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Cambodia

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Economic growth in Cambodia in 2022 was slowed by the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by the global food and fuel crises, resulting in increased income disparity and pushing many vulnerable households back into poverty. The high cost of healthy diets and the persistently high levels of income inequality have put nutritious diets out of reach for large segments of the population [1], exacerbating chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Pockets of poverty in several provinces harboured disproportionate concentrations of food-insecure households, a high number of which were unable to afford even the least expensive diet.

Climate change continued to affect agricultural yields, water supplies and crop growth. Food systems and livelihoods were disrupted, negatively impacting the food security and nutrition of the rural poor. Large-scale flooding occurred again in late 2022, while other parts of the country experienced droughts.

The reopening of schools enabled children to resume learning, and where school feeding programmes were in place, they provided at least one nutritious meal per day to them.

Social Protection

WFP continued to support the Government's expansion of social protection coverage, commissioning a "Leave No One Behind" study to inform policy and implementation of social protection programmes. The study showed that progress was uneven: rural households, women, people with disabilities, working-age adults in the informal sector, children, and ethnic minorities are among those particularly vulnerable to income and food insecurity. WFP also commissioned scoping studies on social protection and digital financial inclusion and developed a shock-responsive social protection policy framework that is currently awaiting endorsement by the Government.

WFP signed a transition strategy with the Government for the school feeding programme and will handover an additional 137 schools in 2023. These two events constitute key milestones towards the custodianship and ownership of the programme by the Government.

Climate Risk Management

WFP conducted seasonal monitoring through the production of a monthly report and market bulletin on food prices and market functionality from over 50 urban and rural markets [2]. WFP's Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), developed in 2016, was operational in 25 provinces, enabling rapid assessments of climate risks and impacts to present decision makers with actionable information. WFP and partners updated the livelihood zone maps as part of the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience to better understand how specific livelihoods are affected by natural resource management, weather, and climate change. WFP conducted flood and drought vulnerability and risk analysis to understand the geographical scope of socio-economic vulnerability to and risk of natural hazards to inform prioritization of resilience building, early action and shock-responsive social protection activities.

WFP trained government officials at the sub-national level to mainstream disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and food and nutrition security into commune planning and budgeting. WFP also supported the construction and rehabilitation of climate-resilient infrastructure such as canals, dikes, reservoirs, and rural access roads to support livelihoods and build resilience against future shocks.

WFP continued its role as co-chair and host of the secretariat of the Humanitarian Response Forum, which consists of more than 60 United Nations agencies and international non-government organizations.

Food Security and Nutrition

WFP continued to provide technical assistance in support of Cambodia's food security and nutrition initiatives, including its focus on school nutrition, enhancing private sector engagement, and promoting a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach through leadership in the UN Nutrition and SUN Business Networks. Following recommendations and outcomes from the 2021 Food Systems Summit, WFP also focused on advancing progress on rice fortification in 2022.

WFP's data and analysis on food security and nutrition continued to serve as strategic inputs to the formulation of national policies and programmes.

The CSP was fully funded. A broader donor base, multi-year funding and co-funding of most strategic outcomes by multiple donors provided flexibility and predictability, enabling WFP to implement its activities in a strategic and efficient manner and positively impact programme outcomes.

WFP continued to adapt to the new reality of COVID-19 restrictions, successfully conducting most of its planned activities. WFP facilitated staff vaccination, amended beneficiary interaction protocols, continued remote assessments

and monitoring and resumed in-person working arrangements, where possible, while keeping alternate working arrangements as necessary.

335,734

Total beneficiaries in 2022



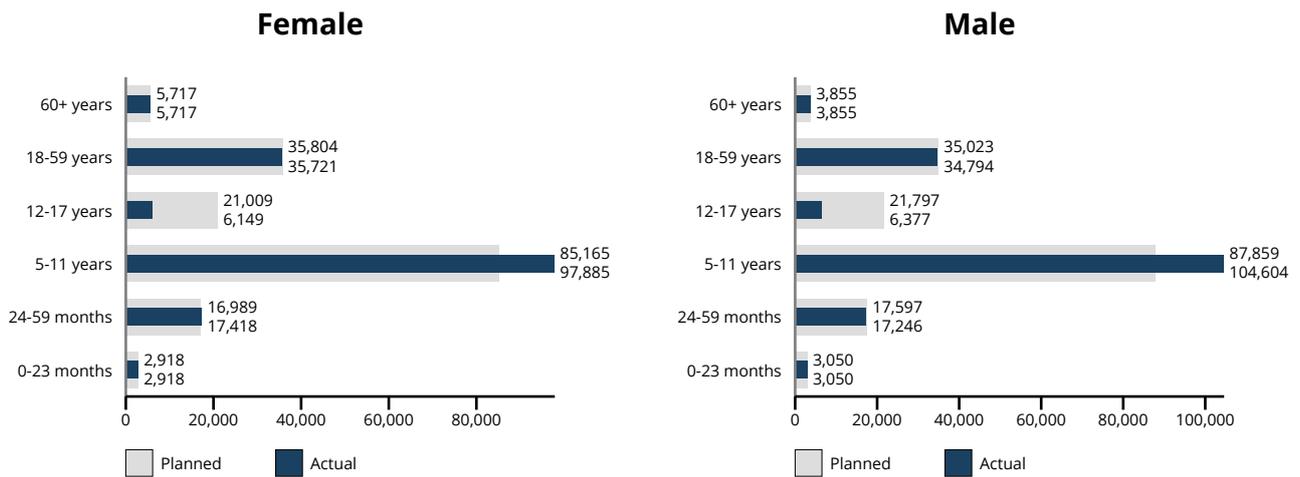
49% female



51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 35,496 (51% Female, 49% Male)

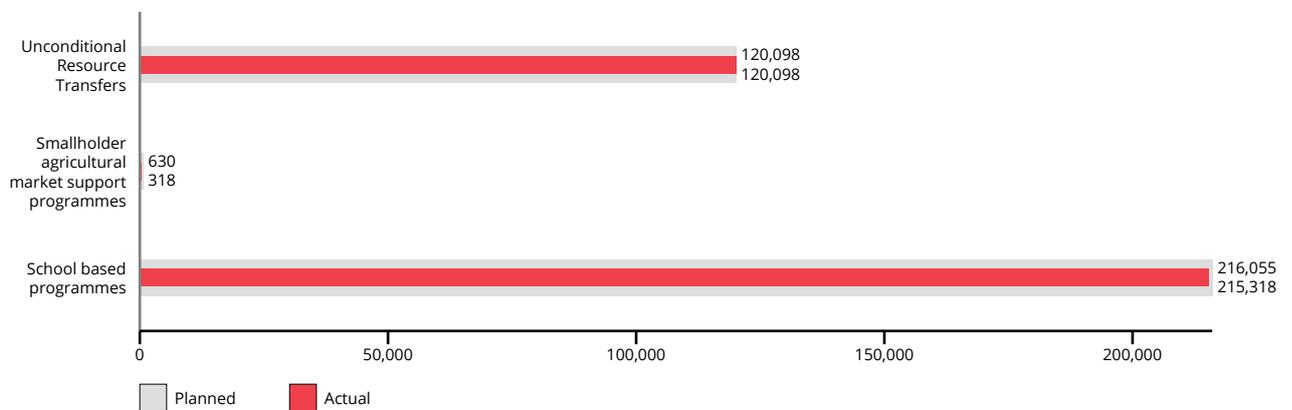
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



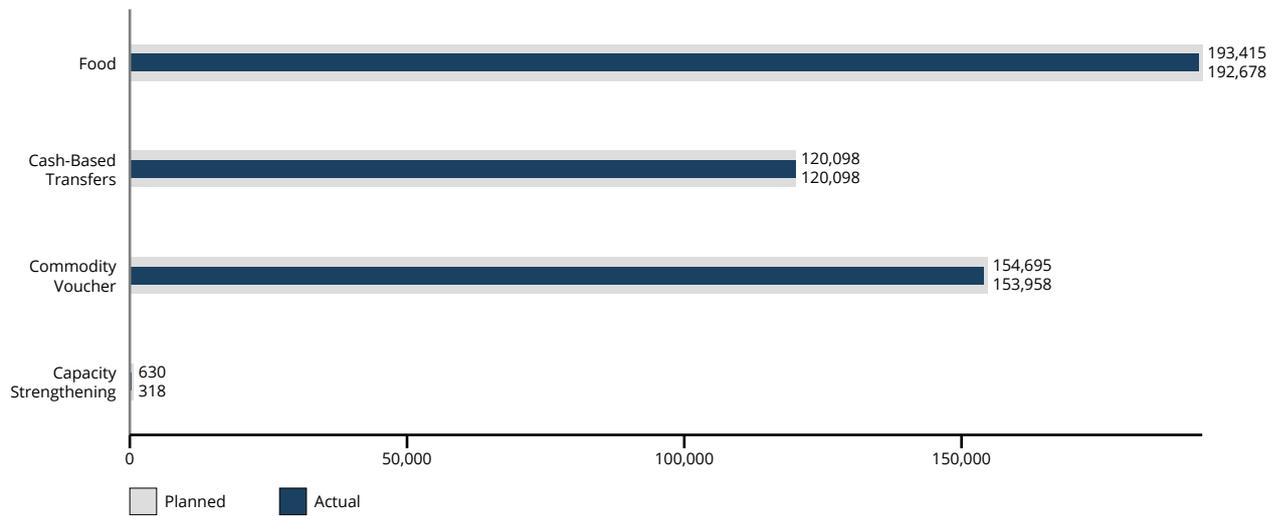
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



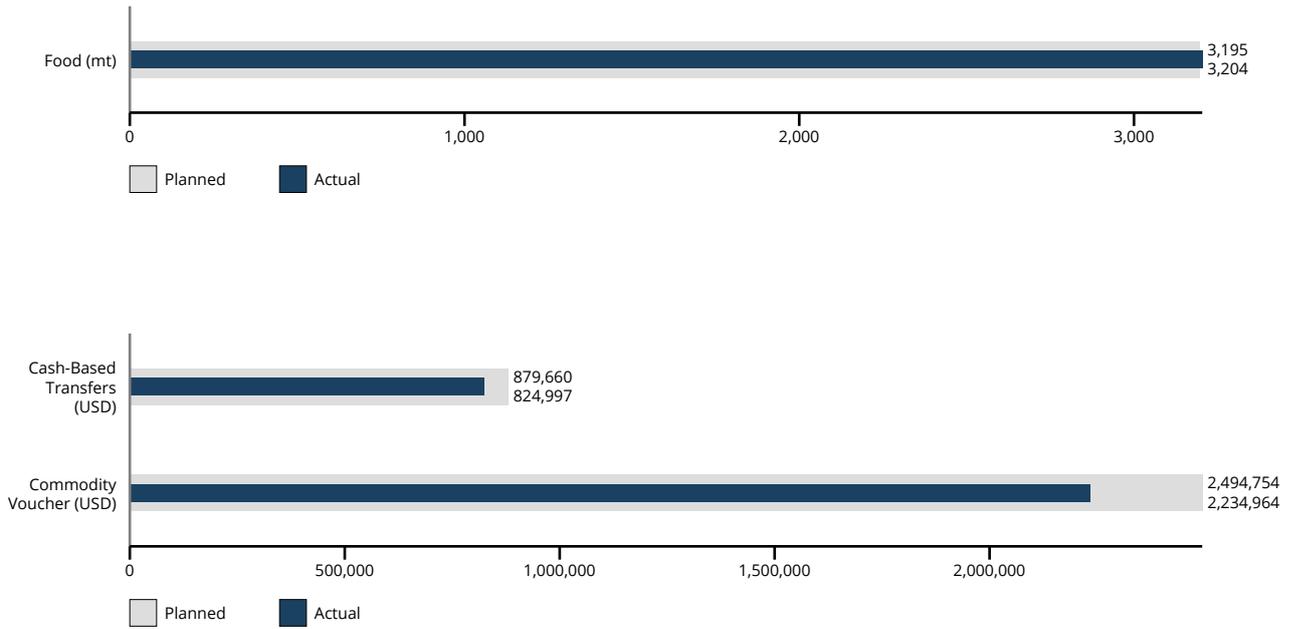
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



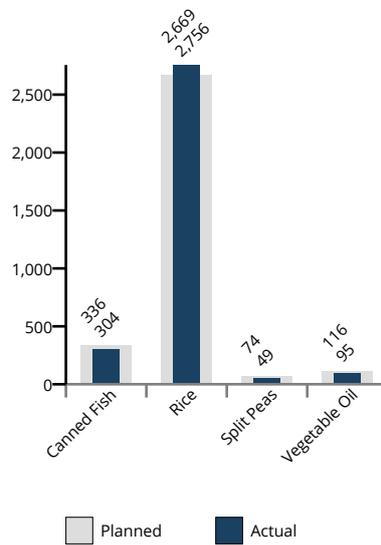
Beneficiaries by Modality



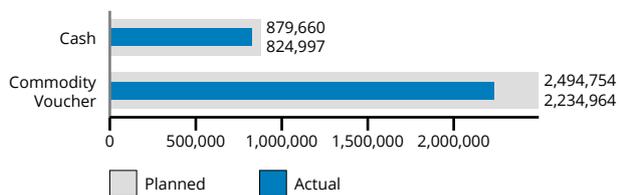
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Economic growth was projected to rebound and climb to 5.3 percent in 2022; however, the benefits were spread unevenly. WFP's analysis of national survey data showed that the consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population has not kept pace with the consumption growth of the entire population [12]. In response, the Government of Cambodia continued implementing a large-scale cash transfer programme throughout 2022, assisting around 2.78 million poor people with over USD 800 million to date.

Operations

With adequate funding, WFP continued the full implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 to support Cambodia's progress towards SDGs 2 and 17, while also adjusting to shocks and stressors including the continued health and socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, severe floods in late 2022 and the cost-of-living crisis linked to the war in Ukraine.

Under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, and 6, WFP supported government efforts to improve social protection. WFP completed a cash assistance programme, complementing the Government's social protection initiatives to support the recovery of some of the most seriously affected households. In parallel, WFP focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to refine its social protection systems. WFP supported the development of policy frameworks, digital information systems, and tools at the national level and the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities at the sub-national level.

Activities under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, and 4 formed an integrated risk management approach aligned with the regional integrated risk management framework that supports the country to better understand, prepare for, and manage the increasing risks linked to climate change. Activities focused on risk monitoring linked to anticipatory action, strengthening the capacity and systems of the disaster management authority at national and sub-national levels, and building capacity at the community level to mitigate the effects of extreme weather events and adapt to the slow onset impacts of climate change.

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP also aims to strengthen the capacities of government partners at the national and sub-national levels to produce strategic analyses, coordinate multi-sectoral actions and design data-driven policies and programmes for food security and nutrition.

Through Strategic Outcome 5 on logistics service provision, WFP provided warehousing services to six UN partners to support their emergency and development objectives.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP conducted regular reviews of risks identified in the CSP, clearly embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities. WFP continued to monitor climate hazard risks and, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund and the Asian Development Bank, continued to assess the socio-economic impact resulting from COVID-19 and the global food and fuel crises.

Though not as severe as in 2020-2021, the pandemic continued to pose risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. The high COVID-19 vaccination rate enabled the Cambodian government to reopen borders in late 2021, and normal activities resumed throughout 2022. In line with the UNCT approach, WFP implemented alternate working arrangements until late September, participated in UN-wide efforts on duty of care and facilitated a fifth dose vaccination to all staff.

WFP placed significant emphasis on implementing internal controls based on the 2021 oversight and audit recommendations. In early 2022, WFP fully addressed the three remaining audit recommendations under beneficiary management, cash-based transfer, and monitoring strategy. It also updated its internal preparedness actions across all functions to ensure business continuity in case of emergency.

With the increase of fund transfers to government ministries as a result of CSP shifting towards capacity strengthening activities, WFP made sure all the agreements in place with each ministry included information on internal controls such as terms and conditions on fund utilization. WFP also established a task force to review how funds were channeled to the government and what measures were in place to have maximum assurance that risks were minimized with a view to design a risk-based approach to partnership management and establish standard operational procedures on reporting and spot-checks/audits.

Partnerships

Partnership is fundamental to WFP's three core pillars of work on social protection, integrated risk management, and food security and nutrition.

Building on the initial partnership on cash assistance for poor and vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 and other shocks in Cambodia, WFP, the National Social Protection Council, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran, and Youth Rehabilitation, and the German Agency for International Cooperation advanced its collaboration to operationalize the Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework in Cambodia. Concurrently, WFP, UNICEF, and the Asian Development Bank progressed the second phase of the socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in Cambodia, further contributing to the government and UN Country Team's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP and UNICEF kickstarted a regional project on disaster risk management to develop and implement anticipatory activities faster and in a more economical, inclusive and dignified manner. The partnership focused on enhancing government capacity and knowledge at the national and sub-national levels on impact-based forecasting and its application to disaster risk management and social protection systems, including the implementation of anticipatory action linked to shock-responsive social protection. This work is connected to the previous joint studies with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center to assess the readiness of various government stakeholders for impact-based forecasting.

WFP, the National Committee for Sub-National Development Secretariat, and the National Committee for Disaster Management enhanced their collaboration to help national and sub-national level government officials better manage climate and disaster risks in the community through advocacy, training sessions, and community asset development, in line with the ongoing decentralization and de-concentration reforms. Furthermore, WFP expanded its collaboration with the Royal University of Phnom Penh to integrate disaster risk management into their national curricula on Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing. WFP also facilitated knowledge transfer by training lecturers and students, who then trained officials at the National and Provincial Committees.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) with an agreement to handover an additional 137 schools to the national school feeding programme in 2023. WFP and the MoEYS signed a transition strategy outlining milestones and requirements for the remaining 60 percent of WFP schools to be handed over to the Government by 2028 and the areas of collaboration beyond this timeline. This also included working together to develop and implement a social behaviour change communication strategy for nutrition in schools starting in 2023.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) entered a new agreement to develop and pilot nutrition standards and guidelines for food in Cambodia's school meals, in addition to the existing collaboration on strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity to produce and supply safe food to the home-grown school feeding programme. At a broader UN level, WFP and FAO co-chaired both the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Result Group on promoting sustainable living and the nutrition accelerator which spearheads the climate change response and nutrition.

WFP formed a strategic, private-sector partnership with the Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Corporation to strengthen organic agriculture for smallholder farmers in remote north-eastern Cambodia. WFP and DanChurch Aid co-lead the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), expanding its membership to include two more UN agencies (i.e., UNFPA and OHCHR) and one private company (i.e., the Federation of Associations for Small and Medium Enterprises in Cambodia). The two agencies also co-lead the Cash Working Group, a technical working group within HRF to support the coordination of cash in emergencies.

In addition to working with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national government actors on food security and nutrition, WFP renewed its engagement with the Ministry of Health to support developing the second fact track road map for improving nutrition and the guidelines on the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). WFP also partnered with Virginia Tech University to analyse the economic impact of rice fortification in Cambodia and develop a marketing strategy on fortified rice, in close consultation with the National Sub-Committee for Food Fortification under the Ministry of Planning. Through the SUN Business Network, WFP worked with AgriHouse to develop healthy, cricket-based snacks for schoolchildren. WFP continued to chair the UN Nutrition Network and coordinate the SUN Business Network, encouraging collaboration between the private sector, business associations, government, civil society, and development partners to accelerate progress in nutrition, reduce malnutrition, and sustainably contribute to healthy diets and practices.

WFP continued to enhance partnerships with NGO partners in its programme implementations. In 2022, WFP worked with Life With Dignity on the cash transfer to households affected by floods in Pursat, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey. WFP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and People in Need to strengthen the national

government's capacity to better prepare for and manage disaster risks; and with World Vision, Plan International, and World Education to implement the school feeding programme.

In the area of data and analysis, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries produced 12 monthly market monitoring updates to provide insights on food price trends, market functionality and supply chains, and support government capacity in making timely decisions. In response to the negative impacts of the worsening global crisis and food systems shocks in Cambodia, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly supported the government in data collection, analysis and forecasting in the agricultural sector to inform policy responses and, ultimately, the allocation of national resources for supporting social assistance measures for the most vulnerable.

In the area of supply chain and logistics management, WFP provided its warehousing services to FAO, GIZ, UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Office for Project Services and United Nations Volunteers.

CSP Financial Overview

To support the continuation and expansion of WFP's work in line with its strategic outcomes, WFP increased the total funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by USD 7.6 million, reaching about USD 88 million to better support vulnerable communities.

In 2022, the donor pool was further diversified with the contribution of two new donors. The Russian Federation approved a grant to support school feeding activities, and the World Bank agreed to support smallholder farmers to build back better through the Global Agricultural Food Security Program. Implemented in partnership with the Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Corporation, the programme focuses on improving farmers' organic rice production, crop diversification, and market access, while also empowering women and girls and enhancing their nutrition outcomes through social and behaviour change communication.

The United States Department of Agriculture confirmed a new five-year grant for the school feeding programme to carry over activities into the forthcoming CSP (2024-2028). Hence, the available resources exceeded the implementation plan and annual expenditure.

Overall, WFP's operation in Cambodia was well funded. WFP was able to mobilize multi-year contributions earmarked for the following years, enabling WFP to strategically plan and implement its programme interventions. Additional seed investment from multilateral headquarter resources and the joint SDG fund further enabled inter-agency coordination, evidence generation, and nutrition governance under Activity 5.

Strategic Outcome 1 represented 75 percent of the overall CSP budget for 2022, thanks to the multi-year support from the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Russian Federation, and private sector donors.

Strategic Outcome 2 represented 8 percent of the CSP budget, with support from the Government of Japan to strengthen government capacities related to climate risk management and livelihoods development at sub-national and local levels and from the World Bank/GAFSP to support smallholder farmers, particularly those from indigenous populations in remote north-eastern Cambodia.

Strategic Outcome 3 and 4 represented 9.5 percent of the CSP budget, representing investments from the United States Agency for International Development, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the Government of Japan, and GIZ in disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection portfolio. Under these components, WFP introduced the anticipatory action plan for floods and integrated it into shock-responsive social protection systems.

Strategic Outcome 5 represented 0.3 percent of the CSP and is grounded on income generation from WFP's warehousing services to FAO, GIZ, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS and UNV.

Strategic Outcome 6 represented 7 percent of the CSP, focusing on the continuation of cash assistance to households affected by COVID-19 and floods with support from USAID and GIZ.

The overall expenditure ratio against the needs-based plan was 91 percent. With the full reopening of schools, WFP was able to implement the onsite school feeding and related activities under SO1. Expenditure under SO2 and SO3 was higher than the need-based plan due to the additional resources confirmed for disaster risk management and social protection activities in 2022. Expenditure under SO4, for nutrition governance and coordination, was on track. The cash transfer programme under SO6 was also completed and there was no identified need for WFP to continue direct cash assistance. Income earned under SO5 was lower than planned due to the decrease in demand for the warehousing service.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	12,921,397	11,922,400	36,572,358	11,454,173
SO01: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	11,830,998	10,980,409	35,618,080	10,499,895
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	11,830,998	10,980,409	35,618,080	10,499,895
SO06: Vulnerable people affected by crisis in Cambodia have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and after the crisis.	1,090,398	941,991	954,277	954,277
Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.	1,090,398	941,991	954,277	954,277
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	1,293,081	1,429,109	3,201,955	1,353,206
SO02: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	1,293,081	1,429,109	3,201,955	1,353,206
Activity 02: 2 Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	1,293,081	1,429,109	3,201,955	1,353,206

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,505,470	1,194,065	2,566,259	1,487,878
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	1,031,903	867,346	1,973,089	1,060,793
Activity 03: 3 Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	1,031,903	867,346	1,973,089	1,060,793
SO04: 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	473,567	326,719	593,170	427,084
Activity 04: 4 Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	132,651	104,204	153,821	126,642
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	340,915	222,514	439,349	300,442
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	49,266	29,346	20,495	14,164
SO05: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year	49,266	29,346	20,495	14,164
Activity 06: 6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	49,266	29,346	20,495	14,164

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 9,041,192	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 15,769,216	 14,574,922	 42,361,068	 14,309,422
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,490,240	 1,093,117	 2,911,488	 1,330,509
Total Direct Costs	 17,259,456	 15,668,039	 45,272,557	 15,639,932
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,118,359	 1,016,371	 1,773,876	 1,773,876
Grand Total	 18,377,816	 16,684,411	 56,087,626	 17,413,809

Programme performance

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



215,300 schoolchildren received school meals, **70%** of whom received meals with **fresh and locally procured vegetables and animal-sourced proteins**



School feeding programme transition strategy signed, outlining a clear target of transition by 2028



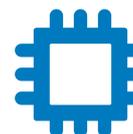
137 schools implementing school meals programme handed over to the Government in 2022-23, bringing total to **427**



2,000+ water, sanitation and school feeding facilities **constructed and rehabilitated**



4,600+ school directors, cooks, storekeepers and local authorities **trained** on how to manage the programme



1,113 schools used **school feeding information system** to manage meal provision and supply tenders

Strategic Outcome 1 is part of WFP's broader contribution to social protection in Cambodia. WFP aims to ensure that communities vulnerable to malnutrition have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, accessible, affordable and appropriate foods. To contribute to this, WFP is providing implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational stakeholders with a focus on the school feeding programme implementation and governance.

School feeding in Cambodia is geared towards the promotion of human capital development by improving access to education for pre-primary and primary school children, enhancing their nutrition and health status and reducing short-term hunger while providing a safety net to vulnerable households through an indirect income transfer. In 2022, 80 percent of the schools relied on home-grown school feeding (HGSF), hence contributing to the local economy as food commodities are grown by smallholder farmers and purchased through local traders.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on two areas of work, namely: 1) the implementation of WFP's programme, and 2) the further institutionalization of the national programme.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) is the primary partner in this undertaking. It facilitates the enabling environment for the school feeding programme and supports its design, implementation, and monitoring. Together with the MoEYS and the National Social Protection Council (NSPC), WFP supports the ongoing institutionalization of the national school meals programme, while continuing to work with World Vision, Plan International, and World Education Inc. on school feeding implementation. WFP also collaborates with FAO to build smallholder farmers' capacity to produce safe food for HGSF-supported schools.

1. WFP school feeding programme

After almost 24 months of school closure due to COVID-19, schools reopened in January with limited class sizes, alternating between face-to-face and distance learning. By April, school activities had resumed to normal.

WFP also resumed its school meals programme targeting districts with high levels of poverty and vulnerability, where the situation had worsened during the crisis. While distance learning had been indispensable during the pandemic and the school closures, there was nevertheless a sharp drop in the children's educational outcomes. Meanwhile, the digital divide left the most vulnerable further behind, with only around 30 percent of students having access to online learning

materials [13]. The 2021 Grade Six National Learning Assessment conducted in November 2021 highlighted this learning loss compared to the latest pre-pandemic figures [14]. The percentage of students demonstrating basic proficiency in the Khmer language dropped from 66 percent in 2016 to 55 percent in 2021; in mathematics, the drop was from 51 percent in 2016 to 36 percent in 2021. The retention rate in 2022 remained above 98 percent compared with 2021 despite the lingering socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This could be partly explained that school meals, among other key interventions, helped encourage parents to keep their children in school.

In 2022, WFP provided hot and nutritious meals to 215,300 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) averaging 19 days per month. School meals were either traditional meals (from in-kind contributions to WFP), HGSF (procured locally), or a combination of both. Out of the 215,300 schoolchildren, 71 percent received HGSF with fresh vegetables and animal protein procured from local farmers and suppliers, and almost 90 percent received meals with multiple micronutrients from fortified rice and vitamin A and D fortified oil [15]. WFP hosted a technical rice fortification training for millers and supported the local blending of over 500 mt of fortified rice for use in 222 schools (benefiting 56,000 students). Such a nutrition-sensitive programme was done with an understanding that nutritious diets remained inadequate at the household level due to their generally high cost [16] and a general lack of understanding about healthy and safe dietary practices. A social and behaviour change communication campaign was also developed to use schools as a platform to influence children's diets beyond the school premises.

Annual monitoring data shows improvement in the majority of household food security indicators compared to the baseline data. Almost all households reported an acceptable level of food consumption, and the ratio of households regularly consuming food rich in hem-iron and protein increased noticeably when compared with the baseline. However, when disaggregated by gender of the household heads, the data shows that consumption of micronutrient-rich food in female-headed households was consistently lower than that in male-headed ones. Most notably, the ratio of households regularly consuming Vitamin A-rich food differed by about 10 percentage points between male (62 percent) and female-headed households (52.4 percent). Overall dietary diversity score of children also improved with 4.6 out of seven food groups consumed. Children eating school meals the day before data collection recorded a slightly higher score than those who did not.

WFP continued to support the improvement of the school environment for the safe preparation and consumption of school meals and adequate hygiene by constructing and rehabilitating over 2,000 school infrastructure such as kitchens, storerooms, fuel-efficient stoves, and handwashing stations, equipping kitchens with over 3,000 utensils and supplying about 1.5 mt of seeds to support school gardening.

Over 4,600 programme implementers, such as school directors, cooks, storekeepers, and local authorities received training to strengthen their programme management skills and ensure food safety practices. Using the school as a platform to raise awareness on good hygiene and nutrition, WFP and its partners organized 178 events, reaching 36,820 caregivers and children with essential messages on healthy eating behaviours. Together with MoEYS, WFP established nutrition guidelines and standards for school meals, developed a cookbook, rolled out cooking competitions and worked with vendors and school directors to improve the availability of healthy snacks in schools.

Partnering with education actors, WFP also supported the rollout of the national early-grade reading package for 579 teachers (66 percent female). By partnering to deliver an integrated package of interventions including school meals, WASH, nutrition, and literacy, WFP promoted synergies to maximize health and education benefits for children in targeted vulnerable communities.

The HGSF programme procures fresh and locally-produced food through 225 contracted suppliers (59 percent female). The sharp increase in food prices in the second quarter of 2022 threatened the profitability of the school feeding market for suppliers. Building on its food price monitoring, WFP worked with the government and local stakeholders to revise the contracted food prices of suppliers and ensure the continuity of the programme. Analysing the nutritional value and prices of essential commodities, WFP provided recommendations to schools to design menus that would retain nutritional value within their allocated budget.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with the technical assistance of WFP and FAO, trained 318 producers and suppliers (52 percent female) on various topics such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), improved vegetable production technology, and Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA). WFP and FAO facilitated exchange visits and networking for smallholders and suppliers. WFP had also planned to extend the training sessions to additional districts implementing HGSF. While the training-of-trainers sessions were conducted, cascade training sessions were delayed to 2023, resulting in an underachievement for smallholder farmers' training sessions conducted.

2. Institutionalization of the national school meals programme

The national HGSF programme, led and managed by the Government since 2019, continued to expand in 2022. In 2022, the government-led programme reached 290 schools, a 40 percent increase from the previous year and amounting to a quarter of the schools delivering school meals in the country [17].

In March 2022, the sustainability and ownership of the government-led programme reached a new milestone with the signing of a "Joint Transition Strategy Towards a Nationally Owned Home-Grown School Feeding Programme" [18] between WFP and the MoEYS. The transition strategy sets a yearly plan for WFP to handover the school meals programme by 2028 in all schools currently receiving its support. In addition, the strategy sets clear and mutually agreed criteria on the readiness requirements for schools prior to handover. These are: (1) the capacity of implementers to run the programme according to the national guidelines (developed through training sessions and experience); (2) adequate infrastructure to safely prepare meals and ensure adequate hygiene practices; and (3) necessary equipment for the safe preparation of meals (such as cool boxes and scales). The joint transition strategy also takes stock of the Government's capacity to manage the school meals programme across the five internationally recognized standards of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results - School Feeding (SABER-SF) [19] and sets priorities to strengthen national capacities.

The Royal Government of Cambodia, supported by WFP, released in March 2022 its national commitments as a member of the global School Meals Coalition [20]. Cambodia committed to continue increasing the share of school meals funded and managed by the government, in line with the transition strategy, and to strengthen its policy framework (including by endorsing a school meals policy), programme design and implementation and to participate in the School Meals Coalition "Peer-to-Peer Community of Best Practices."

The transition strategy was instrumental in guiding the 2023 annual budget discussions between the MoEYS, the NSPC, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The approved 2023 budget, aligned with the handover plan outlined in the transition strategy, provides funds to increase the coverage by nearly 50 percent to 427 schools, a step closer towards a wholly-owned and funded programme.

In 2022, WFP also provided technical assistance at the national level on the policy framework and the design and implementation of the school meals programme. On the policy framework, WFP supported the drafting of the National School Meals Policy, including two consultations among multiple stakeholders from various sectors - such as education, social protection, health, and agriculture, and levels of administration. The policy endorsement process will continue with high-level consultations in 2023. WFP also worked jointly with the MoEYS and the NSPC to develop a Theory of Change for the national home-grown school feeding programme, and a programme document articulating the main features of the school meals programme design. Following the endorsement of the Theory of Change, WFP began supporting the government in the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the national programme with cross-sectoral indicators contributing to the objectives of various ministries and a process monitoring checklist for MoEYS to monitor schools.

To foster ideas to enhance the design and implementation of the national home-grown school feeding programme, WFP supported the Government's participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Cotonou, Benin in October 2022, and organized a study tour for 14 government delegates to Thailand (November 2022) to learn from the Thai School Lunch programme's three decades of experience. These visits contributed to the enhancement of the design of Cambodia's national programme, for example, its procurement process, learning from evidence and best practices worldwide and through strengthened regional collaboration.

In 2022, WFP assisted the national programme implementation by supporting the training of implementers, selection of suppliers and programme monitoring. WFP and MoEYS also undertook an assessment of the national programme's implementation, looking at the gaps between the programme design and its implementation in the field to review and expand WFP's technical assistance on programme implementation and to strengthen monitoring and coordination support at the sub-national level.

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 4. WFP ensured both girls and boys had access to one nutritious meal per day when attending school. WFP encouraged the participation of women suppliers and producers in the HGSF model, providing them with income-generating opportunities. WFP also promoted gender balance in the various school feeding programme management committees, such as the bidding and school management committees.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4

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



19 climate-resilient infrastructure assets constructed, benefiting **12,400** households



Socially-inclusive food security and nutrition framework integrated in commune development plans and investment programmes



Local authorities in 16 communes trained on the effects of climate change and adaptation measures

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to support community resilience to shocks and stresses in food systems. This outcome forms part of WFP's broader integrated risk management portfolio, together with Strategic Outcome 3, and focuses on community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

To achieve this outcome, WFP partnered with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) to enhance disaster risk reduction and with subnational authorities to strengthen local climate change adaptation.

In 2022, activities under this component focused on supporting local government to construct or rehabilitate selected community assets to strengthen resilience to climate hazards. In partnership with NCDDS, WFP worked to increase the awareness of local authorities in Pursat, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Thom on the effects of climate change and encourage them to plan for relevant adaptation measures. WFP managed to integrate the socially inclusive food security and nutrition framework and the national guideline for climate change into the commune development plans and investment programmes. Through a participatory process, the 16 targeted communes identified the need for a total of 19 infrastructure assets to irrigate rice fields, diversify water sources, and strengthen rural roads to cope with increasingly erratic and unpredictable rainfalls. Overall, 24,000-meter, small-scale irrigation canals, 117,000-cubic meter reservoirs and 34,000-meter rural roads were constructed or rehabilitated - benefiting 12,400 smallholder farmer households, of which 30 percent are IDPoor card holders.

The outcome monitoring study on beneficiaries' perception of the 2021 community assets' benefits showed that about 9 out of 10 households (87 percent) reported the benefits shown in their livelihood improvements as a result of the increase in both the dry season rice yield and production. They acknowledged the assets' effect as shields against the impacts of droughts. Out of those, the percentage of male-headed households that perceived benefits from the community assets was higher than that of the female-headed ones. Moreover, 33 percent of the household beneficiaries scored high on their perceived capacity to protect themselves from climatic shocks and to access contingency funding during emergencies over the past year, and the rest attained a medium score. This indicates that the perception of an improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks was evidenced in the targeted communities after the asset construction.

At the national level, WFP continued to participate in the Government's Technical Working Group on Climate Change, led by the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, together with United Nations agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations. In this context, WFP supported the drafting of the new Nationally Determined Contribution, a non-binding national plan highlighting climate change mitigation policies and measures to help achieve the global climate targets set out in the Paris Agreement, with a focus on leveraging the use of the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), early warning system and local climate-resilient infrastructure as the country's post-2020 climate actions. WFP and FAO continued to co-chair the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Results Group 3 on sustainable living, which includes climate change adaptation as a priority area.

While the programme does not directly engage tier 1 beneficiaries, gender was still partially integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2. The Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 1 reflects women's participation in the training and local planning processes to formulate the climate-smart investment plan and select the community assets for construction/rehabilitation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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



1,600 officials nationwide trained in new **mobile data collection tool and geospatial information technology** for managing disaster risks



National shock responsive social protection framework finalized



Operational research on cash-based transfer conducted to inform future government-led shock responsive social assistance schemes



1 national workshop convened to develop a **sectoral contingency plan for social assistance**



Minimum expenditure basket updated to inform transfer values for social assistance and humanitarian cash programme



Humanitarian Response Forum support provided on flood preparedness and response in terms of both coordination and information management tools

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aims to strengthen capacities of government partners and humanitarian agencies to effectively anticipate, prepare for and respond to natural hazards and other shocks.

Together with SO2 and aspects of SO4, this strategic outcome forms part of WFP's integrated risk management portfolio. With the emergence of new, often more intense, climate-related hazards in Cambodia and uncertainty linked to other shocks, WFP has adopted an integrated risk management approach to support the country to better understand, prepare for, and adapt to climate change, extreme weather risks, and other threats. This includes understanding risks and vulnerabilities, enhancing national systems and capacities, and strengthening adaptation at the community level.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on three areas of work, namely: 1) capacity strengthening to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) for enhanced disaster risk reduction and management; 2) support to make social protection more shock-responsive and link it to anticipatory action; and 3) coordination of humanitarian partners for enhanced emergency preparedness and response.

Under this outcome, WFP worked with strategic, operational, and knowledge partners to implement programmed capacity strengthening actions. Partners included the NCDM, subnational disaster management committees, General Secretariat for the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC), Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Humanitarian Response Forum member agencies, including People in Need (PiN) and DanChurchAid, and academic and research institutions, including the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP).

WFP exceeded the two output indicator targets linked to capacity strengthening initiatives under this outcome. The number of trainings and workshops organized reached about 150 percent of the planned initiative, and the number of people receiving the technical assistance and trainings increased more than two-fold. The overachievement was due to the availability of the new funding from HQ and carryover funds from 2021 to organize the trainings, the fact that WFP extended its simulation exercise trainings downward to the commune level, and the increasing interest from the national and sub-national partners who sent more of their staff to the trainings. This level of participation level enabled more capacity to track, record and respond to hazards.

1. Capacity strengthening to NCDM for enhanced disaster risk reduction and management

In 2022, WFP supported NCDM to implement national priorities for disaster risk reduction and management by focusing on enhancing national capacities and systems as follows:

Hazard monitoring and early warning

Monitoring and early warning systems for climate hazards are important parts of this strategic outcome. WFP continued to develop the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), a web-based platform which supports NCDM to rapidly assess climate hazard risks and their impact to inform disaster risk management and social protection programs. PRISM simplifies the integration of geospatial data on hazards, such as droughts and floods, along with information on socioeconomic vulnerability to present decision makers with actionable information on vulnerable populations exposed to hazards. The work to expand PRISM's capabilities was conducted under Activity 4 and described in the corresponding section. Under this strategic outcome, WFP supported NCDM to further embed the tool in routine disaster management processes and support its utilization nationwide.

With ADPC, WFP provided orientation on impact-based forecasting to NCDM, exploring how this approach can be integrated into disaster risk management practices.

To ground-truth earth observation data and better understand the impacts of climate hazards at the household level, WFP conducted a series of phone-based household vulnerability surveys in flood-prone provinces to detect seasonal changes and better understand when a shock occurs. Four rounds of data collection were conducted in 2022 among a sample of around 1,600 households. Findings show that household food security and nutrition indicators, along with the economic capacity of households, deteriorated considerably in 2022. Reflecting the relevance and usefulness of the survey and its findings, additional survey rounds are planned in 2023.

With WFP support, PiN and NCDM launched the Natural Disaster Safe Steps Campaign and enhanced the flood early warning system (known as EWS1294) advocating for a government directive for early warning message broadcasting and initiating discussions with telecommunication companies for SMS broadcasting.

Geographic information systems (GIS)

Informed by assessment results of capacity needs and building on previous experience of capacity development, WFP, in partnership with NCDM and collaboration with the Department of Geography and Land Management of the RUPP, delivered three training sessions on geospatial information technology for disaster risk management to 55 participants (seven women) from NCDM, PCDMs, line ministries, and humanitarian partners. The training aimed to equip participants with fundamental knowledge and skill to harness GIS and Remote Sensing technologies to analyse and visualize information related to hazard exposure and vulnerability and to support effective preparedness and response coordination.

WFP further supported RUPP to organize a consultative workshop with 10 participants (1 woman) to modify the academic curriculum of Cartography, GIS and Remote Sensing to integrate disaster risk and climate change management concepts. In addition, WFP in partnership with RUPP organized four guest lecture seminars to raise awareness and develop capacity of 87 undergraduate students (48 women) in the fields of GIS and Remote Sensing for DRM and climate change.

Contingency planning

To contribute to readiness for the monsoon season, WFP supported NCDM to review, update and disseminate the national and provincial contingency plans for floods and conducted flood disaster response exercises in targeted provinces. WFP also supported the government in developing a sectoral contingency plan for social assistance.

Policy and advocacy

In 2022, WFP supported NCDM to reactivate and convene the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum, which highlighted progress on the DRR national action plan and Sendai Framework, and organized the national DRR Day, a high-level advocacy event to coincide with ASEAN Day for Disaster Management and the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

2. Support to make social protection more shock responsive and link it to anticipatory action

WFP and partners worked on making the existing national social protection system more risk-informed and shock-responsive. In particular, WFP provided technical support to GS-NSPC to finalize the national Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) framework, expected to be officially endorsed by the Government in 2023. WFP commissioned a knowledge partner to conduct operational research on WFP's cash transfer programme in response to the floods (Activity 7) to contribute to the design and operationalization that can inform future government-led, shock-responsive social assistance schemes.

WFP, MoSAVY and NCDM brought disaster risk management and social protection actors together, convening a joint national workshop to develop a sectoral contingency plan for social assistance. Seventy-nine participants (14 women) from national and sub-national government administration, development agencies and civil society organizations participated to review and revise the draft social assistance contingency plan.

WFP, MoSAVY and NCDM also participated in a regional dialogue platform workshop on anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection in Thailand, where the 2022 activities, lessons and challenges were highlighted, and the 2023 priorities on how to re-activate the AA advocacy to enhance country preparedness were agreed upon. Later, NCDM, with WFP's technical support, organized a workshop on anticipatory action to discuss AA's linkages to SRSP initiatives.

In 2022, WFP and Save the Children, in collaboration with MoSAVY, updated the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) through analyses of national survey data, stakeholder consultations, and field validation exercises to help identify and understand economic barriers to access essential goods and services. The analyses also showed how the MEB is impacted by shocks and informed transfer values for social assistance and humanitarian cash programmes. The consultative and inclusive validation of the MEB ensured a common understanding and ownership of its content. By the same token, it confirmed WFP's value-added in the field of social protection and established an important platform for cross-sectorial collaboration around cash transfer values.

3. Coordination of humanitarian partners for enhanced emergency preparedness

To support humanitarian partners' coordination, WFP continued to co-chair and host the secretariat of the Cambodia Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF). This forum consists of over 60 members (including United Nations agencies, international non-government organizations and government bodies) and works closely with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs regional office.

As HRF co-chair and secretariat, WFP organized nine inter-sectoral meetings focused on flood preparedness and response and produced information products, including monthly seasonal monitor updates and two situation reports for the 2022 floods. It also facilitated the update of the HRF contingency plan and deployed new information management tools (such as the 5Ws operational presence [21] and stockpile mapping [22]) as well as data visualization dashboards. In addition, WFP, with support from RCO, supported a foresight exercise among the HRF members and NCDM to consider future risk scenarios and how best to prepare.

With WFP's support, the HRF Secretariat reactivated joint coordination meetings with NCDM, the Cambodian Red Cross and other humanitarian partners.

In 2022, WFP co-led two sub-groups of the HRF, namely the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) sector and the Cash Working Group. The latter aims to improve the coordination of emergency cash assistance programmes and strengthen the capacity of organisations to deliver cash programmes informed by best practices.

Gender and age were partially integrated into activities, as shown by a GaM-M code of 1. While this activity focused on capacity strengthening of the government at the national, sub-national and local levels (i.e., Tier 3 beneficiaries), WFP supported the government to develop guidelines for mainstreaming gender into disaster management plans and to roll it out in all of the country's 25 provinces.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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



4 rounds of data collection for the **socio-economic impact assessment** to track the long-term effects of COVID-19 and other shocks



Monthly market update expanded to cover **58 markets** to better monitor the impacts of the global food and fuel price crisis on local market



4 provincial working groups for food security and nutrition operationalized under WFP's support



The **1st technical training for commercial rice millers on rice fortification** conducted



500 mt of rice fortified, benefiting **56,000** students across **3** provinces

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to strengthen the capacities of government partners at national and subnational levels to co-create and utilize digital solutions, produce strategic analyses, coordinate multi-sectoral actions and design data-driven policies and programmes for food security and nutrition.

This outcome was fully funded in 2022, which enabled WFP to implement its planned activities.

Under Activity 4, almost twice as many government officials benefited from capacity-strengthening activities than planned. The country's reopening after almost two years of COVID-19-related restrictions enabled WFP to hold all the planned training sessions related to digital solutions for hazard monitoring and school-based social assistance and allowed more participants to attend than anticipated.

Under Activity 5, WFP exceeded output indicator targets linked to capacity strengthening, technical assistance and coordination as a result of the significant support provided to national efforts linked to food and nutrition security, including rice fortification and food safety. The output target linked to the number of food security assessments undertaken was not reached because of delayed approval and start-up of the forthcoming 'Building Back Better' project and shifting priorities around private-sector engagement.

Activity 4

In 2022, WFP worked in close partnership with government partners to support digital transformation and strengthen digital systems for disaster management and school-based social assistance, thus also supporting results under SO3 and SO1, respectively.

1. Digital tools for hazard monitoring

The Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) is a web-based platform that supports NCDM to rapidly assess climate hazard risks and their impact to inform disaster risk management and social protection programmes. PRISM integrates geospatial data on hazards, such as droughts and floods, with information on socioeconomic vulnerability to present decision makers with actionable data on vulnerable populations exposed to hazards.

In 2022, WFP upgraded the technology behind PRISM to ensure a streamlined system, linked to advances at the global and regional levels in data and analytics (e.g., SERVIR HYDRAfloods, customized analysis, automated alerts with climate

hazard thresholds, impact dashboards), and enhanced data integration with other information systems, including for social protection (e.g., IDPoor database) and early warning (e.g., EWS1294). NCDM used PRISM for rapid assessments of loss and damage from the floods in September-October, ensuring timely information to inform emergency response by national actors.

2. Digital tools for school-based social assistance

In 2022, WFP continued to support two information systems as follows:

School feeding information system: The School Feeding Information System supports the management of the national school feeding programme by providing decision makers and implementers with key data on the implementation of school meals, such as school profiles, food menus, stock records, expenditures and supplier information. It also supports reporting on the programme and enables the visualisation of key results. The system has been designed to support the management of the national home-grown school feeding programme, owned and managed by the Government. In 2022, WFP scaled up the system to all 1,113 schools implementing school meals, both WFP-supported schools and those managed by the government. Over 100 sub-national officials were trained on its use for managing the provision of meals, selecting suppliers and reporting. In 2022, WFP continued to test and enhance the functionalities of the system, revising it to incorporate feedback from its end users at all levels (such as school directors, local government staff, and provincial administration staff) to ensure it meets their needs. The system's accompanying user guide will need to be revised accordingly and is expected to be finalised in 2023.

Scholarship information system: In 2022, the national Scholarship Information System (SIS) for primary education, designed by WFP and handed over to the Government, was completely migrated to MoEYS's server. The system was used to administer the scholarship programme to 127,075 students (54 percent girls) in over 5,000 primary schools across the country and was this year further expanded to manage secondary schools' scholarship information as well. WFP will continue to provide technical support on the system to the ministry, especially given its recent expansion.

Activity 5

In 2022, WFP provided technical assistance in support of national food security and nutrition initiatives and national statistical systems to key government partners, including the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) and Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). WFP also played an important role in coordinating multi-sectoral actions for food security and nutrition, enhancing private sector engagement in nutrition and building national analytical capacities.

Technical Assistance to Government Partners

In 2022, WFP supported CARD to operationalize provincial working groups for food security and nutrition (PWG-FSN) in four provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Odar Meanchey, Pursat, and Battambang. Over the course of the year, WFP provided trainings to these provincial groups on the second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN), working with them to map food security and nutrition activities in their provinces to inform development of NSFSN-aligned provincial workplans. WFP supported GIZ-MUSEFO (Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security in Cambodia) to develop a training manual on integrating FSN into commune development plans and investment programmes. It also worked with partners to support CARD to develop Standard Operating Procedures for the provincial working groups to streamline their operations.

At the national level, WFP and partners supported CARD to undertake a Mid-Term Strategic Review (MTR) of the second NSFSN through consultations with line ministries to collect data and insights for the review, to consolidate and synthesize the inputs, and to identify key messages, recommendations, and lessons learned to inform the development of the third NSFSN.

In 2022, WFP renewed its engagement with the Ministry of Health to support the development of the second Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (FTRMIN) and supported initial steps in developing guidelines on the Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). WFP also worked closely with MoEYS's School Health Department to support a number of school-based food and nutrition initiatives, including the development of School Meals Operational Guidelines for Volunteer Cooks to provide guidance on food safety and preparation of nutritious school meals and a school-based social behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaign to promote healthy and balanced diets and curb children's consumption of unhealthy snacks, in alignment with Cambodia's national health education curriculum.

Coordination for Food Security and Nutrition

In 2022, WFP played a key role as a convener of stakeholders supporting food security and nutrition efforts in Cambodia. As part of its leadership role within the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP chaired the United Nations Network (UNN) and the Nutrition Accelerator under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to support interagency collaboration and coordination amongst member agencies (i.e., FAO, UNICEF and

WHO). In 2022, the network produced a joint advocacy brief on the impact of rising food prices associated with the global food and fuel crisis and provided coordinated and complementary support to CARD.

WFP and CARD also co-chaired the SUN Business Network (SBN) and helped grow the network from the original 20 founding members to 30 members (36 percent of which are female-led businesses). The network officially launched the five-year SBN strategy, formed two communities of practice on rice fortification and workforce nutrition, and worked with SBN-member AgriHouse to develop a nutritionally balanced cricket-based snack for school-aged children.

Rice Fortification

Following recommendations and outcomes from the 2021 Food Systems Summit, advancing progress on rice fortification was a key focus for WFP in 2022. The Rice Fortification Community of Practice established under the SBN provided a platform for engaging public, private, and civil society stakeholders in policy dialogue on rice fortification. To strengthen in-country fortification capacity, WFP facilitated technical training for commercial rice millers on the fortification and blending process, equipment installation and quality assurance and control. It also developed a technical manual for medium and large Cambodian rice millers, outlining standard operating procedures for blending fortified rice and provided technical support to Green Trade, a government-owned miller, to blend 500 mt of fortified rice for use in the school feeding programme. This rice benefited 55,928 students (49 percent girls) in 222 schools across three provinces. In partnership with MoP and Virginia Tech University, WFP launched a study to quantify the economic impact of introducing fortified rice to the general population in Cambodia and inform the development of a marketing strategy to support fortified rice commercialization in the country.

Data and Analysis

Strategic information and analysis are critical for tracking progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Cambodia, including the targets associated with Zero Hunger. To ensure that national policies and programmes are grounded in robust evidence, WFP continued to support critical food security and nutrition assessments. With the aim of strengthening the capacities of key line ministries to develop analyses independently over time, WFP actively contributed to the United Nations Common Country Analysis exercise and was a key informant in the review of the UNDAF.

WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) continued to run the COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment throughout 2022 to provide stakeholders with timely information on food and nutrition security trends and other essential needs of vulnerable populations. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) collected updated baseline data through a large-scale, face-to-face household survey, with UNICEF and WFP supporting sampling strategy, enumerator training, data analysis, and reporting. Findings confirmed that households continue to suffer from multiple overlapping shocks including the aftershocks of the pandemic, a cost-of-living crisis spurred by the war in Ukraine, and flash floods in September-October. All of these eroded household purchasing power and diminished hard-won food security and nutrition gains over the past decade. In the period between September and October 2022, almost two out of five Cambodian households reported facing challenges in accessing food, primarily due to affordability issues.

MAFF and WFP continued to roll out the market and seasonal monitoring throughout the year and expanded its scope in June from 45 to 56 markets to better capture the impact of the global fuel and food crisis. Results revealed that between the outbreak of the war in March and October, the cost of a basic food basket increased by 15 percent, draining household resources. Monthly bulletins were published both online and in hard copy to provide insights into food price trends, market functionality and supply chains, agricultural production and vulnerability to climatic shocks.

Following the Ukraine war and recognizing the value of timely vulnerability data to inform adequate response options, WFP, FAO, UNDP, and UNICEF received additional funding under a joint UN SDG grant to track key developments related to the "5F" crisis (i.e., food, fuel, fertilizer, feed, and finance). This fund made possible both the COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment and market and seasonal monitoring to expand in scope and WFP to conduct additional training to key MAFF staff on market price data collection and analysis in 2023. Key findings from the studies were presented to the UN Country Team (UNCT) and joint policy recommendations will be produced for the Cambodian government. WFP also briefed key stakeholders such as the Humanitarian Response Forum, the FSN technical working group, the Development Partner (DP) forum, the UNCT and the EU ambassador regularly on the food security and nutrition situation in the country.

WFP continued to provide technical support to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) to integrate food security and nutrition themes into the two national surveys: the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019-20 and 2021-22 and the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021-22. In addition, NIS and WFP jointly produced a comprehensive food and nutrition security trend analysis report that assesses changes in household food security and nutrition indicators over time. This report will be disseminated in early 2023. Combining analyses from different assessments, WFP also produced a food security and nutrition bulletin, describing the effects of COVID-19 and other shocks on household food and nutrition security. The bulletin also examined socio-demographic and geographic drivers of food insecurity to

inform the development of the forthcoming CSP. The bulletin benefited from peer review and additional analysis by Trinity College Dublin as well as Development Pathways with whom WFP maintains a partnership around vulnerability analysis. WFP ensured that findings were disaggregated by sex, age and disability to shed light on the situation of vulnerable sub-groups of the population and explored how vulnerabilities intersect. Results confirmed that female-headed households are more vulnerable than male-headed households to food insecurity - particularly if the woman is divorced, separated, or a widow. The situation of these women is further worsened if they have: a household member with a disability and/or a chronic illness; and/or when they have children under the age of five.

In addition, MAFF, with WFP's technical support, conducted a nationwide market survey between April and May 2022 to update the Cost of the Diet (CotD) and Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. Results are expected in early 2023 and will provide critical insights into the affordability of nutritious diets in Cambodia following multiple household incomes and price shocks since 2020.

Throughout 2022, WFP participated in the joint Government-UN sub-technical working group on data for development (D4D), whose members come together to streamline support to the national statistics system. WFP also participated in the CDHS executive and technical committees and contributed to the design, collection and presentation of all the household-level data related to Cambodia's demographic information and nutrition status.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts.	0
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

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



6,400+ cubic metres total volume of cargo handled through the warehouse's storage service



100% of users satisfied with the common services support



5 UN agencies and GIZ using the warehousing services

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

In 2022, WFP provided warehousing services to six organisations including the Food Agriculture Organization, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Volunteers. This represents one more organisation than in 2021.

According to a user satisfaction survey conducted with all partners, the organizations reported satisfaction with the service, noting adequate and timely provision of services, helpful and supportive interaction with WFP and good communication.

The total storage space rented decreased by half in 2022 (855 m²) compared with 2021, reflecting the reduction of the partners' programmes linked to COVID responses. This resulted in a 60 percent decrease in the income generated from this activity, which was also partly linked to the lower cost this year. However, the total volume of cargo handled through the storage service this year (6408 m³) exceeded the planned volume by over 200 percent due to the unpredictability in the implementation of the activity. Initially, only UNICEF and UNOPS regularly availed themselves of this service; however, GIZ and FAO have also become WFP's *ad hoc* clients as of this year, temporarily storing their project's agricultural facility and used office equipment in the warehouse. This significantly increased the storage volume handled by WFP.

In 2022, WFP enhanced its readiness to provide logistics services to partners for emergency response activities requiring a scale-up at short notice. WFP regularly communicated with partners to assess their warehouse storage needs and updated the surge roster of warehouse staff to enable WFP to scale up warehouse operations rapidly during emergencies or during periods of high demand.

Overall, in 2022, WFP provided:

150 m² of warehousing space to UNICEF. This enabled UNICEF to store WASH and hygiene materials required for support to schools in 25 cities and provinces.

252 m² of warehousing space to UNOPS for storing a total of 18,668 mosquito nets/bales from January to August 2022.

34 m² of warehousing space to UNDP and UNV to temporarily store office equipment.

59 m² of warehouse space to FAO and UNV to temporarily store used office equipment and archives.

360 m² of warehouse space to GIZ to store agricultural equipment for use in their smallholder farmer project.

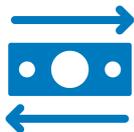
As part of the Common Back Office (CBO) exercise conducted by the UN in Cambodia, WFP's warehousing services could become one of the common services considered by the UN.

GaM-M is not applicable under bilateral service provision as it is a service to 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.	N/A

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



120,000+ people affected by multiple shocks receiving the last round of cash based transfer



14,000+ beneficiaries used the Community Feedback Mechanism

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations affected by crisis to ensure their access to nutritious food, both during and after the crisis, and to help recover livelihoods.

WFP partnered with the local NGO Life with Dignity, on the operationalization and monitoring of the programme, as well as efforts on accountability to affected populations. WFP also worked with the Government on the design of the intervention to ensure synergies with the national cash transfer programme as a way to inform efforts to make social assistance more responsive to climate shocks.

Under Activity 7, WFP continued to provide cash assistance to over 120,000 people (or 26,561 households) affected by multiple shocks, including the floods and COVID-19, covering 77 communes in five provinces: Battambang, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom. Targeting followed a combination of hazard (i.e., geographical extent and severity of floods), exposure and vulnerability information available through the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) and household data from the Government's IDPoor database. Households affected by the 2021 localized floods in Banteay Meanchey were also targeted because the province was hard hit that year with about 20,000 households affected and significant damage to public infrastructure and agricultural land, compounding the community vulnerability already heightened by socioeconomic and health implications brought by significant return of migrants from Thailand.

Overall, WFP reached 100 percent of planned beneficiaries, a continuation from 2021, and succeeded in transferring four rounds of cash transfer. The value of the cash transfers, informed by the Minimum Expenditure Basket analysis, was established at USD 29 per person to be provided through four monthly instalments using mobile money and as a top-up to cash assistance received under the government's COVID-19 grant.

As part of its socio-behavioural change communication effort, WFP continued to display nutrition posters to promote good nutrition practices throughout the programme period. The transfer value was designed as a top-up to government initiatives - making nutritious diets more affordable. Monitoring data [23] [24] showed that throughout the project duration, households assisted by WFP showed considerable improvements in their dietary diversity, micronutrient intake (vitamin A and hem-iron), livelihood coping strategies and economic vulnerability (as measured by ECMEN, the economic capacity to meet essential needs, the threshold of which corresponds to about USD80). However, these results differ across population groups. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores was generally lower in female-headed households, particularly in the group regularly consuming food rich in hem-iron and protein. Further analysis from the post-distribution monitoring results showed that the share of WFP-assisted households not adopting harmful coping strategies increased from six percent in 2021 to 11 percent in 2022, while the share of households reverting to potentially irreversible emergency strategies decreased. Improvements in this area were particularly pronounced for households with a member with disability and/or headed by females. While female-headed households in the study reported a below-average dietary diversity, they were on average less driven to withdraw their children from school, reduce essential non-food expenditures, or sell productive assets to meet food needs. Debt remained high across all groups at around USD 1,650 per household, while food continued to be the priority need of all households.

Notably, the results show missed targets on food consumption scores and coping strategies for respondents in Banteay Meanchey. This could be attributed to the fact that the sample size for this geographical zone has decreased by one-third, as some of the baseline respondents returned to Thailand to find new or resume employment. Additionally, there was a decrease in assistance to the targeted population towards the end of the project. During the baseline, which was captured immediately after the flood and during the height of the COVID-19 restrictions, more than half of the respondents reported receiving additional cash assistance from humanitarian actors in addition to WFP's cash assistance. However, by the endline, this figure reduced dramatically to only about 12 percent, with the majority pointing towards government grants as the only other support, excluding informal channels such as support from friends and extended families. Lastly, the change in context, triggered by the global food crisis, also shaped the

findings. In the follow-up survey, prices of the majority of food commodities monitored have increased month-on-month due to soaring global fuel prices, which increased 33 percent year on year by February 2022.

A Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was maintained to continue to enhance accountability to the targeted beneficiaries including a hotline and dedicated communication channels with WFP field staff and its partner. Between September 2021 and March 2022, around 14,000 beneficiaries provided feedback through CFMs, and about 10,000 provided feedback through WFP, its cooperating partner, the Financial Service Provider and local authorities. The feedback mainly focused on difficulties around account activation. This helped WFP adjust its operation to change activation in a systematic manner, resulting in the closure of all cases.

By the end of March 2022, the planned budget was fully spent. All activities, including the operational research to document lessons learned to guide the future shock-responsive social assistance programme design and implementation, were completed despite delays linked to the COVID surge in 2021 and related movement restrictions.

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 7 and considered in all aspects of programme design, implementation and monitoring, as reflected by the GaM-M score of 3. WFP targeted a high number of households headed by women by: 1) selecting beneficiaries based on the national IDPoor registry, which prioritises women-headed households and those with high numbers of dependents, and 2) verifying these criteria through consultations with local authorities. A qualitative inquiry was also conducted to hear the lived experience of female-headed households and people with disability on their experience to inform future programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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 2022, Cambodia ranked 98 of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index. While education attainment and health survival scores slightly improved compared with the previous year, economic and political participation remained the critical issues, hindered by gender norms and social attitudes that privilege men over women in the public and private spheres.

Decisions concerning the use of cash and food at the household level are generally considered the domain of women, with 85 percent of cash recipients under activity 7 identifying women as the decision makers. Yet, women's level of self-efficacy for participating in the programme was lower than that of men's. Qualitative inquiry highlighted that digital illiteracy was prominent among women participants. Nine out of twelve women reported that they did not know how to use the text function on a mobile phone; hence, they found themselves not able to control when money was transferred or withdrawn. They needed to depend on their children, spouse, neighbours, or service providers for support.

Women's participation in decision making at the community level still lags behind men's. In 2022, WFP continued to uncover the root causes of the problem through various consultations and work with communities to encourage and support women to take up important roles linked to its programmes.

Under SO1, to engage women farmers in the homegrown school feeding programme's value chain, WFP organized a model women farmers group to supply vegetables to schools in one district in Siem Reap, mobilizing 24 housewives to regularly produce and supply vegetables to 15 primary schools. This initiative proved successful in boosting women's economic empowerment, and WFP will seek to expand and replicate it.

WFP integrated gender into its climate-smart agriculture and production value chain training sessions for smallholder farmers to recognize women's potential in raising households' economic status when empowered to take part in the community, build a network and join the decision-making process. The training sessions were provided to provincial and district departments of agriculture and cascaded to over 300 smallholder farmers (70 percent women), who were to further spread the message within their community.

WFP used a gender-sensitive approach in its school nutrition formative research when trying to understand the roles of parents and grandparents in supporting their children's education and nutrition. The findings will support future social behaviour change communication campaigns in schools.

Under SO3, WFP and partners rolled out a newly-developed guideline on mainstreaming gender in inclusive disaster risk management to 90 officials from the Provincial Committees for Disaster Management and will expand this reach across 25 provinces in 2023 to enable the integration of the gender concept into the provincial emergency and preparedness plans.

WFP, with HQ support, organized an internal training on masculinity and gender norms to enhance staff's knowledge and mainstream gender framework in programme design and implementation. A gender dialogue club will be established in its upcoming build-back better project to bring men and women together to discuss and build momentum towards gender equality and women's empowerment in their communities.

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

In 2022, no significant protection concerns were reported through WFP's monitoring mechanisms. Exclusion in relation to social protection remains a risk, a particular concern being the "missing middle" group, which refers to those in situations of vulnerability or precariousness, but not captured by the standard or current food security mechanisms or measurements. While analytics, monitoring and mapping have improved significantly, in addition to the Leave No One Behind exercise, capturing these groups remains a significant challenge, posing a concomitant exclusion risk in a dynamic and rapidly evolving socio-economic context. Ultimately, as with any protection response, enriched data, informed by the relevant qualitative considerations, is a prerequisite of effective programming.

Protection

As a member of the Inter-Agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and the Human Rights Task Teams, WFP participated in the PSEA mapping exercise to understand Cambodian UN personnel's awareness and perception of the sexual exploitation and abuse, their roles in prevention, their participation in PSEA training sessions and their perceptions of the leadership climate in respective duty stations. Additionally, WFP joined the inter-agency PSEA risk assessment task team to assess the existing country-wide prevention capacities (i.e., government, UN agencies, civil society and private sector partners, community and beneficiaries) to provide a national baseline of sexual exploitation and abuse risk, determine the requirements for a relevant and effective intervention, address workplace sexual harassment and facilitate holistic action to prevent and respond to sexual misconduct. WFP also contributed to developing the standard operating procedures to standardize approaches in establishing an inter-agency community-level complaint mechanism for SEA allegations to ensure effective and consistent responses.

Specific to its operations, WFP continued to enhance the capacity of its staff and partners in accountability to affected populations and protection, including data protection and PSEA.

WFP adapted its approach in line with do-no-harm principles. Besides adhering to the standard operating procedures amended last year to follow strict COVID-19 prevention measures at registration and distribution points, WFP took extra measures to protect the most vulnerable from undue health risks. For example, elderly beneficiaries were able to register in the cash programme through designated alternates. Moreover, to ensure a safe school meal resumption, WFP and partners built over 2,000 hand-washing stations to support regular handwashing by children.

Data protection

WFP continues to heighten its focus on data protection. In 2022, WFP undertook a comprehensive Privacy Impact Assessment review of its cash-based transfer and school feeding programme operation to identify, evaluate and address the risks that arise from processing beneficiaries' personal data. Data privacy measures were applied to strictly limit to the minimum the personal data collected and secure the data collection and management processes with support from the WFP Global Data Assurance Team (DAT) using the relevant corporate platforms. All beneficiaries were duly informed about how their personal information was going to be used and asked to provide informed consent. Data was only shared with partners through secure means and when strictly necessary.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

WFP undertook a review of its approach to AAP to adapt its Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) to operational needs.

WFP carried out an internal review of its assessment and monitoring data collection tools to ensure considerations pertaining to gender, age and disability were accurately reflected and to allow for relevant disaggregation during data analysis. Results from all WFP assessments are systematically disaggregated by sex, age and disability to ensure the different needs of diverse population groups were assessed and taken into consideration during programming.

To further streamline the collection of beneficiary feedback from different sources including monitoring, field operations and the CFRM, the AAP focal point, formerly part of the programme unit, was moved under the RAM team and engaged in the joint review of different data collection tools to harmonize the gathering of beneficiary feedback for

analysis as part of a consolidated monthly report.

The forthcoming AAP strategy will focus on three core result areas: meaningful engagement with, and participation of, affected populations throughout the programme cycle starting with the design of the forthcoming CSP, information and knowledge management, and community feedback and response.

Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM)

In early 2022, WFP developed Standard Operating Procedures for a unified CFRM, a toll-free beneficiary hotline, merging the various feedback and response mechanisms under different CSP activities into one consolidated mechanism. The SOP details roles and responsibilities across the Country Office around feedback gathering, processing and resolution, including procedures for dealing with sensitive feedback (i.e., cases of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption). As part of the roll-out of the new CFRM, WFP conducted comprehensive training for its field staff and partners and updated its awareness-raising materials. The hotline proved useful during the supplier bidding process for the upcoming home-grown school feeding programme cycle when several calls indicating potential fraud were received and investigated. Currently, a stand-by mechanism is being established to allow WFP to rapidly scale up its beneficiary hotline in times of crisis and respond to greater operational needs.

WFP conducted consultations with affected communities across five provinces to validate its approach to beneficiary communication and feedback collection and explore potential barriers. Twelve focus group discussions were carried out with parents, teachers, storekeepers, cooks, suppliers, former recipients of emergency cash assistance and indigenous persons who could benefit from the upcoming "build back better" GAFSP project. Community members expressed a high degree of trust in WFP and the information it provided. However, it also revealed that some people were not able to access information provided by WFP and/or were unaware of the CFRM, underlining the risk of people being wrongfully excluded from WFP's assistance. Following up on these findings and mitigating any shortcomings in beneficiary communication and programme design has been a priority. WFP also conducted community consultations with prospective GAFSP beneficiaries to ensure the project would be most relevant to their needs and priorities.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Cambodia is among the countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change. Each year, floods and droughts severely affect the country's rural economy, which is largely characterised by climate-sensitive activities such as subsistence rain-fed agriculture. Compounded by a limited adaptive capacity, the impact of these climatic shocks is forcing the most food-insecure populations to turn to unsustainable activities such as deforestation, leading to further environmental degradation and exacerbating livelihood fragility.

To ensure that WFP programmes do not harm the environment, WFP has mainstreamed environmental measures throughout its activities. In its school feeding programme (SO1), WFP and partners continued to promote the adoption of environmentally-friendly practices and built 124 energy-saving stoves to reduce the use of firewood and improve indoor air quality in school kitchens.

To enhance water management and reinforce water-saving measures, WFP and partners built about 2,000 water-efficient hand-washing stations and dug 20 wells in schools. In drought-prone areas, WFP and partners continued to maintain the existing rainwater harvesting facilities and equipped 16 schools with the same facilities to take advantage of the excessive rain during the rainy season.

Owing in part to the environmental benefits of community gardens, WFP continued to promote school gardens and distributed about 1.4 metric tons of vegetable seeds to schools.

Under SO2, WFP prioritized social safeguarding and environmental risk screening for all asset creation projects in accordance with WFP's Environmental Policy and in keeping with requirements from the Government. The commune authority used these guidelines to assess the risk level and the adequacy of mitigation measures. The provincial line department of environment then endorsed the assessment before any construction was approved. In 2022, WFP completed the construction of 19 irrigation infrastructure projects in 16 communes, all of which were categorized as "no risk" after the screening.

WFP also took steps to reduce the impact of its in-house operations on the environment. It renovated its main office and expanded the use of energy-saving devices such as LED light fixtures and inverter air conditioners (over 90 percent) for greater resource efficiency and improved waste management in its offices. It also studied the possibility of installing solar panels to further reduce its carbon footprints; however, the results of the site assessment recommended against it as the building's location is not adequate for solar power.

Life-Transforming Meals



From School Feeding Beneficiary to Nutrition and Innovation Champion

Since its inception in 1999, millions of children have benefited from WFP's school feeding programme in Cambodia. Ying Sreyrov, now 26 years old and a programme manager at PEYPY Empowering Youth, a large youth-led non-profit organization helping young people identify and pursue their dreams, shares her story of when she benefited from the programme as a primary school student.

Enthusiastically recounting the different components of the daily meals, she remembers, "there was usually brown rice, canned fish and locally-grown morning glory."

Sreyrov recalls how the meals helped her stay focused in school and provided important support to her family. "My mother was very busy trying to do her job and earn money, and it would have been very difficult for her to cook our breakfasts."

In Cambodia, women like Sreyrov's mother face multiple time-consuming responsibilities as they shoulder traditional household responsibilities and work to supplement their family's incomes.

"At that time, my mom made and sold traditional Khmer noodles to support us."

"She had to get up very early to go to the market to sell the products and was working until late to prepare for business the next day."

Sreyrov's family was not as economically disadvantaged as some of her peers'. She remembers that the meals were important in motivating parents to keep their children in school. "Some of my friends came to school really excited because they knew they would get food for sure."

"It was the one meal of the day which parents didn't have to worry for their children."

School meals offer an important safety net that helps keep children, especially girls, in school. "Without that food, poor students might not have had the energy to study," she remembers. "They might also have become more aware of the inequality of their situation - that they weren't eating as well as others - and that might have made them drop out."

Ultimately, Sreyrov's family and school meal support, coupled with hard work and determination, led to her being awarded an undergraduate scholarship to Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia, where she studied environmental science. She excelled in school and further won another coveted scholarship to study in Memphis, USA, for several years before returning home with a determination to put her knowledge into action and give back to people in her country.

Fresh out of school, she joined Cricket House, a newly established social enterprise exploring the use of crickets as a sustainable source of protein to a growing population. In this role, she worked as an innovation researcher, learning from the work of pioneering scientists around the world and helping to apply her findings in the local context.

During her tenure, the organization joined the WFP-supported Scaling up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), the world's leading private sector initiative dedicated to improving nutrition. With technical support from WFP and the SBN, Cricket House won a prestigious WFP Innovation Accelerator award, helping them further accelerate their mission and impact.

With this support, the company began developing an environmentally friendly and micronutrient-rich snack for school-aged children to replace the unhealthy snacks currently offered in or near primary schools and supplement the nutritional benefits of the school meals programme.

To better champion the potential of youth and technology, Sreypov later threw herself into Cambodia's burgeoning start-up scene and is currently managing an incubator programme at PEPY Empowering Youth. "I'm working closely with young people now and helping them identify their dreams and find pathways to success with their start-up ideas," she says. "We provide them the tools, networks and resources needed to enable them to succeed in school and realize their dreams."

Remembering the critical role that the school feeding programme played in helping make her dreams a reality, Sreypov is a strong advocate of nutritious school meals. "I think they are so helpful to children. It makes them strong physically and mentally. I would love to see this programme rolled out to all schoolchildren in Cambodia."

"I am really encouraged that the Government is now taking over the management of school meals," she says, reflecting on the recent transition from WFP to government ownership of the national home-grown school feeding programme.

"I'd like all children to have the resources and the opportunities to achieve what they want and pursue their education as far as they can. Many people have capabilities, but no opportunities, and that's not fair. Everyone should be able to contribute to the nation's development."

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/cambodia-market-and-seasonal-monitoring-update-oct-2022>

Context and Operations

[2] World Bank analysis found that poverty increased by 2.8% in 2020 amid the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, a trend that is expected to have continued in 2021 and 2022.

[3] ADB-UNICEF-WFP Socio Economic Impact Assessment (wave 11, October 2022).

[4] Estimates are based on the remote CARI (rCARI) calculated from April/May 2022 nationally representative survey data (ADB-UNICEF-WFP Socio-Economic Impact Assessment).

[5] See World Bank (2022) Cambodia Poverty Assessment.

[6] ADB estimated headline inflation in Cambodia at 5% in 2022, WFP's market monitoring shows that food inflation reached 5% in October 2022 (year-on-year).

[7] Considering the limited entitlements available under existing social welfare and support programmes, debt provides an essential lifeline but becomes a trap for many households with potentially detrimental consequences.

[8] See ADB-UNICEF-WFP Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (wave 11, October 2022).

[9] CDHS 2021/22.

[10] <https://statics.teams.cdn.office.net/evergreen-assets/safelinks/1/atp-safelinks.html>

[11] <https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2214-109X%2822%2900367-9>

[12] WFP analysis based on CSES data (2014-2019).

Strategic outcome 01

[13] <https://cambodia.un.org/en/136726-information-note-10-united-nations-support-cambodias-education-sector-context-covid-19>;

<https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/reports/needs-assessment-helps-understand-impact-covid-19-education-stakeholders>

[14] Learning Loss in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era: Evidence from the 2016-2021 Grade Six National Learning Assessment in Cambodia @

<https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/reports/learning-loss-report>

[15] The numbers of schoolchildren receiving fortified food and those receiving locally procured food are the same in schools implementing a “hybrid” school meals model where schools are provided with in-kind fortified rice and oil, as well as cash to procure fresh vegetables and animal proteins from the local community.

[16] On average, 21 percent cannot afford the least expensive adequate nutritious diet (Fill the Nutrient Gap Cambodia, WFP, 2017)

[17] 1,113 schools provided school meals in Cambodia in 2022 (26 percent under the national programme and 74% supported by WFP).

[18] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2022-joint-transition-strategy-towards-nationally-owned-home-grown-school-feeding>

[19] The 5 standards, also called “policy goals”, are: (1) policy frameworks, (2) financial capacity, (3) institutional capacity and coordination, (4) design & implementation and (5) community roles—reaching beyond schools.

[20] The Royal Government of Cambodia signed up to the global School Meals Coalition in August 2021. <https://schoolmealscoalition.org/>

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome Table Note: Funding for this activity was decided in the middle of the year and programme implementation started before communication with the M&E; team was done; hence, no baseline and end-CSP target.

Strategic outcome 03

[21] The New HRF 5Ws (Who is doing What, When, Where and for Whom) Operational Presence covers different types of disasters/events and types of activities and aims to identify humanitarian activities of member organizations and gaps in interventions.

[22] HRF Stockpile Mapping aims to identify stocks of humanitarian relief items available within member organizations and relevant humanitarian partners that can be distributed to support affected people during the event of disasters.

Strategic outcome 06

[23] <https://analytics.wfp.org/#/site/Public/views/CambodiaCBTEndline2022/Page2?iid=1>

[24] Data on key outcome indicators here was collected from a sample of 400 recipient households and a reference group of 200 non-recipient households in October 2021 (baseline) and March 2022 (endline) in five provinces: Bantey Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Battambang.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			6.3	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	63,222	56,876	120,098	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	104,529	110,837	215,366	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
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\$	153,092	2020	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	6,182,892.13			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	169,181	169,926	100%
	female	167,602	165,808	99%
	total	336,783	335,734	100%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	3,050	3,050	100%
	female	2,918	2,918	100%
	total	5,968	5,968	100%
24-59 months	male	17,597	17,246	98%
	female	16,989	17,418	103%
	total	34,586	34,664	100%
5-11 years	male	87,859	104,604	119%
	female	85,165	97,885	115%
	total	173,024	202,489	117%
12-17 years	male	21,797	6,377	29%
	female	21,009	6,149	29%
	total	42,806	12,526	29%
18-59 years	male	35,023	34,794	99%
	female	35,804	35,721	100%
	total	70,827	70,515	100%
60+ years	male	3,855	3,855	100%
	female	5,717	5,717	100%
	total	9,572	9,572	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	336,783	335,734	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	216,055	215,318	99%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	630	318	50%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	120,098	120,098	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	336	304	90%
Rice	2,669	2,756	103%
Split Peas	74	49	67%
Vegetable Oil	116	95	82%
Strategic Outcome 06			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	2,494,754	2,234,964	90%
Strategic Outcome 06			
Cash	879,660	824,997	94%

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	315	232
			Male	315	86
			Total	630	318
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	9,224	9,305
			Male	9,555	8,940
			Total	18,779	18,245
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	66,871	65,346
			Male	69,045	70,367
			Total	135,916	135,713
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,532	11,850
			Male	11,947	11,850
			Total	23,479	23,700
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	83,609	81,921
			Male	86,327	87,057
			Total	169,936	168,978
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,195	3,204
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	2,494,754	2,234,964

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.12: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	60	58
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	607	643
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	823	823
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.22: Number of sanitation facilities rehabilitated or constructed	sanitation facility	2,026	2,029
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	597	597
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	576	709
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	189	124

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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	16,546,140	24,344,649
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	1,986	2,684
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	3,918	4,613
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	638	634
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	32	32
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	60	20
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.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	Individual	225	225
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	630	318
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	MT	18.48	17
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	88	89
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	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)	Days	20	19
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	151,364	153,974

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥5	=5	4	3	3	Secondary data
Target Group: School Children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.5	≥5.5	≥5.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.46	≥5.5	≥5.2	4.5	4.3	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.48	≥5.5	≥5.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.1	≥75	≥74	80.7	59.8	65.3	WFP survey
	Male	78.3	≥83	≥82	85.6	58.6	67.5	WFP survey
	Overall	75.5	≥83	≥82	84.7	58.9	67	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.5	≥74	≥73	52.4	60.8	67.4	WFP survey
	Male	67.1	≥74	≥73	62.2	65.1	58.2	WFP survey
	Overall	67	≥74	≥73	60.3	64	60.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≥95	≥94	94.8	83.3	88.4	WFP survey
	Male	90.6	≥95	≥94	95.3	86.1	86.7	WFP survey
	Overall	90.5	≥95	≥94	95.2	85.4	87.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.2	≤0	≤0	0.4	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.7	≤0	≤0	0.4	0.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.9	≤0	≤0	0.4	0.8	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	≤0	≤0	0.2	0.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	≤0	≤0	0.2	0.3	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	≤1	≤1	3.4	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	≤1	≤1	1.4	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	1.8	0.3	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.7	≤25	≤26	18.9	39.2	34.7	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤17	≤18	14	40.7	32.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	≤17	≤18	14.9	40.3	33	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤5	≤6	5.2	16.7	11.6	WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤5	≤6	4.5	13.6	13.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≤5	≤6	4.6	14.4	12.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.9	≤25	≤26	44.2	38.2	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≤25	≤26	36.4	34.9	41.8	WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤25	≤26	37.9	35.8	39.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.8	≥98	≥98	98.7	94.1	94.7	WFP survey
	Male	96.3	≥98	≥98	99.1	95.6	96.3	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	≥98	≥98	99	95.2	95.9	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.2	≤2	≤2	1.3	3.9	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤2	≤2	0.9	4.1	3.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤2	≤2	1	4	4.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≤0	≤0	0	0.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≤0	≤0	0	0.8	0	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.74	≤51	≤52	60.68	71.1	52.3	WFP survey
	Male	54.75	≤51	≤52	52.82	69.9	48.8	WFP survey
	Overall	55.02	≤51	≤52	54.29	70.2	49.6	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	3.79	≤2.5	≤3	1.21	1.25	0.15	WFP
	Male	6.22	≤2.5	≤3	2.01	2.16	0	programme
	Overall	5.04	≤2.5	≤3	1.62	1.65	0.08	monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	96.21	≥97.5	≥97	98.79	98.75	99.85	WFP
	Male	93.78	≥97.5	≥97	97.99	97.84	100	programme
	Overall	94.96	≥97.5	≥97	98.38	98.35	99.92	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023							- Resilience Building	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator				Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.								
Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported				partner	1	1	
L: 2.1: Smallholder farming communities benefit from small-scale infrastructure and facilities that enhance resilience and facilitate climate-adapted, nutrition-sensitive food production.								
Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented				unit	20	19	
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made				US\$	1,025,245	1,039,936	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Households receiving assets - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall				100			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall				87			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025 - Resilience Building

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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.

Emergency preparedness activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	725	1,632
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C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	28	40
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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.

Emergency preparedness activities

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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	3
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G: 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.

Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	16	16
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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.

Emergency preparedness activities

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
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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.

Emergency preparedness activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	9	6
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Government - **Location:** Cambodia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥3	=3	3	3	3	Secondary data
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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				- Root Causes	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	72	112	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	6	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	2	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	181	362	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	12	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	11	14	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	29	27	
K: 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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	6	6
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	10	11

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥6	=5	4	3	1	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	3	6
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	3,000	6,408
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	100

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: 6 Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Service users - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - Subactivity: Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	=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.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	61,011	61,011
			Male	59,087	59,087
			Total	120,098	120,098
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	879,660	824,997

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected Household in 2021 - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.69	≤15	≤12	15.2	16.7		WFP survey
	Male	16.26	≤15	≤12	13.97	12.66		WFP survey
	Overall	16.65	≤15	≤12	14.29	16.4		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.04	≥5.39	≥5.75	5.03	4.93		WFP survey
	Male	4.97	≥5.32	≥5.67	5.13	5.47		WFP survey
	Overall	4.99	≥5.34	≥5.69	5.11	5.1		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	7	≥4.1	≥4.1	25	11.4		WFP survey
	Male	12	≥3.8	≥3.8	23	31.1		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥3.9	≥3.9	23	11.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.2	≥80	≥80	90	86.4		WFP survey
	Male	77	≥80	≥80	94	90.4		WFP survey
	Overall	75.9	≥80	≥80	93	89.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.4	≥70	≥70	80	81.8		WFP survey
	Male	71.4	≥75	≥75	79	81.7		WFP survey
	Overall	69.2	≥75	≥75	79	76.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.2	≥95	≥95	91	90.9		WFP survey
	Male	94.4	≥95	≥95	100	99.1		WFP survey
	Overall	93.2	≥95	≥95	98	96.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0.7	≤0	≤0	1	0.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≤0	≤0	1	0.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.8	≤20	≤20	10	13.6		WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤20	≤20	6	9.6		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	≤20	≤20	7	10.2		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.8	≤5	≤5	9	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	≤5	≤5	0	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	≤5	≤5	2	3.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	≤30	≤30	20	18.2	WFP survey
	Male	27.9	≤25	≤30	20	17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30.3	≤25	≤25	20	22.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	97.3	≥97	≥97	97	95.5	WFP survey
	Male	96.2	≥97	≥97	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	96.5	≥97	≥97	99	98.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2.7	≤3	≤3	3	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	≤3	≤3	1	1.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Affected household in 2021 (BMC) - Location: Banteay Meanchey - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.19	≤13	≤13	22.93		WFP survey
	Male	16.57	≤15	≤15	21.6		WFP survey
	Overall	15.75	≤14	≤14	21.99		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.14	≥5.5	≥5.5	5.23		WFP survey
	Male	5.11	≥5.47	≥5.47	5.2		WFP survey
	Overall	5.12	≥5.48	≥5.48	5.21		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	14.9	≥17	≥17	8.22		WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≥11.6	≥11.6	10.26		WFP survey
	Overall	11.4	≥13.6	≥13.6	8.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.68	≥90	≥90	82.1		WFP survey
	Male	85.11	≥90	≥90	83.3		WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	82.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.38	≥78	≥78	75		WFP survey
	Male	79.01	≥82	≥82	79.8		WFP survey
	Overall	76.38	≥82	≥82	78.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	96.74	≥98	≥98	94.9		WFP survey
	Male	96.56	≥98	≥98	95.5		WFP survey
	Overall	96.62	≥98	≥98	95.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.36	≤0	≤0	0.6		WFP survey
	Male	0.38	≤0	≤0	1.1		WFP survey
	Overall	0.38	≤0	≤0	0.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.36	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.13	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.36	≤0	≤0	0.6		WFP survey
	Male	0.57	≤0	≤0	0.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≤0	≤0	0.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.96	≤10	≤10	17.3		WFP survey
	Male	14.51	≤10	≤10	15.6		WFP survey
	Overall	13.63	≤10	≤10	16.2		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.9	≤2	≤2	5.1		WFP survey
	Male	3.44	≤2	≤2	4.5		WFP survey
	Overall	3.25	≤2	≤2	4.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.26	≤22	≤22	24.4		WFP survey
	Male	20.42	≤18	≤18	19.9		WFP survey
	Overall	23.13	≤18	≤18	21.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	99.3	≥99.6	≥99.6	98.1		WFP survey
	Male	99.1	≥99.8	≥99.8	98.4		WFP survey
	Overall	99.1	≥99.6	≥99.6	98.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	≤0.4	≤0.4	1.3		WFP survey
	Male	1	≤0.2	≤0.2	1.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0.9	≤0.4	≤0.4	1.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0.6		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.4		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 07: Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected household - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	8.75	≥15	≥15	10	13.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	5.75	≤5	≤5	5	0.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	85.5	≤80	≤80	85	85.9		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected household - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected household - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Affected household - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female			≥90	74.3	87.7		-
	Male			≥90	77.7	81.5		-
	Overall			≥90	75.2	86.2		-

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	0		Secondary data

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	100	50		Secondary data

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected household - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	0		Secondary data

Cover page photo © Samantha Reinders

Commune members stroll along the access road alongside the WFP funded canal in Sambour Commune, Cambodia.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Claire Conan

claire.conan@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

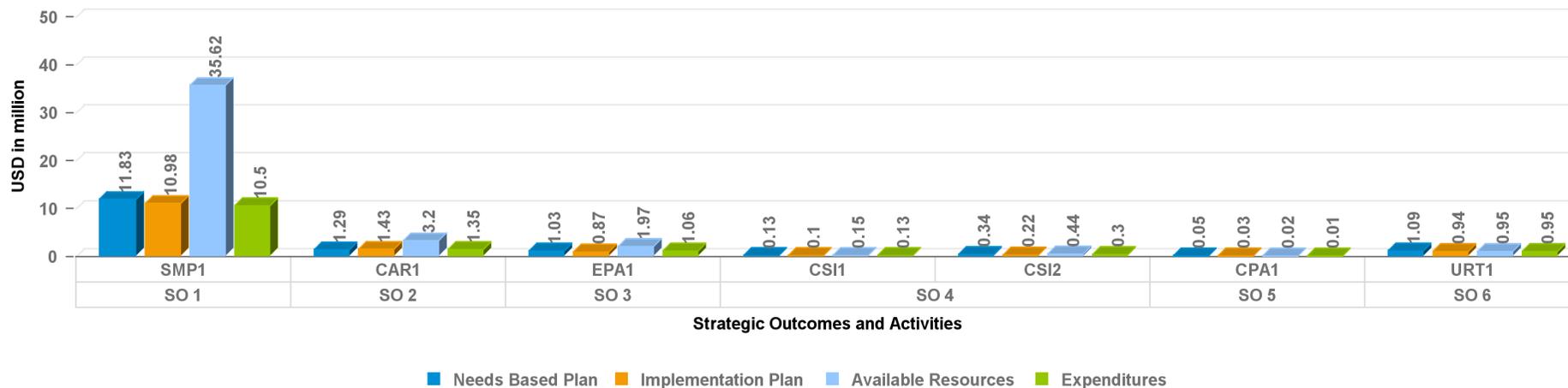
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 targets 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	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
CSI1	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
CSI2	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	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SMP1	Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support for evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support for evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding	11,830,999	10,980,410	35,618,080	10,499,896
	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.	1,090,399	941,991	954,278	954,278
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,921,398	11,922,401	36,572,358	11,454,173
4	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	1,293,081	1,429,110	3,201,956	1,353,206
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,293,081	1,429,110	3,201,956	1,353,206

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Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	1,031,903	867,346	1,973,089	1,060,794
	National and subnational institutions in Cambodia have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions for achieving food security and nutrition targets by 2030	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	132,652	104,204	153,821	126,643
		Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	340,916	222,515	439,349	300,442
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,505,471	1,194,065	2,566,260	1,487,879
8	Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year.	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	49,266	29,347	20,496	14,164
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)			49,266	29,347	20,496	14,164
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,041,193	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	9,041,193	0

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		15,769,216	14,574,922	51,402,262	14,309,423
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,490,240	1,093,117	2,911,488	1,330,509
	Total Direct Costs		17,259,456	15,668,039	54,313,750	15,639,932
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		1,118,360	1,016,372	1,773,877	1,773,877
	Grand Total		18,377,816	16,684,411	56,087,627	17,413,809



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

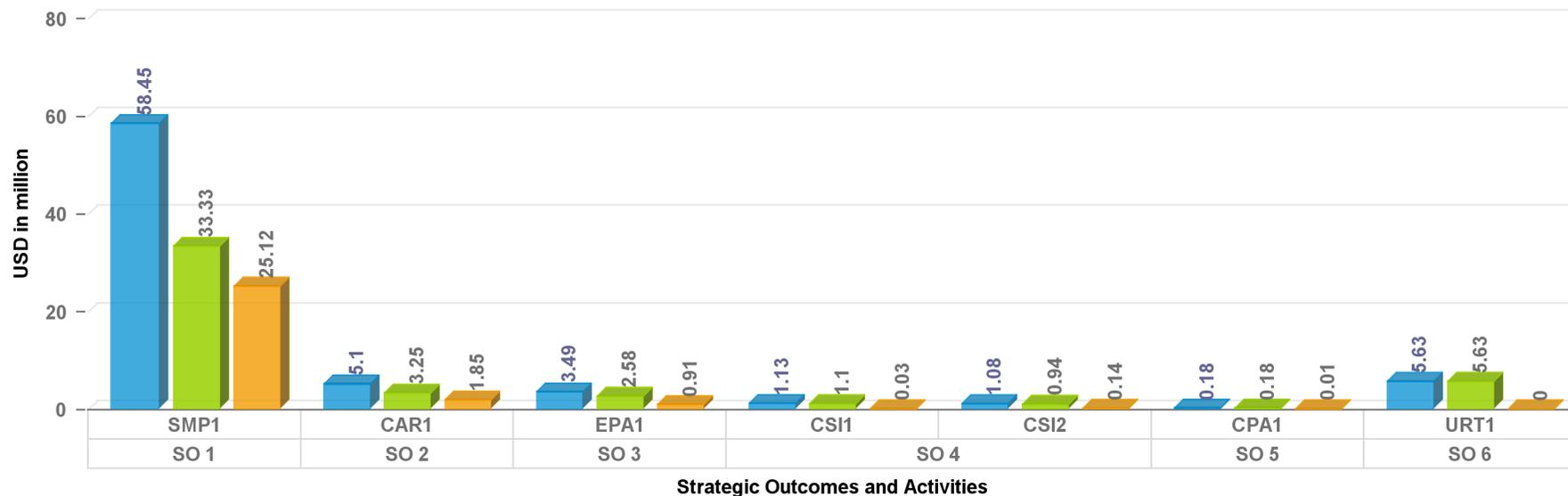
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 targets 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	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
CSI1	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
CSI2	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	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SMP1	Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support for evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	Provide implementation support and technical assistance, including support for evidence-based policy and programme development, to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in social safety nets, particularly home-grown school feeding	40,290,347	58,448,048	0	58,448,048	33,329,864	25,118,185
	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.	6,855,542	5,627,930	0	5,627,930	5,627,930	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,145,890	64,075,978	0	64,075,978	38,957,794	25,118,185
4	Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	6,651,028	5,101,614	0	5,101,614	3,252,865	1,848,749
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,651,028	5,101,614	0	5,101,614	3,252,865	1,848,749

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	3,941,774	3,488,370	0	3,488,370	2,576,075	912,295
	National and subnational institutions in Cambodia have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions for achieving food security and nutrition targets by 2030	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	1,693,558	1,126,901	0	1,126,901	1,099,722	27,179
		Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	1,332,001	1,077,321	0	1,077,321	938,414	138,907
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,967,333	5,692,592	0	5,692,592	4,614,211	1,078,381

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	176,415	181,888	0	181,888	175,557	6,331
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)			176,415	181,888	0	181,888	175,557	6,331
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,041,193	0	9,041,193	0	9,041,193
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	9,041,193	0	9,041,193	0	9,041,193
Total Direct Operational Cost			60,940,666	84,093,265	0	84,093,265	47,000,426	37,092,839
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,631,093	5,903,845	0	5,903,845	4,322,866	1,580,979
Total Direct Costs			66,571,759	89,997,110	0	89,997,110	51,323,292	38,673,818
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,314,544	5,379,184		5,379,184	5,379,184	0
Grand Total			70,886,303	95,376,295	0	95,376,295	56,702,477	38,673,818

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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