

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Cambodia Country Strategic Plan, Revision 03

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 January 2019 – 31 December 2023	No change	1 January 2019 – 31 December 2023
Beneficiaries	483 422	64,400	547,822
Total cost (USD)	71 960 500	500 000	72 460 500
Transfer	51 845 141	430 783	52 275 924
Implementation	8 475 041	22 222	8 497 262
Direct support costs	7 259 858	16 473	7 276 331
Subtotal	67 580 039	469 477	68 049 517
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	4 380 461	30 523	4 410 984

1. RATIONALE

1. WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019–2023) for Cambodia contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 and to WFP Strategic Results 1, 4, 5 and 8 through five strategic outcomes.
2. Whilst the spread of COVID-19 has been largely contained to date, mitigation measures have had significant social and economic impacts across the country. Estimates suggest a GDP retrenchment of minus 4.1 percent in 2020 impacting both most vulnerable populations and the near poor.
3. Since early October 2020, Cambodia has experienced heavy rainfall across much of the country, resulting in significant flash flooding. The flooding has affected over 175,000 households across 14 of 25 provinces. More rainfall is forecasted in the coming weeks.
4. The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and 30 humanitarian partners (including United Nations (UN), international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) have conducted a joint rapid assessment in six provinces flood-affected municipalities, districts and communes. The assessment demonstrated the major impact of the flooding on vulnerable households, particularly in Battambang, Banteay Meanchay and Pursat, where many households are displaced and have lost their livelihoods. The top priority need identified in most communes was food (82 percent), followed by sanitation, transport and medical care. Key nutritional challenges identified include the quantity and diversity of foods available for young children, lack of clean water and cooking materials (including cleaning products). The impact on agricultural livelihoods is expected to be severe in the coming months.
5. To date the NCDM has coordinated a significant immediate government response including distribution of rice, non-food items and most recently seeds for livelihoods recovery. Other response has been provided by the Cambodian Red Cross, UN agencies and NGOs, as well as by individuals, making private charitable donations. So far, most of the immediate response has been channelled to Banteay Meanchay and Battambang Provinces.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

¹ UN Cambodia Framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 (August 2020).

6. This budget revision includes a provision for WFP food assistance in response to multiple crises in 2020, including floods that in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic have left exposed populations at greater risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. The budget captures adjustments to the budget, the beneficiary number and type and the logframe for the new strategic outcome (SO6).
7. Previously, budget revision 1 increased the country portfolio budget by USD 22,009,670 in order to accommodate unanticipated contributions in line with national plans and development partner priorities. Budget revision 2 revised the operational timeline and budget to reflect changes linked to COVID-19.

Strategic outcomes

8. To respond effectively to the multiple shocks, including the on-going flash floods, affecting Cambodia in 2020, a new crisis response-focused strategic outcome 6 is needed:

Strategic outcome 6: Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.

This outcome will be pursued through a new **activity 7: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.**

The activity aims to contribute to strategic outcome 6 through two expected **outputs:**

People affected by arising crises receive assistance to meet their food needs during and after the crises. (output category A: Resources transferred)

People affected by crises are supported to rebuild sustainable livelihoods (output category A: Resources transferred).

9. Based on analysis of markets and the results of the joint rapid assessment conducted with NCDM and other partners, WFP will provide life-saving unconditional food assistance to affected populations for an initial period of one month, in partnership with national and sub-national authorities. Following a first phase of in-kind food assistance, WFP anticipates further support to affected populations to help them recover livelihoods in the coming months. The modality for recovery activities will depend on the feasibility analysis and discussions with government and other partners.
10. *Partnerships:* WFP will leverage existing partnerships for the immediate flood response. New partnerships will be explored to support livelihoods recovery activities.
11. *Supply chain:* A new supply chain rate of USD 104.68 per MT includes food-related costs, transportation, labour costs, loading and distribution costs.
12. *Monitoring and evaluation:* The CSP logframe and monitoring and evaluation plan are adjusted to reflect outcome and output indicators related to the new strategic outcome 6.

Beneficiary analysis

13. To complement the Government's response plans, WFP will provide life-saving food assistance to 2,560 affected households (12,800 people) in targeted provinces affected by flash floods, according to preliminary assessment results. Under a second phase (initially 3 months), WFP will provide unconditional food/cash-based transfers to approximately 12,320 affected households (51,600 people) to help give them time to recover their livelihoods.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND TRANSFER MODALITY								
Strategic outcome	Activity and modality		Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	School meals (in-kind)	Current	1,306	327	127,504	122,946	252,083	
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0	
		Revised	1,306	327	127,504	122,946	252,083	
		Current	0	0	99,803	96,236	196,039	

	1: 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.	HGSF (cash-based transfers and in-kind)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	99,803	96,236	196,039
		Pre-COVID Take-home rations (In-kind)	Current	11,829	10,975	9,491	9,705	42,000
			Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	11,829	10,975	9,491	9,705	42,000
6	7: Provide nutrition-sensitive food/CBT assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	Flood Assistance (in-kind/cash-based transfers)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase/decrease	22,095	20,679	10,619	11,007	64,400
			Revised	22,095	20,679	10,619	11,007	64,400
			Total (without overlaps)	Current	13,135	11,302	233,668	225,317
			Increase/decrease	22,095	20,679	10,619	11,007	64,400
			Revised	35,230	31,981	244,287	236,324	547,822

Transfers

14. WFP will provide in-kind life-saving assistance (rice and canned fish) to affected households based on the priority needs identified and levels of displacement. A, WFP will provide cash transfers to support livelihoods recovery in the coming months.

Strategic outcome	Strategic outcome 1								Strategic outcome 6	
Activity	Activity 1								Activity 7	
Beneficiary type	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1				Tier 1	
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	School meals Food	Home-grown school feeding (hybrid) Food/Cash-based transfers*	Home-grown school feeding (full) Cash-based transfers*	Home-grown school feeding (lunch) Cash-based transfers	Take-home rations Food**				Emergency Food/cash Assistance	
					2019	COVID response 1st	COVID response 2nd	COVID response 3rd	Cash	Food
Rice	115	115	115	150	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	-	333.334
Canned fish	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	-	14.1667
Pulses	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	5	5	5	5	1,000	-	1,125	1,000	-	-
Iodized salt		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	58	58	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat/fish/eggs	-	22	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165	201	201	268	11	10	16.125	17.275	-	347.50

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus area	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	39 771 421	5 955 964	2 215 486	3 765 855	136 415	430 782	52 275 923
Implementation	7 102 980	1 076 319	152 670	111 292	31 780	22 222	8 497 262
Direct support costs	5 595 212	853 216	285 151	466 035	20 031	56 687	7 276 331
Subtotal	52 469 614	7 885 498	2 653 307	4 343 181	188 226	509 691	68 049 516
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	3 410 525	512 557	172 465	282 307	0	33 130	4 410 984
TOTAL	55 880 138	8 398 055	2 825 772	4 625 488	188 226	542 821	72 460 500

CAMBODIA CSP 2019-2023

SR 1 – Access to food (SDG 2.1)	SR 4 - Sustainable Food Systems (SDG 2.4)	SR 5 - Capacity Strengthening (SDG 17.9)	SR 5 - Capacity Strengthening (SDG 17.9)	SR 8 – Enhance Global Partnership (SDG 17.16)	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG 2.1)
ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE	RESILIENCE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE	CRISIS RESPONSE
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: National and subnational institutions in Cambodia have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions for achieving food security and nutrition targets by 2030	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 6: Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis
BUDGET SO 1: \$55,880,138	BUDGET SO 2: \$8,398,055	BUDGET SO 3: \$2,825,772	BUDGET SO 4: \$4,625,488	BUDGET SO 5: \$188,226	BUDGET SO 6: \$542,821
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 1: 483,422	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 2: 0	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 3: 0	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 4: 0	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 5: 0	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 6: 64,400
OUTPUT 1: 1.1 Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren (Tier 1) receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme (output category A2) that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes (SDG4). 1.2 Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren (Tier 1) receive nutritious meals (output category A2) sourced from local producers to improve their dietary intake and promote healthy eating habits. 1.3 Local food producers and suppliers, particularly women (Tier 1), benefit from reliable, predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives (output category F), which provide improved income-earning opportunities and contribute to improved income-earning opportunities and contribute to increased affordability of diverse diets. 1.4 The households of children (Tier 3) in primary and pre-primary schools benefit from their children receiving daily school meals (output category A2), which reduces the economic burden on the households and improves the overall affordability of a nutritious diet. 1.5 Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren (Tier 2) benefit from improved capacities of the private sector, the Government and micro- and small-scale entrepreneurs, particularly women, to provide alternative options for safe, nutritious and convenient foods (output category C), thus improving diets. 1.6 School-aged children (Tier 2) benefit from improved capacities of government counterparts at the national and subnational levels to adopt national home-grown school feeding programmes (output category C) that improve access to affordable, nutritious diets all year round. 1.7 The households of children (Tier 3) in primary and pre-primary schools benefit from their children receiving daily school meals (output category A2), which reduces the economic burden on the households and improves the overall affordability of a nutritious diet. 1.8 Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren (Tier 2) benefit from improved capacities of the private sector, the Government and micro- and small-scale entrepreneurs, particularly women, to provide alternative options for safe, nutritious and convenient foods (output category C), thus improving diets. 1.9 School-aged children (Tier 2) benefit from improved capacities of government counterparts at the national and subnational levels to adopt national home-grown school feeding programmes (output category C) that improve access to affordable, nutritious diets all year round.	OUTPUT 2: 2.1 Smallholder farming communities (Tier 2) benefit from small-scale infrastructure and facilities (output category L) that enhance resilience and facilitate climate-adapted, nutrition-sensitive food production (SDG13). 2.2 Smallholder farming communities (Tier 2) benefit from better access to information and skills (output category C) that foster the production of a climate-adapted, nutritious and diverse food supply for local markets (SDG13). 2.3 People in Cambodia (Tier 3) benefit from the strengthened capacity of the private sector, the Government and small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs, particularly women, (output category C) to replicate promising practices in food transformation that make affordable, safe, nutritious foods available. 2.4 Vulnerable communities (Tier 3) in Cambodia benefit from the enhanced integration of strategies for equitably improving food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into commune development plans that support climate-resilient food systems at the local level (SDG13).	OUTPUT 3: 3.1 Vulnerable communities (Tier 2) benefit from enhancement of the instruments, systems and skill sets of national and subnational institutions for effectively safeguarding food systems through existing disaster management mechanisms (output category C). 3.2 Vulnerable communities (Tier 2) benefit from greater integration of systems for increasing the shock responsiveness of social protection mechanisms, including food reserves, reserves, (output category C) at the national and subnational levels, leading to timely disaster response and access to adequate food in times of crisis (SDG13). 3.3 Vulnerable communities (Tier 2) benefit from the use of enhanced analysis of climate impact trends and adaptation/mitigation models by national and subnational institutions, (output category C) leading to more climate-smart food systems (SDG13).	OUTPUT 4: 4.1 Vulnerable communities (Tier 2) benefit from effective monitoring of risks and shocks, food security and nutrition dynamics and progress on the SDGs, which is carried out by national and subnational institutions using tailored digital platforms and used to inform effective actions for improving access to food and fostering robust food systems (output category C). ACTIVITY 4: Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts. (modality: CS)	OUTPUT 5: 5.1 Crisis-affected and other vulnerable people benefit from the provision of operational readiness and supply chain services to development and humanitarian partners to facilitate programme implementation (output category H). ACTIVITY 6: Provide on-demand supply chain services to other UN agencies and humanitarian actors. (modality: SD)	OUTPUT 6: 6.1. People affected by arising crises receive assistance to meet their food needs during and after the crises. (Tier 1) (output category A: Resources transferred) 6.2 People affected by crises are supported to rebuild sustainable livelihoods (Tier 1) (output category A: Resources transferred)
ACTIVITY 1: Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support for 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. (modality: food, CBT, CS)	ACTIVITY 2: Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation. (modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 3: Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination. (modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 5: Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels. (modality: CS)	TOTAL BUDGET: \$72,460,500	
				TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 547,822	