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# Cambodia Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

The context of 2020 posed a challenge to WFP's operations in Cambodia. In addition to the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, large-scale flash floods in October posed additional hurdles for WFP's response. WFP stood firm to provide support to combat these externalities while keeping its focus on achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 on zero hunger and 17 on partnerships to achieve the goals.

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023, WFP positions itself as a key partner to the Government in addressing major cross-cutting concerns in social protection, food security/nutrition and emergency preparedness/response, having progressively shifted from relief and recovery programming to development assistance in the past. In 2020, WFP continued to serve as an enabler, facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement to support national capacity strengthening.

The CSP leverages WFP's technical capacity in social protection, food systems, and emergency preparedness and response to support its partners.

This year, WFP changed the models in 181 schools from the traditional school feeding model to the home-grown school feeding model, scaling up and transitioning the model to national ownership. WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in the development of a national policy to guide the overall programme implementation and coordination across relevant ministries and authorities. WFP conducted trainings of trainers, and developed and piloted a school feeding information system to support digital transformation. WFP trained commune councillors and school staff on the use of the system to complement the cash scholarship information system.

With the suspension of classes in mid-March, WFP and the Government converted the school feeding programme to a take-home ration approach. This benefited 81,658 children who are registered under IDPoor, the national poverty identification system. WFP and other UN agencies advocated for the scale up of social protection activities for the COVID-19 response, which contributed to the roll-out of the nationwide large-scale cash transfer to IDPoor households.

WFP and the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council advanced joint areas of work on strengthening the social protection system's responsiveness to climatic, economic or health-related shocks. This included initiating the development of a national framework for shock responsive social protection and expanding the National Social Protection Policy Framework to cover the social assistance and social security programmes through strengthened policies, coordination, triggers and thresholds, financing and capacities.

WFP and the Council of Agriculture and Rural Development signed a long-term partnership agreement on multisectoral food security and nutrition and are coordinating to develop and implement evidence-based policies and strategies – for example, by integrating and rolling out guidelines to facilitate the integration of food security and nutrition into commune development plans. WFP and Helen Keller International's study on children's snack consumption behaviour will inform the development of a social behaviour change communication strategy to promote healthy eating practices towards creating a healthy school environment. To capture changes in market dynamics, WFP and partners also expanded the monthly remote market monitoring to cover 45 markets countrywide.

WFP supported the National Committee for Disaster Management to develop and launch national and provincial contingency plans and developed a disaster management information system (PRISM) to enable more effective preparedness and response actions. This system provides a single web-based platform to monitor natural hazards (e.g. floods and droughts) through multiple data sources: field assessments collected via mobile devices satellite data, early warning system data from river gauges, and socioeconomic vulnerability data from the Government's IDPoor database. PRISM was used for the first time by national and local authorities during the October flooding to inform the preparedness and response actions of both the Government and development partners.

# 248,148

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,822 (46% Female, 54% Male)

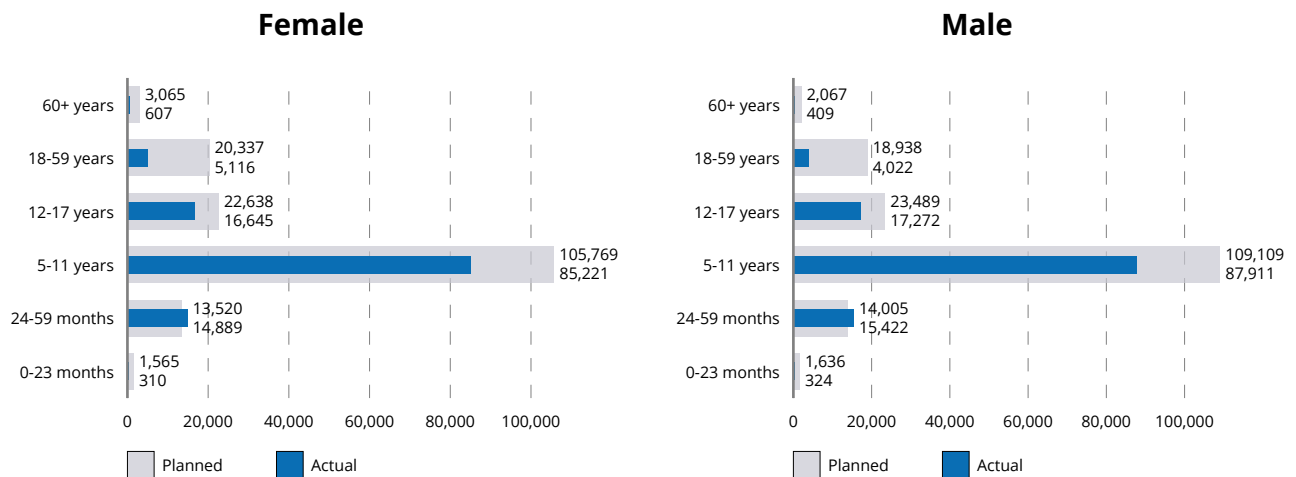


49% female

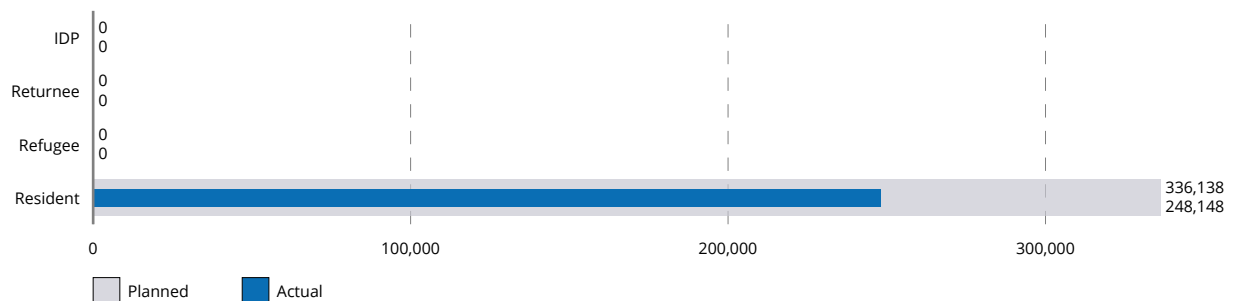


51% male

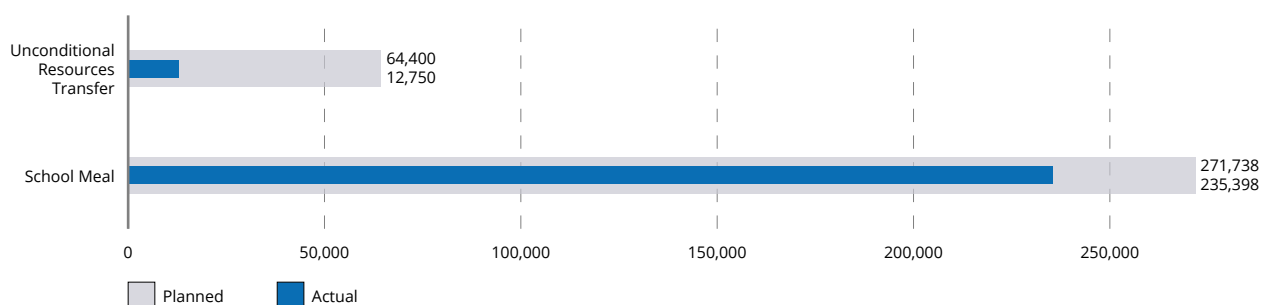
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

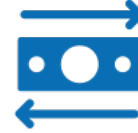


## Total Food and CBT



4,419 mt

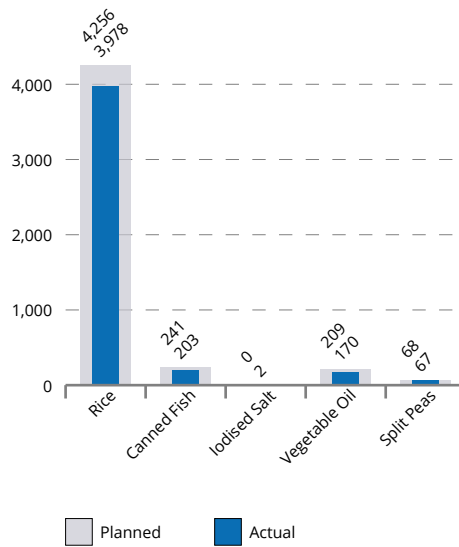
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 4,774 mt total planned



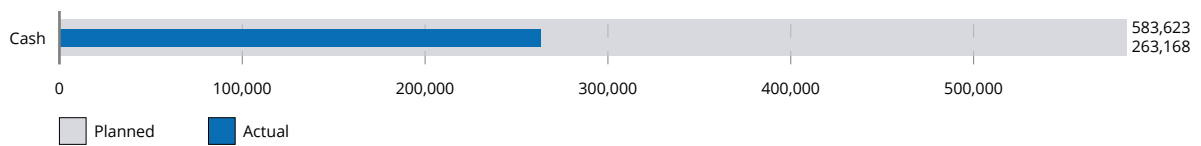
US\$ 263,168

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 583,623 total planned

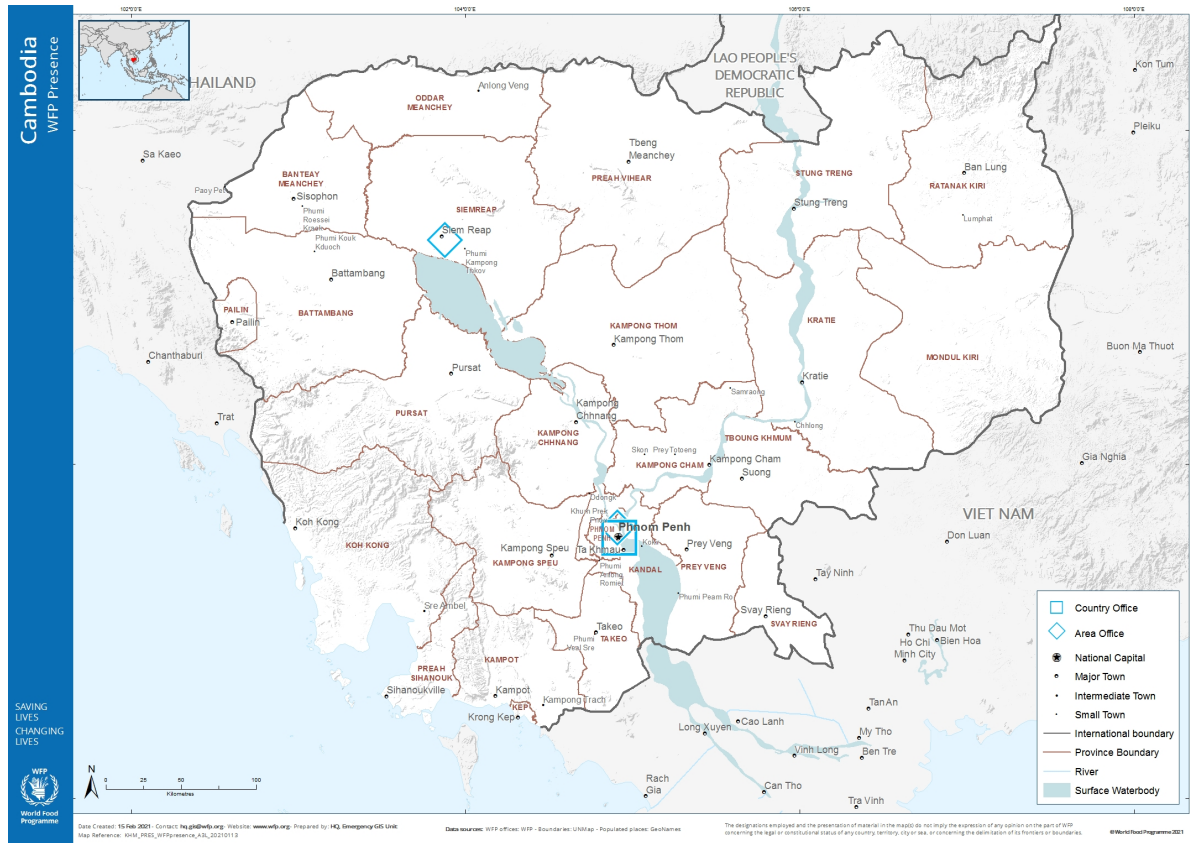
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



After two decades of sustained economic growth, Cambodia's growth rate in 2020 was projected to drop to between negative 2 percent [1] and negative 5 percent. [2]

Cambodia avoided a COVID-19 public health crisis, mostly thanks to the enforcement of strict preventive measures. However, it has not been immune from the socioeconomic crisis sweeping the global economy and risks seeing years of developmental progress rolled back – disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable households.

Cambodia's main engines of growth were hard-hit, including tourism, hospitality, construction, and manufacturing exports, which in 2019 contributed to over 70 percent of GDP and 39.4 percent of total paid employment. Remittances also decreased as migrant workers returned to Cambodia. More than 390,000 people are estimated to have lost income sources as a result of the crisis, which also affected people engaged in the large informal economy. [3] Prolonged school closures also disrupted the education of 3 million children countrywide. [4]

Cambodia ranked 76 out of 107 countries on the 2020 Global Hunger Index. Its score of 20.6 indicates a serious hunger challenge with a prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (44 percent) and undernourishment (14.4 percent). [5] This precarious food security and nutrition situation is likely to be further exacerbated as the COVID-19 crisis deepens. While the 2020 socioeconomic impact baseline survey found acceptable food consumption levels, 16 percent of households had low diversity diet (<4.5 food groups) [6] – a sharp increase from the 8 percent reported in the 2017 national survey.

The nutrition situation is also expected to worsen. Before the pandemic, 21 percent of Cambodia's households had difficulty accessing an affordable and nutritious diet, peaking at 66 percent in the most affected areas [7] while 32 percent of children under 5 were stunted, 24 percent underweight and 10 percent wasted. [8] As COVID-19 disrupts livelihoods and economic drivers, households are increasingly adopting negative coping mechanisms that impact children's nutrition such as reducing food intake or changing the type of food consumed to less nutritious foods. This year, Cambodia was selected as one of the frontrunners for the Global Action Plan of Wasting, which is a joint effort of FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, calling for accelerated actions to address the issue of wasting.

Against this backdrop, the severe October flash floods further compounded the situation. Cambodia's food system remains highly vulnerable to frequent natural hazards and chronic climate shocks, ranking 16th of 181 countries on the 2020 World Risk Index [9]. This emphasizes the need to build community resilience to climate change and natural hazards to ensure access to safe and nutritious foods year-round for the most vulnerable. The floods affected nearly 176,000 households in 19 out of 25 provinces, displacing over 14,000 households, damaging 330,000 hectares of agricultural land as well as houses and community infrastructure including schools and health centres. [10] A joint rapid



assessment conducted by WFP and partners found that 35 percent of the households visited did not have enough food to feed their families in the immediate aftermath of the floods, while many had lost their crops, livestock and other agricultural produce. Numerous households resorted to negative coping strategies including reducing meal consumption, selling agricultural assets, and borrowing. Smallholder farmers were particularly at risk owing to the limited diversification of income sources.

To tackle COVID-19's socioeconomic impacts, the Government, in collaboration with WFP and partner organizations, identified and registered around 191,000 new vulnerable and poor households, and rolled out a national cash transfer programme for over 500,000 households registered in the IDPoor System.

Working towards six strategic outcomes, WFP's operation in Cambodia contributes to national efforts in three sectors, including social protection, food security/nutrition and emergency preparedness/response. While part of the portfolio still involves direct implementation by WFP, efforts are increasingly directed at strengthening the capacities of national and subnational actors in these areas. New partnerships with national and international actors expanded WFP's institutional relationships.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP contributed to the joint UN socio-economic response plan for COVID-19 by repurposing its school feeding programme to the provision of take-home rations during school closures; supporting the Government to identify and register new IDPoor households for a nationwide national cash assistance scheme; accelerating support towards a shock-responsive social protection roadmap; and by monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, 4 and 5, efforts to enhance national emergency preparedness and disaster risk management continued. At institutional level, WFP supported the development of national and provincial disaster contingency plans (Outcome 3) and the development of a new disaster management information system (PRISM) to promote improved information management, analytics, coordination and response planning (Outcome 4). At community level, WFP supported the development of guidance for the systematic inclusion in local-level planning of disaster risk reduction actions (Outcome 2). Finally, WFP also supported coordination of development partners for emergency preparedness and response. In response to the large-scale flash floods, WFP leveraged its lead role in the Humanitarian Response Forum and investments in disaster information systems to coordinate multisectoral action (Outcome 3).

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supported the formulation of a national strategy for food security and nutrition, which adopts a systems approach. Active engagement in advocacy and coordination platforms, such as the Scaling Up Nutrition network and government-development partner working groups on food security and nutrition enabled WFP to better position its efforts in broader national actions on food systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP also stepped up to complement the emergency response from the government and development partners by providing food assistance to vulnerable households in underserved districts.

## Risk Management

The COVID-19 situation has compounded a number of existing risks identified in the CSP, including a potential negative impact on funding availability, cuts in national and subnational budget allocations, disruption of programme activities due to restrictions linked to the pandemic (e.g., school closures and movement limitations), and the risk of climate change and weather-related shocks (e.g., El Niño/La Niña, drought, flood, tropical storms) disrupting on-going programme activities.

Throughout the year, WFP has ensured business continuity and repurposed activities to help address the immediate effects of the pandemic in line with national priorities and changing circumstances (e.g., negative economic growth, job losses, returning migrants, reduced domestic budget) and, in coordination with UN agencies, through programme criticality analysis and planning for the joint COVID-19 Social Economic Response Plan. To mitigate climate change and weather-related shocks, WFP has maintained its logistics capacity and engagement with government and partners and put in place early warning systems at community level. While shifting to subnational transaction through cash-based transfers to schools and sub-national authorities requires continued oversight to prevent diversion, corruption and fraud, WFP used a mobile-based M&E system and ensured M&E system and complaints and feedback mechanism in place to mitigate the risk.

An internal audit is to be conducted in April 2021, and findings will guide further risk assessments.

# Partnerships

In 2020, two years into the CSP implementation, WFP focused on deepening its established partnerships with a wide range of partners to maximize programme effectiveness and sustainability, improve WFP's positioning, advance the food security, nutrition, education and disaster risk management agenda, and mobilize adequate resources.

## The Royal Government of Cambodia

WFP has entered into long-term strategic partnerships with government counterparts, reconfirming its continued commitment to Cambodia's growth and development in social protection/assistance, food system, and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). This year, WFP furthered long-standing partnerships with the ministries of Education, Youth and Sport; Economy and Finance; Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Planning; and the National Social Protection Council on the implementation of the school feeding programme, the scale up of the national home-grown school feeding programme in line with the national social protection framework, the formulation of a national shock-responsive social protection framework and the development and roll-out support of the on-demand IDPoor system.

To support national efforts to further governance and evidence on food security and nutrition, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, the National Council of Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariats and subnational authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry, and the Ministry of Planning. WFP provided support on multisectoral coordination, information analytics, assessments and national strategy/policy development to support local government development plans.

On EPR, WFP worked with the National Committee for Disaster Management on the development of safe evacuation centres and national and subnational contingency plans, as well as the humanitarian coordination and development of digital information tools to monitor natural hazards and their impact. WFP also engaged with the committee to enhance the capacity of the subnational government to integrate climate change adaptation actions in local development plans.

## Governments and Private Sector Partners

The Governments of the United States and Japan are the top donors for WFP in Cambodia, continuing to support the school feeding programme and EPR. The Korea International Cooperation Agency, committed a new five-year partnership to WFP's school feeding programme. Ongoing support is also received from the Government of Cambodia, charities and private donors. In response to COVID-19, the European Union, through ECHO, provided top-up funding to WFP to support the roll-out of the on-demand IDPoor system to identify additional households to receive the national cash transfer and to expand the formulation of the national shock-responsive social protection framework for multiple shocks.

WFP thanks all the above partners, including private sector donors – namely Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Mastercard, Michael Kors and Latter-day Saint Charities – for their CSP support. WFP also continued to mobilize the local private sector in support of the Cambodia Government's work on the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network.

## UN and IFI Collaboration

Under the UN Development Assistance Framework, WFP partnered with its sister agencies to implement joint activities on data management and nutrition engagement strategies. WFP developed a joint SDG2 strategy framework with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) focusing on providing technical assistance to smallholder farmers and suppliers to enhance their production capacity, while exploring collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and World Bank on information systems and analytics for agriculture and food security, climate and disaster resilience and environmental sustainability.

On the COVID-19 response, WFP and partners collaborated to monitor the impact and formulate a joint policy options paper that contributed to the first national cash transfer programme to poor households. WFP continued to co-chair the Humanitarian Response Forum comprised of 49 UN and INGO members.

## Cooperating Partners/Research Institutes/Academia

WFP continued its partnerships with World Vision International, World Education and Plan International on the programme monitoring, capacity strengthening activities, infrastructure development and literacy work as part of the school feeding programme in Cambodia.

In collaboration with Hellen Keller International, SNV and 17 Triggers, WFP carried out an assessment to understand schoolchildren's snack behaviours and develop a social behavioural change communication strategy with a view to encourage children to adopt healthier snacking behaviours.





WFP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, People in Need and DanChurchAid to integrate earth observation satellite data and early warning system data into the national disaster management information system (PRISM).



# CSP Financial Overview

There were three budget revisions for the Cambodia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) approved in 2020. These revisions reflected an increased budget in a number of areas, such as school feeding, disaster risk management, shock responsive social protection and data analytics. to the pandemic and the addition of a new crisis response strategic outcome to enable WFP to provide emergency and recovery assistance to vulnerable people whose food security and nutrition is affected by natural hazards. These revisions brought the total CSP needs-based plan budget to USD 72.5 million.

In 2020, WFP's operation in Cambodia continued to be well-funded. By the end of the year, the cumulative CSP needs-based plan was fully funded, except for Strategic Outcome 2 on supporting poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia to be more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food systems, and Strategic Outcome 6 on nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after crises. This funding includes multi-year contributions, that will cover most funding requirements for the school feeding programme until the end of the CSP. These contributions were earmarked for the school feeding programme, which accounted for over 70 percent of the CSP needs-based plan. Other contributions, which accounted for nearly 30 percent of the total received, allowed WFP to adequately resource the other CSP activities. Funding for Strategic Outcome 6, at 18 percent of the needs-based plan, was low because the outcome was just added into the CSP later in the year.

Multiple donors contributed to various CSP activities, allowing WFP to progress on these mutually-reinforcing activities in parallel and ensuring greater results and coherence of the CSP. Most activities were also supported by multiple donors, making for a broader and more secure donor base.

WFP also received additional support as a result of the shocks stemming from COVID-19 and the October floods. For example, support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) enabled WFP to expand the shock-responsive social protection framework to multi-hazard shocks, as well as develop and roll out the Government's on-demand IDPoor system to verify existing recipients and register new households for the national cash transfer programme. Similarly, USAID provided early funding to support an initial flood emergency response, which was topped up to provide bridge funding.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on the business continuity of WFP and its partners, leading to delays in the implementation of activities and lower-than-planned expenditures. While the provision of take-home rations in lieu of school feeding enabled the distribution of the in-kind food planned under the school feeding activity, expenditures linked to the home-grown school feeding programme stopped when the schools closed, as did most capacity strengthening activities in schools. Capacity strengthening activities with national partners under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 were also delayed, as Government measures restricting large gatherings meant that a number of planned trainings and workshops could not take place. Finally, progress in the construction of the safe evacuation centres was impacted by the flash floods. Conversely, the income generated from Strategic Outcome 5 increased as additional warehouse space was provided on a cost-recovery basis to UNICEF to store hygiene products for its COVID-19 response. All donors were informed of the expenditure situation and authorized WFP to carry over activities to 2021.

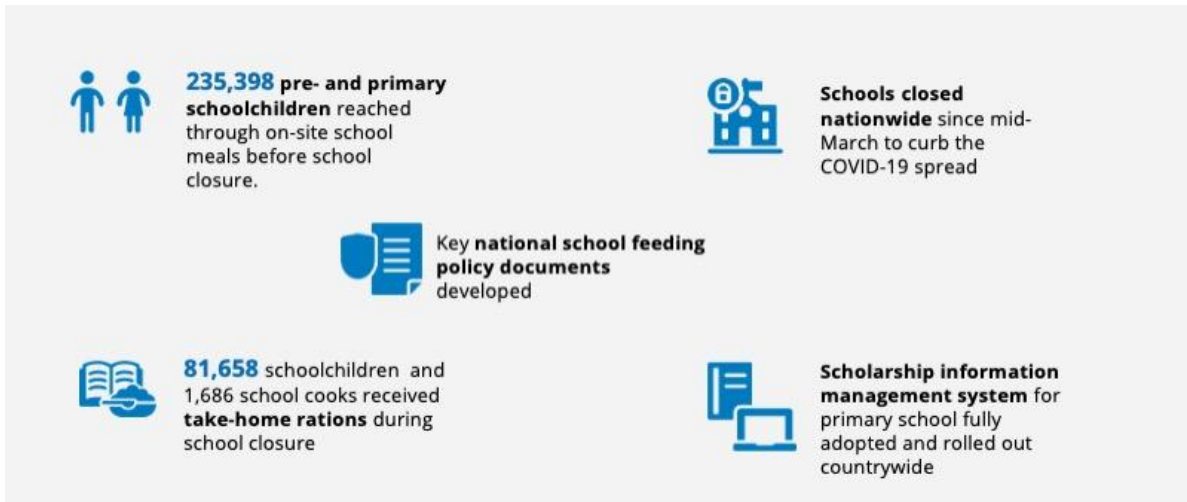
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	 7,419,564	 10,427,651	 19,136,833	 8,136,958
02: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	 2,087,303	 1,614,210	 1,833,514	 688,653
03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	 639,621	 465,420	 917,537	 493,097
04: 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 by 2030	 724,723	 936,280	 951,456	 529,967
05: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year	 29,489	 30,317	 45,749	 39,966
06: Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.	 453,004	 0	 83,456	 12,705
Total:	 11,353,704	 13,473,878	 22,968,545	 9,901,346

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025**



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided nutritious meals through on-site school feeding to 235,398 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren until mid-March, when the Government closed schools to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. WFP then worked with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to temporarily shift the programme to take-home rations (THR) provision to support over 81,600 students participating in the school feeding programme and 1,686 volunteer school cooks. WFP also continued to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry at national and subnational level in the implementation of the national home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme.

Through Activity 1 – the provision of nutritious meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren – WFP aims to increase access to food for vulnerable households in rural areas with high levels of food insecurity and low education indicators. In 2020, due to the suspension of on-site school feeding, WFP shifted to THR. WFP also scaled up support to school infrastructure, contributed to a handbook for school reopening and supported the Ministry to develop remote learning tools to support school staff to manage and implement HGFS processes.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded. Although 2020 saw the school feeding programme suspended and the interruption of some capacity strengthening activities to support the transition to the national HGFS programme, the actual expenditure reached 95 percent of the needs-based plan as resources were pivoted to COVID-19 related activities such as THR and scaling up school infrastructure building and rehabilitation.

The school year 2019/20 (November 2019 – August 2020) marked a significant milestone in the school feeding programme with the transition of 123 schools from the WFP programme to the Government. The Government also further expanded the national (government-funded) HGFS programme to an additional 82 schools and thus funded and implemented school feeding in a total of 205 schools. Until March, WFP and the Ministry provided school meals to 291,704 boys and girls both in the traditional programme, where all food was transported from the WFP warehouse, and the HGFS programme where money to buy additional food was transferred to schools through the provincial department of education.

COVID-19 related restrictions from March 2020 led to a slowdown of various school feeding activities, leading to only 34 percent of planned school feeding days being met and 87 percent of the number of school feeding beneficiaries target met. However, WFP managed to continue reaching a reasonably large number of beneficiaries through three THR distributions to 81,658 schoolchildren from vulnerable households and 1,686 volunteer school cooks. The rations included rice (including fortified rice), vegetable oil and canned fish, which were designed to last 30 days per individual ration for the first THR, or 50 days for the other two THRs. WFP distributed a total of 1,184 mt of fortified rice in 2020. While a small portion was used for on-site school feeding for two and a half months before school closed in March, the rest of the fortified rice was repurposed for THR distributions.

WFP scaled up support for infrastructure in schools, building model kitchens in three schools, 54 fuel efficient stoves, five water tanks and 327 hand washing stations. Remote learning tools and job aides were developed including self-learning tools for HGSF supplier selection processes and a cookbook for school cooks.

WFP strengthened nutrition-sensitive elements through research on snack consumption patterns of school-aged children to inform the design of the social behavioural change communication to promote healthy diets. In early 2020, WFP organized a school nutrition day in 623 schools across three target provinces to raise community awareness on healthy diets, water and sanitation (WASH), school gardening, and the importance of community contributions to the HGSF programme. In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020–2030 (including country profiling, policy analysis and lessons learned from evaluations). This work will be taken forward into 2021.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to develop an information management system for the primary school scholarship programme, which was fully adopted and rolled out to all 25 provinces in partnership with UNICEF. The national school feeding information management system will be finalized in 2021.

Owing to COVID-19, the school feeding programme was operational for only one-third of the total school days, which had a negative impact on students' household food security and their dietary diversity. The 2020 USDA baseline assessment [11] indicated that 96 percent of student households had acceptable food consumption as in 2019, despite the fact that they had challenges accessing adequate nutritious foods.

On average, households had consumed five food groups in the last seven days, although 18 percent of these households had lower dietary diversity compared with the previous year, particularly in households headed by women. Children, in particular, were found to consume only 3.8 food groups on average, a score lower than the previous year (4.5).

Further analysis of household expenditure confirmed the correlation between household food consumption and household expenditure on food. More than half of the households assessed spent half of their total expenditure on food (though these foods may have been less preferred and less expensive). This may be explained by the lower household incomes due to the COVID-19 induced economic downturn.

WFP also took part in the study "Impact of COVID-19 on the School Feeding Programme" conducted by Oxford Policy Management and WFP. The study is expected to systematically draw on the lessons learned from school closures and reopening in relation to school feeding and provide policy suggestions moving forward.

In 2020, WFP's work in strengthening technical capacity to manage the national HGSF programme included the development of a draft national school feeding policy, which is expected to be completed in 2021.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport at national and subnational level, commune authorities and school management committees. WFP's partnerships with the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Plan International, World Vision International and World Education Inc. were renewed in July 2020 for support activities focused on enhancing literacy, school infrastructure as well as health and nutrition in targeted provinces. WFP also worked with UNICEF to enhance nutrition in schools and is finalizing a new partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) on activities related to capacity strengthening of producers and farmers.

The national HGSF programme has been challenged by the COVID-19 pandemic and the first year of the government-funded programme has had little time to demonstrate results due to school closures. Despite this, HGSF remains an important tool in the Government's social protection policy framework that could promote diversified fresh food to enhance schoolchildren's dietary intake and healthy eating habits while stimulating the local economy through direct trade between local suppliers and schools. WFP is currently working with partners to update the transition roadmap and related systems for phasing in the national programme.

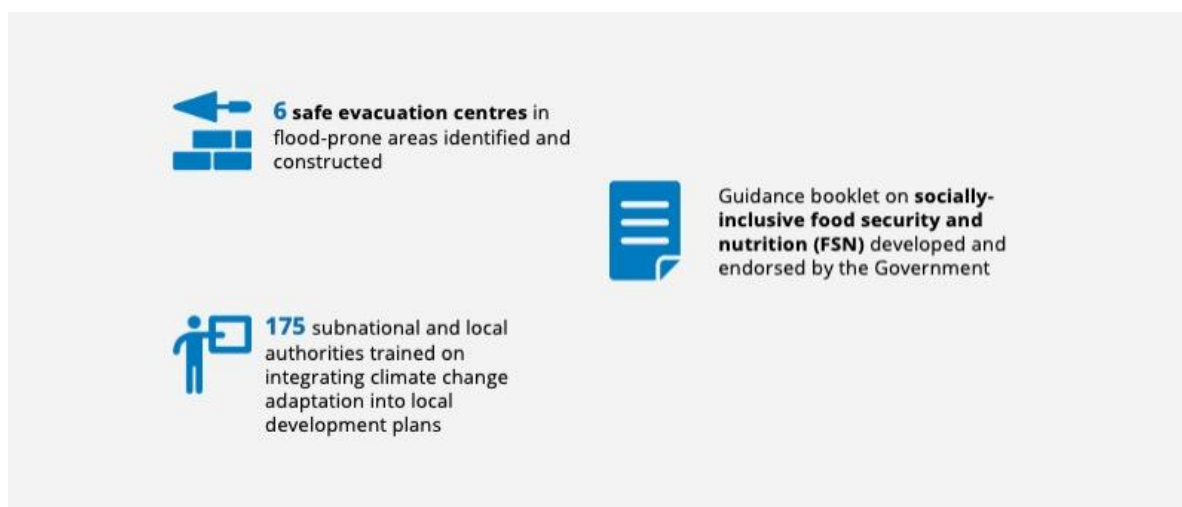
The shifting of the school feeding modality from on-site feeding to THR once schools closed has proven that schools can be used as an effective platform to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households when needed and reaffirmed the benefits of school feeding as a social assistance safety net.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 3.

**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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.	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to support poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia to be more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food systems.

Through Activity 2, WFP is currently focusing on two main workstreams: the development of Safe Evacuation Centres (SECs) to protect lives and contribute to community livelihoods in areas prone to localized flooding; and the enhancement of subnational planning processes by supporting the integration of climate change adaptation as well as food security and nutrition into local development and investment plans.

Funding for the SEC construction fully met the requirements and much of the confirmed resources (80 percent) were carried over from 2019. This workstream took longer than planned due to the lengthy processes for technical consultations and procurement during the design phase, which was completed in late 2020, with the standard architectural plans and structural designs endorsed by the National Committee for Disaster Management for future replication and expansion in other flood-prone areas. The construction was also delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions and severe flooding in targeted areas in late 2020. By December 2020, construction had begun and is expected to be completed by March 2021.

There remained a resource gap in this Strategic Outcome for activities related to the integration of climate change adaptation and food security and nutrition into local development and investment plans. WFP will continue to seek resources for activities related to climate change adaptation, food transformation and support to smallholder farmers along the value chain in 2021. A guidance manual on integrating food security and nutrition in local development plans was endorsed and launched by the Government in four provinces and is being utilized by the Government, NGOs and other development partners in support of the national decentralization process. This manual will also support the roll out of the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy by the Council of Agriculture and Rural Development. Further, WFP trained commune councils and budget committees on integrating climate change adaptation into their local planning process. This latter activity achieved 161 percent of its target due to the higher number of participants in trainings than planned. Following the completion of the trainings, three local climate-smart investment plans were developed by communes authorities in three provinces.

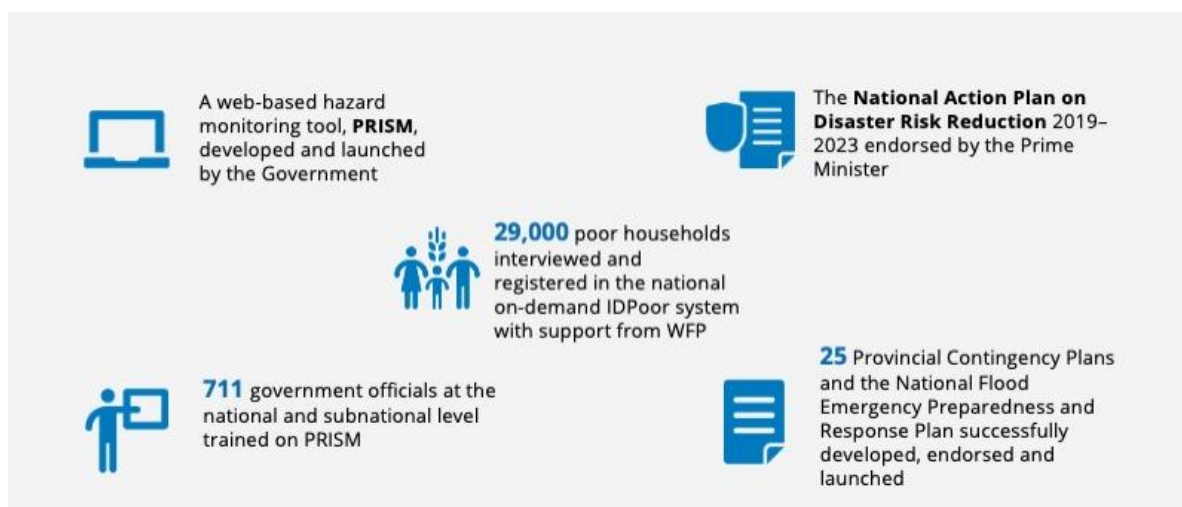
In terms of partnerships under this strategic objective, WFP worked with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development and subnational authorities to strengthen local development planning processes. WFP also partnered with the National Committee for Disaster Management and the Humanitarian Response Forum members in the design and construction of the SECs. The Council of Agriculture and Rural Development has been an important strategic partner in the development of tools to enhance local governance capacity in food security and nutrition.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2 despite the fact that the programme did not directly engage first tier beneficiaries. The Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 1 reflects women's participation in the local social assessment and planning process to identify locations for the construction of the six SECs.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation.	1



### Strategic outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided technical assistance to government partners and humanitarian agencies to strengthen their capacities to prepare for and respond to natural hazards and shocks through innovative disaster risk management approaches, technologies and tools.

While the funds needed for Strategic Outcome 3 activities were fully available, expenditures were lower (77 percent of needs-based plan), as a result of delays due to COVID-19 and the severe flash floods in October. Restrictions on travel and meetings, social distancing requirements and operational priorities limited the implementation of several planned activities, which will be carried over to the first quarter of 2021.

Through Activity 3, WFP supported the National Committee for Disaster Management to successfully develop the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, the national flood contingency plan as well as 25 provincial contingency plans. An improved version of the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM 2.0) was also developed. The national action plan was endorsed by the Prime Minister in September, and the national and provincial flood contingency plans were endorsed by the disaster committee chairman also in September, while PRISM 2.0 was endorsed and launched in July. These outcomes played a significant role in Cambodia's emergency preparedness and response agenda. PRISM 2.0 combines satellite-derived hazard data, vulnerability information, and field assessments into a single system to offer better prediction and support decision-making process in preparedness and response actions. The system was used for the first time during the October flash floods. The contingency plans also put in place the system and human resources required to take up the responsibilities and accountabilities at the implementation level, while the national action plan set the overarching strategies for disaster risk reduction nationwide. Despite the impact of COVID-19 on programme implementation, the number of government officials engaged in capacity strengthening activities in regards to the above three outputs exceeded the target due to early initiation of activities in 2020 and expanded participation in trainings and workshops.

WFP and partners also worked on broadening the existing national social protection system to be more shock responsive, identified anticipatory actions and strengthened a humanitarian cash platform. In this, WFP provided technical support to the General Secretariat for National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) to accelerate the concepts and promote the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) agenda in Cambodia through the development of a national framework on SRSP aimed at helping the Government to create space and better prepare for future responses to shocks. The final framework is expected in the first quarter of 2021. WFP acted as co-chair and secretariat for the Humanitarian Response Forum, convening 12 intersectoral meetings for COVID-19, drought and floods, leading a joint rapid assessment and releasing six situation reports during the floods.

Cambodia experienced a series of shocks in 2020, including a drought, the COVID-19 pandemic and its health and socioeconomic impacts, the mass return of migrants and large-scale flash floods. These shocks, which occurred simultaneously in some cases, required that existing policies, programmes and capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and social protection be expanded or repurposed. Successes included enlarging the scope of humanitarian coordination forums to include COVID-19, utilizing earlier investments in monitoring systems and analytics to track impacts of shocks over time, and leveraging existing social assistance schemes to benefit the newly

poor and vulnerable.

Gender and age were partially integrated into activities, as shown by a GaM-M code of 1.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination.	1

## Strategic outcome 04: 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 by 2030



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP strengthened capacities of national stakeholders to better collect, analyse and utilize data related to food security, nutrition and social protection. In support of this outcome WFP worked on two main workstreams: 1) support to national stakeholders in the development of digital information systems to support decision making and programme management, and 2) assistance to national stakeholders to analyse the food security and nutrition situation and design relevant policies and programmes. In 2020, due to COVID-19 and the large-scale flooding in October, there was a heightened demand for strengthened analytics and tools to support the response.

WFP aims to enhance digital solutions (Activity 4) and strengthen food security, nutrition and social protection governance and coordination (Activity 5) through its technical support to government institutions on national strategies, advocacy efforts, information systems, and analytical tools and products.

This outcome was fully funded in 2020, which was enabled WFP to engage in analytics work on the COVID socio-economic impacts and guided the response decision-making of multiple actors. Some planned activities were delayed due to the pandemic, which resulted in lower expenditures than planned in some activities while funds were repurposed in support of response activities.

The number of government officials engaged in capacity strengthening activities in Activity 4 reached 80 percent of the target due to the impact of COVID-19 on programme implementation and school closures, which prevented the roll-out and associated training for digital systems. Therefore, WFP focused on increasing the number of trainings to ensure the same number of people could attend, but with fewer participants per training to follow the social distancing guidelines; as a result, WFP exceeded the output indicator related to the number of trainings organized. For Activity 5, WFP exceeded all of the targets set in the output indicators except for one, related to the number of partners supported. Despite a close working relationship and joint activities with the National Social Protection Council, no agreement was formalised as the Council aims to develop an overarching memorandum of understanding with all development partners supporting their activities. As a result, WFP did not reach the related target. For all other output indicators, particularly capacity strengthening, technical assistance and analytical outputs, targets were generally exceeded due to the high demand as a result of the changing circumstances of this year.

In 2020, WFP continued its technical support to the Government to enhance national food security and nutrition policies and programmes as well as system's strengthening. The launch of the National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition 2019–2023 contributed to this. WFP worked closely with the government and partners in the developing this strategy and adapting it to the evolving impacts of COVID-19. It was endorsed by the Government, and WFP started to support national authorities for its implementation it. In addition, WFP worked with other UN agencies to support the development of the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting to strengthen joint efforts to prevent and treat wasting by identifying and prioritizing interventions across four key outcomes and different sectors.

To effectively prepare for and respond to natural hazards and shocks through innovative disaster risk management approaches, technologies and tools, WFP worked with national and subnational government partners, implementing partners, and science and research institutions to further upgrade the capabilities of the PRISM platform, ensuring end

users were trained and the information products generated by the system were tailored to the specific needs of Government and development partners.

WFP worked in close partnership this year with different government partners to support digital transformation by: 1) enhancing the existing digital solutions for education by conducting user research and feedback workshops; 2) rolling out the PRISM 2.0 platform to a targeted set of provinces; and 3) expanding its market price monitoring to 45 markets nationally, providing critical information to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on food access. WFP also collaborated closely with UN partners working in nutrition and social protection to conduct a series of household surveys to better understand the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, as well as with civil society partners to conduct research into the consumption of unhealthy snack foods among school-aged children, among other activities.

National ownership and institutional capacity strengthening are critical to ensuring that digital systems are effectively utilized, that they support government programmes and priorities and that information can be easily interpreted to guide decision-making. WFP worked towards these objectives throughout 2020. Given the COVID-19 restrictions on travel and in-person meetings, the use of online platforms was prioritised to enable the continuation of support to partners.

There are no tier 1 or 2 beneficiaries under this Strategic Outcome. Since the activities focus entirely on capacity strengthening, many aspects of gender and age are not applicable, as seen in the GaM-M scores of 1 and 0 for these activities. Where possible, WFP made efforts to encourage participation from both genders in capacity strengthening activities. Gender and age were also considered in analyses.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels.	1
Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts.	0

## Strategic outcome 05: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year



Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supports partners' development and humanitarian activities by providing them with on-demand logistics support. Under Activity 6, WFP provides bilateral services focused on warehousing to development and humanitarian partners, on a cost-recovery basis. The income generated is used to offset some of WFP's supply chain expenditures.

In 2020, WFP provided warehousing services to four UN agencies, namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), compared with only one (UNOPS) in 2019. The services were provided year-round. In particular, this year, WFP expanded its services beyond storage to provide support to UNICEF in terms of cargo handling. With its reasonable price and UN standard services, WFP achieved the desired level of user satisfaction, with 100 percent of clients reporting their satisfaction with the services. These clients noted adequate and timely provision of services, helpful and supportive WFP colleagues and excellent inter-agency communication.

The total storage space rented decreased by 19 percent in 2020 compared with 2019, owing to a reduction in UNOPS' volume. Overall, 12,889 m<sup>2</sup> were rented to partners in 2020 compared with 15,612 m<sup>2</sup> in 2019. The income generated from Activity 6 in 2020 (USD 34,000) was also 30 percent lower than in 2019 as the UNOPS contract covered only nine months (instead of 12) to reflect the anticipated dispatch of their cargo. This is also a reflection of the fact that most partners handle very little cargo as part of their regular programmes, which increasingly focus on technical assistance to the Government rather than direct delivery. However, as the UN in Cambodia gradually moves to implementing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) in the coming year, this could become one of the common services considered by the UN. This year underlined the importance of this service in supporting partners' emergency response activities at short notice, demonstrated by WFP's support for UNICEF's cargo storage (21 types of essential COVID-19 response items). This amounted to a total storage capacity used of 3,624m<sup>3</sup> against 1,304 m<sup>3</sup> planned.

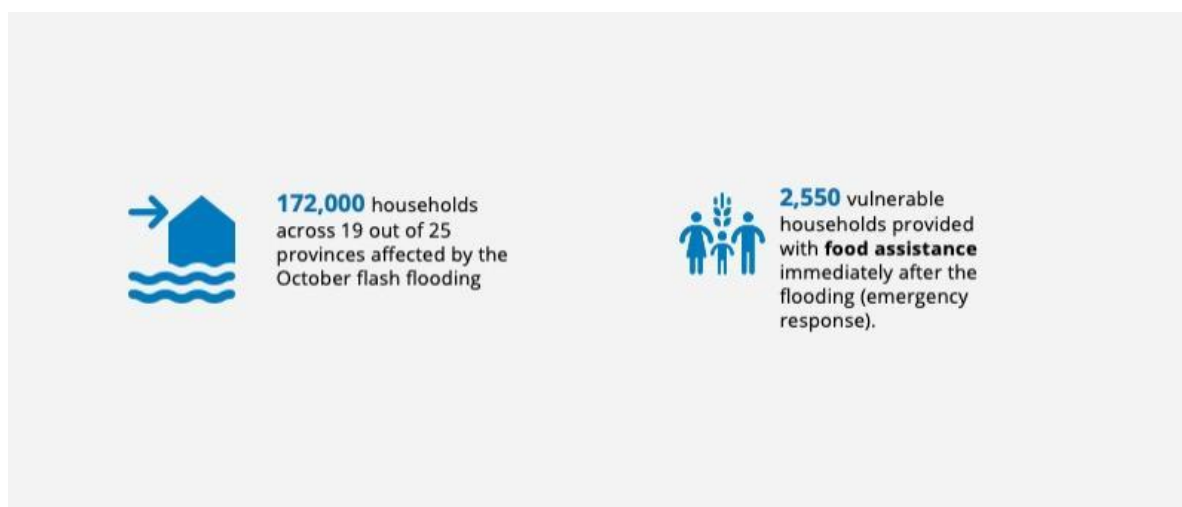
Overall, in 2020, WFP provided:

- 4,662 m<sup>2</sup> of warehousing space to UNOPS for storing a total of 807,000 mosquito nets/bales from January to September 2020.
- 2,432 m<sup>2</sup> of warehousing space to UNICEF as well as handling services from October to November 2020. This enabled UNICEF to store 3,624 m<sup>3</sup> of school cleaning items and hygiene materials required for the safe reopening of schools in the context of COVID-19.
- 180 m<sup>2</sup> of warehousing space to UNDP and UNV to temporarily store office furniture.

GoM-M is not applicable under bilateral service provision as it is a service to humanitarian partner agencies.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors.	0

## Strategic outcome 06: Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.



In October 2020, Cambodia experienced heavy rainfall across much of the country, resulting in significant flash flooding and affecting 172,000 households across 19 of the country's 25 provinces. Food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health were identified as priority needs in the short-term and livelihoods support as priority need in the longer-term.

The introduction of a new Strategic Outcome 6 reflects a change in the context of food security and nutrition in Cambodia, owing to the compounded effects of multiple shocks linked to COVID-19, a sharp economic downturn and severe flooding. This Strategic Outcome was designed to complement WFP's long-term strategic focus in Cambodia through the other Strategic Outcomes, and is coherent with the support to national efforts on social protection and disaster preparedness, while allowing for direct response to shocks such as the floods for people whose food security and nutrition has been affected.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 2,550 flood affected households to enable them to meet food and nutrition needs during and after the crisis. The assistance was part of a broader humanitarian relief effort led by the Government (coordinated through the National Committee for Disaster Management) in partnership with the Humanitarian Response Forum and linked to Strategic Outcome 3 of the Cambodia Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

WFP provided in-kind food assistance to flood-affected households already identified as poor through the national IDPoor assessment mechanism. Based on available resources and analysis of needs and coverage by other humanitarian actors, the WFP emergency assistance reached 2,550 households (12,750 individuals) in one of the most flood-affected provinces with a one-off household ration of 50 kg of rice and 2.125 kg of canned fish. In parallel, WFP started to mobilize its cash-based transfer mechanism to allow for additional relief and recovery through cash assistance in 2021.

Emergency response activities in 2020 were limited to funds received for crisis response activities. As the Strategic Outcome was introduced to the CSP in late 2020, the focus has been on disaster response to the October floods only. The current response was resourced to support immediate food assistance to a limited number of households immediately after the flooding. Additional resources have been mobilized to support early recovery through cash transfers in 2021.

As this is the first year this Strategic Objective has been included in the CSP, the distribution monitoring served as a baseline for measuring outcomes. The baseline analysis showed that among households interviewed, the rate of negative strategies engaged to access food during the floods (measured by the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)) stood 21.4, significantly higher than the 2017 national figure (0.1) [12] and the COVID-19 social impact survey figure collected before the floods in August 2020 (7.3) [13]. The increase could be explained by the fact that for IDPoor households targeted under this activity, food security has been impacted by multiple shocks, including flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19 restrictions, WFP succeeded in conducting face-to face post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of the emergency response, ensuring, as during the distribution itself, that COVID-19 hygiene and distancing precautions were taken as per World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health guidelines. Results of the PDM found that food security levels of households had improved. On average, people interviewed reported resorting to fewer negative coping strategies (rCSI declining to 8.1). In addition, 93.6 percent of households interviewed had acceptable food consumption. Additionally, households reported acceptable nutritional intake, with 75 percent of households reporting consumption of Hem Iron-rich food daily in the last seven days, around half (52 percent) vitamin A and 87 percent protein-rich foods respectively. This indicates that WFP's assistance filled a food gap and freed up additional resources for households to purchase other nutritious foods.

WFP implemented its flood response directly, coordinating closely with the National Committee for Disaster Management at national and subnational level, as well as with commune councils in the implementation.

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 7, as seen by the GaM-M score of 3. Gender was considered in all aspects of programme implementation and monitoring of the emergency assistance.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide nutrition-sensitive food/CBT assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods. (modality: food, CBT)	3



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2020, the annual global gender gap index ranked Cambodia 89th out of 153 countries and identified women to be largely underrepresented in educational attainment, as well as in politics and public decision-making (124th and 119th place, respectively). Women's participation in parliament and ministerial positions is low, and education is seen as a higher priority for boys than girls, particularly in the rural area. Traditional gender norms and social attitudes continue to favour men in both public and private sphere, perpetuating the inequality of men and women in the workplace and wider society.

WFP worked closely with school and local authorities to ensure equal participation and leadership roles for women in activity management committees at the community level, encouraged women suppliers and farmers to participate in the home-grown school feeding (HSGF) programme, and promoted greater engagement of men in school meal preparation. These efforts resulted in a 5 percent increase in women's participation in local school feeding committees in WFP-supported schools compared with 2019. HGSF supplier contracts were also issued in the name of both spouses to promote greater joint income-earning and intra-household decision making. In addition, WFP made explicit efforts to challenge gender stereotypes by raising the profile of cooks in cooking competitions and video productions to attract more male involvement in school cooking.

WFP integrated gender issues into programme coordination, activities, assessments, trainings and reports. Women participated in the community needs assessment when identifying locations for the safe evacuation centres' construction. WFP included gender-disaggregated data in the recent rapid flood impact assessment and UN joint assessments on COVID-19 social and economic impact to capture the gender-specific differences so as to better inform the design of the response actions. During the celebration of the UN's 75th anniversary, WFP also volunteered to organize a meeting between the UN team and women's groups in Kampong Thom province to discuss their lives, challenges and hopes for the future. In the guidance booklets on how to integrate food security and nutrition into community development and investment plans, WFP included a gender component in the booklets to raise awareness of local authorities on the significance of women's contributions and the necessity of their engagement in these areas. To further reinforce gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP included a gender component in its two new long-term strategic partnership agreements signed this year with the Ministry of Planning and the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development.

WFP also participated in the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign. Operating under the COVID-19 prevention measures, all staff joined a half-day online discussion with experts from UN Women on the issues of gender-based violence in Cambodia. During the discussion, all participants were asked to reflect on the current situation and how to improve the situation in Cambodian society, WFP programmes and the workplace. Acknowledging that everyone has a role to play in ending gender-based violence, WFP is committed to contribute to addressing the issue at both individual and institutional levels.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP's largest beneficiary group in Cambodia is schoolchildren, and their safety at school is considered adequate, according to an OECD 2018 national report. The report asserted that 96 percent of students feel safe at school while 70 percent feel safe on the way home to and from school. Feelings of insecurity while commuting were more frequently reported by girls than boys. Fighting and gang-related activities were the most common violations reported among 43 percent of the students, while sexual harassment was not widely reported. A large majority of students (93.6 percent) have a strong sense of belonging at school compared to students in other countries, particularly within the ASEAN context. [14]

WFP uses various means to detect potential protection concerns and garner beneficiaries' feedback and complaints.

To ensure adherence with child rights, WFP works with partners to assess and minimize possible risks for programme beneficiaries. WFP has developed monitoring checklists to track protection concerns in the programmes. In 2020, the provincial education officials gathered feedback and complaints from programme beneficiaries through face-to-face programme monitoring in collaboration with WFP and partners. In case of concerns being raised, WFP was prepared to follow up in person and if necessary, to refer cases to other UN agencies with appropriate expertise. However, no significant protection concerns were reported in 2020.

Community feedback signboards have been installed in 858 schools to inform schoolchildren, programme stakeholders and communities that they can voice their concerns anonymously by accessing a toll-free community feedback mechanism (CFM). The hotline is operated through an interactive voice record (IVR) mechanism and managed internally, and WFP has organized a dedicated training for relevant staff this year. Any feedback is automatically recorded, tracked, and integrated into WFP programme assessments and evaluations. This system was found effective in the past as it allowed the raising of concerns that would most likely not have been raised in person owing to cultural practices. However, no complaints were recorded in 2020 through monitoring or the hotline, which is largely attributed to the school closure and suspension of the school feeding programme from mid-March.

With respect to data collection, WFP takes steps to ensure that men, women, boys and girls feel that chosen interview locations enable them to freely express their views and concerns without fear of reprisal. Data related to children is carefully collected and retained in accordance with the dignity standard without any personal profiles collected or stored. Referral pathways are in place with other UN agencies with appropriate expertise and mandates.

In 2020, two baseline evaluations of the school feeding programme were conducted. The evaluation teams used appropriate Procedure for Ethical Standards (UNEG's 2008 Ethical Guideline) to guide their data collection and analysis and sought informed consent from children, teachers and parents prior to the interviews while also ensuring confidentiality and respondents' anonymity.

In the process of replacing school feeding for the most part of 2020 with take-home rations, and while WFP conducted a food distribution in response to the October floods, WFP took measures to strengthen accountability to affected populations. Prior to the distributions, WFP called several meetings with relevant stakeholders, including community members, to clearly disseminate programme information on who was entitled to receive the ration, the length of assistance, and the ration size. During the distributions, WFP ensured that distribution sites were located within reasonable travel distances from beneficiary homes and that waiting times were kept to a minimum. In order to accommodate potential community feedback during the emergency response, WFP placed 40 posters across all the 10 food distribution sites to inform the new communities of the existing hotline and how to voice complaints.

Monitoring findings suggest that 99 percent of schoolchildren were satisfied with the school feeding programme and with the meals received. Monitoring data from the three take-home ration distributions and from the emergency flood response indicate that 98 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of the necessary programme information disseminated and could access food assistance without any safety challenge and/or hindrance. All beneficiaries reported being treated with dignity and respect.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are closely interlinked in Cambodia. A majority of the population depends disproportionately on natural resources for food, shelter and income, which in turn makes them highly vulnerable to climate and other external shocks. Compounded by a limited asset base, any climatic shock could force the most food-insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies such as deforestation and environmental degradation, which in turn further exacerbates their already fragile livelihoods. The Government regards environmental conservation as a core foundation for Cambodia's growth in its national development policies, but the path towards this will not be easy.

WFP continued to prioritize environmental and social safeguards to ensure that its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.

As part of the school feeding programme, WFP focused on ensuring the creation of environmentally friendly infrastructure, and on awareness raising and on adoption of sustainable environmental practices. In 2020, WFP and its partners built three model kitchens equipped in particular with water-saving facilities and energy-saving stoves, promoting the adoption of environmentally-friendly practices to do with fuelwood, water and sanitation practices. Infrastructure in these schools will also serve as an example of natural resource conservation for students, schools and communities. Furthermore, WFP required all supported school infrastructure such as hand-washing stations, kitchens, eating halls and water reservoirs to be constructed in an environmentally friendly, water-efficient and energy-efficient manner.

With respect to water management, WFP and its partners built over 350 water-efficient hand-washing stations and three rainwater catchments in 2020 and oversaw the maintenance and upgrade of existing toilets, hand-washing stations, kitchens and school gardens to ensure an adequate quantity and quality of water across supported schools and reinforce water-saving measures. To mitigate water scarcity in drought-prone areas, WFP continued to work with partners to maintain existing school tanks and rainwater harvesting facilities.

In terms of awareness-raising and good practice adoption, schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools received education on natural resource management through activities in school gardens, and cooks were trained using easily-accessible training material on waste management to improve food safety and mitigate environmental impacts from the programme.

As part of its emergency preparedness work, WFP ensured that the design of its six safe-evacuations centres was screened for both environmental and social risks before construction began. Community consultations were held in collaboration with the decentralized technical services of the government and following the provisions of national law and the requirements of donors. All safe-evacuation centres were categorized as "no risk."

# Data Notes

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

- [1] WB, "Cambodia Economic Update: Restrained Recovery Special Focus Adapting to COVID-19 in an Uncertain World," World Bank Group, November 2020.
- [2] ADB, "The Asian Development Outlook (ADO) Update," Asian Development Bank, June 2020.
- [3] ADB, "Employment and Poverty Impact Assessment: Cambodia," ADB, June 2020.
- [4] UNICEF, "Stories from the COVID-19 generation in Cambodia," August 2020.
- [5] GHI, "Global Hunger Index," October 2020.
- [6] UNICEF and WFP, "COVID-19 Social Impact Baseline," August 2020.
- [7] WFP, Fill the Nutrition Gap, 2017.
- [8] NIS, "Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014, September 2015".
- [9] HRF, "Situation Report," Humanitarian Response Forum, October 2020.
- [10] F. H. Henriette, D. Qu, B. M. David and G. A. Tedros, "Child malnutrition and COVID-19: the time to act is now," The Lancet, August 2020. Found in UNICEF: Globally, an additional 6.7 million children under 5 could suffer from wasting this year due to COVID-19, August 2020.

## Strategic outcome 01

[11] This 2020 USDA assessment covered only 3 of the 5 targeted provinces and represented only 73% of the entire targeted schools.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 06

[12] Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2017

[13] Baseline of COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment in Cambodia, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, August 2020

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[14] MoEYS (2018). Education in Cambodia: Findings from Cambodia's experience in PISA for Development. Phnom Penh: Author.

## Environment


Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, no partnership agreements underwent environmental and social risk screening yet.


## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger											
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			14.5	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	197,952	199,381	397,333	304,511
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,477	6,273	12,750	0

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs											
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect				
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall					
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	6					
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	175,917,800	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,759,468					

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	169,244	125,360	74%
	female	166,894	122,788	74%
	total	336,138	248,148	74%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	1,636	324	20%
	female	1,565	310	20%
	total	3,201	634	20%
24-59 months	male	14,005	15,422	110%
	female	13,520	14,889	110%
	total	27,525	30,311	110%
5-11 years	male	109,109	87,911	81%
	female	105,769	85,221	81%
	total	214,878	173,132	81%
12-17 years	male	23,489	17,272	74%
	female	22,638	16,645	74%
	total	46,127	33,917	74%
18-59 years	male	18,938	4,022	21%
	female	20,337	5,116	25%
	total	39,275	9,138	23%
60+ years	male	2,067	409	20%
	female	3,065	607	20%
	total	5,132	1,016	20%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	336,138	248,148	74%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Meal	271,738	235,398	86%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	64,400	12,750	19%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	4,128	3,851	93%
Canned Fish	236	197	84%
Iodised Salt	0	2	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	209	170	81%
Split Peas	68	67	98%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 06			
Rice	128	128	100%
Canned Fish	5	5	100%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	274,023	263,168	96%
Cash	309,600	0	0%

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: 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						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,096 2,172 4,268	2,528 2,619 5,147
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	22,666 23,403 46,069	17,892 18,474 36,366
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	1,349 337 1,686
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,306 327 1,633	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	1,389 1,438 2,827
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,222 9,553 18,775	13,670 14,159 27,829
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	38,785 40,046 78,831
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	98,888 102,105 200,993	94,524 97,598 192,122
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,641	4,286
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	274,023	263,168
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.12: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	kitchen/food storage room	14	15



A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	708	708
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	908	908
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.22: Number of sanitation facilities rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	sanitation facility	445	445
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	183	183
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		School feeding (on-site)	school	817	670
A: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	67	54
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: 1.4: The households of children in primary and pre-primary schools benefit from their children receiving daily school meals, which reduces the economic burden on households and improves the overall affordability of a nutritious diet.	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	17,348,301	8,329,450
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	1,069	274

	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 1.5: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren 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, thus improving diets.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	720	623
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 1.5: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren 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, thus improving diets.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	34	22
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: 1.3: Local food producers and suppliers, particularly women, benefit from reliable, predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which provide improved income-earning opportunities and contribute to increased affordability of diverse diets.	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	310	212
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>					
F: 1.3: Local food producers and suppliers, particularly women, benefit from reliable, predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which provide improved income-earning opportunities and contribute to increased affordability of diverse diets.	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	5	1.82
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	88	30

	<b>N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>								
N*. 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days		20		18.5	
	<b>N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)</b>								
N*. 1.1: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes.	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number		50,337		41,513	

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Government; Cambodia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	=3	3	3		Secondary data
<b>School Children; Cambodia; Cash, Food</b>									
Dietary Diversity Score	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4.5	≥5.5	≥4.7	3.8	4.5		WFP survey
		Male	4.46	≥5.5	≥4.7	3.8	4.46		
		<b>Overall</b>	4.48	≥5.5	≥4.7	3.8	4.48		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	68.1	≥75	≥70	65.3	68.1		WFP survey
		Male	78.3	≥83	≥79	67.5	78.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	75.5	≥83	≥78	67	75.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	66.5	≥74	≥69	67.4	66.5		WFP survey
		Male	67.1	≥74	≥69	58.2	67.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	67	≥74	≥69	60.3	67		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	90	≥95	≥92	88.4	90		WFP survey
		Male	90.6	≥95	≥92	86.7	90.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	90.5	≥95	≥92	87.1	90.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1.2	≤0	≤0.5	0	1.2		WFP survey
		Male	0.7	≤0	≤0.5	0	0.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.9	≤0	≤0.5	0	0.9		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0 0.1 0.1	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	0 0.1 0.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	1.6 2.1 2	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1.5 ≤1.5 ≤1.5	0 0 0	1.6 2.1 2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	30.7 21 23.6	≤25 ≤17 ≤17	≤29.5 ≤20.5 ≤21.5	34.7 32.5 33	30.7 21 23.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	10 9.3 9.4	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	11.6 13.3 12.9	10 9.3 9.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	31.9 30.8 31	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤29.5 ≤29.5 ≤29.5	32.6 41.8 39.7	31.9 30.8 31	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	94.8 96.3 95.9	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	94.7 96.3 95.9	94.8 96.3 95.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	5.2 3.3 3.8	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	5.3 3.7 4.1	5.2 3.3 3.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0 0.4 0.3	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	0 0.4 0.3	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	55.74 54.75 55.02	≤51 ≤51 ≤51	≤54 ≤54 ≤54	52.3 48.8 49.6	55.74 54.75 55.02	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	3.79 6.22 5.04	≤2.5 ≤2.5 ≤2.5	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	0.15 0 0.08	3.81 4.72 4.27	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	96.21 93.78 94.96	≥97.5 ≥97.5 ≥97.5	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	99.85 100 99.92	96.19 95.28 95.73	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 02 : Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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**Output Results**

Activity 02: 2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.2: Smallholder farming communities benefit from better access to information and skills that foster the production of a climate-adapted, nutritious and diverse food supply for local markets.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	109	175
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.2: Smallholder farming communities benefit from better access to information and skills that foster the production of a climate-adapted, nutritious and diverse food supply for local markets.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	4	4
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: 2.2: Smallholder farming communities benefit from better access to information and skills that foster the production of a climate-adapted, nutritious and diverse food supply for local markets.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	partner	3	3

**Outcome Results**

Activity 02: 2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Government; Cambodia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥1	1	0		Secondary data

Output Results

Activity 03: 3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 3.1: Vulnerable communities 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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	500	711
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 3.1: Vulnerable communities 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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	13	12
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 3.3: Vulnerable communities benefit from the use of enhanced analysis of climate impact trends and adaptation/ mitigation models by national and subnational institutions, leading to more climate-smart food systems.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	5	5
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: 3.2: Vulnerable communities benefit from greater integration of systems for increasing the shock responsiveness of social protection mechanisms, including food reserves, at the national and subnational levels, leading to timely disaster response and access to adequate food in times of crisis.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	4	4

	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>								
M: 3.1: Vulnerable communities 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.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			Emergency preparedness activities	unit		3		3

### Outcome Results

Activity 03: 3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Government; Cambodia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	=3	3	0		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04 : 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 by 2030</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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**Output Results**

Activity 04: 4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 4.1: Vulnerable communities 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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,000	1,503
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 4.1: Vulnerable communities 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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	10

Activity 05: 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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 4.3: Cambodians benefit from food security, nutrition and social protection strategies and action plans that are well informed by the latest knowledge and that improve food security and nutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	55	157



	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: 4.3: Cambodians benefit from food security, nutrition and social protection strategies and action plans that are well informed by the latest knowledge and that improve food security and nutrition.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		4			4
C: 4.3: Cambodians benefit from food security, nutrition and social protection strategies and action plans that are well informed by the latest knowledge and that improve food security and nutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		3			5
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>								
C: 4.3: Cambodians benefit from food security, nutrition and social protection strategies and action plans that are well informed by the latest knowledge and that improve food security and nutrition.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		3			5
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>								
M: 4.2: Vulnerable communities benefit from harmonized action planning, resourcing and monitoring of food security, nutrition and social protection interventions, which are implemented through strengthened multisectoral national and subnational coordination platforms and aim to improve food security and nutrition.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		5			7

## Outcome Results

Activity 05: 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Government; Cambodia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	=1	1	0		Secondary data

**Strategic Outcome 05 : Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

Activity 06: 6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: 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.	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	1	4
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: 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.	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services		Service Delivery General	m3	1,304	3,624
	<b>H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested</b>					
H: 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.	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Service Delivery General	%	100	100

**Outcome Results**

Activity 06: 6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Service users; Cambodia;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring



**Strategic Outcome 06 : Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.**

**Output Results**

Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	26,213 25,387 51,600	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,502 6,298 12,800	6,477 6,273 12,750
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	133	133
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	309,600	0

**Outcome Results**

Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Affected household; Cambodia; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	22.2	≤10	≤18	7.2			WFP survey
		Male	20.6	≤10	≤18	9			
		<b>Overall</b>	21.4	≤10	≤18	8.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≥81	≥71.1	71.1			WFP survey
		Male		≥85	≥78.9	78.9			
		<b>Overall</b>		≥85	≥75	75			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≥62	≥49.8	49.8			WFP survey
		Male		≥62	≥53.8	53.8			
		<b>Overall</b>		≥62	≥51.7	51.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≥95	≥83.1	83.1			WFP survey
		Male		≥95	≥91.5	91.5			
		<b>Overall</b>		≥95	≥87.3	87.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≤0	≤0.5	0.5			WFP survey
		Male		≤0	≤0.5	0.5			
		<b>Overall</b>		≤0	≤0.5	0.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≤0	≤0	0			WFP survey
		Male		≤0	≤0	0			
		<b>Overall</b>		≤0	≤0	0			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≤1	≤8	8			WFP survey
		Male		≤1	≤1.5	1.5			
		<b>Overall</b>		≤1	≤4.8	4.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female		≤19	≤28.4	28.4			WFP survey
		Male		≤15	≤20.6	20.6			
		<b>Overall</b>		≤15	≤24.5	24.5			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤5	≤16.9	16.9	WFP survey
		Male		≤5	≤8.5	8.5	
		<b>Overall</b>		≤5	≤12.8	12.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤37	≤42.3	42.3	WFP survey
		Male		≤37	≤44.7	44.7	
		<b>Overall</b>		≤37	≤43.5	43.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≥97	≥91.5	91.5	WFP survey
		Male		≥97	≥95.5	95.5	
		<b>Overall</b>		≥97	≥93.5	93.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤3	≤8	8	WFP survey
		Male		≤3	≤4	4	
		<b>Overall</b>		≤3	≤6	6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female		≤0	≤0.5	0.5	WFP survey
		Male		≤0	≤0.5	0.5	
		<b>Overall</b>		≤0	≤0.5	0.5	

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
School children; Cambodia; Food	Act 01: 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	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	22.40	>30	>27	31.88	26.28
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
School children; Cambodia; Food	Act 01: 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	School feeding (take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	Overall	72.14	≤70	≤70	66.90	68.99
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.44	≤10	≤10	4.21	11.11
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16.42	≥20	≥20	28.89	20.90

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Affected household; Cambodia; Food	Act 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Affected household; Cambodia; Cash, Food	Act 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
School children; Cambodia; Food	Act 01: 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	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Affected household; Cambodia; Food	Act 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	General Distribution	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Affected household; Cambodia; Cash, Food	Act 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	General Distribution	Female	86.24	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	85.06	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	85.75	≥90	≥90	100	
School children; Cambodia; Food	Act 01: 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	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	85.40	=90	=90	98.41	86.24
			Male	84.80	=90	=90	95.75	85.06
			Overall	85.10	=90	=90	97.87	85.75
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Target people; Cambodia; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Affected household; Cambodia	Act 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100			
Government; Cambodia	Act 02: 2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=100			
School children; Cambodia	Act 01: 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	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100			



**World Food Programme**

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Primary school children enjoy their hot nutritious breakfast as Chimeak primary school reopens.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

# Financial Section

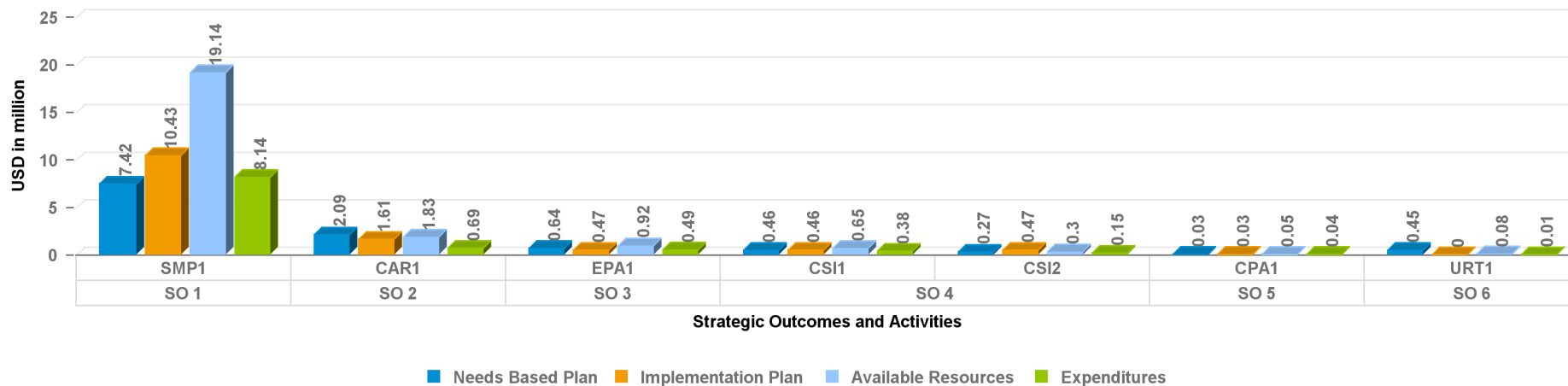
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025
SO 2	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023
SO 3	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025
SO 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 by 2030
SO 5	Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year
SO 6	Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
CPA1	6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
CSI1	4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
CSI2	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
EPA1	3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SMP1	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
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	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	7,419,565	10,427,651	19,136,833	8,136,958
	Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	453,004	0	83,457	12,705
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,872,569</b>	<b>10,427,651</b>	<b>19,220,290</b>	<b>8,149,664</b>
4	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	2,087,304	1,614,211	1,833,514	688,654
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,087,304</b>	<b>1,614,211</b>	<b>1,833,514</b>	<b>688,654</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	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 by 2030	4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	456,871	464,189	651,022	378,208
		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	267,852	472,091	300,434	151,759
	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	639,621	465,420	917,538	493,097
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,364,345</b>	<b>1,401,700</b>	<b>1,868,994</b>	<b>1,023,065</b>
8	Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year	6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	29,489	30,317	45,750	39,967
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>29,489</b>	<b>30,317</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>39,967</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	413,147	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413,147</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>11,353,707</b>	<b>13,473,879</b>	<b>23,381,695</b>	<b>9,901,349</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,420,748	1,413,735	2,672,817	1,014,278
			12,774,455	14,887,614	26,054,512	10,915,627
			828,183	967,695	208,723	208,723
			13,602,638	15,855,309	26,263,235	11,124,350



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

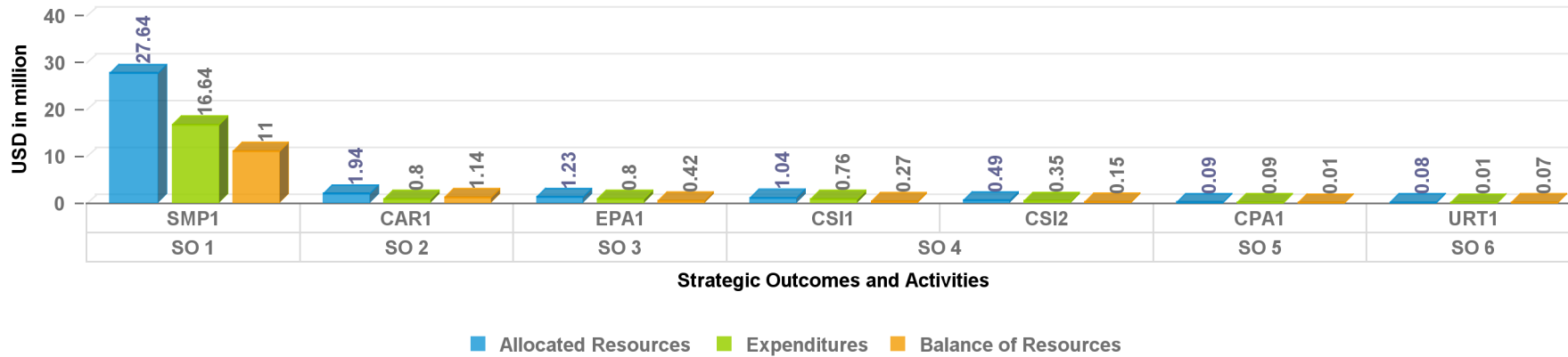
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025
SO 2	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023
SO 3	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025
SO 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 by 2030
SO 5	Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year
SO 6	Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
CPA1	6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
CSI1	4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
CSI2	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
EPA1	3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SMP1	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
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.



# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	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	16,895,802	27,643,257	0	27,643,257	16,643,382	10,999,875
	Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	453,004	83,457	0	83,457	12,705	70,751
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>17,348,806</b>	<b>27,726,714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,726,714</b>	<b>16,656,087</b>	<b>11,070,627</b>
4	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	3,294,968	1,941,809	0	1,941,809	796,948	1,144,861
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,294,968</b>	<b>1,941,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,941,809</b>	<b>796,948</b>	<b>1,144,861</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	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 by 2030	4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	1,097,589	1,035,799	0	1,035,799	762,985	272,814
		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	509,228	493,902	0	493,902	345,228	148,675
	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	1,284,556	1,229,313	0	1,229,313	804,873	424,440
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,891,373</b>	<b>2,759,015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,759,015</b>	<b>1,913,086</b>	<b>845,929</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year	6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	90,541	91,308	0	91,308	85,525	5,783
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>90,541</b>	<b>91,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,308</b>	<b>85,525</b>	<b>5,783</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	413,147	0	413,147	0	413,147
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>413,147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413,147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413,147</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,625,687</b>	<b>32,931,992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,931,992</b>	<b>19,451,646</b>	<b>13,480,346</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,878,475</b>	<b>3,790,586</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,790,586</b>	<b>2,132,047</b>	<b>1,658,539</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>26,504,163</b>	<b>36,722,579</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,722,579</b>	<b>21,583,693</b>	<b>15,138,885</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,716,174</b>	<b>2,733,009</b>		<b>2,733,009</b>	<b>2,733,009</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,220,337</b>	<b>39,455,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,455,587</b>	<b>24,316,702</b>	<b>15,138,885</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures