In Numbers

Net funding requirements are covered for the period January – June 2021.

No direct beneficiaries or transfers in December. Throughout the year, WFP has distributed take home rations instead of school meals during school closures linked to COVID-19. WFP completed the first round of distribution in April, the second in July, and the third in November.

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 upper middle-income status by 2030. However, a significant portion of the population remains ‘near poor’ and still at high risk of falling back into poverty following a shock. Undernutrition remains a public health concern: 32 percent of children under 5 years are stunted, 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

As schools are expected to reopen in January 2021, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) and its NGO partners to ensure the safe resumption of the school feeding programme, including by introducing specific COVID-19 prevention measures.

For example, with support from Latter-day Saints Charities, WFP purchased over 1,200 mobile hand-washing kits for 676 primary schools where hand-washing facilities are lacking. This will ensure all WFP-supported schools are adequately equipped with the necessary sanitation supplies before the new school year starts.

WFP also prepared the delivery of food commodities to schools to ensure feeding can resume in line with schools reopening.

The transition of 67 schools from WFP to the Government, planned for 2021, has been postponed by a year, in part owing to financial constraints resulting from the pandemic. With support from the National Social Protection Council, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports are working to establish a long-term mechanism for the planning and financing of a sustainable national home-grown school feeding programme.

As chair of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) UN Network, WFP consulted the appointed national convener for the upcoming Food Systems Summit. WFP had discussions with the Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) to explore plans for the national dialogues expected at the summit and the role that UN agencies could play in support. The dialogues will give voices to various national and sub-national level stakeholders, and facilitate in-depth discussions with communities countrywide. The results will inform a roadmap for sustainable food systems to be presented at the upcoming summit and to raise local awareness on sustainable food systems.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>January-June 2021 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72.46 m</td>
<td>45.09 m</td>
<td>0 m</td>
</tr>
</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.

**Strategic Result:** Everyone has access to food

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

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

**Activities:** Provide nutrition-sensitive food-cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

---

**Operational Updates (Continued)**

In collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), WFP has conducted two training of trainers sessions on the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) to 64 technical officials from nine provinces. The training focused on how to use PRISM at the commune, sub-national and national levels to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational institutions to coordinate preparedness and response using innovative disaster risk management approaches, tools, and information products.

As part of continued efforts to strengthen climate resilience in local planning processes, WFP is working with sub-national authorities and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) on the design, consultation and planning of local projects focusing on climate smart development infrastructure. In 2020, a number of trainings were conducted with national subnational authorities and commune officials on integrating climate change tools into planning processes. Currently, climate smart investment projects identified through these trainings are being implemented in three communes as a model to be replicated in the coming year.

Geographic patterns of risks to floods in Cambodia © WFP/VAM

A mother carrying her child in the October flash flood that submerged her rice field and part of her house in Pursat Province. © WFP/Cesar Lopez Balan.

**Donors:** Cambodia, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Japan, KOICA, Latter-day Saints Charities, Private Sector Donors, and USA (USDA and USAID)