



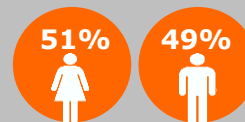
WFP Cambodia Country Brief November 2019

In Numbers

907 mt of food dispatched

US\$ 1.11 million six months (December 2019 to May 2020) net funding requirements

223,950 people assisted
In November 2019



**WFP
SAYS
NO to
GENDER
BASED
VIOLENCE**

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**

2017 Human Development Index: **146 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

Operational Updates

With its new strategic direction, WFP focuses on capacity strengthening (CS) of the Government at national and sub-national levels. WFP completed a capacity needs mapping exercise and is developing CS action plans in consultation with government counterparts and NGO partners particularly in the areas of food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response.

In the school year 2019-2020, which started in November, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) has taken on the implementation of school feeding in 205 schools following 20 years of implementation support by WFP. WFP and the Ministry are jointly developing a manual to support the management of the national home-grown school feeding programme. It will be used to train and support provincial departments of education, commune council representatives and school management and other relevant stakeholders.

WFP was awarded a new grant (2020 -2023) from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to continue the school feeding programme in Cambodia. WFP is doing the baseline studies before the start of the new grant for effective monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

WFP and Cambodia's delegation team of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network consisting of members from Government, UN agencies and civil society alliance took part in the 2019 SUN global gathering in Nepal to celebrate the success, learning and sharing the country experiences with other countries on how nutrition and multi-stakeholder partnerships can accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The SUN Movement in Cambodia started in 2014. The movement is under the leadership of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and co-led by UNICEF with the support from WFP, FAO and WHO. WFP supports the movement to coordinate the country's multisectoral efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030.

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	December 2019 – May 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
72.25 m	23.25 m	1.11 m

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.

Operational Updates (continued)

WFP signed two long-term strategic partnership agreements. A partnership with the National Committee for Disaster Management aims to enhance capacities for crisis management and disaster risk reduction in Cambodia, while a partnership with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development supports commune leadership to enhance resilient local food systems in Cambodia.

With support from a rice fortification expert, WFP has undertaken an appraisal of rice milling and blending capacities in Cambodia. Preparations are underway for the blending of Cambodian rice with imported fortified rice kernels in partnership with Green Trade company. The first pilot will blend 1,000 mt of white rice with 10 mt of fortified rice kernels. WFP has introduced US-imported multiple micronutrient-fortified rice to 600 supported schools since 2016.

WFP took part in the 2019 National Nutrition Day with breastfeeding mothers, students, UN agencies, line ministries, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders. This year's theme was 'breastfeeding is the best choice for human capital and economic development'.



WFP Cambodia participated in the Global Orange Campaign: 16 days of activism to end gender-based violence from 25 November - 10 December 2019. All staff changed their computer screensaver to orange colour for the 16 days, while both country and area offices made posters and gathered to reflect on how to improve the situation in Cambodian society, WFP programmes and the workplace.



For school year 2019-2020, WFP purchased soap from a local NGO "Eco-Soap Bank" to supply to all WFP supported schools. Eco-Soap Bank collects soap that has been partially used by hotels and employs a group of marginalized women to sanitize and process the soap into new bars. (Photo: WFP archive)