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Cambodia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Cambodia has a fast growing economy, and the Royal Government of Cambodia continues its quest to become a high-income country in the decades to come. Cambodia's rapid economic growth over the last two decades has been accompanied by a sharp decline in the national poverty rate, from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 17.8 percent in 2019. Nevertheless, despite consistent growth in the gross domestic product, a notable segment of the population remains 'near poor' and at high risk of sliding back into poverty following both covariate shocks such as natural hazards and global pandemics and life cycle contingencies such as illness and disability. Changes in household status can happen quickly as the result of income fluctuations, shocks and opportunities, reflecting the dynamic nature of poverty and vulnerability.

According to the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (2021), food expenditure constitutes a significant portion of household consumption across the entire population. Even the poorest households spend an average of 56 percent of their monthly resources on food, while the richest 10 percent spend over 30 percent. Consequently, families have limited resources to allocate towards other essential goods and services. This situation hampers their ability to invest in their children's development, particularly in households with elderly members and children. The prevalence of vulnerability in Cambodian households highlights that the challenge of affording food and necessities extends beyond the poor segment of the population.

Malnutrition in all its forms (under, over and micronutrient deficiencies) remains a key public health concern, affecting children under 5, older children and adolescents. Approximately, 22 percent of children under 5 years are stunted, 10 percent wasted, and 15 percent underweight. Over 80 percent of adult women and children under 5 are deficient in at least one critical micronutrient (e.g., iron, vitamin A, zinc, folate, vitamin B12, vitamin D, or iodine). A 2023 update of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, conducted by WFP, UNICEF and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, revealed that 16 percent of the population cannot afford the least expensive nutritious diet when adjusted for debt. Diets across Cambodia remain heavily reliant on cereals and sugar, lacking in micronutrient-rich foods like vegetables and fruits. Consumption of ultra-processed and sweetened beverages is also increasing across all population groups and wealth quintiles. The analysis showed that poor diets stem from multiple drivers, including supply-side constraints, unregulated food environments, affordability issues of a nutritious diet, lifestyle changes and consumer preferences, and climate change.

The Government endorsed the pentagonal development strategy in 2023, setting a course for development priorities including human capital development, resilience, and sustainable and inclusive development - all of which are relevant to WFP's mandate and expertise.

This year saw the endorsement by the Government of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028, which were both developed through consulting government counterparts and aligned with national priorities.

Social Protection

WFP strategically advanced social protection initiatives in Cambodia to enhance shock-responsiveness, promoting partnerships and supporting the Government's efforts in achieving sustainable and impactful outcomes. Key achievements in this context included the Government's endorsement of both the shock-responsive social protection framework. WFP partnered with German development agency (GIZ) to develop a 7-year operational plan (2024-2030)--set to be finalized in 2024--to strengthen the national social protection system for shock responsiveness. WFP supported knowledge exchange and capacity strengthening around social protection through participation in regional events. WFP also provided input to the revision of the National Social Protection Policy Framework: Vision 2030. The implementation of the transition strategy for the school feeding programme progressed as planned, enabling the Government to take ownership and provide nutritious meals to students in 426 schools, which is about 40 percent of all schools implementing the programme across the country.

Climate and Disaster Risk Management

WFP strategically focused on strengthening disaster risk management capacities in Cambodia. WFP collaborated with the National Committee for Disaster Management and other stakeholders to upgrade the risk analytics 'PRISM' system and provide targeted training sessions to enhance sub-national capacities in digital tools and climate risk analytics. WFP supported the Government's humanitarian coordination efforts and played a key role in the development of flood contingency plans. Additionally, WFP co-chaired the Humanitarian Response Forum, launched the Early Warnings for All initiative, and conducted a comprehensive study on socio-economic vulnerabilities and climate risks. WFP's strategic approach extended to revising the curriculum at the Royal University of Phnom Penh and establishing a GIS lab for disaster risk management. WFP also provided timely information through monthly bulletins on food prices and market

trends. Furthermore, a scoping mission was undertaken to explore avenues for disaster risk financing support for the Government.

Food Security and Nutrition

WFP focused on strengthening food security and nutrition in Cambodia. WFP prioritized school nutrition, private sector engagement, and a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach through leadership in the UN Nutrition and SUN Business Networks. Evidence-based decision making was emphasized, with a focus on marginalized populations. The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis provided key recommendations for policy engagement. WFP launched an in-school nutrition social behaviour change campaign, reaching 675 schools, and supported local rice blending for fortified school feeding. WFP explored integrating nutrition into food systems investments with international financial institutions, aiming to improve climate resilience and nutrition outcomes. WFP's data influenced national policies, and a fully funded strategic plan with diverse donors provided flexibility and predictability for impactful programme implementation.

187,836

Total beneficiaries in 2023



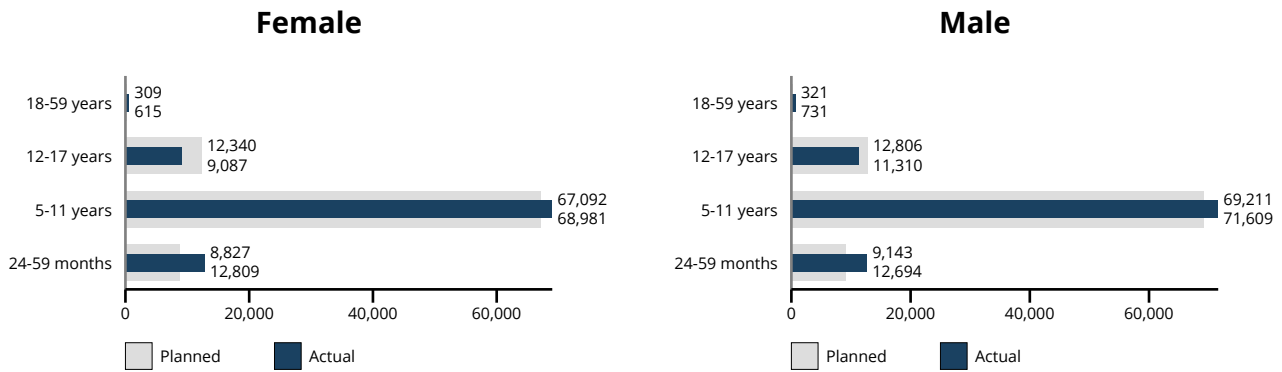
49% female



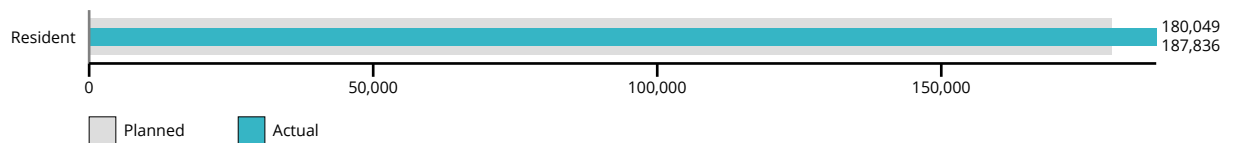
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,485 (55% Female, 45% Male)

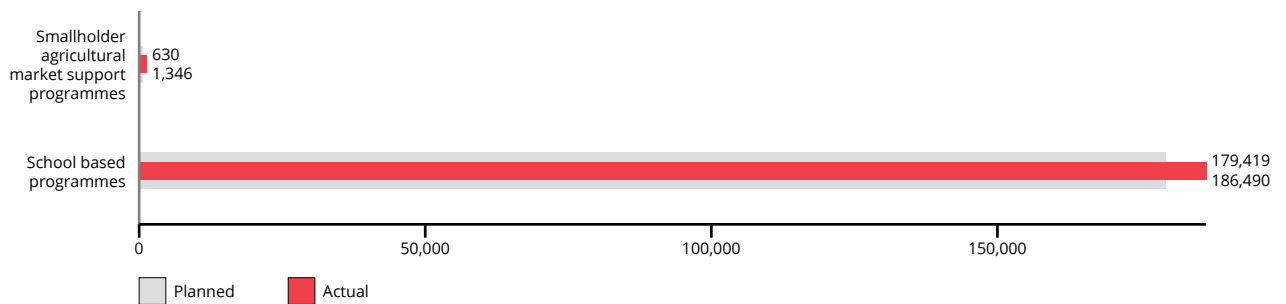
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



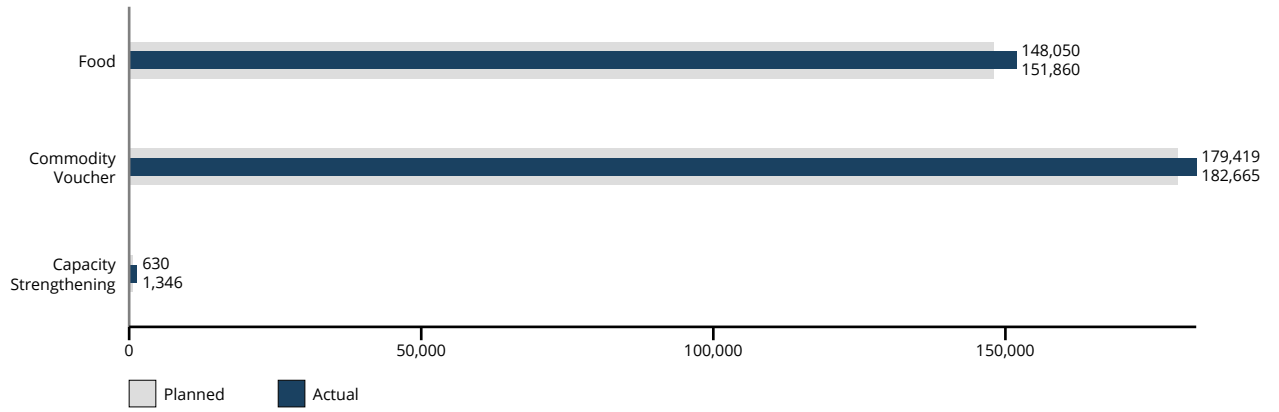
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



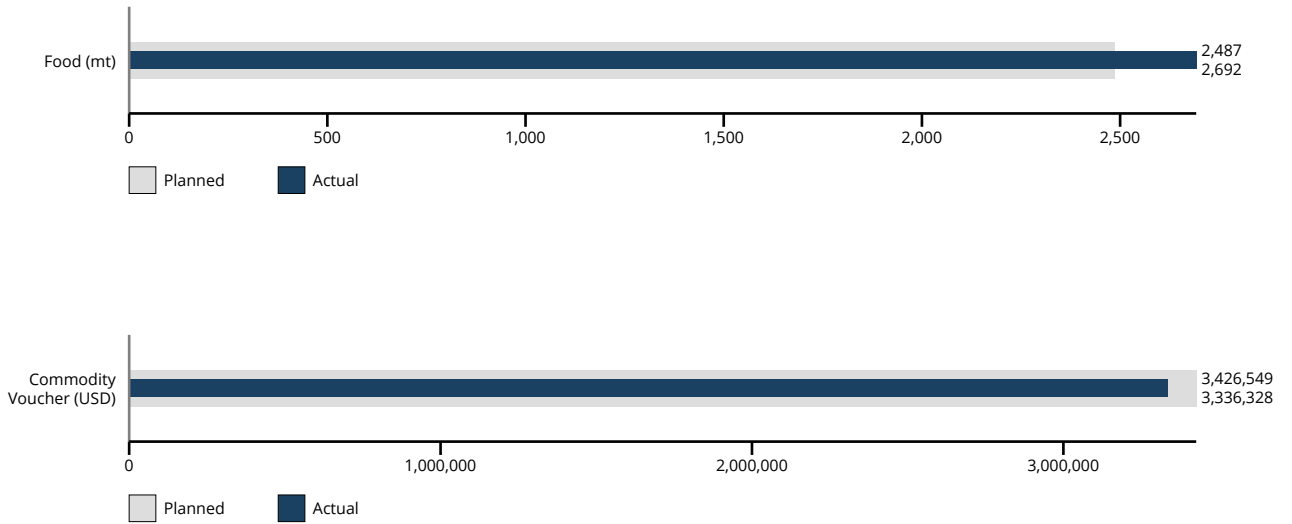
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



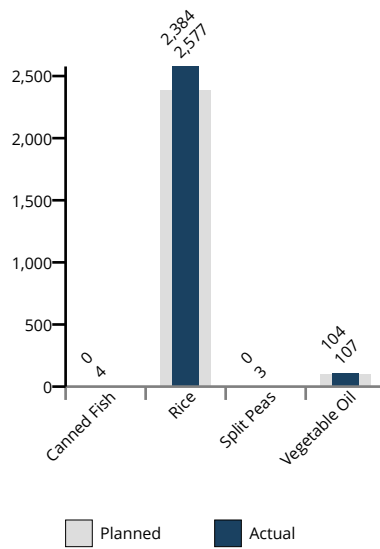
Beneficiaries by Modality



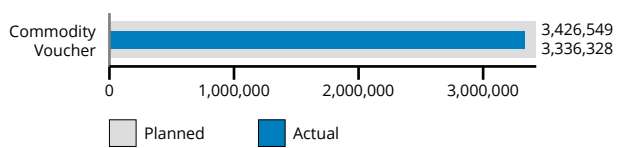
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Context

While Cambodia has partially recovered from the impacts of COVID-19, economic growth projections were revised downward to 5.2 percent, due to slower-than-expected growth in industry and agriculture. Although the projected economic growth for 2024 stands at 5.4 percent, this still falls short of rates observed before the pandemic. The tourism industry has shown signs of recovery, partly the result of Cambodia hosting the Southeast Asian Games in May, but it still lags behind pre-pandemic levels.[1]

The poverty rate in Cambodia rose to 17.8 percent in 2020, a 2.8 percentage point increase from the previous year,[2] and is expected to have further worsened in 2021 due to the economic impact of COVID-19. [3] A substantial portion of the population is on the threshold of poverty and at risk of further slippage if confronted by a shock. The prevalence of informal labour and widespread indebtedness exacerbates the challenges faced by these vulnerable individuals.

In 2023, high food prices persisted, particularly in urban areas, mainly due to the increasing costs of agricultural inputs. The monthly costs of WFP's basic food basket consistently exceeded previous years' levels by around 3 percent, with few exceptions. This situation is worrisome considering the already elevated food prices in 2022. Furthermore, the price of rice increased by 28 percent compared to the previous year, primarily due to global rice supply constraints caused by export restrictions in other countries. These price hikes, combined with declining wages for unskilled labour, have further reduced the purchasing power of vulnerable groups. [4]

A 2023 update of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, conducted by WFP, UNICEF, and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, revealed that 16 percent of the Cambodian population cannot afford the least expensive nutritious diet when adjusted for debt.[5] Results from a multi-year vulnerability assessment conducted between 2020 and 2023 confirm the difficulties faced by vulnerable households in providing sufficient food. [6] The quality of diets fluctuated, with only half of surveyed women meeting the requirements for minimum dietary diversity. These factors contribute to Cambodia's struggle with the "triple burden of malnutrition," characterized by persistently high levels of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, alongside growing rates of overweight and obesity.[7]

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change risks. El Niño is expected to remain active until April 2024, leading to unstable weather conditions that could negatively impact agricultural harvests and productivity. Survey data indicates that smallholder farmer households continue to face challenges in accessing agricultural inputs.[8]

In July 2023, the national elections took place, resulting in the reigning political party retaining power but with a significant turnover of government staff. The new Government introduced the Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1 to maintain the momentum of peace, economic growth, and development, while establishing the foundation to accelerate the development of the country by building resilience in the public, economic, financial, human and social capital, and environmental sectors and responding to climate change. Social protection remains a priority. In response to the phasing out of temporary cash assistance programmes such as those related to COVID-19, inflation, and cash transfers for flood-affected households, a new initiative called the "Family Package" was launched in December. This package includes the integration of four routine cash programmes (i.e., cash transfer for pregnant women and children under two, old age pension, disability grant, and cash scholarship) and provides an additional flat rate of USD 8.5 for every poor household. The aim of this safety net is to provide support to vulnerable individuals and poor households.

Operations

WFP completed the final year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2023, which centred on the key pillars of social protection, climate and disaster risk management and food security and nutrition. In 2023, while high food prices persisted and the country experienced seasonal flooding, the impacts of these shocks were limited relative to 2022. WFP leveraged this relative calm to strengthen government systems to be resilient to shocks and stressors while continuing to produce data-driven evidence products to inform policies and programmes for food security and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3 and 6, WFP provided support to the government in strengthening social protection measures. This support focused on addressing the impact of shocks on food and nutrition security. WFP provided policy advice, supported the development of operational guidelines and plans, strengthened digital information systems, and continued to refine the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes. This year, the Government assumed responsibility for managing and funding half of the school feeding programme across the country.

Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 contributed to a holistic approach to strengthening both the resilience of communities in the face of shocks as well as government systems and capacities for emergency preparedness and response. WFP supported the Government in strengthening national and sub-national capacities in emergency preparedness and response, increasingly integrating the use of risk analytics.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported the Government in data analytics, policy support, multisector coordination, as well as pilots and technical assistance support to inform future programmes around food security and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to provide warehousing services to UN partners.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP proactively managed risks, focusing on climate hazards and global economic shocks. Risk monitoring and mitigation mechanisms were enhanced to address strategic risks more systematically.

As co-chair of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), WFP collaborated with the National Committee for Disaster Management and 60 UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate preparedness and response efforts. Special attention was given to monitoring climate hazards, particularly floods, due to the increasing frequency of natural disasters and the potential impact of El Niño. WFP issued situation reports and facilitated the development of a flood contingency plan through the HRF.

In 2023, WFP, UNICEF and the Asian Development Bank concluded a socio-economic impact assessment series that began in August 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The last study expanded to include the effects of seasonal floods and high inflation, which led to increased commodity prices. The assessment revealed challenges faced by vulnerable households in accessing affordable food, resulting in the adoption of negative coping strategies. Household resilience to future shocks was found to have decreased compared to the pre-pandemic period [8].

To strengthen risk management, WFP established an oversight committee in early 2023. The committee identified relevant risk categories and implemented control measures and mitigation actions. Spot check procedures were updated, an accountability framework for funds transferred to the Government was drafted, and internal tracking tools were developed. The oversight committee also ensured timely and effective management responses to evaluations by monitoring their progress.

In line with its commitment to continuous improvement, WFP drafted a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy 2024-2028, prioritizing monitoring country capacity strengthening, providing M&E technical assistance, and generating

and utilizing evidence. Regular reviews of identified risks in the risk register were also conducted, ensuring defined mitigation measures across all activities.

Lessons learned

WFP's proactive risk management in Cambodia yielded valuable lessons for risk management and humanitarian response. Proactive monitoring and mitigation, demonstrated through climate hazard monitoring and tailored contingency plans, emphasized the importance of anticipating risks. Collaboration with stakeholders, such as UN agencies and NGOs, highlighted the significance of multi-stakeholder engagement. Integrated impact assessments underscored the need for holistic response strategies considering multiple factors. The establishment of an oversight committee and monitoring and evaluation strategies emphasized the importance of continuous improvement and accountability. These lessons highlight the value of proactive risk management, collaboration, integrated assessments, and continuous improvement in enhancing operational effectiveness and addressing the needs of affected populations. Incorporating these lessons into future operations strengthens risk management and humanitarian response efforts.

Nurturing Human Capital

The Power of School Meals in Health & Nutrition Development



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Reaksmey says she studies hard at school so that she can become a teacher one day.

Before the first light, 11-year-old Reaksmey is already out of bed preparing for the school day.

"I usually wake up feeling very energetic," she says, smiling - that's just as well. She and her little sister have a 30-minute walk ahead of them to the Tany school in Banteay Srey district in Cambodia's Siem Reap province.

"[We're] already looking forward to going to school and eating there."

Schools across Cambodia were closed for almost two years due to COVID-19. Classes are now running again, and students across the country eat a healthy meal at school from WFP.

Every day, before lessons begin, students eat a nutritious breakfast made from locally grown vegetables, sometimes including meat and eggs served with fortified rice. This is part of WFP's homegrown school meals programme where local farmers earn an income by supplying schools with fresh foods.

Meals are prepared by Ko Pheap, the school cook, who also happens to be Reaksmey's grandmother.

Beyond procuring ingredients, WFP ensures a hygienic kitchen is in place.

"These facilities are so new and well-designed," says Pheap. "It's so easy to store food safely and keep everything clean and hygienic. Before [WFP's intervention], the space was so cramped it was difficult to cook."

As part of the infrastructure upgrades, WFP ensures that the newly installed stoves are specifically designed to use less firewood than traditional stoves and are energy-efficient and shorten the cooking times. This ensures that people operating them are spared the harmful health effects of smoke inhalation.

Pheap always strives to provide a healthy and balanced diet, making meals with a variety of ingredients.

"My favourite meal is definitely *koriko*," Reaksmey says, referring to a traditional Cambodian fish stew filled with different types of vegetables."

When the school bell strikes, the children rush to wash their hands in the newly installed group handwashing facilities, before lining up for their first meal of the day. Encouraging students to wash their hands is a key priority for Tany Primary School to ensure that the nutritional benefits of the meal are not lost to illnesses such as diarrhoea.

WFP's approach to school feeding is not just about providing students with food - it is also about improving their health, nutrition, and hygiene. WFP ensures that students have access to clean water and improved bathrooms and kitchens at school.

In Cambodia, most primary schoolchildren study for half a day, with each school teaching two shifts of students a day. This way, all of the 3.2 million children in the country have the opportunity to go to school.

Reaksmey's mother, Thy, welcomes the school meals support and says it takes a lot of pressure off her family. "Our economic situation is difficult," says Thy. "My husband and I are both day labourers, so it can be hard to get by from day to day."

In Cambodia, day labourers typically earn up to USD 7.5 per day, but the work is not reliable.

"It's really good that my children are fed well and aren't starving when I get back from work," she adds. "That helps me a lot."

But Thy emphasizes that one of her top priorities is making sure her children eat well so that they can grow mentally and physically.

"I just want Reaksmey and her little sister, Reaksa, to keep learning, because I didn't get the chance to study when I was young. I want her to get a good job to get herself out of poverty and have choices in her future."

Programme performance

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



188,000 schoolchildren received hot, nutritious meals made from locally sourced vegetable and animal-sourced protein every morning



Sub-Decree #65 on National Home-Grown School Feeding endorsed, serving as the highest-level legislative instrument for implementation



126 more schools handed over to the Government in 2023-2024 academic year, bringing **the national total to 553**



2,200+ facilities built/rehabilitated to enhance **meal preparation and distribution, hygiene & sanitation and safe water access** in schools



4,700 school directors, suppliers, smallholder farmers, cooks, storekeepers and local authorities trained on **programme implementation and engagement**



1 overseas visit arranged for **Government Officials** to enhance capacity in **designing & implementing** the national home-grown school feeding programme

Strategic Outcome 1 (Activity 1) is part of WFP's broader contribution to social protection in Cambodia. WFP's primary objective is to ensure that individuals and communities at risk of malnutrition have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, affordable, and suitable foods. To achieve this goal, WFP supports the Government in the transition of the school feeding programme to national ownership and directly manages the schools which have not yet reached the agreed criteria for handover. WFP offers implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational stakeholders, with a specific emphasis on the effective execution and governance of the programme.

School feeding in Cambodia contributes to human capital development by improving access to education for pre-primary and primary schoolchildren, enhancing their nutrition and health status and reducing short-term hunger, while providing a safety net to vulnerable households through an indirect income transfer. The current home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model enables schools to purchase fresh, diverse, and locally-produced food directly from farmers and suppliers. The approach creates a positive cycle of benefits across different sectors. For example, by injecting cash into local economies, it stimulates local development and provides reliable income opportunities to farmers. This, in turn, also ensures that children receive safe and nutritious meals at school.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on two areas of work, namely: 1) the further institutionalization of the national school meals programme, and; 2) the direct implementation of WFP-managed school meals programmes.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) is the primary partner along with the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) within the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Together with the MoEYS and NSPC, WFP supports the ongoing institutionalization of the national school feeding 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 and enhance nutritional standards for the programme.

1. Institutionalization of the national school meals programme

The Government's new pentagonal strategy emphasizes human capital development, specifically investing in the health and nutrition of schoolchildren. The newly elected Prime Minister Hun Manet underscored this focus in his addresses on key government measures, highlighting the importance of child nutrition programmes and food quality control in schools.

Aligned with this strategy, the government-managed national HGSF programme expanded in 2023, reaching 427 schools - almost half the programme - and incorporating 137 additional schools from WFP. The Joint Transition Strategy, signed between MoEYS and WFP, has guided this expansion, with the 2024 budget approved to hand over 126 additional schools. In 2024, the national HGSF programme aims to cover 553 schools, or 50 percent of programme schools, with WFP providing technical assistance.

Policy and legal framework

In March, a significant milestone was achieved in the national programme's institutionalization and sustainability. The Council of Ministers approved sub-decree no. 65 on Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF), which was endorsed by the Prime Minister. This sub-decree is the highest-level legislative instrument for HGSF implemented to date. It mandates MoEYS as the lead of the programme management, involving nine relevant ministries, municipal and district administrations. WFP also supported the drafting and consultations on the National School Meal Policy, expected to be endorsed in 2024. Finally, throughout 2023, WFP actively participated in consultations on social protection for the National Social Protection Policy Framework and education sector policies, including the Education Strategic Plan (2024-2028), demonstrating its commitment to contribute to the development of Cambodia's social protection and education sectors.

Capacity strengthening and technical assistance to enhance the design and implementation of the National Home-grown School Feeding Programme

SABER: The government and WFP jointly conducted a Systems Approach for Better Education Results-School Feeding (SABER-SF) exercise to understand the policy environment and programming landscape, assess the progress and re-adjust the priorities set in the capacity strengthening plan of the transition strategy through a consultative process. The SABER-SF exercise was led by the Primary Education Department (PED) under the MoEYS with technical support from WFP. The SABER assessment will continue to inform the development of a clear, long-term capacity-strengthening action plan to guide effective handover, field implementation and sustainability of the national HGSF programme.

Operational manual and procurement pilot: WFP helped develop the official national school feeding operational manual and supported the procurement pilot for all food commodities. By working closely with government partners, the goal was to establish effective management frameworks during and after the full transition of the programme. Continuous efforts were made to explore enhancements to the programme design and ensure systematic approaches for better management.

Nutrition standards update: In collaboration with the Government and FAO, WFP updated nutrition standards for school meals, incorporating findings from a baseline food consumption survey and a food practices assessment. The resulting nutrition standards will be piloted in the upcoming school year and will inform advocacy efforts for an increased budget to ensure the meals meet nutritional needs, considering nutrient consumption data outside of school. Additionally, WFP analysed the nutritional value and prices of essential commodities and provided recommendations to the Government on adjusting school meal rations to maintain nutritional values within the allocated budget.

Supporting capacity strengthening in the implementation of the national HGSF programme: Responding to the MoEYS's formal request, WFP continues to provide technical assistance to schools handed over to governmental oversight. This ensures adequate implementation and ongoing capacity-strengthening activities for the national HGSF programme. The support covers training on supplier selection, school feeding operations (including food safety and nutrition), and the use of the School Feeding Information System (SFIS).

Supporting institutional capacity through a study visit to the Republic of Korea: WFP initiated a study visit to the Republic of Korea, exploring the evolution and institutionalization of the school feeding programme at various levels. The delegation gained a better understanding of school feeding policy implementation, institutional arrangements, as well as on-the-ground school-based programme management which can contribute to the continued transition of the programme to full national ownership and potential future expansion of the national HGSF programme.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E): WFP conducted a capacity needs assessment to support the development of an M&E framework for the school feeding programme, with a focus on analysing existing government capacity, identifying gaps, and exploring opportunities for technical support. WFP also assisted the Government in developing an M&E framework for the national programme, including cross-sectoral indicators and a process monitoring checklist for the national HGSF schools. Additionally, as part of WFP's technical assistance, a process evaluation of the national programme was conducted to assess its implementation, review its design and evaluate its multi-sectoral impacts on nutrition, education, social protection, and agriculture. This evaluation, requested by the NSPC, was carried out

independently by a contracted development company.

The number of government officials participating in WFP-facilitated training sessions and capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance the HGSF programme performance was four times higher than planned. Initially targeting high-ranking officials, the implementation phase saw extensive participation from sub-national and local officials, extending all the way down to the village level. This increased participation was a direct request from the Government and driven by Cambodia's decentralization reform efforts.

Advocacy and evidence generation for the national programme expansion

NSPC ExCom field visit: WFP organized a field visit for the NSPC Executive Committee (ExCom) to observe the HGSF programme in May. Led by the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the delegation met with HGSF stakeholders to discuss the programme's progress and challenges. This rare opportunity showcased the programme's benefits and advocated for its continued transition, marking NSPC ExCom's first visit to a social assistance programme in Cambodia.

Value-for-money study: As part of its advocacy efforts to encourage national investment in school feeding, WFP initiated collaboration with Harvard University and the School Meals Coalition Research Consortium to conduct a comprehensive value-for-money study. Forecast for publication by mid-2024, this study will provide government decision-making bodies with quantitative and compelling evidence of the HGSF programme's multisectoral impact, informing strategic considerations for the expansion of the national programme.

Global School Meals Coalition and ministerial meeting: The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) confirmed its commitment to the Global School Meals Coalition. The Minister of Education, also serving as a Deputy Prime Minister, participated in the School Meals Coalition Ministerial Meeting in October 2023 and was a speaker in the session with the Research Consortium on the need for evidence to inform policy. During the meeting, Cambodia and the Philippines reaffirmed their commitment to initiating an ASEAN working group on School Meals. The first meeting, which will be co-chaired by both countries, is scheduled to take place in Cambodia in 2024.

In 2023, from field visits to international commitments and advocacy efforts, WFP demonstrated a comprehensive and strategic approach to advancing the national HGSF programme in Cambodia. WFP remains committed to substantiating the significance of school feeding and its positive contributions to diverse sectoral objectives.

2. WFP-managed school meals programme

The positive outcomes of the school feeding programme align with the Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metric (SEA-PLM) findings from 2019 [9]. SEA-PLM identified factors contributing to poor learning outcomes, including hunger and poor health. Addressing these factors through the provision of school meals has positively impacted educational outcomes, as evidenced by reduced absenteeism and increased student performance [10].

The integrated intervention and delivery of learning and nutrition, coupled with WFP's support for the national early-grade reading package, yielded remarkable results. Evaluation data revealed a substantial improvement in student performance, with the percentage of students who were able to correctly answer 80 percent of the questions on the Early Grade Learning Assessment increasing significantly from 6.3 percent to 20.4 percent (2019-2023) [11]. The WFP-managed HGSF interventions demonstrate the effectiveness of a holistic approach to addressing learning and nutrition needs in Cambodian schools.

Complementing positive educational outcomes, 2023 saw progress within the food security and nutrition aspects of the WFP-managed school feeding programme. The majority of household food security indicators have improved [12]. 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. The disaggregated data on gender of household heads reveals a significant reduction in the gender disparity in the consumption of micronutrient-rich food compared to the findings in 2022. Notably, the difference in the ratio of households regularly consuming Vitamin A-rich food between male-headed (77 percent) and female-headed households (80 percent) is now approximately 3 percentage points, contrasting the 10 percentage points observed in 2022. This signifies a substantial decrease in the gender gap. Although there was a marginal decrease in the overall dietary diversity score of children from 4.6 in 2022 to 4.4 in 2023 out of seven food groups consumed, the narrowing gender disparity in micronutrient-rich food consumption is a positive trend.

To enhance the dietary diversity score, WFP provided hot and nutritious meals to 215,300 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) through two modalities: locally procured HGSF offerings and a combination of HGSF and traditional in-kind contributions by WFP. Among these children, 71 percent received HGSF with fresh vegetables and animal protein sourced from 225 contracted suppliers (59 percent female). Nearly 90 percent received meals with multiple micronutrients from fortified rice and vitamin A and D fortified oil [13]. Despite global food inflation, India's restriction on the export of basmati white rice, and uncertainties surrounding the El Niño phenomenon, WFP remains committed to monitoring food prices and collaborating with the Government and local stakeholders to improve the current supply

model and ensure the long-term sustainability of the HGSF programme.

Since the HGSF programme extends beyond meals, WFP aims to enhance overall health and nutrition by addressing food safety, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), aligning with the National Policy on School Health. As part of school-based WASH interventions, 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 kitchens, storerooms, fuel-efficient stoves, and hand washing stations, equipping kitchens with over 3,000 utensils and supplying approximately 1.5 mt of seeds to support school gardening.

Building on initiatives to enhance overall health and nutrition, collaborative efforts with Hellen Keller International in 2023 provided insights into children's snacking habits, aligning with compliance measures outlined in MoEYS's Directive 18. Furthermore, in strategic partnerships with MoEYS, 17 Triggers, and Phare Creative Studio, WFP facilitated a social and behaviour change campaign to promote healthier eating habits among children and caregivers. In a concerted effort to address nutrition comprehensively, WFP also partnered with Virginia Tech University to develop an investment case for fortified rice, evaluating its economic impact within the national HGSF programme. The study revealed that rice fortification yields a high economic return, surpassing its costs. In alignment with these findings, WFP actively supported the local blending of over 900 mt of fortified rice for 222 schools, benefiting 56,000 students. WFP anticipates that this nutrition-sensitive intervention will not only contribute to improved health but also create a market for fortified rice, advocating for policy environments that support local production.

Additionally, WFP facilitated direct links between schools' demand and agricultural cooperatives (ACs) and producer organizations (POs), serving as a vital market facilitator. Collaborating with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture, WFP pioneered Cambodia's first "Guidelines of Food Safety for HGSF." Simultaneously, with support from WFP and FAO, MAFF engaged sub-national agencies to provide business literacy and financial management training for 877 producers and suppliers (of whom 615 were female). A total of 200 Agricultural Cooperatives/Producer Organizations (AC/POs), comprising 800 members, underwent training on procurement and bidding processes. This initiative led to the winning of at least 40 ACs/POs in 51 bidding processes, resulting in the supply of food commodities to 211 HGSF schools supported by WFP. Practical support, forums, and exchange visits also enhanced the application of skills and knowledge exchange.

Finally, to ensure that implementers, particularly those new to the programme, possess the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively implement the programme, WFP conducted 539 operation training sessions on programme management, nutrition, and food safety to over 4,600 programme implementers, such as school directors, cooks, storekeepers, and local authorities. Such training and subsequent coaching sessions contribute to strengthening the capacities of the SF implementors, thereby fulfilling one of the transition criteria.

Despite recurring challenges, such as flooding in 2023, WFP maintained regular communication with partners and local authorities. WFP acknowledges the importance of prioritizing emergency preparedness and response plans, including infrastructure improvements to mitigate flood risks. In conclusion, the WFP-managed school feeding programme in Cambodia has shown resilience, addressed challenges and achieved positive outcomes in 2023. The integration of various components, from nutrition to infrastructure through the HGSF interventions, underscores the holistic approach to improving education and well-being in Cambodian schools.

Gender integration was effectively implemented in Strategic Outcome 1, as demonstrated by WFP's high Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 4. WFP ensured equal access to one nutritious meal per day for both school girls and boys. To empower women, WFP actively encouraged their participation as suppliers and producers in the HGSF, creating income-generating opportunities. Gender balance was promoted within various school feeding programme management committees, including bidding and school management committees. Notably, the evaluation revealed that the HGSF program not only saves mothers time and money but also provides financial incentives to vulnerable female cooks, thereby enhancing its impact.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis conducted to understand unhealthy diet drivers and climate risks to food systems



877 producers and suppliers trained in business literacy, financial management, and bidding process for homegrown school feeding programme engagement



Guidelines on Food Safety from Farm to School Gate developed and rolled out to strengthen the capacities of the HGSP suppliers



First-ever private sector joint project launched, benefiting **1,200+** farmers in organic agriculture, market access & improved nutrition/gender equity

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 2), WFP refined and articulated its strategic direction for food systems transformation, through a review of existing programming (Home-grown School Feeding Programme, Global Agriculture & Food Security Programme, and commune development support); learning from other WFP country offices; engaging value chain actors and Government counterparts; and supporting the generation of analytics (such as Fill the Nutrient Gap) to inform a convergence approach, linking climate change, nutrition and agriculture support in priority hazard-prone areas.

The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis was a major contribution to unpacking the drivers of unhealthy diets, identifying climate risks to food systems (e.g., rice, fish) and the contributions of food systems to greenhouse gas emissions and water footprint in Cambodia. This narrative has been instrumental in informing the operationalization of Cambodia's food systems framework 2030, particularly pillar three on resilience, and informing WFP's technical assistance and value proposition.

At the national level, WFP continued to participate in the Government's Technical Working Groups on Climate Change and Agriculture and Water, led by the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, MAFF, and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, together with United Nations agencies, development partners and civil society organizations. In this context, WFP contributed to Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions partnership report. WFP also actively participated in the Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, chaired by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development. In this capacity, WFP provided inputs on food systems transformation in the context of climate change and supported CARD's engagement on food systems at COP28. As chair of the United Nations Nutrition Network, WFP coordinated the inputs and provision of technical assistance to CARD on food systems to improve healthy diets in the context of climate change. The FNG has been a keystone of this engagement.

WFP redoubled its efforts to improve the supply-side of the HGSFP, recognizing that the programme offers a reliable, predictable, and stable market for local smallholder producers of perishable produce. The HGSFP is a way to trigger food systems transformation by absorbing surplus production (reducing post-harvest losses), encouraging more production of nutrient-rich foods including vegetables and fish, promoting the production of safe foods, and offering a platform for the promotion of healthy diets, thereby showcasing a healthy diet. In an effort to procure 70 percent of produce for the HGSF locally to contribute to the local economy and improve the resilience of the programme, WFP aimed at encouraging stronger linkages between agriculture cooperatives and producer's groups with the HGSFP rather than individual producers.

With technical support from WFP and FAO, MAFF facilitated capacity strengthening initiatives for 877 producers and suppliers from 200 agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations (AC/POs) on business literacy and financial management skills. They were also trained on the HGSF procurement and bidding process. The trainings had a significant impact, as seen in a notable increase in the number of AC/POs selected as suppliers of HGSF in the 2023-2024 school year and they also helped promote gender equality, as 70 percent of the participants were women.

WFP and FAO also facilitated multiple fora, exchange visits, and networking opportunities for smallholder farmers, cooperatives, suppliers, and school staff to promote their meaningful participation in the HGSFP and achieve the target of sourcing 70 percent of commodities from local producers. Findings from the 25 district-level fora indicated the effectiveness of this approach in fostering engagement and empowering local stakeholders to discuss local issues and propose local solutions.

While the HGSF market is relatively small, it represents a predictable, stable and long-standing market to support local food systems. In 2024, WFP will support the Government to conduct procurement pilots at both district and commune levels to encourage AC/POs participation, enhance market linkages, and nurture AC/POs' role in promoting local food systems.

In an effort to improve food safety practices when procuring commodities from farms and markets for the HGSFP, *"guidelines of food safety for HGSF, from farm to school gate"* and a practical tool kit were developed and rolled out. This was a product of strong FAO and WFP collaboration. The tools were used to strengthen the capacities of supply-side actors related to HGSF including producers and suppliers through collaboration with PDAFF and DoA.

In partnership with the Government and the private sector, WFP launched the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme Building Back Better Project (GAFSP), which focused on strengthening the capacities of producers' organizations and smallholder farmers, particularly women and indigenous peoples in Koh Nhek district, Monduliri, to produce organic agriculture to enhance food security and nutrition. Recognizing that the private sector is critical in linking smallholder farmers to new markets, WFP supported the establishment of this formal public-private-producer partnership, which is promising for future programming and scale-up. In the project's first year, 58 leaders of agricultural cooperatives (29 female and 11 indigenous people) underwent training to enhance their leadership skills. Additionally, 555 farmers (224 female and 272 indigenous people) were trained on the organic production approach. As a direct outcome of this initial training, approximately 680 hectares of land received improved production support, paving the way for the selection of five agricultural cooperatives and nine producer organizations (representing a total of 241 farmers) to enter into contract farming agreements to supply an estimated 711 mt of organic paddy rice to global markets by the end of 2023.

The project also aims to lower the risk for private sector investment in post-harvest management by establishing a warehouse to keep and retain the quality of organic rice. This organic rice warehouse is now being constructed and is expected to be completed by early 2024 to contribute to post-harvest management.

The project baseline took into account significant disparities in poverty and malnutrition rates between the Khmer and indigenous populations. The SOP for WFP's programme and monitoring and evaluation staffs was developed for both process and outcome monitoring. A study on nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) was conducted to identify factors influencing dietary behaviours. The study was further complemented by an in-depth analysis of gender and inclusion to gain a deeper understanding of their impact on nutrition-related practices. The results from these studies will be used to ensure that the agriculture and value chain interventions are gender-sensitive and inclusive of indigenous populations; as well as to inform the design of an SBC intervention to help translate income gains achieved through the project into healthier diets and improved nutritional status for project participants.

An end-line study of the infrastructure project (e.g., canals, roads, and dams) was conducted to assess the impact of a 2022 project which focused primarily on constructing the climate-proofing infrastructure and supporting the commune-development processes. The findings demonstrated an impact on empowering community members, especially women, in the local decision-making process during the CDP/CIP design stage and enhancing the capacity of the community to cope with climate shocks (registering a 22 percentage point increase in the Community Resilience to Climate Shocks (CRCS) score, relative to the baseline).

Finally, WFP has been exploring international financial institution partnerships, including joining a scoping mission with IFAD to Takeo province on integrating nutrition into food systems investments. This partnership will be further explored in 2024.

This year, through the Monduliri project, the programme reached individuals with direct transfers. Since this is Year 1 of project implementation, the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) score was 1. The project has disaggregated analysis for the AC members and their family members, by sex, age, disability and ethnicity. A comprehensive gender analysis was conducted to inform the design of gender-sensitive interventions.

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 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



National Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework endorsed and launched



12 Market Bulletins integrated market functionality, labour trends, rainfall patterns & seasonal vegetation monitoring to inform policy & programme



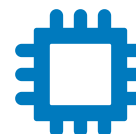
Social Assistance Contingency Plan finalized to provide response framework & ensure support continuity for vulnerable populations during emergencies



Scenario-based Contingency Planning Exercise organized, enabling humanitarian actors to simulate and prepare for large-scale emergency flood events



College Curricula adjusted to enhance students' proficiency in **GIS and remote sensing technologies** for effective disaster risk management



Climate Vulnerability and Risk Index developed to assess socio-economic vulnerability and hazards, guiding anticipatory actions and response design

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

Together with Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4, Strategic Outcome 3 forms part of WFP's integrated risk management portfolio. With the emergence of new, more intense climate-related hazards and uncertainty linked to other shocks, WFP has adopted an integrated risk management approach to support the country in better understanding, preparing for, and adapting 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.

WFP focused on three areas of work, namely: 1) capacity strengthening to 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) build systems and capacities through enhanced humanitarian coordination and information.

WFP worked with strategic, operational, and knowledge partners to implement programmed capacity strengthening actions. Partners included the NCDM and its provincial offices General Secretariat - National Social Protection Council, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY), National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) member agencies, and academic and research institutions, including the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (RIMES) and the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). WFP also supported NCDM in the launch of the Early Warnings for All initiative in Cambodia.

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

WFP supported NCDM in implementing national priorities for disaster risk management by focusing on enhancing national and sub-national capacities and systems. This year, national partner staff participating in training and technical assistance initiatives exceeded the target by 150 percent as WFP expanded the training to include NCDM's management-level personnel and extended simulation exercises to the commune level. However, only part of the target was achieved in developing tools to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action due to delays caused by the national election and government restructuring, which hindered the meetings and consultations required to initiate the work.

Strengthening the use of analytical tools and products across the Government's disaster risk management systems

Monitoring and early warning systems for climate hazards are important parts of this strategic outcome. WFP continued to update the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), a web-based platform which supports risk-informed decision-making across Cambodia's disaster management systems and is automatically linked to the IDPoor database (see Activity 4 for more details).

In collaboration with NCDM, WFP developed a vulnerability and risk index for climate-induced hazards in Cambodia to produce a granular assessment of underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities and climate-related hazard risks. This index is intended to inform various use cases, including targeting and prioritization of anticipatory and early actions, humanitarian response, and shock-responsive social protection.

WFP continued supporting RUPP's Department of Geography and Land Management (DoGLM) to develop the capacity of students to harness innovative GIS and remote sensing technologies for disaster risk management (DRM). WFP assisted in modifying the existing undergraduate academic curricula on cartography, GIS, and remote sensing technologies to seamlessly integrate their applications into DRM. The updated undergraduate course syllabus and teaching materials are scheduled to roll out in 2024. WFP also supported DoGLM in establishing a GIS lab by providing information technology equipment with the purpose of facilitating and enhancing teaching, learning, and practical applications of the course. DoGLM organized six guest lecture seminars covering thematic topics on the utilization of GIS and remote sensing in disaster and land-use planning management, benefiting 130 undergraduate students.

WFP has been actively involved in supporting NCDM in several initiatives related to gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction. Specifically, WFP has assisted in the rollout of Gender Mainstreaming in the DRR manual. WFP conducted training sessions for trainers from all 25 PCDMs and the Department of Women's Affairs. The training was conducted in three sessions, with a total of 75 participants. This effort promotes a comprehensive approach to building capacity and awareness among key stakeholders involved in disaster management, focusing on integrating gender perspectives into DRR strategies and contingency planning.

WFP supported NCDM to review, update and disseminate the national and provincial contingency plans for floods, conducting flood response exercises in all targeted provinces in 2023. In total, one national flood contingency plan and 13 provincial contingency plans were produced with WFP support. The methodology for designing the contingency plan is expected to be adopted by all other remaining provinces. Two national simulation exercises were conducted at Banteay Meanchey and Kratie, targeting NCDM and PCDM staff, and designed to enhance humanitarian coordination and disaster preparedness in disaster scenarios. Participating in the exercises were 250 participants, including representation from NCDM, line ministries, search and rescue teams, PCDMs and DCDMs.

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

To make the existing national social protection system more risk-informed and shock-responsive, WFP continued to support GS-NSPC, MoSVY and NSAF in finalizing the national Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) framework, which was officially launched in December by the Cambodian Prime Minister. This milestone marks the culmination of 2-3 years of investment in evidence-building, policy influencing, and ongoing SRSP system building, supported by key donors.

In parallel, WFP in close partnership with GIZ, supported GS-NSPC in developing the SRSP operational plan to guide the government in implementing the national shock-responsive social protection framework for a long-term effort and contributing to the updated National Social Protection Policy Framework: Vision 2030. Stakeholder consultations were conducted and the SRSP operational plan was drafted.

WFP collaborated with NSAF to finalize the social assistance contingency plan (SACP) in both English and Khmer. The document was successfully handed over to NSAF. Additionally, WFP conducted a capacity needs mapping exercise with NSAF to identify priorities for a partnership agreement from 2024 onwards, stipulating the next steps of the SACP and other agreed activities like accountability and grievance mechanism. WFP supported the Government's participation in regional events, contributing to capacity strengthening and knowledge exchanges.

As an active member of the Social Protection Development Partner Working Group, WFP consistently participated and contributed inputs to the revision of the National Social Protection Policy Framework. It took a proactive role in updating the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), a critical tool for assessing the cost of essential goods required for a decent standard of living. WFP presented the updated MEB WFP to key stakeholders, including the National Social Protection Council, to maximize its usefulness and advocate for the Government to consider its application in programme design. A coordinated disaster risk financing scoping mission was conducted to explore financing options for the implementation of the SRSP and aimed to raise awareness among relevant government agencies regarding disaster risk financing and its potential benefits.

3. Strengthen systems and capacities through enhanced humanitarian coordination and information

To support humanitarian partners' coordination, WFP continued to co-chair and host the secretariat of 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 (UN-OCHA) regional office. HRF organized four different coordination meetings, in addition to sector meetings.

WFP co-led two sub-groups of the HRF: the Food Security and Nutrition sector and the Cash Working Group. The latter aims to improve the coordination of emergency cash assistance programmes and strengthen the capacity of organizations to deliver cash programmes informed by best practices.

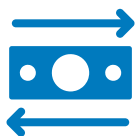
With support from the UN-OCHA’s Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, WFP organized a one-day scenario-based contingency planning exercise with all HRF members and other invited stakeholders. Using UN-OCHA’s methodology, the activity aimed to provide an opportunity for humanitarian agencies to simulate a large-scale emergency flood event and practice identification of key immediate needs, sector priorities, minimum preparedness actions and funding requirements. Women represented 18 of 51 participants from United Nations agencies, INGOs, and the Cambodian Red Cross taking part in the exercise.

Gender and age were not fully integrated into activities, indicated by a GaM-M score of 1. The primary focus of this activity was to enhance the capacity of the Government at national, sub-national, and local levels. WFP provided support to the Government in developing comprehensive guidelines for mainstreaming gender into disaster management plans, which were subsequently implemented across all 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 - Partially integrates gender and age

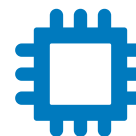
Strategic outcome 04: National and subnational institutions in Cambodia have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions for achieving food security and nutrition targets by 2030



National Scholarship Information System administered cash for **140,000+** students in **7,900** primary and secondary schools



200+ sub-national & local stakeholders trained to use the **School Feeding Information System** for the effective management of school meals programme



PRISM upgraded with **advanced data analytics, API integration, local language support, and post-disaster data collection**



200,000 children & caregivers in **675** schools learned about **healthy diets & nutrition** in a **2-week SBCC** campaign



900+ mt of rice fortified locally, benefiting **56,000** students in **200+** schools



Market Strategy developed for **commercializing fortified rice** in Cambodia, serving as the basis for piloting with **garment factory workers** in 2024

Under Strategic Outcome 4 (Activities 4 and 5), 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 multisectoral actions and design data-driven policies and programmes for food security and nutrition.

Under Activity 4, a total of 150 government officials benefited from capacity-strengthening activities. The country's reopening after almost two years of COVID-19-related restrictions enabled WFP to hold all planned training sessions related to digital solutions for hazard monitoring and school-based social assistance.

Under Activity 5, WFP exceeded output indicator targets linked to capacity strengthening, technical assistance and coordination six-fold as a result of the many local officials, teachers and partners joining the training sessions on social behavioural change communications to prepare for the organization of school nutrition days in 700 schools and the significant support provided to national efforts linked to food and nutrition security, including rice fortification and food safety.

Activity 4

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

Increased awareness and understanding of climate and disaster risks are crucial components of building resilience and fostering sustainable development. WFP continues to build governmental capacity, especially the National and Provincial Committee for Disaster Management, on the use of analytical tools and products. Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) is a web-based application that allows NCDM to rapidly assess climate hazard risks and their impact to inform disaster risk management and social protection programmes. PRISM combines geospatial datasets on hazards, risk and vulnerability, allowing decision makers to visualize datasets through an interactive map-based dashboard. It is also designed to facilitate routine disaster management processes, such as annual contingency planning, simulation exercises, and rapid post-disaster field data collection and their analysis for relief aid prioritization and distribution.

WFP built on major upgrades to the PRISM technology that introduced a new level of data analytics and API-based integration with several important information systems, including the Ministry of Planning-owned IDPoor database, EWS1294 or global datasets such as NASA-Servir HYDRAFloods. The changes focused on user needs and preferences in line with WFP's intention to increase PRISM capacities at the sub-national level, including local language capability or improvements to the PRISM KoBo-based application for collecting field data post-disaster impact. More improvements, such as anticipatory action alert notifications or bringing in local forecasting and updated IDPoor datasets, are planned for 2024. Alongside the developmental aspects, to enhance the capacity of NCDM and PCDM to effectively use PRISM, five training sessions were conducted in 25 provinces (75 participants) and technical meetings at the national level, including the training-of-trainer sessions to NCDM (15 government officials), were held. These aimed to ensure participants have the necessary skills to navigate and utilize PRISM effectively, interpret and analyse data, understand risk assessments, and make informed decisions based on the information available through PRISM.

NCDM continued to use PRISM for rapid assessments of loss and damage estimates during the July-November flood season. The shift from paper-based reporting to digital assessments has shortened lead times for sub-national disaster management authorities to provide key information on needs stemming from the flood impact to national-level disaster management authorities for decision-making and timely support. For the first time, NCDM issued a flood situation report, shared it with partners, and asked humanitarian partners involved in post-disaster assessments to use PRISM as a mandatory data collection tool to avoid duplications under the previous non-standardized system.

2. Digital tools for school-based social assistance

In 2023, WFP continued to support two information systems, namely the School Feeding Information System (SFIS) and the Scholarship Information System (SIS).

SFIS plays a crucial role in facilitating the management and monitoring of the national HGSF programme. It supports operational functions and provides essential data to decision makers and implementers. Introduced in 2022, SFIS underwent a significant scale-up, incorporating new features such as utensils inventory, cooks' profiles and payments, school performance tracking, and alignment with the revised operational manual. A corresponding SFIS manual, serving as a user guide, has been developed and is currently being finalized. Over 200 school feeding stakeholders, including sub-national officials, were trained on the SFIS manual. Currently, the prototype is being developed to align with HGSF operations and meet new business processes and data requirements. After undergoing additional solution development to ensure data protection, privacy, and IT security, it will be fully handed over to the government.

On the other hand, the national SIS, originally developed by WFP and now under government management, effectively administered cash scholarships for 137,771 students (54 percent girls) in 6,300 primary schools across the country. The system's reach expanded to encompass secondary schools, now containing data from over 1,600 schools. WFP remains dedicated to delivering crucial technical assistance to MoEYS to ensure the smooth operation of the system, underscoring its commitment to support education at both primary and secondary levels.

Activity 5

WFP consolidated several concrete workstreams on nutrition and positioned nutrition and healthy diets strategically in the new CSP (2024-2028). WFP included healthy diets as a common outcome, and integrated nutrition throughout the portfolio. A key focus of this Activity was to strengthen evidence-based decision making in programme operations and policy engagement, with a renewed focus on the needs of the most marginalized populations and guided by the principles of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

Technical and Policy Assistance

WFP provided technical assistance to key government institutions, including the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. The assistance focused on coordinating multisectoral actions for food security and nutrition, enhancing private sector engagement in nutrition and strengthening national analytical capacities, and strengthening the national statistical system, particularly that of the National Institute of Statistics. WFP also collaborated with MAFF, particularly the Agricultural Market Office, to train 13 officials (4 women) on market price data analysis.

WFP collaborated with partners to support CARD in finalizing a Strategic Review of the 2nd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN). Through extensive consultations with line ministries, data collection, and synthesis, WFP contributed to identifying key messages, recommendations, and lessons learned to shape the development of the 3rd NSFSN. Building on this foundation and emerging evidence, WFP supported the development of the framework for the design of the 3rd NSFSN. To accelerate the progress, WFP facilitated CARD's participation in the Food Systems Summit+2 in Rome.

At the sub-national level, WFP supported CARD in operationalizing the 2nd NSFSN in four provinces - Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, and Battambang. Through comprehensive training sessions, WFP ensured that provincial groups had a thorough understanding of NSFSN. The provincial working groups then collaborated

to map out food security and nutrition activities in their respective provinces, laying the groundwork for NFSNS-aligned provincial work plans. WFP also supported CARD in providing and reviewing inputs for Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal 2 for the Government's Voluntary National Review 2023.

Coordinated Leadership in Food Security and Nutrition

WFP continued to chair the United Nations Nutrition Network, facilitating interagency collaboration among member agencies, including FAO, UNICEF, and WHO. A joint advocacy brief on extending maternity leave in Cambodia supported CARD and the Ministry of Labour to advocate for extended leave and benefits for women. WFP also coordinated inputs on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework output on nutrition, including the setting of targets and indicators.

As co-chair of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network, WFP, alongside CARD, championed rice fortification as a platform to strategically bring stakeholders together around a common agenda. This will continue to be spearheaded in 2024.

Rice Fortification

In partnership with the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and Virginia Tech University, WFP initiated a study to quantify the economic impact of introducing fortified rice by integrating it into social assistance schemes, notably school feeding. The assessment shows that USD 1 invested in local fortified rice gives a return of USD 3.42.

In addition, WFP worked with private sector millers to locally blend over 900 mt of fortified rice in 2023 for school feeding and integrated fortified rice in both school meal procurement pilots to be conducted in 2024. WFP conducted a capacity assessment of rice millers to expand the number of qualified millers to blend fortified kernels into local Cambodian-grown rice. WFP also received 10 mt of fortified rice kernels from dsm-firmenich in 2023.

Lastly, also in partnership with Virginia Tech University, WFP developed a marketing strategy for the commercialization of fortified rice in Cambodia. This will serve as the basis for a pilot in 2024 to use market-based approaches to make fortified rice accessible to garment factory workers in peri-urban Phnom Penh. In parallel, WFP will support the MoP to kick-start a national strategy for food fortification and rice fortification standards to regulate and improve the efficiency of food fortification efforts in Cambodia.

Social and behaviour change for nutrition

WFP worked with MoEYS' School Health Department to support several school-based food and nutrition initiatives, including the development of ration calculations to meet nutritional needs and kicked off a school-based social and behaviour change (SBC) campaign to promote healthy and balanced diets and curb children's consumption of unhealthy snacks, in alignment with Cambodia's national health education curriculum.

WFP's work on integrating nutrition into the homegrown school feeding programme was documented and showcased at the Food Systems Summit+2.

Knowledge and Evidence Generation

In 2023, WFP completed several planned assessments, including the socio-economic impact assessment of fortified rice, formative research studies on gender and nutrition, a snack study, the updated Cost of the Diet analysis, a regional study on digital financial inclusion, and the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. The launch of the FNG analysis at Cambodia's 10th National Nutrition Day garnered significant media coverage.

The FNG findings highlighted that while 16 percent of households cannot afford nutritious diets without loans, other factors such as food supply, availability, and consumer preferences contribute to suboptimal dietary behaviours for the majority of the population. Insufficient consumption and availability of vegetables and fruits, along with the overconsumption and excessive marketing of unhealthy foods and drinks, were identified as challenges. The analysis also incorporated environmental considerations, emphasizing the need to increase greenhouse gas emissions and agricultural water use to achieve nutrient-adequate diets. However, solutions like fortification presented co-benefits for climate change and nutrition.

FNG identified barriers to healthy diets and levers for change in Cambodia, informing advocacy efforts, technical assistance, sectoral contributions to address the gaps across food, social protection and health systems, and refined programming approaches and directions. They also informed more targeted work on rice fortification, social and behaviour change, nutrition in schools and school food environments, and advocacy efforts, including the upcoming design of the 3rd NFSNS. These pieces of work are aligned with the government's Pentagonal Strategy on human capital development and climate change and set a strong foundation for the implementation of the new CSP.

WFP collaborated with the Agricultural Marketing Office of MAFF and published 12 monthly market and seasonal monitoring bulletins, following WFP's established methodology of consolidating monthly updates on food prices, key market functionality indicators, labour trends, rainfall patterns and seasonal vegetation monitoring. The bulletins draw

on information from 56 market points across the country and serve as a reliable source of information for the Government and development partners around policy and programme decision-making. Additionally, WFP also collaborated with MAFF on a joint publication of the 1st FSN trend analysis report in early 2023. The 2nd FSN report is being prepared for publication in early 2024. WFP also published internal endline reports on FSN in flood-prone areas and collaborated on a regional study on digital financial inclusion, cash transfers and their links to social protection programmes.

There were no direct and indirect beneficiaries reached through Strategic Outcome 4. As capacity strengthening was the primary focus, gender and age had limited applicability as reflected in GaM-M scores of 0 and 1. However, WFP encouraged gender-balanced participation in capacity strengthening activities and considered gender and age during 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 - Does not integrate gender or age
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 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



2,700+ cubic metres of cargo handled by the warehouse, exceeding planned volume by over **62 percent** due to increased client stock replacement



4 UN agencies utilized warehousing services

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

In 2023, WFP provided warehousing services to the following organizations: the Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

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 142 m², compared with 2022, resulting in an 18 percent decrease in the income generated from this activity. However, the total volume of cargo handled through the storage service this year (2,760 m³) exceeded the planned volume by over 62 percent due to the client stock replacement in the implementation of the activity. Initially, only UNICEF and UNOPS regularly availed themselves of this service; however, UNIDO and FAO have also become WFP's *ad hoc* clients as of 2023, temporarily storing equipment in the warehouse. This significantly increased the storage volume handled by WFP.

In 2023, 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 2023, WFP provided:

350 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.

120 m² of warehousing space to UNOPS for storing a total of 1,441 m³ mosquito nets/bales from January to December 2023.

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

144 m² of warehouse space to UNIDO to store agricultural equipment for use in their fishery project.

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.

Strategic Outcome 6 (Activity 7) was not implemented in 2023 due to the absence of emergency response needs. As a result, resources were allocated to support ongoing programmes.

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)	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2023, Cambodia ranked 92 out of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, indicating areas for improvement in gender equality. While education and health survival scores showed improvement from the previous year, economic opportunities and political participation remained significant challenges. Gender norms and social attitudes that favor men in both public and private spheres continue to hinder progress.

One promising initiative within Cambodia's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme is the gender pilot, which aims to empower women economically and promote gender equality in the agricultural value chain. Despite its short duration, the pilot yielded positive outcomes. A vegetable producer group, predominantly composed of women (70 percent), successfully linked to the programme through competitive procurement. Women's leadership and participation were actively promoted, with three women elected as leaders managing the group's business activities and engaging effectively with school stakeholders. WFP, in collaboration with FAO, provided essential resources and training to predominantly female farmers aligned with HGSF requirements. A rapid assessment conducted in 2023 indicated positive progress. This case study showcases a gender-responsive approach and underscores the importance of strategic partnerships with agriculture cooperatives, offering valuable insights for replicating the model with other agricultural products. Future steps involve expanding the gender pilot to include fish production and integrating the model into a broader, demand-driven procurement system. This expansion aligns with the overarching goal of strengthening local food systems and ensures a holistic approach that not only advances gender equality but also enhances the programme's sustainability, particularly after its full transition.

Gender considerations were also integrated into the HGSF procurement pilot through various measures. Bidding announcements encourages women suppliers to participate, and preferential treatment is given to female-headed households, women, or widow suppliers in case of multiple suppliers with the lowest bidding price. The procurement guideline further encourages suppliers to source local products from female farmers. Additionally, the revision of the HGSF manual emphasizes the enhancement of gender balance and decision-making power in the school feeding committee at all levels, promotes the recruitment of women for opportunities within the school feeding programme, and strengthens inclusiveness in the NHGSF accountability mechanism.

To improve the nutritional diets of schoolchildren, a Social and Behavior Change (SBC) campaign was employed, using educational games and activities during the school nutrition day, with follow-up activities targeting both children and caregivers. The campaign was designed in consultation with boys, girls, and male and female caregivers. A baseline survey explored knowledge, attitudes, and practices among male and female caregivers, revealing that children are more likely to be fed nutritious food items when men are involved in food preparation. The campaign therefore targeted caregivers involved in food preparation, with a focus on encouraging men to engage in meal preparation.

Gender consideration were also integrated into the Mondulkiri project, where gender-related questions were incorporated into evidence generation activities such as in the baseline, KAP study, gender and inclusion study, and process monitoring study to inform project design for gender and nutrition outcomes. Notably, the qualitative follow-up emphasized the importance of male engagement in child feeding, as quantitative results indicate that children are more likely to be fed appropriately when men are involved.

Regarding shock-responsive social protection portfolios, the National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF) has made progress in terms of gender-sensitive targeting criteria and approach based on a capacity needs assessment conducted in the last quarter. While gender-sensitive budgeting has not been fully integrated into strategic planning documents, the upcoming Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will explore the needs of NSAF to strengthen gender-sensitive policies, budgeting, beneficiary communication plans, and grievance mechanisms. WFP has contributed to the revision of gender mainstreaming approaches in the National Social Protection Policy Framework: Vision of 2030 and the Shock-Responsive Social Protection operational plan.

WFP has also played a role in promoting the mainstreaming gender guidelines within the disaster risk management system. WFP supported the launch of these guidelines, led by UN Women, and provided capacity-building on the manual to the National Committee of Disaster Risk Management and the Provincial Committee of Disaster Risk Management. Additionally, WFP contributed to the rollout and supported the consultative workshop for a gender-sensitive action plan within the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in the fourth quarter. Through the upcoming Anticipatory Action pilot, WFP conducted community consultations with various groups, including women, men, elderly people, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and households living in poverty, to gather inputs for informing the targeting criteria and design of the pilot.

WFP actively participated in joint UN interagency campaigns during International Women's Day and the 16 days of activism campaigns. On International Women's Day, a gender dialogue was initiated in WFP, featuring a gender representative from the Resident Coordinator's Office who provided an overview of gender issues, challenges, and opportunities in Cambodia. During the 16 days of activism campaign, WFP produced communication materials such as banners, posters, and talent shows to raise inhouse awareness on gender-based violence. Furthermore, WFP contributed to and participated in the interagency orange campaign through orange day sessions, public workshops on the prevention of gender-based violence, and an interagency marathon.

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

Protection

WFP made significant progress in strengthening its commitment to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). To enhance awareness, WFP appointed the deputy country director and a national staff from the country office as technical PSEA focal points and another national officer from the area office as an alternate, following the 2023 PSEA ED Circular. PSEA awareness raising has been integrated into meetings with all staff, emphasizing the key principles and accountability in preventing and responding to abusive conduct. Additionally, proactive measures were taken to translate the United Nations-wide PSEA survey into Khmer, facilitating the participation of national staff. The human resource unit played a critical role in reminding all staff to complete the updated online PSEA course, resulting in an 86 percent completion rate among all staff.

The WFP focal point actively participated in PSEA-GBV (Gender-based Violence) United Nations Task Team meetings and attended PSEA training/consultations to finalize new inter-agency PSEA standard operating procedures and discuss improvements to the internal case management system. Furthermore, a meeting was held with United Nations Under-Secretary-General, the victims' rights advocate, where perspectives and best practices on human-rights-based approaches were exchanged with other United Nations agencies. These efforts demonstrate the office's commitment to creating a safe and accountable working environment for all staff and stakeholders, aligning with its priority of PSEA.

Accountability to affected populations

To ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP recruited an AAP and inclusion officer to oversee the overall AAP and inclusion portfolio. Various consultations, literature reviews, and quantitative analyses were conducted to revise the standard operating procedure for the community feedback mechanism, develop a community engagement action plan, and create an information-sharing plan for diverse groups of community members and local stakeholders. The consultations were also conducted with Cambodia Disabled People Organizations (CDPO) and vulnerable households, including households with people with disabilities, to set up GAFSP and HGSFP AAP mechanism and validate the program design. To enhance inclusiveness of the CFM, the AAP officer raised awareness on WFP CFM to organization representing people with disabilities, women and indigenous people to cascade to their networks when there are cases related to WFP portfolio. An AAP evidence workshop was conducted to gather inputs, finalize the documents, and prepare for the implementation rollout.

Efforts were made to share information about the programme, protection, and CFM messages with the community. Reader-friendly leaflets were produced and distributed to caregivers during school nutrition days, reaching 65,000 individuals across almost 700 schools. Outdated CFM signboards were replaced with 2,000 posters, and the reach was expanded to include other schools under the national school feeding programme. These awareness-raising efforts resulted in a 60 percent increase in inbound calls via the hotline between the second and third quarters, with a 5 percent increase in calls made by people with disabilities.

The operationalization of the CFM SOP has been an ongoing process. In-person channels were maximized for inclusivity, including process monitoring, committee meetings, and collaboration with organizations representing vulnerable populations. CFM focal points were appointed and trained on the SOP, including the use of the online CFM intake form, standardized responses, case resolution mapping, and referral pathways. CFM data is analyzed quarterly and presented during joint evidence utilization workshops.

In addition to strengthening the internal capacity of WFP staff and CFM focal points, trainings were conducted for cooperating partners. These sessions aimed to incorporate AAP and inclusion elements into their work plans. The national accountability mechanism was co-designed with national and sub-national governments, integrating with local grievance platforms and promoting social accountability.

An inclusion committee was established to enhance the mainstreaming of inclusion into programme operations, human resources, communications, and procurement. The committee aims to strengthen inclusion based on

communication, attitude, engagement, and accessibility. An inclusion result framework was formulated to inform the direction of the committee, and flagship inclusion initiatives were co-designed with each unit.

With the shift of the new CSP, entry points for AAP and inclusion will encompass various activities, including evidence generation, advocacy, inclusive programming, strategic planning, and policy formulation. Capacity strengthening on inclusive communication, community engagement, evidence generation, and conflict resolution mechanisms will be promoted. With the continued handover of schools to the government annually, WFP allocated budget in the new CSP to build capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders to handle the CFM system in conjunction with existing project activities to avoid overwhelming local implementers, which happened to be a key challenge in 2023 for program implementation, including AAP. Alignment and integration of CFM into existing government initiatives such as the social accountability framework and social protection grievance mechanism is essential to foster sustainability and will be a priority moving forward. Capacity needs assessments (CNM) on AAP and inclusion have been conducted and will continue to be carried out with relevant government institutions.

Additionally, AAP and inclusion principles were integrated into interagency humanitarian platforms such as the Humanitarian Response Forum to contribute to contingency planning and the protection working group's mission to prevent, detect, and respond to disasters while being accountable to the affected populations. WFP is also planning for evidence-based studies on inclusion (gender and disability) to determine how to support Government in making their systems more inclusive.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Cambodia is highly susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change, placing it among the countries most at risk globally [14]. The nation's rural economy, which relies heavily on climate-sensitive activities like subsistence and rain-fed agriculture, experiences severe disruptions from floods and droughts on an annual basis. Unfortunately, due to limited capacity to adapt, these climatic shocks have a profound impact on the most vulnerable populations, compelling them to resort to unsustainable practices such as deforestation. This further degrades the environment and exacerbates the precariousness of their livelihoods.

To ensure environmentally responsible programming, WFP has integrated environmental measures across its activities. In the school meals programme (SO1), WFP and partners promoted environmentally-friendly practices and constructed 40 energy-saving stoves to reduce firewood usage and improve indoor air quality in school kitchens. Furthermore, water management is enhanced through the construction of 57 water-efficient hand-washing stations and wells in schools. In drought-prone areas, existing rainwater harvesting facilities are maintained to harness excessive rainfall during the rainy season.

Under the SO2, WFP and partners conducted an awareness course in Monduliri, focusing on environmental protection, natural resource management and wildlife conservation. The course aimed to integrate these principles into sustainable and organic agriculture practices. It covered forest-land conversion laws and enforcement within Protected Areas, fostering collaboration among local authorities, stakeholders, and participants such as agricultural committee leaders, producer group leaders, village chiefs, NGOs, and commune councils (with 62 percent female representation). WFP and its partners will continue supporting smallholder farmers in adopting eco-friendly activities to enhance long-term agricultural potential in their communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP also implemented various measures to minimize its environmental impact. It has expanded the use of energy-saving devices such as LED light fixtures and inverter air conditioners for greater resource efficiency and improved waste management in its offices through segregation. A used-battery collection point was established in each office to ensure proper disposal, promote sustainability and facilitate recycling. Paper shredders were also acquired to reduce waste volume, enhance data security and improve recycling efficiency. Low-flush devices were installed in toilets and taps to conserve water, save energy and promote sustainable water management. Tree planting initiatives have been undertaken to provide shade in parking areas at the office.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Responding to the evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 report, which emphasized the underreporting of WFP's contribution to food security and nutrition, WFP accelerated efforts to anchor nutrition more strongly across its portfolio, refine standalone activities and establish strong links between these activities and joint outcomes, while promoting convergence of service delivery. As a result, several consolidated workstreams dedicated to nutrition were refined (e.g., nutrition in schools, nutrition analytics and nutrition in food systems and social protection), ensuring a more focused and impactful approach.

WFP developed a comprehensive approach in Cambodia through its Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, focusing on complementary food, health and social protection systems to tackle malnutrition. The analysis identifies barriers to healthy diets and provides policy recommendations for each sector and programme. This aligns with WFP's system-based approach to address malnutrition and forms the basis for policy assistance, influencing the design and implementation of initiatives like the 3rd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition. Stakeholders from various sectors collaborated to ensure unified vision and effective implementation.

To capitalize on schools as a crucial platform for fostering healthy dietary habits, nutrition integration was implemented throughout the entire school feeding portfolio, encompassing production to consumption. A social behavior campaign promoting healthy diets was initiated across 675 schools, benefiting 200,000 students and caregivers. This campaign will continue into the beginning of 2024, ensuring sustained impact.

The nutrition team conducted research and analysis with HKI and MOEYS' School Health Department to unpack school food environments and snacking behaviours among school-aged children to advocate for nutritional improvements in the homegrown school feeding programme. Findings revealed that the amount of pocket money received by students surpassed the expense associated with the provided meal ration, thereby exceeding the amount required for maintaining a healthy diet. This research informs future programmes to promote healthy diets and discourages the sale and consumption of unhealthy food, underscoring the importance of sectoral contributions to achieve joint outcomes. The team also analyzed and advocated for an improved school meal ration, highlighting nutritional gaps and opportunities (e.g., using fortified rice) for enhancement. This analysis supports the justification for increasing the ration per child.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP developed a nutrition module for the standard HGSF training package, incorporating it into supported schools and ensuring its integration into future trainings pertaining to homegrown school feeding. The team also enhanced nutrition content in the homegrown school feeding operations manual.

An economic impact analysis, conducted in collaboration with Virginia Tech University (VTU), highlighted the economic benefits of investing in fortified rice. As a result, efforts were intensified in 2023 to incorporate locally-blended fortified rice into the school feeding programme. WFP partnered with VTU on a commercialization study to explore market-based approaches for fortified rice, ensuring long-term sustainability and broader market penetration beyond social assistance schemes.

WFP encouraged around 200 agriculture cooperatives and producer's organizations in five provinces to participate in the bidding process to diversify and enhance the supply of fresh, safe, and locally-sourced nutritious produce to schools. Partnership with FAO resulted in the development of food safety guidelines, ensuring safe and healthy food from farm to school gate.

Nutrition is integrated into WFP's climate-resilient food systems work. WFP launched the GAFSP project, incorporating a social behaviour change component for nutrition and gender. Smallholder farmers' increased income from improved production and marketing of organic rice will be leveraged to enhance their families' diet quality. Formative research, including nutrition knowledge and gender inclusion studies, was conducted to inform the design of the intervention. Additionally, the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and recommendations on food supply, environments, affordability and consumption behaviours will shape WFP's future programming. The impact of climate change on healthy diets is acknowledged, with a focus on identifying and addressing nutritional risks and disparities within a climate and nutrition narrative in Cambodia.

WFP reviewed the literature and developed a concept note on integrating nutrition into social protection schemes, including adjusting transfer values, implementing complementary interventions, and targeting assistance based on nutrition vulnerabilities. Building on the concept note and FNG analysis, areas of collaboration were identified to enhance the nutrition sensitivity of social assistance schemes in the future. Through engagement with UNICEF via the UN Nutrition Network, the team aligned advocacy efforts with MoSVY and jointly advocated for the extension of maternity benefits in Cambodia. Additionally, discussions were facilitated with NSPC to fortify food reserves, an ongoing initiative that will be carried forward into the new CSP.

WFP is actively exploring opportunities to address wasting through food systems and social protection systems. Given the high levels of wasting, WFP has prioritized its prevention and management in the new CSP. The release of updated normative guidelines by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the management and prevention of acute malnutrition further reinforces WFP's commitment. WFP Cambodia is reprioritizing wasting to complement health system interventions focused on managing high-risk cases. The translation of WHO guidelines into contextualized guidelines and practical implementation is crucial for effectively reducing acute malnutrition in Cambodia. To support this, WFP partnered with UNICEF and HKI to develop these guidelines and collaborate closely with social protection, disaster risk management, and food systems teams to identify wasting prevention mechanisms and approaches.

In conclusion, WFP Cambodia has made significant efforts to integrate nutrition throughout its portfolio. This includes measuring nutrition outcomes, implementing dedicated nutrition activities, and leveraging other initiatives such as school feeding, food systems, analytics, and social protection to maximize impact on nutrition. The results of these endeavours are reflected in the activities outlined in the new CSP, demonstrating the commitment and progress made towards improving nutrition in Cambodia.

Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to the work of WFP in Cambodia. In 2023, WFP has further strengthened its collaboration with donors, host government ministries, NGOs, the private sector, and academia to enhance social protection, integrated risk management, and food security and nutrition governance in support of vulnerable communities.

Building on the existing partnership for the development of the National Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework, WFP, the National Social Protection Council, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran, and Youth Rehabilitation, and the National Social Assistance Fund have produced the Social Assistance Contingency plan, a framework that ensures the continuity of the social assistance programme during crises. Pilot programmes for the operationalization of this national framework are being developed to include preparedness measures and response actions to support vulnerable populations in times of emergencies.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the National Social Protection Council to expand the government-funded Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP) to 50 percent of schools. WFP will continue to provide technical support and school meals in the remaining schools until the programme is fully handed over to the government. WFP partnered with World Vision International, Plan International and School Aid Japan on school feeding monitoring and capacity strengthening for key actors involved in school feeding operations at the school level. In addition, WFP collaborated with World Education to enhance literacy among school children.

WFP has established partnerships with the District Offices of Agriculture in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat provinces to enhance the capacity of over 200 smallholder farmers participating or potentially participating in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. The training provided by the Offices covers various aspects, including skill enhancement in production with Good Agricultural Practices, financial literacy to understand and manage financial matters effectively, and food safety skills to ensure that the food they produce meets the required safety standards.

WFP and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) bolstered the partnership to enhance data-driven policy response using the Platform for Realtime Impact Assessment (PRISM) and the vulnerability and risk analysis. The collaboration strengthens disaster risk management and social protection efforts in Cambodia.

Additionally, WFP and NCDM updated national and subnational contingency plans and conducted simulation exercises to test and evaluate the preparedness and response capabilities of government agencies, community leaders and individuals involved in flood management. The government's involvement is essential for effective coordination, planning, and implementation of flood response and preparedness efforts.

WFP and DanChurch Aid (DCA) co-lead the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF). The HRF consists of 64 UN and INGO members working on the disaster management in Cambodia. The two agencies also co-lead the Cash Working Group within the HRF, supporting the coordination of cash assistance in emergencies.

WFP and the Council for the Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) continued to enhance the capacity of national and sub-national government actors regarding food security and nutrition. In collaboration with Virginia Tech University, WFP concluded two studies on rice fortification's economic impact and commercialization strategy. The findings were shared with key government partners, including the Ministry of Planning's Sub-Committee for Food Fortification, CARD, NSPC, Ministry of Commerce (MoC), and representatives from the food and transportation sectors. To bring these insights into action, implementation plans are scheduled to be developed and executed in 2024. This collaborative effort aims to improve food security and nutrition outcomes in Cambodia by informing evidence-based policies and strategies.

In an effort to reduce malnutrition in Cambodia, WFP expanded its partnership with the Ministry of Health and Hellen Keller International (HKI) to develop the national Moderate Acute Malnutrition guideline, ensuring proper prevention and response measures.

In the area of information analytics, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) partnered on the data collection and publication of the monthly market price monitoring bulletins, providing insights on food price trends, market functionality and supply chains; thereby supporting the Government in making timely decisions and interventions.

Furthermore, in addition to serving as the chair of the UN Nutrition Network, WFP is the lead coordinator of SUN Business Network Cambodia (SBN). These partnerships aim to encourage collaboration between the private sector, business associations, government, civil society, and development partners to accelerate progress in nutrition, reduce malnutrition and contribute to healthy diets and practices in a sustainable manner.

In terms of supply chain and logistics management, WFP continued to provide warehousing services to FAO, GIZ, UNV, UNDP, UNICEF and UNOPS.

Focus on localization

In view of sustainability, WFP contributed to localization efforts. WFP signed a partnership agreement with the Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Corporation (CACC), a local private sector entity, to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers in remote Northern Cambodia in organic agriculture production and storage. WFP and CACC are conducting assessments on gender and nutrition status of the people in these community, for appropriate gender empowerment and nutrition integration into this partnership.

The partnership between WFP and the Royal University of Phnom Penh on disaster risk management and GIS was strengthened. In addition to integrating disaster risk management into the national curricula on GIS and remote sensing, trainings and guest lectures, WFP and RUPP established a GIS laboratory, allowing students to gain practical experience.

WFP facilitated South-South cooperation and triangulation by organizing various exchange studies for key government ministries, including MoEYS, NSPC, CARD, MAFF, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. These studies included visit to school feeding programme in the Republic of Korea. In the area of disaster management, WFP facilitated a visit of the National Committee of Disaster Management to Nepal to understand shared experiences of disaster management.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In relation to UN collaborations, WFP and UNICEF cooperated with the Government to enhance the national social assistance programme. WFP is leading the development of the Anticipatory Action for Shock Responsive Social Protection, while UNICEF is focusing on the family package support. In addition, UNICEF contributed to WFP's Fill the Nutrient Gap, an analytic tool to identify the barriers for the most vulnerable in accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods, informing policies and programming such as in social protection, food systems, health, agriculture, and education.

Building on nine series of assessments on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Cambodia between 2020 and 2023, WFP, UNICEF and ADB published a joint policy brief concluding these studies. The policy brief reveals the combined long-term impacts of COVID-19, particularly on the most vulnerable households who adopted harmful coping strategies, and policy recommendations.

WFP, alongside UNDP and UNWomen, provided technical assistance to NCDM to develop the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2024-2028. WFP has been supporting the UNRC to roll out the Secretary General's Early Warning for All Initiatives in Cambodia, aiming to bolster Cambodia's early warning systems, with a focus on adapting to climate change and mitigating the impact of natural disasters.

In alignment with UN Reforms, WFP extended partnerships with Rome-based agencies. WFP and FAO launched the Nutrition Guideline in schools and provided trainings to smallholder farmers in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces on safe food production and supply for the Home-Grown School Feeding programme. Moreover, WFP and IFAD undertook a joint field visit with the Ministry of Commerce to explore potential collaborations on nutrition and food systems.

Financial Overview

Following the fifth budget revision, the final budget for this Country Strategic Plan was USD 88 million. WFP's overall operations in Cambodia continued to be well-funded in 2023. However, there were marked variations in funding levels between strategic outcomes and activity areas.

As of December 2023, WFP mobilized 84 percent of funds against the total CSP needs-based plan and was 114 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan (including resources carried over from 2022). It is important to note that over 25 percent of these funds are multi-year grants that will continue in the future. Funds received were primarily from directed contributions from bilateral donors, while WFP also received multilateral contributions and private sector contributions, which were used to invest in under-funded areas.

Strategic Outcome 1 represented 83 percent of the overall budget for 2023 and was 119 percent funded against its needs-based plan. As of December 2023, WFP had spent 101 percent of the needs-based plan, which allowed WFP to meet annual targets in both strengthening the Government's NHGSFP and providing daily meals to schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools. Many activities that technically fall under other strategic outcomes (in particular, food systems and nutrition, under outcomes 2 and 4, respectively) are captured under this outcome given their contributions and linkages to school feeding.

Strategic Outcome 2 (food systems) was funded at 66 percent of its needs-based plan. While progress was made on the supply-side engagements for the HGSFP, broader implementation was delayed and carried over to 2024, resulting in expenditures of over 50 percent against the annual needs-based plan.


















Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded, and expenditures represented over 100 percent of its annual needs-based plan, demonstrating programme progress in line with plans. Many of the contributions and interventions for disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection are multi-year and will continue in 2024.

Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded as per its needs-based plan. The low funding and expenditures for Activity 4 are the result of activities being integrated into Strategic Outcomes 1 (for SFIS) and 3 (for PRISM).

















Strategic Outcome 5, while representing less than 1 percent of the CSP annual budget, was funded sufficiently, allowing WFP to rent warehouse space to other organizations.

The overall expenditure against the needs-based plan was 89 percent.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 12,235,180	 11,606,915	 14,606,258	 12,311,822
SO01: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia have access to nutritious, safe, diverse, convenient, affordable and preferred foods by 2025	 12,235,180	 11,606,915	 14,606,258	 12,311,822
Activity 01: 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	 12,235,180	 11,606,915	 14,606,258	 12,311,822
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 1,131,790	 1,031,214	 752,177	 621,536
SO02: Poor and vulnerable communities in Cambodia are more resilient to shocks and stresses in the food system by 2023	 1,131,790	 1,031,214	 752,177	 621,536
Activity 02: Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation	 1,131,790	 1,031,214	 752,177	 621,536
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,315,936	 1,195,232	 2,159,475	 1,294,893
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to mitigate risks and lead coordinated shock preparedness and response efforts by 2025	 970,867	 879,408	 1,803,984	 975,951

Activity 03: Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination	970,867	879,408	1,803,984	975,951
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 targets by 2030	345,069	315,823	355,490	318,941
Activity 04: Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts	47,890	32,561	27,062	27,062
Activity 05: Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	297,178	283,262	328,428	291,879
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	25,124	23,022	22,894	22,894
SO05: Development and humanitarian partners in Cambodia have access to common supply chain services throughout the year.	25,124	23,022	22,894	22,894
Activity 06: Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors	25,124	23,022	22,894	22,894
Non-SDG Target	0	0	593,244	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	14,708,031	13,856,384	18,134,051	14,251,146

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,289,003	 1,032,113	 1,442,420	 1,178,041
Total Direct Costs	 15,997,035	 14,888,497	 19,576,471	 15,429,188
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,038,031	 966,144	 -139,952	 -139,952
Grand Total	 17,035,066	 15,854,642	 19,436,519	 15,289,235

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Asian Development Bank, 2023. Asian Development Outlook. September 2023 edition.

[2] World Bank, 2022. Cambodia Poverty Assessment. Towards a more inclusive and resilient Cambodia.

[3] World Bank, 2023. Macro Poverty Outlook. East Asia and the Pacific.

[4] World Food Programme, 2022/23. Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update.

[5] CARD, WFP, and UNICEF 2023. Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis Cambodia. Publication Forthcoming.

[6] UNICEF, WFP, Asian Development Bank, 2022. COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment. Phase 2 report.

[7] See National Institute of Statistics (Ministry of Planning) and Directorate General for Health (Ministry of Health), 2021/2. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey.

[8] UNICEF, WFP, Asian Development Bank, 2022. COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment. Phase 2 report.

Strategic outcome 01

[9] The Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metric (SEA-PLM), 2019.

[10] KOICA mid-term evaluation & USDA MGD FY 19 endline evaluation, 2023.

[11] Endline Activity Evaluation of USDA McGovern-Dole Grant FY19, Kampong Chhnang, 2023.

[12] WFP. 2023. Annual monitoring data.

[13] WFP and Virginia Tech. 2023. Economic Impact of Using Fortified Rice in Cambodia's School Feeding Programme.

Strategic outcome 06

Strategic Outcome 6 was not implemented in 2023 due to the absence of emergency response needs. There were no outputs and outcomes recorded under this SO.

Environmental sustainability

[14] World Bank Group, 2024. Climate Risk Country Profile: Cambodia.

Nutrition integration

Baseline data for the indicators on nutrition integration is not reported, as the indicator was introduced in 2023 and the first available data is reported as last follow-up data under this CSP.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	91,481	96,344	105%
	female	88,568	91,492	103%
	total	180,049	187,836	104%
By Age Group				
24-59 months	male	9,143	12,694	139%
	female	8,827	12,809	145%
	total	17,970	25,503	142%
5-11 years	male	69,211	71,609	103%
	female	67,092	68,981	103%
	total	136,303	140,590	103%
12-17 years	male	12,806	11,310	88%
	female	12,340	9,087	74%
	total	25,146	20,397	81%
18-59 years	male	321	731	228%
	female	309	615	199%
	total	630	1,346	214%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	180,049	187,836	104%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	179,419	186,490	103%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	630	1,346	213%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	4	-
Rice	2,384	2,577	108%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	3	-
Vegetable Oil	104	107	104%
Strategic Outcome 06			
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
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	3,426,549	3,336,328	97%
Strategic Outcome 06			

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: 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						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 01: Primary and pre-primary school children receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	309	615	
			Male	321	731	
		Total	630	1,346		
CSP Output 02: Primary and pre-primary school children receive nutritious meals sourced from local producers to improve their dietary intake and promote healthy eating habits						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10,700	12,809	
			Male	11,079	12,694	
			Total	21,779	25,503	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	77,559	78,068	
			Male	80,081	82,919	
			Total	157,640	160,987	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,487	2,691.52	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,426,549	3,336,328	

B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT		104	2,442.07
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CSP Output 04: The households of children in primary and pre-primary schools benefit from their children receiving daily school meals, which reduces the economic burden on the households and improves the overall affordability of a nutritious diet

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Other Output

Activity 01: 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

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: Primary and pre-primary school children receive nutritious meals through a nationally owned school meals programme that supports their basic food and nutrition needs and contributes to improved educational outcomes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	30	40
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	95.58

CSP Output 02: Primary and pre-primary school children receive nutritious meals sourced from local producers to improve their dietary intake and promote healthy eating habits

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	20	19
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	179,625	186,227
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	687	687
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	512	508

CSP Output 02: Primary and pre-primary schoolchildren receive nutritious meals sourced from local producers to improve their dietary intake and promote healthy eating habits.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	School feeding (on-site)	Number	550	542

D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.10: Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (using concrete/masonry etc.)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	60	57
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	259,433	215,595

CSP Output 06: School-aged children benefit from improved capacities of government counterparts at the national and subnational levels to adopt national home-grown school feeding programmes that improve access to affordable, nutritious diets all year round

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	240	1,070
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	509	539

Outcome Results

Activity 01: 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government - **Location:** Cambodia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	6	Secondary data
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Target Group: School Children - **Location:** Cambodia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	55.74	≥51	≥51	18.2	WFP survey
	Male	54.75	≥51	≥51	26.7	WFP survey
	Overall	55.02	≥51	≥51	24.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.8	≥98	≥98	98.6	WFP survey
	Male	96.3	≥98	≥98	98.5	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	≥98	≥98	98.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.2	≤2	≤2	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤2	≤2	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤2	≤2	1.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.4	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	=0	=0	0	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	≥75	74.8	WFP survey
	Male	78.3	≥83	≥83	76.3	WFP survey
	Overall	75.5	≥83	≥83	75.8	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	≤25	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤17	≤17	23.7	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	≤17	≤17	24	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	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.7	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.9	=0	=0	0.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≥95	≥95	93.7	WFP survey
	Male	90.6	≥95	≥95	96.7	WFP survey
	Overall	90.5	≥95	≥95	95.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤5	≤5	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤5	≤5	3.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≤5	≤5	4.2	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	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	=0	=0	0	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	≥74	79.7	WFP survey
	Male	67.1	≥74	≥74	77.2	WFP survey
	Overall	67	≥74	≥74	77.9	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	≤25	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≤25	≤25	22.3	WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤25	≤25	21.7	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	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	≤1	≤1	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	0.4	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.21	≥97.5	≥97.5	98.31	WFP
	Male	93.78	≥97.5	≥97.5	97.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.96	≥97.5	≥97.5	97.95	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	
Other Output						
Activity 02: Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation						
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 09: People in Cambodia benefit from the strengthened capacity of the private sector, the Government and small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs, particularly women, to replicate promising practices in food transformation that make affordable, safe, nutritious foods available						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1	
CSP Output 10: Vulnerable communities in Cambodia benefit from the enhanced integration of strategies for equitably improving food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into commune development plans that support climate-resilient food systems at the local level						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	15	58	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2	
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 08: Smallholder farming communities benefit from small-scale infrastructure and facilities that enhance resilience and facilitate climate-adapted, nutrition-sensitive food production.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	210	331	
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	210	224	
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	5	5	
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	1	1	
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	210	224	

F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	210	331
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Outcome Results

Activity 02: 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Households receiving assets - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	55.75	≤55.75	≤55.75	27.75	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	15.5	≤15.5	≤15.5	14	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28.75	≥18.75	≥18.75	58.25	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmer HH - Location: Mondul Kiri - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	48.75				WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	15				WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	36.25				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	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 13: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	10	19	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 11: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	2	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	673	991	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	28	25	
CSP Output 12: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	4	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3	
CSP Output 18: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	66.67	33.33
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Outcome Results

Activity 03: 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	4	Secondary data

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 targets by 2030	Root Causes
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Other Output

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 14: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	140	150
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2

Activity 05: Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 16: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	49
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	168	1,023
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	12	23
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	14	52

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	31	36
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Outcome Results

Activity 05: 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	4	Secondary data

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

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 17: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	6	4
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	1,700	2,760

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Service users - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	88.89	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	22.4	>30	>30	30.71	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall		Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female Male Overall				591 894 1,485	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female		≥90800	≥90,800	90,877	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥86000	≥86,000	95,613	
	Overall		≥176800	≥176,800	186,490	

Cover page photo © WFP/Nick Sells

Students at Angserey School, supported by WFP, eagerly await their nutritious school meals served by dedicated teachers.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

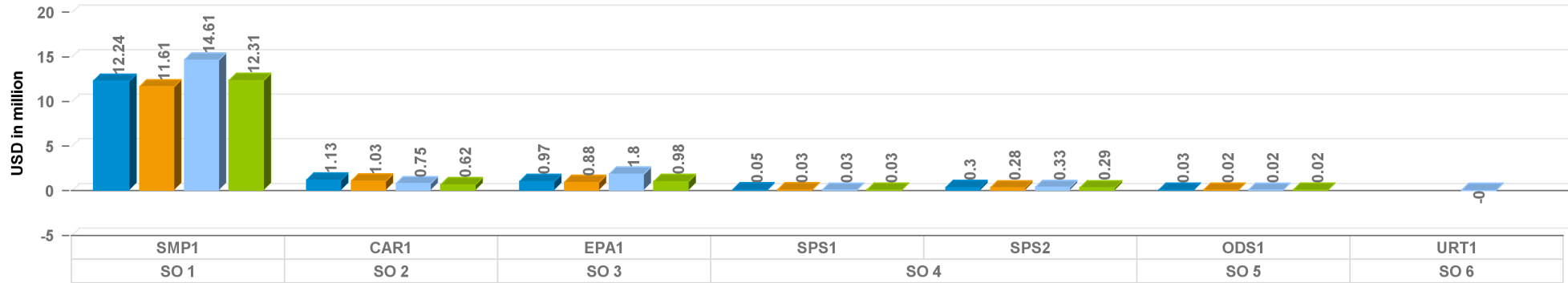
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	CAR1	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
SO 3	EPA1	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SO 4	SPS1	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
SO 4	SPS2	Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
SO 6	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food-/cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations to save lives and recover livelihoods.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.			0	
	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	12,235,180	11,606,915	14,606,259	12,311,823
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,235,180	11,606,915	14,606,259	12,311,823
2.4	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	1,131,790	1,031,215	752,178	621,536
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		1,131,790	1,031,215	752,178	621,536

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	970,867	879,408	1,803,985	975,952
	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	47,891	32,562	27,063	27,063
		Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	297,179	283,262	328,428	291,879
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,315,937	1,195,232	2,159,476	1,294,894
17.16	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	25,124	23,022	22,894	22,894
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			25,124	23,022	22,894	22,894
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	593,245	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	593,245	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			14,708,032	13,856,384	18,134,051	14,251,147

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,289,004	1,032,113	1,442,420	1,178,042
			15,997,035	14,888,498	19,576,472	15,429,188
			1,038,031	966,144	-139,952	-139,952
			17,035,066	15,854,642	19,436,519	15,289,236



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

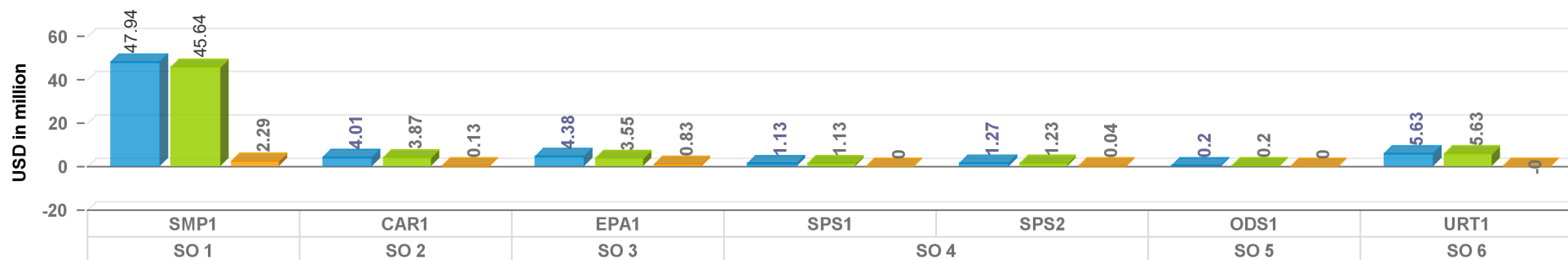
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	CAR1	Provide implementation support and technical assistance to national and subnational public and private sector actors engaged in food production and transformation
SO 3	EPA1	Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk informed coordination
SO 4	SPS1	Develop and integrate digital information systems and provide technical assistance in their use to government officials and their counterparts
SO 4	SPS2	Provide technical, coordination and organizational assistance to the Government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors
SO 6	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 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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
	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	52,525,528	47,936,122	0	47,936,122	45,641,686	2,294,436
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			59,381,070	53,564,052	0	53,564,052	51,269,616	2,294,436
2.4	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	7,782,819	4,005,043	0	4,005,043	3,874,401	130,641
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			7,782,819	4,005,043	0	4,005,043	3,874,401	130,641

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	4,912,641	4,380,060	0	4,380,060	3,552,027	828,033
	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	1,741,449	1,126,785	0	1,126,785	1,126,785	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	1,629,180	1,266,842	0	1,266,842	1,230,293	36,549
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			8,283,270	6,773,686	0	6,773,686	5,909,104	864,582

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	201,540	198,451	0	198,451	198,451	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			201,540	198,451	0	198,451	198,451	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	593,245	0	593,245	0	593,245
Subtotal SDG Target			0	593,245	0	593,245	0	593,245
Total Direct Operational Cost			75,648,698	65,134,477	0	65,134,477	61,251,573	3,882,905
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,920,096	5,765,287	0	5,765,287	5,500,908	264,379
Total Direct Costs			82,568,795	70,899,764	0	70,899,764	66,752,481	4,147,284
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,352,575	5,276,674		5,276,674	5,276,674	0
Grand Total			87,921,370	76,176,438	0	76,176,438	72,029,155	4,147,284

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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