to produce a roadmap and training package to operationalize the national disaster management law and conduct trainings in three provinces. WFP and partners continued to advocate for a further roll out of the roadmap in additional provinces.

Strategic Outcome 03

National Institutions strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonized action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030

In support of Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on strengthening institutional capacities and stakeholder coordination to address the underlying and root causes of malnutrition. This involved providing technical support to the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network to ensure that national action for nutrition is based on effective knowledge management and stakeholder engagement.

The Cambodia Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement improved its institutional performance for scaled up nutrition action, a global indicator used by the global SUN movement to measure progress in implementing multi-sectoral nutrition policies and programmes, from 61 percent in 2017 to 73 percent in 2018. The largest improvement was in financial tracking and mobilizing resources, though challenges remain related to predictability of resources and gaps in resources. Ongoing priorities were identified for 2019 including developing a new strategy and strengthening subnational linkages; advocating for increased investment from the Government and private sector; establishing a SUN Business Network; and continuing research and analysis to improve monitoring and response in case of vulnerability.

WFP contributed to the continued increase in Cambodia's institutional performance for scaled up nutrition action by supporting the organization of

national events and seminars aimed to enhance knowledge sharing among stakeholders and advocacy towards the public, such as the annual national nutrition day and the second national conference on water, sanitation and hygiene and nutrition integration, and Government's engagement in regional expert forums. Based on research undertaken in 2017, WFP actively advocated for greater consideration of the affordability of nutritious diets and the inclusion of adolescent girls in food security and nutrition policies. WFP explored initial options for a SUN Business Network in Cambodia and, in 2019, with Government, SUN movement partners and sector experts, will establish this as part of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023). Following the launch of the Mid-Term and Strategic review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2014-2018) in early 2018, WFP worked closely with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the Cambodia SUN Civil Society Alliance to identify critical priorities for the formulation of the new strategy as well as the new National Strategic Development Plan. Nutrition features prominently in the Government's new rectangular Strategy Phase IV (2018-2023).

WFP also leveraged its ongoing programmes to actively promote nutrition sensitive approaches, particularly in the school meals programme. Analyses were undertaken to optimize the composition of home grown school meals, which led to an increase in the fund allocation to the 205 participating schools, benefiting some 41,000 school children. Further, nutrition campaigns in 585 schools introduced key principles of diet diversification, food fortification, health, hygiene and sanitation to school children, their parents and their communities as well as school staff and cooks. WFP distributed 3,180 metric tons of multi-micronutrient fortified rice to 142,000 school children (Strategic Outcome 1) in 2018, thus contributing to their improved micronutrient intake; vegetable oil was also fortified with vitamins A and D.

Two studies were undertaken to unpack the relevance of rice fortification in Cambodia as well as its feasibility within the Cambodian rice sector. The first study suggested that rice fortification could contribute to improving the micronutrient status of vitamin B and zinc among children, as well as potentially among women of reproductive age, and thus improve immunity and overall health. The second study highlighted that with appropriate investment and participation from the private sector blending of fortified kernels is possible in Cambodia, though the fortified kernels are best imported from regional sources. Both studies suggest that, while there may be a role for fortified rice in the broader market in future, short term focus may be most relevant in food-based social safety nets and the national food reserve. WFP aims to act on the recommendations under its new country strategy.

In 2018, WFP undertook a pilot purchase of iodized salt in Cambodia following capacity support to local producers by UNICEF and the Ministry of Commerce. The effort highlighted continued challenges within the sector in meeting product specifications and safety standards. In collaboration with government, United Nations and non-governmental partners WFP will continue to explore opportunities to help enhance local iodized salt production.

In past years, WFP and the Ministry of Health developed a Good Food Tool Kit for use by health professionals to support improved nutritional well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS, especially for those who are living in food-insecure and low-income households. The website hosting the on-line version of this toolkit had 4,400 visitors since its activation in late 2017. WFP will maintain the website until 2022 as a resource for health care service providers to build their capacity on nutritional assessment, education, and counselling to address nutrition issues faced by people living with HIV/AIDS.

Strategic Outcome 04

National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are strengthened towards improved service delivery

Towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 4, WFP worked to strengthen partners' capacities to analyse, monitor and respond to food security and nutrition related vulnerabilities. A two-pronged approach sought to enhance information management through 1) development and introduction of technological tools for enhanced data collection, management, integration, visualization and sharing, and 2) improved collection and analysis of relevant data to inform government decision making, leveraging data for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM) tools were elaborated, enhanced and rolled out to address gaps in data collection, reporting, and management. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, WFP introduced an information platform in support of the Ministry's cash scholarship programme. PRISM provided tools for the Ministry to improve its monitoring and evaluation system on school children's access to school meal, scholarships and other education data.

WFP also enhanced effectiveness and efficiencies in the management of the school meals programme by enhancing the functionalities of the existing PRISM-based routine monitoring to include real-time commodity stock information in all WFP-supported schools.

In collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management WFP enhanced information management and coordination for disaster risk

management, providing training to 143 subnational government officials in six provinces to expand PRISM's geographic coverage to a total of 19 provinces. PRISM enabled the National Committee for Disaster Management 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, including during the July-August floods. PRISM tools continue to be customized to user needs and plans are in place to integrate satellite imagery and vulnerability analyses.

Furthermore, to support national efforts to monitor food prices, enhance food systems and support local farmers and suppliers, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to strengthen the Agricultural Marketing Information System. This included the development of a new price database "AgriSystem", mobile application data collection tools for real-time data monitoring, and training on mobile data collection for the ministry's staff at national and provincial levels. A new website and associated systems were officially launched online for the public in 2018.

WFP maintained close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning in support of its IDPoor registration system and commune databases, to improve key subnational level information and enable effective targeting of the most vulnerable to shocks and disasters.

In support of enhanced strategic decision making, WFP collaborated with the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning to enhance the national statistical system to collect, analyse and report food security and vulnerability data. WFP provided technical support to generate inputs for the 2017 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) report. WFP also assisted the National Institute of Statistics to revise the new questionnaire for the CSES 2019.

In support of building an evidence-base for a shock resistant social sector, WFP analysed several rounds of household survey data collected in 2016-2017, following the El Niño event and subsequent drought, and produced three reports on household resilience, rural vulnerability and migration, and urban vulnerability. These studies informed the formulation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Cambodia ranked at 93 out of 149 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index 2018, with particularly notable gaps in political empowerment and economic participation and opportunity. Women continued to bear much of the responsibility for unpaid domestic work, including food preparation and caring for children and relatives.

In 2018, WFP worked to promote the role of women in the implementation and management of programme activities. Notably, within the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, the number of women in leadership roles in programme management committees at commune and school level increased marginally in 2018. Through its regular monitoring, WFP made efforts to specifically track gender roles through the HGSF programme, identifying it as an important contributor to gender equality by providing equal income opportunities for both women and men in producing and supplying food to schools and/or participating in food preparation. Over 58 percent of participating suppliers and many producers were women, and all suppliers reported that members of households headed by women contributed significantly to agricultural production and marketing processes. Approximately 85 percent of school cooks were women, demonstrating a need to promote the engagement of men in food preparation activities. In response, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, School Health Department and other government counterparts have been working together to develop materials to encourage men to also become cooks.

In the Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support (PALS) programme the participation of women in local project committees and their assumption of leadership roles was consistent when compared to 2017 despite the programme including targeted training for women on managing and monitoring food distributions. In terms of intra-household decision-making as related to the food or cash transfers received through food assistance as part of the PALS project, the percentage of joint making decisions by men and women on the use of rations appears to have increased significantly from 2017, and this may indicate positive changes toward household harmony for joint responsibility in decision-making.

At a policy level, WFP contributed to national-level discussions on gender through participation in the National Gender Working Group. WFP contributed analysis and input for the United Nations Country Team's response to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) committee. In 2017, WFP highlighted the main gender issues related to food

security and nutrition through an analysis of the nutrition situation of adolescent girls, which was presented to national stakeholders to inform national policies and programmes. In 2018, activities included advocacy and awareness-raising on the findings including conducting internal sessions with WFP staff and partners and an external session with United Nations and government counterparts on the possible implications of the study on programmes.

Towards appropriate consideration of gender determinants of vulnerability in its future strategies, WFP explored the pathways through which the new Country Strategy Plan 2019-2023 could effectively contribute to gender transformation and social inclusion in achieving Zero Hunger in Cambodia. WFP's organizational readiness exercise also considered internal gender dynamics and enhanced gender parity, including through greater gender-responsiveness in recruitment.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In 2018, WFP continued to monitor protection issues and make adjustments to the programme where concerns were raised. WFP worked with government and non-governmental partners to assess and minimise possible risks linked to programme activities. WFP monitored randomly-selected beneficiaries during food distributions using a monitoring checklist including protection-related questions. Results indicated that close to 100 percent of respondents felt safe accessing WFP assistance and reported no protection concerns.

In addition, the Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism provided a channel for beneficiaries to raise protection concerns and an avenue to strengthen programme accountability. All feedback was addressed. Where concerns fall outside WFP's remit, referrals are made to the relevant body/United Nations sister agency — this did not occur in 2018. WFP maintains close relationships with mandated protection agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

WFP received feedback from monitoring visits that some women felt unable to access distribution sites for take home rations because they were too far away and it was difficult to get home in the dark. In response, distribution sites for the scholarship programme and food assistance for assets activities were moved closer to the beneficiaries' homes.

Protection is mainstreamed through WFP's project cycle, whereby context-specific issues such as the protection of fundamental rights for minority groups, as well as more locally-specific issues such as ensuring the safety, integrity and dignity of people engaged in WFP programmes are identified



through context analysis tools at the start of the project and specific consideration is given throughout activities on the ground. For example, in home grown school feeding, school menus are designed by the commune councils in consultation with school directors, parents and other community members, and with WFP providing guidance on food safety and nutritional value. This ensures that foods consumed in the school meals programme are sensitive to the needs and culture of the local population, for example by providing halal food in areas with concentrations of Muslim populations.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to those served through WFP's programme in Cambodia remains an integral part of all aspects of programme design, implementation and feedback through monitoring. The Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) is an important tool for ensuring WFP's programmes are responsive to the needs of the community and students.

The BFM was established in 2014 and allows people to voice concerns and questions in relation to WFP programmes through a dedicated automated hotline managed by WFP directly. The system provides community members the opportunity to voice their concerns directly and confidentially to WFP regarding programme targeting, entitlements and management in 911 provinces. In 2018, of the 60 valid calls, most related to irregularity of cooking schedules at schools.

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.

In 2018, WFP continued to implement and improve the mechanism to align with changing programme needs. In 2018, WFP conducted an ad-hoc assessment of the BFM with beneficiaries, communities, teachers and those who had used the system in the past to assess its usability and understand how to improve it. As a result, adjustments were made to make the system more user friendly and establish standard operating procedures to enhance efficiency, quality of output and uniformity of performance of the system.

In addition to the hotline for BFM, WFP and partners continued to use monitoring tools to engage beneficiaries in continuous learning and adjustments to the programme activities. The productive assets and livelihood support

programme planned activities through engagement with targeted communities, including assets selection and identification of activity participants through public meetings and the use of participatory tools to identify community priorities and adjustments needed through the project cycle.

WFP also monitored the extent to which targeted communities members had sufficient and clear information and knowledge about the programme and their entitlements, specifically focusing on the productive assets and livelihoods support and take-home-ration programmes. Information regarding the biannual distributions was provided through public meetings and noticeboards in the school and community.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In 2018, WFP worked with non-governmental organization partners to build and rehabilitate school infrastructure to facilitate better water management and school health, environmental and hygiene management in selected WFP-supported schools. WFP and partners selected schools with high demand and where communities showed willingness to maintain the construction.

All infrastructure developed in the schools was designed to be energy and water efficient and demonstrate to children from a young age the value of conserving natural resources. Infrastructure included kitchens, energy saving stoves, and water tanks and aimed to provide a safe and conducive environment for the cooks and children and facilitate environmentally-friendly practices for the use of fuel wood, water and waste disposal. School tanks were built to mitigate water scarcity in most drought prone areas. Regular quality checks of water in the tanks were conducted by the partners. School cooks are also provided with solar lamps to facilitate pre-dawn cooking of breakfast.

In addition to infrastructure, many WFP-supported schools initiated school gardens as a means to grow nutritious vegetables to supplement the school meal, but also as a means to provide a practical tool for children to learn about topics such as nutrition, natural resources management, environment and other related areas. School nutrition days conducted in selected schools also served as opportunities to promote environmental awareness among school students, teachers and parents.

The environmental assessment was designed as a simple checklist tool, was developed for the productive assets and livelihood support programme, and was completed by village level project committees as part of the project feasibility assessment prior to constructing community assets. During the design process

projects were assessed by WFP and Cooperating Partners to ensure this environmental assessment had been completed. The assessment aims not only to ensure that programme activities do not exacerbate environmental issues, but also to identify assets that could mitigate the impact of environmental and climate change. For example, 1,109 trees were planted for environmental preservation in targeted communities and water efficient water irrigation systems to provide irrigation to household gardens were also included in assets developed through the programme. The assessment also served as a learning tool for local committees and participants to increase awareness of environmental issues linked to assets creation.

Strategic Partnership

WFP worked collaboratively with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-profit organizations and private sector partners to explore new ways of working together to deliver increased efficiency and effectiveness of programmes.

WFP conducted joint activities with the Government for information sharing and lessons learned from programme implementation. WFP accompanied senior officials from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunisia. The Forum allowed WFP and the officials to learn successful experiences and challenges related to child nutrition from participating countries around the world and reflect how these could guide the future of the national school feeding programme in Cambodia.

WFP signed a partnership agreement with SNV to work to enhance smallholder farmers' access to market and increase procurement options and commodity variety for home grown school feeding. WFP worked with the Government and non-profit organizations partners to extend the benefits of the school feeding programme beyond the schools and children to the whole community.

In collaboration with World Education, WFP supported early learning programme to strengthen the capacity of teachers and improve the reading skills of schoolchildren in kindergarten in some WFP-supported schools. The programme contributed to the Ministry of Education's goal of developing a sustainable system and strengthening teacher skills, in line with its Teacher Policy Action Plan. These investments contributed to improving the quality of education and professional development for teachers in the early grades.

Sodexo, a global partner for food facility management, conducted a baseline assessment with schools and local suppliers on existing food safety practices and gaps in 2017. Based on this, WFP developed learning materials on food safety and practices for home grown school feeding. Learning materials and tools, including booklets, posters and videos, were developed in consultation with the Government's School Health Department and CamControl, the Government's institution responsible for coordinating the implementation of activities related to food safety at the consumer sector level. Plans were made to share these learning materials and tools with relevant stakeholders, particularly WFP-supported schools, to strengthen their knowledge and improve food safety and hygiene practices at their schools.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery to conduct several pieces of research to inform the Government's policies and provide more evidence support for home grown school feeding in 2018. The Ministry of Education

released findings of a review of the 'Feasibility of the Implementation of School Feeding Program in Primary School' based on consultation with various stakeholders at both central and sub-national level. An Interagency Social Protection Assessment was conducted by the joint ministries to focus on home grown school feeding. Both reports highlighted home grown school feeding as a successful approach/platform for promoting better nutrition for schoolchildren, gaining longer term benefits from associated education and generating community benefits and social capital through the home-grown elements of the programme. Both also gave recommendations on areas for further coordination and capacity development for government actors, incorporating complementary packages and ensuring public funding commitment for programme investment.

WFP supported GIZ and UNICEF to customize Platforms for Real-time Information Systems (PRISM) for monitoring their water, sanitation and hygiene programmes with the Ministry of Education. PRISM allowed GIZ and UNICEF to collect school information related to water and sanitation and visualize the information in an interactive map. This enabled programme implementers to have better information for decision making for the improvement of water and sanitation in all public schools in two provinces.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo ©WFP/Ratanak Leng
Kids having their school meals

Context and operations

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Strategic outcome 02

[1] To calculate Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI), WFP compared the follow up value in 2017 versus the latest follow up value 2018.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	272,475	246,413	90.4%
	female	272,476	244,771	89.8%
	total	544,951	491,184	90.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	49,689	28,795	58.0%
	female	45,689	35,994	78.8%
	total	95,378	64,789	67.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	195,806	181,797	92.8%
	female	198,226	171,385	86.5%
	total	394,032	353,182	89.6%
Children (under 5 years)	male	26,980	35,821	132.8%
	female	28,561	37,392	130.9%
	total	55,541	73,213	131.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	544,950	491,183	90.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year			
Rice	7,816	3,994	51.1%
Canned Fish	885	515	58.2%
Iodised Salt	115	31	27.1%
Vegetable Oil	421	210	49.8%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	385	277	72.1%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses, particularly during the high risk season.			
Rice	1,800	1,519	84.4%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year			
Cash	1,591,352	869,086	54.6%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year				
Output A: (Pre)primary school age children in most food insecure areas receive nutritious school meals and scholarships to improve basic food and nutrition needs (SR1) and improve school retention				
Act 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.				
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	23.0	32.0	139.1
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	74.0	96.0	129.7
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	821.0	853.0	103.9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1607.0	1609.0	100.1
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	800.0	777.0	97.1
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	609.0	639.0	104.9
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1200.0	940.0	78.3
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	1068.0	1052.0	98.5
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	890.0	878.0	98.7
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	628.0	530.0	84.4
Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	22831.0	22830.0	100.0
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	5.0	4.64	92.8
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	8.0	8.0	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1425.0	-	0.0
Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	721158.0	721058.0	100.0
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 02: Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses, particularly during the high risk season.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: Food insecure people across Cambodia benefit from integration of climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition within national commune planning tools and guidelines to improve their livelihoods and food security				
Act 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	1271.0	1815.0	142.8
Output D: Food insecure people in targeted areas benefit from commune and household assets and skills to improve their livelihoods and food security				
Act 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.				
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	39.5	39.98	101.2
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	12.0	11.75	97.9
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	13.9	13.8	99.3
Number of cereal banks established	Number	47.0	52.0	110.6
Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	5500.0	3920.0	71.3
Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	31.0	27.0	87.1
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	327.0	324.0	99.1
Number of latrines constructed	Number	1373.0	853.0	62.1
Number of school gardens established	Number	2171.0	1544.0	71.1
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	1700.0	1109.0	65.2
Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	234.0	184.0	78.6
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	4470.0	3420.0	76.5

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Education programme coverage area	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	Cash, Food	male	85.00	93.78	>85.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2014.02, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	85.00	96.21	>85.00	>85.00	
			overall	85.00	94.96	>85.00	>85.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 02: Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses, particularly during the high risk season.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
PALS programme coverage area	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	Food	male	81.30	88.90	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	80.00	87.50	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	81.00	88.50	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
PALS programme coverage area	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	Food	male	92.20	97.10	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2014.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	89.30	95.00	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	91.40	96.50	=80.00	=80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
PALS programme coverage area	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	Food	male	6.50	2.40	=1.30	=1.30	Base Value: 2014.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	10.70	5	=2.14	=2.14	
			overall	7.60	3.10	=1.52	=1.52	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
PALS programme coverage area	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	Food	male	1.40	0.50	=0.28	=0.28	Base Value: 2014.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	0	0	=0	=0	
			overall	1	0.40	=0.20	=0.20	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.07	22.40	>15.00	>15.00	
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	28.70	>10.00	>10.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.50	20.00	=10.00	=10.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3	15.60	=5	=5	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	5.50	10.00	=5	=5	
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.50	9.40	=5	=5	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	68.00	70.00	=85.00	=85.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	76.50	75.00	=90.00	=90.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	99.79	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	99.90	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.94	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Education programme coverage area	Cash, Food	SMP: 1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	male	87.50	90.70	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	90.90	89.00	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	89.20	89.70	=90.00	=90.00	
PALS programme coverage area	Food	ACL: 2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	male	91.00	96.50	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2014.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	93.00	98.20	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	92.00	97.80	=90.00	=90.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Ratanak Leng
Kids having their school meals

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year	1 Provide services delivery, policy and implementation support, technical assistance and evidence-base to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for acceleration of the implementation of the Government's Roadmap towards National School Feeding in 2021.	15,636,744	14,642,564	0	14,642,564	12,160,155	2,482,408
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,636,744	14,642,564	0	14,642,564	12,160,155	2,482,408
4	Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses, particularly during the high risk season.	2 Provide technical and material support and food assistance to selected communes to build climate sensitive assets and integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into local government development planning.	1,649,038	1,451,997	0	1,451,997	1,330,213	121,783
		3 Provide technical assistance to national stakeholders to enhance national capacity, systems and coordination mechanisms to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters.	198,344	91,690	0	91,690	91,690	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,847,382	1,543,687	0	1,543,687	1,421,904	121,783

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Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are strengthened towards improved service delivery	5 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.	1,030,940	710,195	0	710,195	405,572	304,623
	National Institutions strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonized action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030	4. Provide technical support to the national SUN network to ensure that national action for nutrition is based on effective knowledge management and stakeholder engagement.	336,768	145,053	0	145,053	113,717	31,336
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,367,708	855,248	0	855,248	519,289	335,959
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,574,953	0	2,574,953	0	2,574,953
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,574,953	0	2,574,953	0	2,574,953
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,851,835	19,616,451	0	19,616,451	14,101,347	5,515,104
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,261,614	2,261,614	0	2,261,614	1,576,475	685,139
Total Direct Costs			21,113,449	21,878,065	0	21,878,065	15,677,823	6,200,243
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,372,374	1,083,755		1,083,755	1,083,755	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			22,485,823	22,961,820	0	22,961,820	16,761,577	6,200,243

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version
Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Cambodia	22,485,823	15,625,037	16,369,540
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			