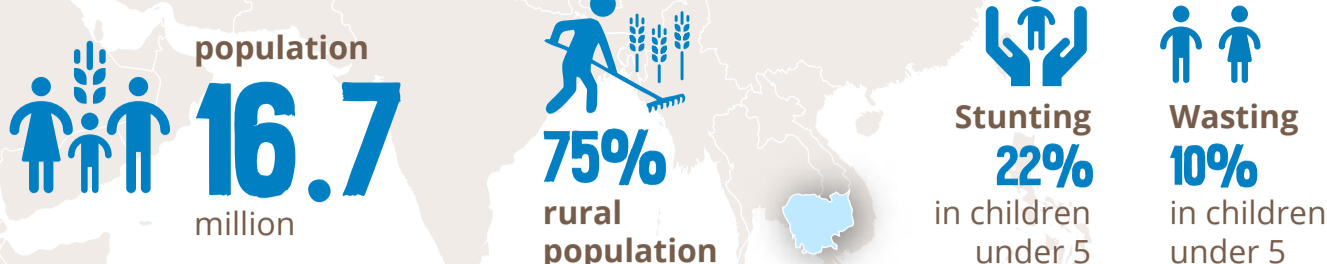


COUNTRY CONTEXT



COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on six strategic outcomes

- 1** Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to food (**69%**)
- 2** Vulnerable communities benefit from more resilient and responsive food systems (**10%**)
- 3** Institutions have strengthened capacity to mitigate risks and coordinate shock preparedness and response efforts (**6%**)
- 4** Institutions have strengthened capacity to develop, coordinate and implement actions (**4%**)
- 5** Development and humanitarian partners have access to common supply chain services (**0.3%**)
- 6** Vulnerable people affected by crisis have access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance services (**9%**)

Beneficiaries planned vs actual:



CSP budget 50,24 USD million | 108% funded (December 2022)

May 2022 • **EVALUATION** • April 2023

EVALUATION KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

RELEVANCE & STRATEGIC POSITIONING

- Aligned with national priorities and relevant to needs of most vulnerable people
- Externally coherent and aligned to UN priorities
- Adapted to evolving context and changing needs

RESULTS & PERFORMANCE

- WFP capitalized on new national focus on shock-responsive social protection, but corporate indicators do not fully capture results
- Emergency response intervention provided a strong foundation for WFP as a partner in social protection but delays arose
- Activities to strengthen resilient food systems were effective
- School feeding programme was successfully implemented
- WFP is a key player in food security and nutrition with unique contributions based on its comparative advantage

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Effective delivery of country capacity strengthening but corporate indicators were lacking to fully capture outcome results
- Increased WFP effort and investments in gender and protection but insufficient programme integration despite recent investments in training & research
- Increased attention to AAP but no overall AAP framework
- Adhered to humanitarian principles, as relevant in Cambodia

COST EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

- Timely implementation, despite COVID-19 disruptions
- Cost-efficient conversion from in-kind provision to cash-based transfers - but insufficient data to assess country capacity strengthening activities
- Appropriate targeting - changes in vulnerabilities prompting consideration of expanding school feeding programme

FACTORS EXPLAINING PERFORMANCE

- Staff skills & structure adapted for organizational realignment but hindered effective CSP delivery - in particular cross-cutting issues
- Monitoring and reporting mainly focused on school feeding but substantial investments made to mainstream evidence generation
- Well-established partnerships with Government and other country-based actors
- Increased resource mobilization over time, but activity-level earmarking limited flexibility

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1** Refine the strategic focus of the next CSP in a more holistic way
- 2** Build evidence-based systems and structures for CSP implementation
- 3** Develop an overall partnership strategy
- 4** Build an overarching conceptual framework for support to government
- 5** Strengthen and mainstream cross-cutting issues

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