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.

Operational Updates
WFP, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) are entering into a first-time partnership in support of home-grown school feeding in Cambodia. KOICA undertook a final appraisal and preparation mission in January to discuss target schools, complementary activities and implementation timeframes. It is expected that implementation will start in April following the signing of the agreement in March.

To support this rollout in 205 schools, WFP and the Primary Education Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport developed a guidance for home-grown school feeding implementation and trained over 500 participants. This training included government officials from MoEYS (national and sub-national levels), local authorities, community representatives, suppliers and smallholder farmers. This guidance has been included in the recent inter-ministerial decree on national home-grown school feeding issued with the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

In Numbers
410 mt of food distributed (estimated)

US$ 78,969 cash-based transfers made (estimated)

US$ 0.7 million six months (February to July 2020) net funding requirements

233,950 people assisted
In January 2020

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WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>February – July 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72.25 m</td>
<td>48.30 m</td>
<td>0.7 m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 and the Green Trade Company of the Government of Cambodia have successfully fortified 1,000 mt of local rice, the first time this has been done in Cambodia at a large scale. The process consisted of blending local white rice donated by the Government of Cambodia with imported fortified rice kernels, which contain multiple micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, zinc, vitamin A, and B vitamins, and which are important for optimizing health and nutrition.

This fortified rice will be distributed to primary school children in the school meal programmes run by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in partnership with WFP.

Following the above success, WFP and the Green Trade Company will fortify a second batch of local white rice in May 2020.

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**Donors:** USA, Japan, Government of Cambodia, Private Donors, Australia, European Union (EU), UN Pool Fund, Latter-day Saint Charities (LDSC)