



WFP Cambodia Country Brief February 2020

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



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: **15.3 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **146 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

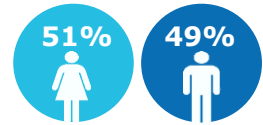
In Numbers

391 mt of food distributed (estimated)

US\$ 75,209 cash-based transfers made (estimated)

US\$ 0 million six months (March to August 2020) net funding requirements

233,950 people assisted
In February 2020



Operational Updates

As part of the transition of the school feeding programme to national ownership, WFP formulated a plan to transition school meals to a home-grown model in 181 schools in the provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. WFP conducted a training of trainers on the home-grown school feeding operational guidelines with government officials in three provinces who will in turn support school-based implementers as the transition continues to roll out in June 2020.

WFP supported the reinforcement of the provincial school feeding committee, now chaired by the Deputy Provincial Governor and with additional oversight responsibilities. This will facilitate stronger coordination across sectors and with district officials, aligned with national decentralization processes.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, WFP has developed and piloted a School Feeding Information System (SFIS) in all WFP-supported schools in Siem Reap Province. Training was conducted to 974 commune councillors and school staff (46 percent of which were women) on the use of SFIS to provide more effective real time monitoring and reporting.

In partnership with the company SBK Research and Development, WFP conducted a school assessment in 1,113 schools involved in school feeding programmes across 10 provinces. The assessment gathers data on school infrastructure and facilities required for effective home-grown school feeding implementation and the enabling environment for food safety and hygiene practice in schools. This will then inform future programme planning.

WFP supported 623 schools across three provinces to organize a school nutrition day, bringing together school children, their families and their communities to promote healthy diets and appreciation of daily school meals.

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	March– August 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
72.25 m	34.22 m	0 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.

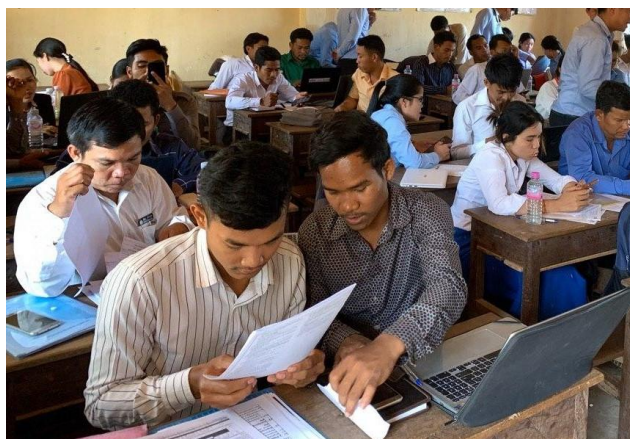
Focus area: Resilience

Activities: Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors.

The NGO Hellen Keller International, in collaboration with WFP, undertook formative research to better understand snack consumption behaviours among school children. The first phase of the study provided insights that will be used to support the School Health Department to promote healthy eating practices at school. A second more in-depth study is envisaged later this year.

In partnership with the SNV Netherlands Development Organization and behaviour change innovators '17 Triggers', WFP explored children's snack behaviour as a key entry point for a social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) strategy. Different campaigns were field tested to find the most effective strategies that can stimulate healthier diets. The findings will support the development of an SBCC package for schools in the coming year.

The National Committee of Disaster Management and WFP jointly conducted disaster risk assessment training to 63 national and provincial officials from 19 provinces to collect disaster risk information to support the formulation of the National Contingency Plan for disaster response 2020. Training was also undertaken for 157 sub-national officers to assist in the development of provincial contingency plans.



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