In Numbers

- **461 mt** of food assistance distributed
- **US$374,000** cash to schools for Home-Grown School Feeding
- **US$210,000** six-month (December 2022 – May 2023) net funding requirements
- **213,000 people** assisted

Operational Updates

School Feeding Programme

- The National Social Protection Council (NSPC), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and WFP held a consultation workshop to review a national policy on school meals as well as national strategies and cross-sectoral action plans. These aim to increase cooperation amongst relevant line ministries and institutions, private sector, and development partners. Over 100 participants from national and sub-national education sector, line ministries and development partners joined to deconstruct and provide feedback. An updated version of the national policy on school meals will be ready for higher-level consultation in early January.

- WFP organized a study tour for 14 Cambodian delegates from MoEYS and NSPC to Thailand to learn about the neighbour’s national school feeding programme which has been run for three decades. The tour aimed to strengthen programme collaboration within the region and equip the delegates with ideas to build a stronger and more sustainable national programme back home. The delegates met with the Thai Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the National Science and Technology Development Agency to exchange ideas on programme design and management, learning from the three-decade-long evidence and best practices.

Food Security and Nutrition

- WFP released its monthly market and seasonal update, highlighting the increased cost of October’s basic food basket by 7 percent compared to the previous month and 5 percent year-on-year amid large scale flooding in September/October. The seasonal monitoring confirmed that flash floods caused by excessive rainfall have significantly damaged agricultural crop production in the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap. This has worsened the situation of many households, with 38 percent of them reportedly facing issues in accessing food.

Operational Context

Cambodia has achieved remarkable economic growth in the last two decades. The poverty rate has decreased from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 17.8 percent in 2019-20. The Government is committed to reaching upper middle-income status by 2030. However, a significant portion of the population remains ‘near poor’ and still at high risk of falling back into poverty following a shock. Undernutrition remains a public health concern: 22 percent of children under 5 years are stunted, 16 percent are underweight, and 10 percent wasted. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with regular monsoon flooding in the Mekong and Tonle Sap basin and localised droughts in the plains. Limited access for the poor to education and health services and low levels of investment in public infrastructure further perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.

WFP has been present in Cambodia since 1979.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>80.35 m</td>
<td>96.15 m</td>
<td>0.21 m</td>
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**Strategic Result:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

**Activities:** Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support to evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding.

**Strategic Result:** Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023.

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:** Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation. (CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities)

**Strategic Result:** Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 3:** National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

**Activities:** Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination.

**Strategic Result:** Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 4:** National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are better informed and strengthened toward improved services delivery by 2030.

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:** Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts.

**Activities:** Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels.

**Strategic Result:** Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year.

**Focus area:** Resilience

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

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

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

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

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

**WFP participated in the 9th National Nutrition Day to raise public awareness on the linkage between food safety and health, strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration and facilitate safe food business. WFP's effort to promote food safety in the school feeding programme and through private sector engagement was presented, and a Food and Agriculture Organization-WFP joint booth was set up to display healthy snacks.**

**WFP and the Council of Agriculture and Rural Development supported a provincial food security and nutrition (FSN) working group in Banteay Meanchey to organize a sub-national workshop to discuss the national FSN strategy with 25 officials from various line departments. The workshop underlined the roles of the working groups in providing an FSN situation update on the ground and offered a platform to build consensus on critical issues facing food-related policy and interventions.**

**WFP participated in community consultations organized by Danish Church Aid (DCA) to examine the situation and needs of those excluded from formal social protection mechanisms. Consultations with marginalized groups were held to build evidence and to leave no one behind, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.**

**WFP also participated in a five-day visioning and strategic prioritization workshop to co-create a new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Cambodia around four pillars: 1) human development, 2) inclusive economic development, 3) environment and climate change, and 4) social and institutional transformation to guide the work of UN Cambodia from 2024 and onwards.**

**Disaster Risk Management**

**WFP and partners supported the Government to organize a national day for disaster management to promote the public awareness on 1) the socioeconomic consequences of disasters and 2) disaster risk reduction through participatory leadership and local-level implementation. Over 300 participants, including college students and local community representatives, committed to putting local government at the heart of disaster risk reduction. This is to implement plans for minimizing loss of lives, limiting damage to economic assets and launching a proactive and efficient recovery—leading to a more inclusive and sustainable disaster resilient development in the longer term.**

**Donors**

Cambodia, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Germany, Japan, KOICA, Private Sector Donors, the Russian Federation and USA (USDA & USAID)