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Cambodia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

The Royal Government of Cambodia remains committed to its goal of becoming a high-income country in 2050. Over the past 20 years, the country has experienced remarkable economic growth, significantly reducing the national poverty rate—from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 17.8 percent in 2019 [1]. However, despite sustained GDP growth, a large segment of the population remains vulnerable to slipping back into poverty due to various factors which could in turn affect the economic trajectory. These include external shocks like natural hazards, as well as life cycle challenges, such as illnesses or disability. Poverty and vulnerability are dynamic, as a household's status can change rapidly due to income fluctuations, unforeseen crises, or new opportunities.

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate shocks, with extreme weather events like flooding, droughts, and rising temperatures threatening the country's agricultural heartland. These climate disruptions jeopardize food security, livelihoods, and economic stability, particularly for rural communities dependent on farming. As global temperatures rise and unpredictable weather patterns intensify, Cambodia faces growing risks to its already fragile development, pushing the most vulnerable further into poverty. A key finding from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (2021), which remains relevant in 2024, reveals that food is a substantial portion of household expenditure across all income groups. The poorest households allocate over half of their monthly budget to food, while the wealthiest 10 percent spend just about a third [2]. This leaves limited resources for other necessities, hindering families' ability to invest in long-term priorities such as education, particularly in households with more dependents and additional costs of living such as those with children, older persons, or persons with disabilities.

Malnutrition, in its various forms—including undernutrition, obesity, and micronutrient deficiencies—remains a major public health challenge in 2024. According to data, about 22 percent of children under five are stunted, 10 percent are wasted, and 15 percent are underweight [3]. Additionally, over 80 percent of women of reproductive age and young children suffer from at least one micronutrient deficiency, such as iron, vitamin A, zinc, or iodine [4]. A 2023 update to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, conducted by WFP, UNICEF, and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, found that 16 percent of the population cannot afford even the most basic nutritious diet, after adjusting for debt. Diets in Cambodia are predominantly based on staples and sugar, with limited consumption of nutrient-rich foods like vegetables and fruits. Additionally, there is a growing consumption of ultra-processed foods and sugary drinks across all income groups. Poor diets are driven by multiple factors, including supply-side limitations, unregulated food environments, the affordability of nutritious food, lifestyle changes, and the impacts of climate change.

In 2024, WFP aligned with the priorities of the newly formed government which feature in the Pentagonal Development Strategy. These priorities emphasize human capital development, resilience, and inclusive, sustainable growth. WFP also aligned its priorities with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, contributing to the overall UN efforts by co-chairing the results group dedicated to human capital development and contributing to the other groups. WFP is also part of the joint SDG Fund on food systems and more broadly evolving partnerships with sister agencies and the government under the new CSP.

WFP aims to address national priorities while promoting long-term food security and addressing all forms of malnutrition.

Social Protection Initiatives

An important development in 2024 was the adoption of the school meals policy coupled with the Government taking full responsibility for providing nutritious meals to students in half of all schools implementing the programme. WFP also teamed up with specialized partners to enhance disability inclusion and gender empowerment in the programme. Of importance, the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport organized the first regional School Meals Summit in Southeast Asia in collaboration with the governments of the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. This was built on the global efforts to scale and improve school meal programmes led by the School Meals Coalition. This resulted in adopting an outcome statement and the announcement to anchor school meals within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, collaborating on policies, sharing best practices, and coordinating efforts to enhance nutrition and food security for children.

WFP played a significant role in advancing social protection systems in Cambodia, focusing on improving shock-responsiveness to better support vulnerable communities during crises. Following the official endorsement by the Prime Minister of the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) framework in December 2023, WFP's technical assistance shifted from policy to supporting its implementation. WFP has been assisting the National Social Protection Council in drafting an SRSP operational plan to be endorsed in early 2025.

Climate and Disaster Risk Management

WFP has strategically focused on enhancing Cambodia's Disaster Risk Management capacities. In partnership with the National Committee for Disaster Management and other key stakeholders, WFP provided critical training to strengthen local capabilities at both national and sub-national levels in using digital tools for data collection and risk analysis. WFP collaborated with the Government and partners to create improved early warning risk messaging tools as part of its leadership in the Early Warning 4 All initiative. WFP's collaboration with the Government also included co-chairing the Humanitarian Response Forum and coordinating the Early Warnings for All initiative. A key milestone was the adoption of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in mid-2024. This Plan serves as the guiding strategic framework for the country's disaster management priorities. Additionally, WFP has been instrumental in conducting studies on socio-economic vulnerabilities and geospatial climate risks using Artificial Intelligence to improve targeting and design of disaster risk management and response efforts. WFP conducted training for disaster risk financing options to pave the way for further support to Cambodia's climate resilience.

Nutrition and Food Systems Initiatives

WFP has prioritized enhancing food security and nutrition outcomes in Cambodia by focusing on school nutrition, advocating for rice fortification, and adopting a multi-sectoral approach to combat malnutrition. Within the UN Nutrition framework, WFP has championed integrating nutrition into broader policies and business strategies. Collaborating with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, FAO, and UNICEF, WFP contributed to the ongoing revision of the food systems roadmap to address food environments and climate change, alongside crafting an associated financing strategy. In May, Cambodia hosted the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme Steering Committee meeting, featuring WFP's "Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture in Northeast Cambodia" project.

WFP has invested in evidence-based systems, tools and capacity strengthening at both national and sub-national levels. By leveraging data and evidence to shape national policies, WFP influenced Cambodia's approach to food security and nutrition, driving substantial change. Supported by various donors, these initiatives are poised to deliver lasting improvements in Cambodia's food systems, health, education and nutrition outcomes. The joint UN Executive Board visit hosted by the Government highlighted coordinated efforts by UN agencies, including WFP, to support government programmes.

Cambodia is at a critical juncture in its journey toward economic prosperity, but significant challenges remain. With targeted interventions in social protection, disaster risk management, food security, and nutrition, Cambodia is building resilience and striving to achieve the 2030 agenda.

171,060

Total beneficiaries in 2024



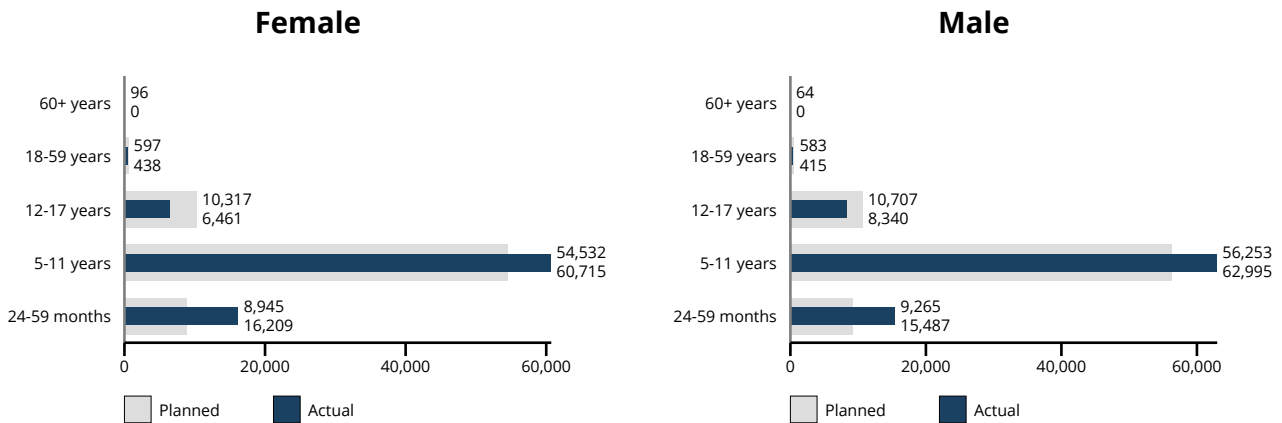
49% female



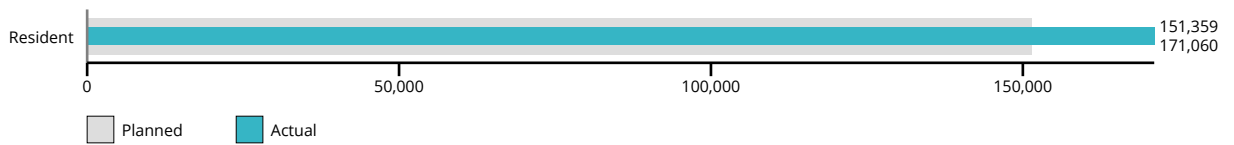
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,360 (55% Female, 45% Male)

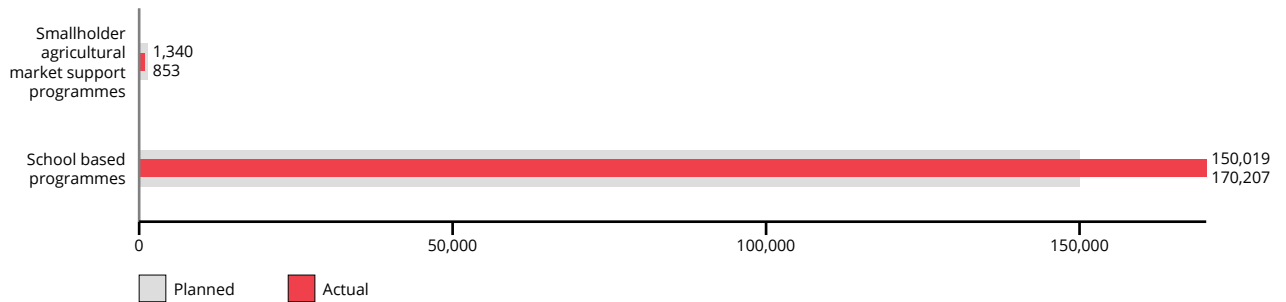
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



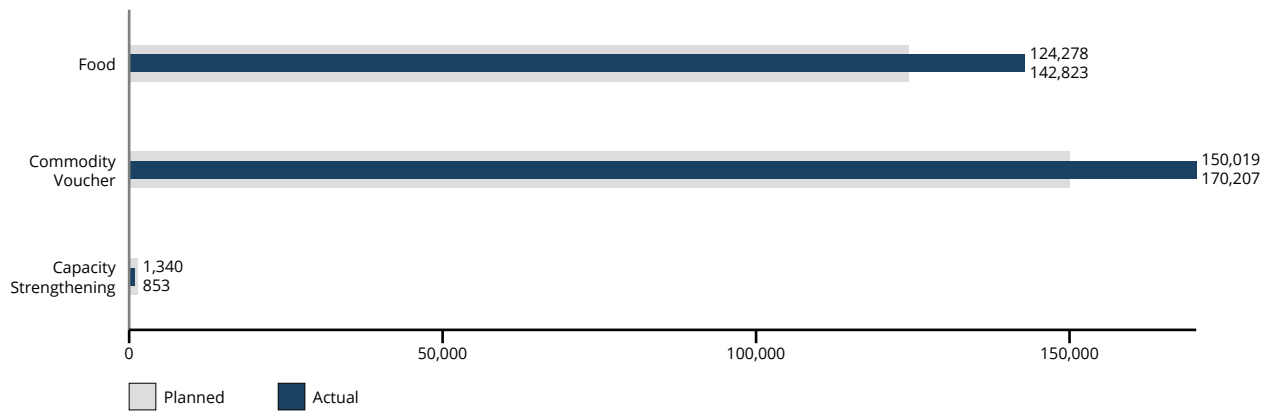
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



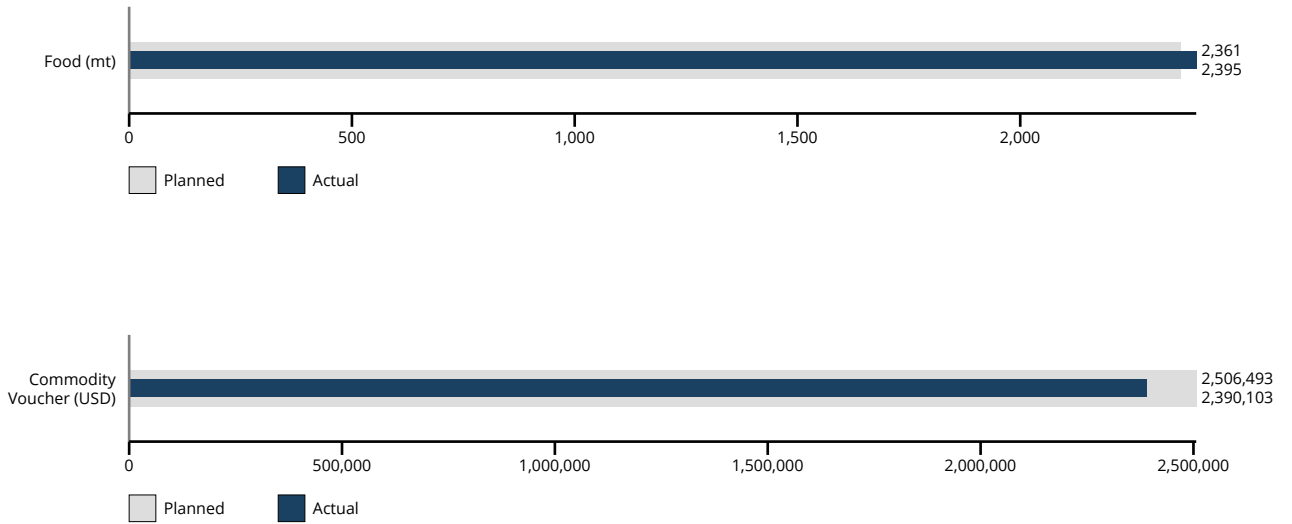
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



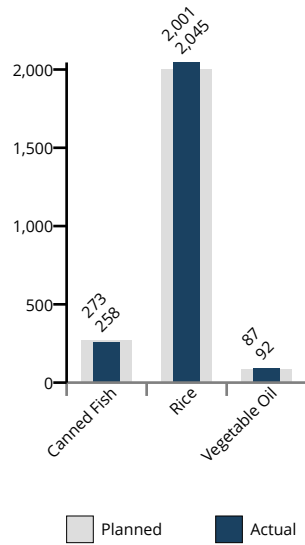
Beneficiaries by Modality



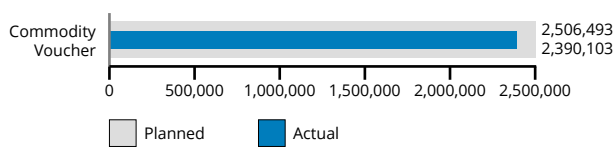
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



With the inception of the new CSP, WFP also took on an expanded role as a facilitator, assisting in coordinating regional and global initiatives to support the Government such as the Southeast Asia Regional School Meals Coalition and the Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) efforts.

Strategic Outcome 1 underscores the importance of human capital development, aligning with the Government's ambition for growth by investing in human resources. This strategic focus area aims to improve education, healthcare, nutrition, and social protection to establish a solid groundwork for a more efficient population capable of propelling economic advancement.

Throughout 2024, WFP backed key policies concerning food security, nutrition, and social protection while collaborating with the Government and partners to operationalize these policies and put them into action. Social protection systems and initiatives supported by WFP, such as the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, have seen continued enhancement and expanded government ownership and commitment.

Strategic Outcome 2 places a significant emphasis on climate change adaptation to minimize the adverse effects of climatic shocks on the economy and the populace. This strategic focus area supports initiatives that enhance resilience against climate-related risks, ensuring that sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, and communities are adequately equipped to endure and adjust to shocks stemming from climate change. Throughout 2024, WFP continued to strengthen government capacities at both national and sub-national levels, facilitating preparedness for emergencies and the establishment of robust, resilient food systems that can weather various challenges.

Within the scope of the new CSP, WFP has taken a crucial role in coordinating the EW4ALL programme, emphasizing a government-led approach. This initiative aims to unite diverse stakeholders in collaboration with government entities and partners to effectively address climate change challenges. The initiative also aims to strengthen climate resilience, promote sustainable development, and navigate environmental uncertainties through collective action.

Strategic Outcome 3 underscores the importance of delivering aid to populations impacted by crises, ensuring access to crucial food, nutrition, and other important resources during and after emergencies. While no activities were carried out under this outcome, it was primarily designed as a contingency measure. The absence of immediate intervention stemmed from the country's emphasis on risk anticipation through proactive monitoring and tailored contingency plans for climate hazards. This reflects the country's progress in preparedness and crisis prevention efforts.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP took proactive measures to manage risks, with a focus on climate-related hazards and global economic uncertainties. WFP enhanced its risk monitoring and mitigation mechanisms to systematically address strategic risks more effectively.

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

To strengthen risk management, WFP's oversight committee, established in 2023, identified relevant risk categories and implemented control measures and mitigation actions. WFP revised its spot check procedures and subsequently conducted them. An accountability framework for funds transferred to the Government has been developed and will be further fine-tuned in 2025. The oversight committee also ensured timely and effective management responses to evaluations, audits, and reviews by monitoring their progress and keeping the risk register up to date. Routine reviews of mitigation measures across all risks were tracked.

In line with its commitment to continuous improvement, WFP formulated a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2024-2028, prioritizing the strengthening of country monitoring capacities, provision of technical support, and the utilization of evidence for decision-making.

Lessons learned

WFP's risk management in Cambodia offered valuable insights. Through proactive monitoring and tailored contingency plans for climate hazards, the importance of risk anticipation and multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g., among UN agencies and NGOs) was emphasized. The establishment of an oversight committee and derived spot-check function highlighted areas that the country office needs to monitor closely. Initial findings suggest that the country office may wish to adopt the Harmonised Approach to Cash-based Transfers aligning with UN practice in the country. This would allow an oversight capacity on transfers to the Government and includes a capacity strengthening component which aligns with WFP's overall systems strengthening approach.

Weathering the Elements

Putrea Village's Resilience in the Face of Climate Change



© © WFP/Darapech Chea

Yearly floods and recent droughts threaten Than Phal's home. Despite challenges, she stands strong with her children and community.

Nestled in the heart of the Cambodian countryside, Putrea Village is a testament to its resilience amidst nature's challenges. Home to 352 farmer families, the village has endured floods, droughts, heatwaves, and winds, showcasing the perseverance needed to adapt to a changing climate.

For Than Phal, a 40-year-old farmer, and her fellow villagers, each passing year brings new obstacles as climate change impacts intensify. As the village struggles with rising unpredictable waters and parched fields, Phal continues to tend to her land with her husband, cultivating rice and potatoes to sustain their family of five.

"We're not making much. There is no irrigation setup in our village. We're just counting on the skies to provide us with rainwater. Back in my parents' time, the rain used to come like clockwork. But these days, it's all gone haywire. The rain we're supposed to have does not show up when it's meant to. It's either too early, too late, too little, or too much. Just as our crops are starting to thrive, out of the blue, floods come rushing in, drowning all our hard work for days, sometimes even weeks. And these prolonged spells and scorching heat we've been facing later, they've been brutal on our crops and our health, causing us some huge losses."

The absence of an irrigation system leaves Putrea Village vulnerable to the whims of a changing climate. Last year, temperatures soared to 46 degrees Celsius, unprecedented in the village's history. Crops suffer, livestock struggle, and fertile soil turns barren under the scorching sun. Unforeseen events like sudden surges and flash winds add to the challenges, testing the community's resilience.

In response, the village has united to mitigate climate impacts. A disaster management team was formed at the commune level, comprising 18 local leaders from the commune, village, schools and pagodas. They were trained in staying healthy and saving water during dry spells, evacuating people safely during floods, and connecting with authorities at higher administrative levels for information and support.

"We take a proactive approach here. We share with our fellow villagers what we have learnt. We keep an eye on updates from provincial and district levels through our Telegram group and stay alert to share important information with everyone. By monitoring river levels and working with neighbouring upstream communities, we stay prepared. We

now feel more confident in dealing with rising water levels," said Putrea Village Chief Khut Chen, also a core member of the disaster management team.

Than Phal and her community embody resilience in the face of environmental challenges, showcasing unity and determination amidst the impacts of climate change. As they forge ahead, their village narrative mirrors the local struggle against various facets of climate change.

With WFP's assistance in strengthening Cambodia's resilience to climate change, efforts are aimed at enhancing livelihoods, adaptive capacities, and disaster management systems across multiple levels, fostering awareness of risks and vulnerabilities while improving local adaptation. In 2024, WFP deepened its collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management, reinforcing emergency readiness, early warning systems, and climate risk analytics. The launch of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2028 by the Committee underscored a proactive approach to disaster management, prioritizing monitoring, evaluation, coordination, and preparedness at various administrative levels. WFP's role in advancing disaster management technologies, including harnessing artificial intelligence and geospatial data for climate disaster risk assessments, further allows for precise risk analysis down to the commune level to inform targeted planning, budgeting, and preparedness efforts, reinforcing the nation's ability to anticipate and respond to intensifying climate challenges.

The collaborative resolve and innovative solutions to address these issues, coupled with the supportive infrastructure in place, sets the stage for a transformative climate solution story within Putrea community and beyond.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.



Cambodia's **3rd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2024-2028** finalized, aligning food, health, & social protection for nutrition goals



Shock Responsive Social Protection Operational Plan validated, comprising **5 building blocks** to harmonize efforts for systematic response in adversity



School Feeding Policy 2024-2035 endorsed, strengthening collaboration and roles among stakeholders



Prakas #507 endorsed, institutionalizing increased meal rations for students, setting kitchen guidelines, and promoting efficient budgeting practices



4,000+ programme implementers trained on **health & nutrition** to improve understanding of children's nutritional needs, meal quality and food safety

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on enhancing human capital development by prioritizing nutrition, education and social protection systems to ensure inclusive progress. WFP collaborates with governmental bodies, partners, and communities to combat malnutrition, strengthen national social protection systems, and transition the home-grown school feeding programme to national ownership, aiming to provide every child with a healthy meal to learn and grow. Focusing on promoting the building blocks of human capital development, this outcome focused on two mutually reinforcing workstreams: nutrition and social protection, emphasizing school meals.

Activity 1: Nutrition

Activity 1 forms the first part of WFP's broader human capital development efforts in Cambodia. WFP strategically embedded nutrition and healthy diets in the new CSP, prioritizing technical and policy support, coordination facilitation, and evidence-based decision making. This initiative emphasizes marginalized groups and the Leave No One Behind principle.

Technical and Policy Support

WFP provided technical and policy support to the Government on nutrition, leading the UN Nutrition Network comprising of FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. Responding to Cambodia's evolving nutrition landscape, WFP underscored healthy diets by contributing to government efforts to regulate access to unhealthy foods, managing acute malnutrition, and advocating for food fortification to address micronutrient deficiencies.

After WHO released revised guidelines for preventing and treating child wasting (2023), WFP, UNICEF, and Helen Keller International collaborated with the Ministry of Health to update national guidelines, protocols and tools for managing child wasting. WFP provided technical expertise to nutrition initiatives, such as developing dietary guidelines for infants, young children and the general population, setting standards for commercially produced complementary foods, and researching breastfeeding and maternal nutrition. WFP joined the Technical Working Group for Health and Health Partners Group to advocate for nutrition integration in health initiatives and identify areas for enhanced support.

As the convener of the UN Nutrition Network, WFP facilitated UN input and supported the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) to develop the 3rd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2024-2028, aligning with government policies. The strategy outlines how food, health and social protection can help achieve nutrition goals, emphasizing multi-sectoral priorities. WFP's 2023 Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis significantly shaped this strategy.

Rice Fortification

WFP has been a longstanding supporter of Cambodia's food fortification efforts, working closely with the Ministry of Planning to develop a national fortification strategy and standards. The strategy aims to enhance the population's nutrition by adding essential micronutrients to staple foods such as rice and covers aspects like food selection, fortification processes, quality control and monitoring.

As the convener of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network, a leading private sector initiative for nutrition, WFP collaborated with various public and private stakeholders to advance nationwide rice fortification efforts by enhancing quality assurance processes and identifying suitable markets for fortified products. Efforts include advocating for fortification, building millers' capacity to consistently blend fortified rice kernels, and exploring the potential for producing fortified rice kernels domestically.

WFP aims to strengthen national efforts to integrate fortified rice into Cambodia's national school feeding programme to ensure essential nutrients for schoolchildren. Fortified rice is piloted in schools and is being extended to new markets like garment factories to support meal programmes for workers, particularly women employees in Phnom Penh and economic zones. Plans include scaling and commercializing fortified rice in densely populated factory zones.

Social and Behavior Change for Nutrition

WFP worked with the education ministry's school health department on school-based nutrition initiatives and a social and behaviour change campaign promoting healthy and balanced diets and curbing unhealthy snacks, in line with Cambodia's national health education curriculum.

In the North-East region where malnutrition is prevalent, WFP partnered with 17 Triggers, a local behaviour lab, to develop a nutrition intervention using agricultural cooperatives to promote fruit and vegetable consumption and reduce sugary snacks, emphasizing family unity and creative cooking methods.

Knowledge and Evidence Generation

The 2023 Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis delved into nutrition, food systems, and climate change, emphasizing the need for improved nutrition outcomes and multi-sector interventions for food system transformation. Climate change also poses risks to healthy diets, emphasizing the urgency of mitigation measures. This study influenced the 3rd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2024-2028 but will also inform and shape Cambodia's Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030, focusing on integrating the climate perspective. Building on this, WFP plans to lead a joint study with partners on the cost of malnutrition with a climate focus in Cambodia to address evidence gaps for budgeting nutrition interventions.

WFP and the Agricultural Marketing Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery released 12 monthly market and seasonal monitoring bulletins. These bulletins, utilizing WFP's methodology, provided updates on food prices, market indicators, labour trends, rainfall patterns, and seasonal vegetation monitoring from 56 market locations nationwide, serving as a trusted resource for the Government and development partners to make informed decisions.

Gender integration in Activity 1 was successful with WFP achieving GaM-M score of 3 [3].

Activity 2: Social Protection

Activity 2 is the other component of WFP's broader human capital development initiatives. It aims to enhance food and nutrition security through national social protection systems. The goal is to develop a shock-responsive social protection system and transition the home-grown school feeding programme to national ownership, further uplifting the well-being of the population.

Shock Responsive Social Protection

Complementing the traditional responses to shocks led by disaster management authorities, WFP supported the Government in establishing a systematic and comprehensive approach to Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP),

ensuring improved risk and vulnerability data capture, response design, coordination and financing mechanism.

Following the Prime Minister's endorsement of the National SRSP in 2023, WFP continued support to operationalize the framework through a systems-strengthening plan to ensure systematic and high-quality response capacities in the face of shocks. The plan is under final review, with a validation workshop scheduled in January 2025. Additionally, WFP and the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) developed a business process and scalability framework for an emergency cash transfer programme during floods to systematize parameters and protocols for contingency in the future. This includes defining triggers and thresholds for programme activation at scale, defining who does what, when, where, and how, and integrating social security measures and gender sensitivity into emergency protocols.

WFP and WB collaborated to support the Government in further enhancing the integration of social protection systems in the national disaster risk financing strategy's implementation phase. This strategy aimed to bolster financial resilience, strengthen disaster response, empower communities and protect development gains from growing climate risks. Officially endorsed in May, the strategy prompted collective action. WFP and WB conducted an orientation session for representatives from ten government bodies and selected development partners to explore climate and disaster risk financing tools deemed most effective in the Cambodian context. Concurrently, WFP initiated discussions with the Non-Banking Financial Service Authority to explore the potential use of these new disaster risk financing instruments.

Data & Analytics

To better inform the country's social protection system, WFP supported the NSPC to utilize the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) to determine transfer values for accessing a healthy diet. WFP regularly updated the MEB using data from the 2021 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey and a recent Disaster Risk Assessment, employing machine learning and geospatial information to enhance data accuracy down to the commune level. WFP provided technical training on MEB methodology to government officials to establish standard transfer values for future programme designs.

WFP contributed to the evaluation by NSPC and UNICEF of the Family Package Cash Transfer programme, that provides monthly cash support to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and young children, people with disabilities, people aged 60 and above, and those living with HIV. The study assessed the programme's effects on poverty, resilience, nutrition, and dietary habits of poor and near-poor households, examining how they navigate significant shocks. The study informed the development of responsive mechanisms within the family package to empower households to address various shocks through both reactive and proactive measures.

School Meals Programme

School meals serve as a valuable social assistance scheme, fostering human capital by enhancing educational access, nutrition and health for pre-primary and primary students. This model not only addresses short-term hunger but also provides a safety net for vulnerable households through indirect income transfers. The current homegrown model empowers schools to procure fresh, diverse, and locally sourced food directly from farmers and suppliers, creating a positive cycle of benefits spanning various sectors. By injecting cash into local economies, this model stimulates local growth, provides a reliable income stream for farmers, and ensures that children receive safe and nutritious meals at school.

Under this activity, WFP focused on two key areas: further institutionalizing the national programme and implementing the remaining WFP-managed initiatives.

Institutionalizing the National School Meals Programme

In alignment with the Government's 2023-2028 Pentagonal Strategy emphasizing school children's health and nutrition, WFP continued to support the national programme's institutionalization. Efforts included improving policies, crafting guidelines, and establishing monitoring systems to track progress, assess performance and ensure programme accountability. By 2024, the national programme covered 553 schools, about half of the total, with full control expected by 2028 as per the transition strategy.

Policy and legal framework

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, with WFP support, developed the School Feeding Policy 2024-2035, strengthening collaboration and roles among stakeholders. This policy was endorsed by the Prime Minister in September, marking a major milestone for the national programme. The Ministry and relevant ministries established a national committee to oversee and coordinate the programme implementation. A school feeding inter-ministerial coordination committee was also established as per Prakas No. 149 to execute the programme at national and sub-national levels.

To enhance the national programme's effectiveness, WFP advocated for an increased national budget. WFP conducted field visits with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to refine budget allocations, estimate food expenses, and propose suitable cook incentives. This led to the endorsement of inter-ministerial Prakas No. 507 by the ministries of finance and education, youth and sport, which institutionalized key improvements such as increasing the cash ration per meal.

for students, establishing guidelines for model school kitchens, and implementing more efficient budgeting practices. Subsequently, the Government allocated USD 7.4 million for the national programme in 2025, a substantial increase to enhance food provisions for students across 686 schools.

Capacity strengthening

WFP assisted the Ministry in finalizing the national programme's monitoring and evaluation framework, ensuring accountability and adaptability. The framework was rolled out in all 10 programme provinces, empowering national, provincial and district offices for effective monitoring. WFP also developed a school readiness transition checklist for government handover assessment.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry to train 553 national programme schools, including 129 newly handed-over schools on supplier selection and utilizing the School Feeding Information System (SFIS) for transparent and data-informed procurement decisions. The training empowered 2,469 school officials with the skills to objectively evaluate suppliers, fostering efficiency and competition in food procurement for the programme.

WFP updated operational guidelines, including SFIS directives, and initiated SFIS management transfer discussions with the Government in October. Enhanced SFIS features enable self-directed training in the upcoming school year.

Programme design enhancement

To enhance the national programme design, WFP integrated health and nutrition education into training for over 4,000 implementers [1], improving knowledge of children's nutrition, meal quality, and food safety.

WFP, FAO and the Ministry tested the School Meal Nutrition Standard in 20 schools, providing fortified rice and balanced meals to 5,000 children. Over three months, students benefited from increased food rations and access to fresh fruits, following enhanced nutrition standards. Post-pilot, children's intake of key food groups and micronutrients was assessed. Findings will be available in 2025, and scenarios for adoption will be developed to inform advocacy efforts for higher-quality school meals.

WFP and the Ministry developed and tested two food procurement models [2]: centralizing and aggregating food supply at either district or commune levels, incorporating locally blended fortified rice. Informed by an evaluation of the national programme, procurement process review, and Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise, the pilot favoured centralizing at the commune level for cost-effectiveness and efficient supplier engagement, ensuring supply chain consistency and local farmer engagement. Excessive centralization at the district level proved less efficient.

To ensure a sustainable programme, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to establish a framework for sustainable food systems and introduced the Market Linkage Dialogue model to strengthen relationships between schools, suppliers, and farmers. This approach improved procurement, enhanced food traceability and backed local agriculture, elevating the quality of school meals and creating economic prospects for farmers.

To enhance programme quality, WFP incorporated the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse into training modules and undertook two studies: a regional gender study with Cambodia as a focus, and country-level work on disability inclusion. These studies identified ways forward to enhance the quality and reach of the school meals programme. Collaborating with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, WFP is committed to utilizing these findings for a more sustainable and inclusive programme design.

Advocacy and evidence generation

WFP collaborated with the Sustainable Financing Initiative on an ongoing cost analysis of the national programme, assessing expenses for food, infrastructure, WASH facilities, and capacity building. This analysis aims to provide data-driven insights for government policies on programme expansion, funding, and procurement strategies. WFP partnered with NSPC and Harvard University to conduct a return-on-investment analysis for the national programme, assessing its effectiveness on education, health, social protection, agriculture, and local economy.

WFP's direct implementation

WFP is preparing the remaining 561 schools for government handover by equipping 154 schools in Oddar Meanchey and Pursat with kitchens and promoting healthy eating habits and hygiene practices in schools through social and behavioural change communication. WFP continued to manage the programme, ensuring nutritious meals for children. This led to a sustained 91 percent attendance rate, notable progress in early grade reading, and 69 percent meeting dietary diversity scores, highlighting nutritional success.

Gender integration in Activity 2 was successful with WFP achieving GaM-M score of 4 [4].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.



Cambodia's Food Systems Roadmap

2030 revision started, stressing food environments & climate change, with upcoming financing and advocacy strategies



National Roadmap for Early Warning for All

finalized, enhancing disaster preparedness & coordination and safeguarding communities

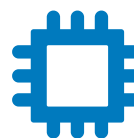


Disaster Risk Assessment

published, integrating AI and geospatial data for sophisticated, swift and accurate risk analysis down to the commune level



PRISM upgraded with on-demand features for disaster risk management & social protection, enabling rapid post-hazard data collection at local level



GIS Lab established at the Royal University of Phnom Penh to train **928** students in GIS and remote sensing for disaster risk management

Strategic Outcome 2 centres around WFP's broader contribution to building Cambodia's climate resilience. It aims to enhance livelihoods, adaptive capacities, and shock management in hazard-prone regions by strengthening food systems and disaster risk management systems. WFP employs an integrated, risk-informed strategy at various levels to raise awareness of risks, build systems and capacities, and strengthen the local food system adaptation. This outcome focuses on supporting climate adaptation through two mutually reinforcing workstreams: 1) enhancing food systems resilience to benefit livelihoods and 2) strengthening disaster risk management to safeguard food security and nutrition for vulnerable populations.

Activity 3: Resilient Food Systems

WFP finalized its food systems approach, solidifying key government partnerships, notably with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry (MAFF), and enhancing collaborations with international financial institutions. FAO, UNICEF and WFP secured Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) funds, teaming up with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to update Cambodia's Food Systems Roadmap 2030. The revised roadmap will emphasize food environments and climate. A financing and an advocacy strategies will be developed alongside.

Data & Analytics

WFP and the World Bank collaborated to examine the nexus of affordable healthy diets, nutrition, and environmental sustainability within food systems. The research, utilizing Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP) projects as case studies, seeks to pinpoint strategies that enhance nutrition and mitigate environmental impact in agriculture. Findings reveal that adopting healthier diets can curtail greenhouse gas emissions and agricultural water usage but requires substantial systemic changes across the food system. The study also evaluates how the GAFSP-funded programme can lessen the environmental footprints of rice production and promote access to nutritious diets. Initial findings were shared with stakeholders and at the Committee on Food Security in Rome, guiding future investments in

food systems and climate-nutrition linkages and contributing to improved policies and programmes for transforming food systems in line with Cambodia's Food Systems Roadmap 2030.

Additionally, WFP concluded research on nutrition behaviour determinants, including gender and inclusion studies, revealed barriers faced by women, particularly Indigenous women in northern Cambodia, in accessing markets and decision-making. These insights, viewed through a food systems and climate lens, will guide interventions to improve diets, reduce gender disparities, and empower women farmers as entrepreneurs. The findings were shared at a GAFSP Steering Committee meeting, where WFP's "Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture in Northeastern Cambodia" project attracted partners' interest with its innovative public-private-producer-partnership and social and behavioural change approach.

Farmer-Market Linkages

School Meals Programme

WFP and MAFF formalized a partnership for the home-grown school feeding programme, aligning with Sub-Decree 65 [1], following a thorough capacity assessment and heightened involvement from MAFF in school feeding procurement talks.

Locally, WFP collaborated with the Commercialization of Aquaculture for Sustainable Trade Cambodia to link fish raisers, collectors, and school suppliers. The initiative saw 16 fish raisers supplying fresh fish daily to 77 schools in Kampong Thom. To expand, WFP engaged MAFF to institutionalize the model in an implementation guide for replication across provinces and commodities.

WFP, MAFF and MoEYS strengthened ties between agricultural cooperatives, producer groups, and schools to promote traceability, ensure food safety, stabilize pricing, and enhance farmers' economic prospects. Initial supplier selection protocols integrating these groups into the supply chain will be implemented across eight districts and 24 communes in 2025.

Building Back Better

WFP and the Cambodia Agriculture Cooperative Corporation (CACC) integrated 669 farmers, including 363 women and 584 Indigenous Peoples in Monduliri, into organic rice value chains. This initiative sold 2,386 mt of rice, empowering smallholder farmers and enhancing food systems through the GAFSP-funded programme.

WFP and CACC built a 2,000 sqm rice warehousing facility, equipped with advanced mills and dryers, to enhance post-harvest management. This infrastructure connects smallholder farmers to markets, streamlines the supply chain and provides efficient market access. The improved facilities are expected to boost the sales of organic rice, improving economic prospects for the community.

To promote healthier diets with increased agricultural income, WFP developed a social and behaviour change campaign to boost fruit and vegetable consumption. This intervention, to be implemented by agricultural cooperative committees, aligns with Ministry of Health efforts and is scalable through partner collaboration with smallholder farmers. The rollout is scheduled for 2025.

Gender and age aspects were fully integrated into Activity 3, as evidenced by a GaM-M score of 3 [3].

Activity 4: Disaster Risk Management

WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening disaster management systems by backing the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in emergency readiness, humanitarian coordination, and initiatives like the Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) and climate risk analytics. A new 5-year strategic partnership between WFP and NCDM aims to elevate national and local preparedness with advanced data systems and early warnings to mitigate climate disasters. WFP is further exploring collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) to expand these efforts.

NCDM launched the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023-2028, developed with support from WFP and partners. This strategic plan emphasized proactive disaster risk management to enhance national resilience against increasing climate threats and natural hazards while safeguarding communities and resources for sustainable development. It included the roles and responsibilities of different line ministries within Cambodia's national disaster management system. Subsequently, WFP supported NCDM in developing operational and monitoring plans through consultation and a technical working group.

Early Warning Systems

WFP led the EW4All initiative in Cambodia as the UN focal agency, collaborating with NCDM. A gap analysis identified key areas for improvement, resulting in strategic interventions and partnerships with the potential to bolster the

country's forecasting and response to hydro-meteorological hazards and enhanced community resilience [2].

NCDM, WFP, and UNDP finalized the National Implementation Roadmap for EW4All 2024-2028. This roadmap is awaiting official government endorsement. It delineates strategic investments in early warning mechanisms to enhance disaster preparedness, strengthen risk reduction, promote coordination, optimize resources, and safeguard communities and infrastructure.

WFP and the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System trained staff from MoWRAM, MAFF and NCDM on impact-based forecasting, including on using remote sensing technologies for hydro-meteorological hazard forecasting.

Anticipatory Action Plan

WFP supported the Government by conducting vulnerability and risk analyses to integrate data for the development of the national Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for floods. This plan, based on identified needs and agreed-upon strategies, compiles key information to facilitate prompt responses before anticipated flood events. Extensive consultations were held, engaging selected communities, government officials, and diverse stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels. The insights were integrated into a strategy that outlines AAP specifics for each targeted area.

WFP and partners developed an AAP plan for the Pursat Basin floods, outlining hazard triggers, target populations, finance arrangements, anticipatory measures, stakeholder roles, and monitoring strategies. Informed by historical flood data, this AAP will monitor rainfall and flood forecasts to prompt anticipatory action upon reaching risk thresholds. The AAP will be piloted and evaluated in 2025.

Innovations & Digital Solutions

WFP has been enhancing the use of geospatial information technology in disaster management.

WFP and NCDM concluded a Disaster Risk Assessment report, integrating AI and geospatial data for sophisticated risk analysis. This innovative approach enabled swift and accurate conversion of large-scale geospatial and field data into detailed risk insights at the commune level. These insights, previously not attainable through traditional approaches, will play a crucial role in shaping focused disaster planning, budgeting, and preparedness efforts amidst the rising frequency of natural disasters. By adopting this data-driven methodology, Cambodia is better positioned to enhance its resilience against intensifying natural hazards.

WFP improved the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring—a web-based application enabling rapid assessment of climate risks and impacts, supporting disaster management with interactive geospatial data—with new on-demand features for disaster risk management and social protection systems. This updated system integrates with ID Poor, Cambodia's social registry, enabling the government to connect socio-economic data to real-time natural hazard forecasting. This setup will expedite post-hazard data collection locally and is set for deployment in 2025.

WFP collaborated with the Royal University of Phnom Penh to build future human resources for effective preparedness and response. They set up a Geographic Information System (GIS) lab in the university and integrated GIS and remote sensing technologies into the undergraduate curriculum, benefiting 928 students (586 women) by enhancing their practical skills in utilizing these technologies for disaster risk management.

The Humanitarian Response Forum

WFP played a key role in humanitarian coordination, co-chairing the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), leading participating members, including UN agencies and NGOs. WFP also oversaw the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group and the Cash Working Group, focusing on improving emergency cash assistance programmes.

HRF released two flood situation reports, leveraging data from the National and Provincial Committees for Disaster Management and insights from PRISM. These reports highlighted the aftermath of flooding, showing that around 29,000 families in 11 provinces were affected by the September and October floods.

Gender and age aspects were not fully integrated into Activity 4, as evidenced by a GaM-M score of 3 [4].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 03: Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises.

Strategic Outcome 3 was not implemented in 2024 due to the absence of emergency response needs in the country.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender context

Dropping ten places to rank 102nd out of 146 countries globally in 2024 [1], Cambodia's performance in narrowing gender gaps highlights persistent challenges. While the country has made progress in health outcomes, its score in educational attainment has declined, raising concerns about the sustainability of earlier gains. Women's economic and political participation remains low, with entrenched societal norms and biases restricting access to opportunities, leadership roles, and resources. These issues underscore the need for targeted policies to create a more inclusive and equitable society.

The Cambodian government has reaffirmed its commitment to gender equality through the Neary Rattanak VI Strategic Plan 2024-2028, which emphasized gender mainstreaming across governance levels to empower women and girls [2]. Additionally, the focus on gender-responsive budgeting demonstrates an effort to integrate gender considerations into public financial management, aiming to improve women's economic opportunities and decision-making roles [3]. However, deeply rooted gender norms continued to impede progress, indicating that sustained efforts are essential to dismantle these barriers and achieve true gender parity [4].

To bridge these gaps, the Government and its partners must collaborate to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of existing laws and policy frameworks that promote gender equality and empower women.

Overview of WFP's contribution to gender equality

In 2024, WFP continued implementing its operations and programmes through evidence generation and action-oriented research, supporting the Cambodian government in promoting its programme quality, ensuring the most vulnerable can benefit and contribute. These efforts spanned social protection, food systems, and disaster preparedness, with a focus on inclusive and gender-responsive approaches.

WFP made significant strides to enhance the reach and impact of its school meals programme under Strategic Outcome 1. A regional study identified barriers faced by women cooks, suppliers, and farmers, emphasizing the need to foster economic empowerment through platforms like home-grown school feeding supply chains, and address gender norms to improve access to school meals for girls and boys. Building on these findings, WFP will produce actionable recommendations to guide the Government in embedding lessons learned into the programme in 2025.

WFP facilitated consultations with the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) and other stakeholders to develop the Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework (SRSPF) Operational Plan. This plan outlines systems-strengthening activities across social protection building blocks with a focus on gender responsiveness and inclusivity. In 2025, WFP will support the development of a flood-response protocol and a scalability framework for flood-related emergency cash transfers that recognizes the barriers in access for different groups, ensuring no one is left behind.

Through its "Building Back Better: Organic Agriculture in Northeast Cambodia" project under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP conducted a comprehensive gender and inclusion analysis to identify barriers and enablers for women's and Indigenous Peoples' participation. Based on the findings, WFP will explore community-based childcare support to enable women's participation in project activities and Indigenous women-led initiatives in organic rice production in collaboration with the Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation in 2025. Additionally, a social and behavioural change campaign to promote nutritious diets, designed to tackle gender norms, will also be rolled out in 2025.

WFP successfully led the development of the National Roadmap for EW4All 2024-2028, integrating measures to address the diverse needs of women, men, and marginalized groups--such as the accessibility of early warning risk messaging. This approach enhances disaster preparedness and national resilience while prioritizing inclusivity.

WFP actively contributed to inter-agency platforms promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Under the United Nations Gender Thematic Group, WFP provided technical support for the development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan and contributed to integrating gender components into broader UN analyses.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Protection context

Cambodia in 2024 continues to face persistent socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including poverty, malnutrition, and environmental hazards. These challenges are especially pronounced in remote rural areas and marginalized communities, where Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and the elderly can face discrimination and neglect. Seasonal floods and droughts intensify these difficulties, displacing communities and eroding traditional coping mechanisms.

While government-led efforts and external support have narrowed certain gaps, widespread inequalities remain. In some regions, overlapping factors—limited infrastructure, inadequate healthcare, and restricted access to education—entrench vulnerabilities and increase susceptibility to exploitation, isolation, and abuse. Competition for scarce resources can fuel tensions and disputes, disproportionately impacting those already disadvantaged.

Reports indicate that individuals with few financial or social assets struggle to safeguard their livelihoods or shield themselves from harm [1][2]. Women, children, and minority groups remain particularly at risk, with gender-based violence, discrimination, and neglect persisting. These intersecting challenges highlight the urgent need for broader, more inclusive interventions to address root causes, mitigate risks, and ensure that all Cambodians—regardless of location, background, or identity—can live with greater dignity, safety, and security.

WFP's efforts to mitigate protection and accountability to affected people risks

WFP continued to strengthen its protection and accountability to affected people (PAAP) approaches throughout its programmes and operations to ensure that no one is left behind. This effort integrated inclusive practices into key interventions and emphasized listening to, understanding, and addressing the needs of groups in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, Indigenous Communities, women, and children.

In partnership with Trinity College Dublin (TCD), WFP conducted targeted research to enhance disability inclusion within the following areas of its Cambodia portfolio: disaster risk management under Activity 4; and the school meals programme under Activity 2 and food systems under Activity 3. These studies aimed to identify existing gaps and practical solutions, ensuring that critical services become more accessible and inclusive over time.

Under Activity 4, WFP's EW4All initiative exposed accessibility challenges in early warning systems. Low literacy levels, remote Indigenous Communities, and limited mobile phone access—particularly among persons with disabilities—created barriers to timely and effective early warning communication. To address this, a relational model of communication that emphasized peer-to-peer information sharing was employed and accessible materials rooted in Universal Design principles were developed. This approach ensures that technological tools are complemented by low-tech, community-driven methods, making it more likely that populations increasingly vulnerable to climatic shocks will receive and understand crucial early warning messages.

In the school feeding programme, the research produced a conceptual framework and actionable recommendations to better include children with disabilities as the programme transitions to government oversight. These measures include establishing an inclusive advisory group, collecting disability-disaggregated data, adapting meals to cultural preferences, and improving teacher training to foster inclusive education. Through these steps, disability considerations will be systematically incorporated into the programme, ensuring that as it scales up under government leadership, it remains responsive to all learners' needs.

WFP, TCD, and People in Need (PIN) jointly worked on accessible messaging formats and trained local stakeholders on inclusive design principles. Selected PIN staff, village leaders, and commune representatives were equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to deliver accessible information effectively at the community level. In addition, WFP and TCD provided training to staff on communications and qualitative data collection skills to enhance the ability of WFP to share information and capture the voices of persons with disability.

To widen the reach and improve the quality of the programme, WFP implemented a comprehensive gender and inclusion analysis for its Building Back Better project under Strategic Outcome 2. This assessment identified barriers

and enablers for women's and Indigenous Peoples' participation such as women's limited access to markets, decision-making power in agriculture, and engagement in economic activities, alongside traditional gender roles that confine women to domestic responsibilities. WFP consulted Indigenous Peoples' organizations—such as the Cambodia Indigenous People's Organization—while developing social and behaviour change campaigns, aimed at challenging social role norms and promoting gender-equitable practices. These findings, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), child marriage and legal framework, were shared with specialized UN agencies, including the United Nations Populations Fund and UNICEF, to inform coordinated responses.

Recognizing the importance of safeguarding all stakeholders, WFP regularly participated in the Inter-Agency GBV Subgroup and Partners Group, contributing to workshops and referral training sessions for government partners. Further, three Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) refresher trainings were conducted for WFP staff, and WFP supported inter-agency PSEA training for 50 government officials from eight ministries. PSEA has also been integrated into the operational training of the school feeding programme. Participants in a post-training survey indicated the training's effectiveness, showing interest in aligning their codes of conduct with the UN's PSEA standards. The ministries have also pledged to collaborate with their respective UN agencies.

To improve information-sharing and accountability, WFP consulted communities—especially Indigenous Groups—to determine preferred community feedback mechanism (CFM) channels. Reader-friendly posters and informational cards will be distributed in 2025 to enhance understanding and access. During the operationalization of the CFM standard operating procedures, in-person engagement channels were maximized, ensuring that the perspectives of vulnerable groups shape programme implementation. Ultimately, these combined efforts underscore WFP's ongoing commitment to inclusive, accountable, and rights-based operation.

Data on Protection/AAP

WFP identified that its current CFM processes needed to align more closely with corporate data protection standards, particularly concerning data confidentiality. In response, WFP revised its standard operating procedures and issued escalation pathways, in compliance with global CFM assurance standards. This change reinforces trust by safeguarding sensitive information and ensuring that feedback remains confidential.

Moving forward, WFP plans to install a new, secure digital CFM platform equipped with robust data encryption and strengthened user controls. These enhancements will support better data integrity, bolster accountability, and ensure the CFM fully meets both organizational standards and community expectations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Cambodia faces a range of environmental challenges that affect the stability and sustainability of its food systems. This includes the loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and the depletion of water resources which poses risks to food production across the land. The country also remains one of the countries most vulnerable to the increasing impacts of climate change. The nation's rural economy, deeply entrenched in climate-dependent practices such as subsistence and rain-fed agriculture, experiences severe disruptions from frequent floods and droughts. Unfortunately, the country's limited capacity to adapt intensifies the repercussions of these climatic crises, disproportionately affecting the most marginalized communities. In their struggle to cope, these populations often turn to unsustainable measures like deforestation, perpetuating a cycle that not only harms the environment but also worsens the fragility of their livelihoods.

In a commitment to environmental sustainability, WFP has systematically integrated environmental measures into its operations. In the school meals programme (Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2), WFP and partners promoted environmentally friendly practices, constructing 579 energy-saving stoves to reduce firewood consumption and improve air quality in school kitchens. Furthermore, WFP enhanced water management by establishing 240 water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. These included water-efficient hand-washing stations and wells in schools to optimize water usage. In regions prone to drought, existing rainwater harvesting structures are maintained, with ten additional facilities constructed to capture surplus rainfall during the wet season.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 3), WFP and partners organized courses in Monduliri centred on environmental protection, natural resource management and wildlife protection. The courses were designed to integrate these values into practices of sustainable and organic farming. Topics included discussions on forest-land conversion laws and enforcement in protected areas, fostering collaboration among local authorities, stakeholders, and participants ranging from agricultural committee and producer group leaders to village chiefs, non-government organizations, and commune councils. WFP and its partners will continue supporting smallholder farmers in adopting eco-friendly practices to enhance long-term agricultural viability in their communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) in the second quarter of 2023, and since then, it has been working on making its operation more sustainable following its environmental action plan. WFP undertook a series of initiatives to mitigate its environmental footprint. It incorporated energy-efficient technologies like LED light fixtures and inverter air conditioners to enhance resource efficiency. It also improved waste management practices, including implementing segregation in offices. Each office now features a dedicated collection point for used batteries to ensure proper disposal, promote sustainability, and facilitate recycling efforts. The use of paper shredders in the offices has also helped reduce waste volume, enhance data security measures, and streamline recycling processes. To conserve water and energy, low-flush devices have been installed in toilets and taps, promoting sustainable water management practices. Tree planting initiatives have been undertaken to provide shade in office parking areas, enhance green spaces, and contribute to environmental conservation and sustainability efforts.

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

In 2024, WFP achieved significant milestones in enhancing nutrition integration across various sectors such as school meals, food systems, social protection, and shock-responsive social protection, reinforcing its commitment to combat malnutrition and promote healthy diets in Cambodia. Meanwhile, Cambodia advanced its strategy to address all forms of malnutrition through the 3rd National Strategic Food Security and Nutrition Plan (NSFSN). The focus includes promoting fruit and vegetable consumption, reducing consumption of unhealthy snacks and drinks, advocating fortified rice for micronutrient intake, and minimizing food wastage. Evidence from studies in Mondulhiri and analyses supported by the World Bank have informed these approaches, including interventions to improve access to nutritious diets while lessening environmental impacts on the food system.

Policy Support

WFP led development partners' consultations and inputs to inform the development of the 3rd NSFSN by the Council of Agricultural and Rural Development, advised on the design of Cambodia's Fortification Strategy, and collaborated on a proposal to update Cambodia's food systems roadmap with UN agencies and the government.

Nutrition Integration in School-Based Programmes

In 2024, WFP revamped the school meals programme with a nutrition-focused vision, emphasizing quality rations, promoting healthy eating habits, and fortifying staples.

Collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport, WFP piloted enhanced school meals, benefiting 5,000 primary students in 20 schools. The pilot aimed to set nutrition standards, fill dietary gaps, and advocate for improved rations for the national home-grown school feeding programme.

Following the success of the 2023 School Nutrition Day campaign, WFP initiated a three-month-long behaviour change programme called the "Battle for Healthy Diets", engaging 18,000 students in 86 primary schools. The initiative demonstrated its effectiveness in enhancing children's diets, with 80 percent of students (over 14,000) consuming a variety of fruits, vegetables, and eggs regularly during the programme. Moreover, 85 percent of schools noted a rise in healthy food consumption and half of the schools observed a decrease in unhealthy food intake over three months. At an estimated cost of about 1 USD per student, this intervention holds promise for significantly improving children's diets at scale and at a low cost.

Nutrition Integration in Cash-Based Social Protection

In 2024, WFP made progress towards improving the nutrition sensitivity of Cambodia's cash-based social protection system. In collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP supported the design of the 'Family Package' impact evaluation to ensure that the potential effects of the programme on infant and young child feeding practices, adult diets, and household food security are captured by the evaluation. Based on the baseline survey findings, WFP also contributed to policy recommendations aimed at maximizing the potential benefit of the programme on diets; and will continue to engage in efforts to assess the adequacy of the transfer value, particularly with the cost and affordability of healthy nutritious diets.

Nutrition Integration in Shock-Responsive Social Protection

In 2024, WFP aligned with its new CSP's focus on Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) by identifying entry points to make potential adjustments to national social assistance programmes, including the Family Package and Shock Responsive Social Protection. This involved advocating for WHO recommendations beyond the health system, such as including nutritional vulnerabilities in targeting, piloting cash and supplementary food initiatives for children with MAM during shock-responsive social protection responses, and analysing the cost of home diets for MAM prevention and recovery to guide transfer values.

Nutrition Integration in Food Systems

In 2024, WFP identified necessary food systems interventions to improve nutrition outcomes and tailored funding pitches accordingly. The strategy explores market-based approaches from the supply side and food environments to consumption practices. The upcoming revision of the Food Systems Roadmap will guide the upcoming projects and programmes. Additionally, under the Global Agriculture & Food Security Programme, WFP developed a social and behaviour change campaign promoting better nutrition behaviours via agricultural cooperatives. This campaign, set for rollout in 2025, will serve as a model for future agricultural investments, leveraging their income-generating potential for improved access and consumption of healthy diets.

Nutrition Integration in the Research Agenda

WFP developed standardized data collection tools and analysis scripts, utilizing the Diet Quality Questionnaire, for all Tier 1 beneficiary groups. This extends beyond standard corporate protocols, allowing for the computation of a broader set of indicators, encompassing aspects like unhealthy food consumption. This approach aligns with a strategic shift in WFP's role, emphasizing the promotion of healthy diets in contexts like Cambodia, moving beyond solely addressing undernutrition.

Partnerships

Partnerships are critical for WFP to enhance food security and nutrition, particularly as WFP is shifting from direct implementation to serving as a technical assistance partner to the Government. Collaborating with diversified stakeholders such as UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, WFP aims to enhance work synergies with the Government. In 2024, WFP explored new partnerships and considered a diversified pool of funding given the decreasing funding from traditional donors as a result of Cambodia progressing beyond its status as a least developed country. WFP participated in the Rockefeller Asia Exchange and supported the regional School Meal Coalition summit to build new networks and alliances.

In January, WFP signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Royal Government of Cambodia for the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028. The LoU supported the Government's Pentagonal Strategy Phase I, focusing on Human Capital Development and Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive Development. Under this framework, WFP forged partnerships with ministries, government institutions, academia, non-governmental organizations, and UN bodies, including new partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry, the National Social Protection Council (NSPC), and the Ministry of Planning. Existing partnerships with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS), the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), and the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) were extended for the next five years in alignment with the new strategic plan. The CARD agreement served as a cornerstone for uniting sectoral actions, fostering evidence-based decision-making for nutrition outcomes and efficient food systems. WFP is also actively engaged with MoEYS' school health department and the Ministry of Health to enhance nutrition awareness among students and caregivers while advocating for reduced consumption of unhealthy snacks.

For social protection, WFP maintained close collaboration with MoEYS and NSPC, focusing on institutional strengthening, operationalizing the school feeding policy, and transitioning to government ownership per the joint transition strategy. Noteworthy outcomes of these partnerships include the Prime Minister's endorsement of the school feeding policy, the establishment of a school feeding inter-ministerial coordination committee, the increase in the cost of meals in the national programme, the work on the shock-responsive social protection operational plan, and the co-hosting of the regional school meal coalition summit to promote regional cooperation, networking, and cross-sectoral dialogue.

For disaster risk management activities, WFP collaborated with NCDM to operationalize the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and convene stakeholders to implement the Early Warning 4 ALL (EW4ALL) initiative. As the leading UN focal agency for EW4ALL, WFP has worked with NCDM to coordinate with the UN country team, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, development partners, and key government bodies like the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Post and Telecommunications to conduct stakeholder mapping, gap analysis, and the development and validation of the EW4ALL national implementation roadmap. Moreover, the partnership between WFP and the Royal University of Phnom Penh has been reinforced in disaster risk management and geographic information systems.

Focus on localization

To enhance localization, effectiveness and stakeholder synergies in food security and nutrition, WFP collaborated with government partners to integrate its programmes into their national and sub-national systems. WFP contributed to the National Strategic Development Plan 2024-2028 and the partnership strategies led by the Council for the Development of Cambodia, streamlining the coordination of development assistance programmes with partners. WFP and stakeholders collectively reviewed guidelines on multi-stakeholder dialogues, provincial and municipality forums, and technical working groups.

At the provincial level, the WFP area office engaged in working group meetings on food security and nutrition, advocating for budget allocations at the sub-national level. Nationally, WFP maintained collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to advocate for sustained funding for social protection, nutrition, food systems, and disaster risk management.

As the co-lead of the SUN Business Network, WFP gathered private sector partners to prioritize nutrition, leveraging their innovative and sustainable approaches. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation, a private entity providing training and market access for organic rice and crops to smallholder farmers. At the community level, localization and sustainability are promoted through a procurement system,

empowering suppliers, agricultural cooperatives, and farmers to deliver local commodities to schools.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with other UN agencies under the Resident Coordinator's office, co-leading result groups on human development and data. WFP continued its advisory role to the Government on nutrition chairing the UN Nutrition Network. In partnership with FAO, WFP worked on a joint UNSDG-funded programme, focusing on revising the food systems roadmap. WFP also closely collaborates with UNICEF on joint technical assistance for social protection and upcoming work on food systems and nutrition advocacy strategies.

WFP co-leads the humanitarian response forum on emergency preparedness and response. As the leading focal agency on EW4ALL, WFP coordinates and works closely with technical teams from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Meteorological Organization and International Telecommunication Union to advance the EW4ALL initiative, contributing expertise in joint workshops, gap analysis, and roadmap design.

WFP actively contributed to the UN INFO platform to enhance programmatic synergies among UN agencies under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Cambodia.

Lastly, WFP played a key role in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through collaborative efforts within UN inter-agency platforms. This included providing technical support for the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan and actively participating in initiatives such as the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women. These engagements underscored WFP's commitment to promoting gender equality through evidence-based strategies.

Financial Overview

By December 2024, WFP had secured USD 35.54 million out of a total requirement of USD 63.38 million, reaching 55 percent of its funding target for the 5-year CSP period. Throughout 2024, WFP's operational funding was largely adequate, with noticeable variations among the activities. The funding primarily stemmed from targeted donations from bilateral donors such as the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, the Government of Cambodia, the Federation of Russia, and the World Bank, with multilateral and private sector donations allocated to support activities facing resource shortages. Notably, Activities 1 and 3 heavily relied on contributions from Activity 2 due to their ties to school feeding, leading to discrepancies between the planned budgets and actual spending.

Strategic Outcome 1, encompassing approximately 80 percent of the total requirements in the Needs-Based Plan, was primarily driven by Activity 2, which accounted for the majority of these needs. Activity 2 was fully funded through a combination of earmarked contributions, private sector investments, and multilateral support. The available resources surpassed the needs-based plan, largely due to multi-year funding commitments.

Activity 2 saw expenditures reaching 100 percent of the planned budget, ensuring that WFP met its annual objectives in delivering school meals to supported schools and providing technical assistance for the Government's national homegrown programme.

Conversely, Activity 1 saw expenditures reaching only 22 percent of the planned budget as a result of both resource constraints and the integration of certain key nutrition-sensitive initiatives under Activity 2, aligning with their contribution to the school feeding programme.

Strategic outcome 2, constituting around 25 percent of total requirements, primarily focuses on technical assistance.
















In 2024, Activity 3, a new domain for WFP Cambodia, was primarily focused on formulating content and charting the strategic trajectory ahead. WFP is actively seeking prospective funding avenues to support this new initiative.

The apparent lack of funding and lower expenditures for Activity 4 can be attributed to the splitting of allocations of resources for social protection between Activity 2 and the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) programme under Activity 4. Efforts are underway to address these challenges and streamline the budgeting process for improved financial transparency and operational efficiency.

Overall expenditures across all activities in 2024 against the needs-based plan reached 87 percent. This indicates that WFP was able to allocate a significant portion of its resources to meet the identified needs and objectives outlined in the plan for 2024.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 16,048,483	 16,460,814	 29,903,378	 14,639,635
SO01: By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.	 12,875,049	 13,996,910	 26,390,916	 13,410,255
Activity 01: 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.	 987,412	 842,153	 596,594	 221,964
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.	 11,887,637	 13,154,757	 25,794,322	 13,188,291
SO02: By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.	 3,173,434	 2,463,904	 3,512,462	 1,229,380
Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.	 1,234,219	 1,302,458	 1,833,303	 671,519
Activity 04: 4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.	 1,939,215	 1,161,446	 1,679,159	 557,861

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,021,162	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 16,048,483	 16,460,814	 32,924,540	 14,639,635
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,501,719	 1,446,744	 1,785,180	 1,137,292
Total Direct Costs	 17,550,202	 17,907,558	 34,709,721	 15,776,927
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,140,763	 1,163,991	 430,761	 430,761
Grand Total	 18,690,966	 19,071,549	 35,140,481	 16,207,687

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] World Bank, Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2022: Toward a More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia, accessed at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia/publication/cambodia-poverty-assessment-2022-toward-a-more-inclusive-and-resilient-cambodia>
- [2] National Institution of Statistics, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- [3] National Institution of Statistics, Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2021/22
- [4] National Institution of Statistics, Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2014 (micronutrient survey)

Operational context

- [1] Asian Development Bank (ADB) Asian Development Outlook (ADO) April 2024: Cambodia, accessed at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/957856/cam-ado-april-2024.pdf>
- [2] World Bank (WB) Cambodia Economic Update June 2024: Export Revival and Trade Shifts, accessed at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/video/2024/06/06/cambodia-economic-update-june-2024-export-revival-and-trade-shifts>
- [3] United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2023 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, accessed at <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-07/2023mpireportenpdf.pdf>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Programme implementers refers to officials from the provincial and district office of education, school principals, cooks, store managers, etc. involved in implementing the programme at the ground level.
- [2] The development and testing of these two food procurement models stemmed from evaluations of the national programme's process reviews and audits, which highlighted gaps in the procurement system, such as pricing issues, weak linkages to local producers, and complex procedures. In response, WFP supported MoEYS in a programme review in 2023, identifying opportunities for improvement and recommending pilot tests for alternative procurement models.
- [3] Gender integration in Activity 1 was successful with WFP achieving a GaM-M score of 3. Equal access to fortified rice through school meals was ensured for school girls and boys, and gender and inclusion are integrated into the social and behavior change initiatives both in schools and in the Northeastern communities.
- [4] Gender integration in Activity 2 was successful with WFP achieving a high GaM-M score of 4. Equal access to daily meals was ensured for school girls and boys. Women were empowered through participation in the HGSF as suppliers and producers, creating income opportunities. Gender balance was promoted in programme management committees, benefiting mothers and providing incentives to female cooks.

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

First year collecting new CRF indicators, and first value serves as a baseline; hence there is no follow-up value.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Sub decree 65 on the Implementation of Home Grown School Feeding programme.

[2] The WFP's EW4All initiative identified accessibility challenges within warning systems, such as low literacy rates, remote indigenous communities, and limited mobile phone access, especially among individuals with disabilities. These factors hindered effective and timely early warning communication. To tackle these issues, Trinity College Dublin implemented a relational communication model that emphasized peer-to-peer information sharing. They created accessible materials based on Universal Design principles, initially in Khmer, with intentions to translate these resources into minority languages. This strategy ensures that technological tools are supplemented by community-driven, low-tech approaches. By employing this method, it increases the likelihood that the most vulnerable populations will receive and comprehend critical early warning messages.

[3] Gender integration in Activity 3 was successful with WFP achieving a GaM-M score of 3. The project in Mondulkiri put a focus on women farmers, particularly indigenous women. The project has disaggregated analysis for the AC members and their family members, by sex, age, disability and ethnicity. A comprehensive gender analysis was also conducted to inform the design of gender-sensitive interventions.

[4] Gender integration in Activity 4 was successfully achieved, with WFP attaining a GaM-M score of 3. The primary objective of this activity was to strengthen the capacity of the government at national, sub-national, and local levels by providing technical support, coordination, and evidence generation services focused on disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection. WFP conducted intersectional gender analysis, implemented gender-targeted actions, and ensured equal participation and benefits for both women and men among the beneficiaries.

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

First year collecting new CRF indicators, and first value serves as a baseline; hence there is no follow-up value.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2024, World Economic Forum, 11 June 2024. Global Gender Gap Report 2024 | World Economic Forum

[2] "Neary Rattanak VI Strategic Plan Launches to Bolster Gender Equality and Empower Women and Girls", Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Australian Embassy, 10 April 2024. 10042024-Joint-PR-Neary-Rattanak-VI-Strategic-Plan-MoWA-and-DFAT-English.pdf

[3] "Gender-Responsive Budgeting for Accelerating Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Cambodia", UNDP Cambodia, 1 November 2024. Gender-Responsive Budgeting for Accelerating Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Cambodia | United Nations Development Programme

[4] Cambodia National Report On the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), MoWA Royal Government of Cambodia, June 2024, Microsoft Word - Cambodia_BPFA^LM30_National_Report.docx

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

First year collecting new CRF indicators, and first value serves as a baseline; hence there is no follow-up value.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] "Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Mapping Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in Cambodia", UNDCP Cambodia, 8 August 2024, Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Mapping Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in Cambodia | United Nations Development Programme

[2] Overview of the context in Cambodia, World Bank, updated in April 2024, Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank (Accessed on 16 December 2024)

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

First year collecting new CRF indicators, and first value serves as a baseline; hence there is no follow-up value.

Environmental sustainability

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

Nutrition integration

Follow-up values on data tables: There are no 2023 follow-up figures as the CSP began in 2024.

First year collecting new CRF indicators, and first value serves as a baseline; hence there is no follow-up value.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	76,872	87,237	113%
	female	74,487	83,823	113%
	total	151,359	171,060	113%
By Age Group				
24-59 months	male	9,265	15,487	167%
	female	8,945	16,209	181%
	total	18,210	31,696	174%
5-11 years	male	56,253	62,995	112%
	female	54,532	60,715	111%
	total	110,785	123,710	112%
12-17 years	male	10,707	8,340	78%
	female	10,317	6,461	63%
	total	21,024	14,801	70%
18-59 years	male	583	415	71%
	female	597	438	73%
	total	1,180	853	72%
60+ years	male	64	0	-
	female	96	0	-
	total	160	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	151,359	171,060	113%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	150,019	170,207	113%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,340	853	63%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	273	258	94%
Rice	2,001	2,045	102%
Vegetable Oil	87	92	106%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	2,506,493	2,390,103	95%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.						
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 05: 2.3. The WFP-supported school feeding programme is implemented to enable a gradual transition to the national programme that is gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. (tier 1, tier 3)						
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	8,945	16,209	
			Male	9,265	15,487	
			Total	18,210	31,696	
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	64,849	67,176	
			Male	66,960	71,335	
			Total	131,809	138,511	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,361	2,394.88	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,506,493	2,390,103	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	87	2,137.24	

Other Output						
Activity 01: 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.						
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 01: 1.1. Public and private actors have increased capacity to deliver evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes to reduce all forms of malnutrition (tier 3)						
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	22	52	
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	3	

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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	8
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8	9
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	4
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	2

CSP Output 02: 1.2. Public and private actors have increased capacity to improve the enabling environment and supply and demand for fortified rice. (tier 3)

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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	5
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	25	47
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	1
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	0

Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.

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 04: 2.2. National and subnational stakeholders have increased capacity to ensure that the national home-grown school feeding programme is sustainable, gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. (tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,777	2,607
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	5
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	3
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	2	161
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					

CSP Output 05: 2.3. The WFP-supported school feeding programme is implemented to enable a gradual transition to the national programme that is gender responsive and nutrition-sensitive. (tier 1, tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	48,200	76,988

CSP Output 05: 2.3. The WFP-supported school feeding programme is implemented to enable a gradual transition to the national programme that is gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. (tier 1, tier 3)

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	Access to Energy Services	Number	610	579
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	561	561
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	Access to Energy Services	Number	241	241
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	Access to Energy Services	Number	421	536
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	Access to Energy Services	Number	244	235
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,777	1,567
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	2	73
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)	%	95	90
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)	%	19	18.25
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	150,019	170,207

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	561	561
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	748	804

Outcome Results

Activity 01: 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (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	≥2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	30.4	≥38	≥30	30.4		WFP survey
	Male	29.1	≥38	≥30	29.1		WFP survey
	Overall	29.7	≥38	≥30	29.7		WFP survey

Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=2	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	22	≥60	≥22	12		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥9	≥3	2		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	Overall	0: SABER implementation plan but not begun	3: SABER implementation plan completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	78		≥70	78		WFP survey
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	2,543,825	≥41,810,526	≥6,342,881	7,209,701.37		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥7	≥5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥302,579	≥154,276	225,450		WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2.8	≥3.3	≥2.8	2.8		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female				-0.25		Secondary data
	Male				0.73		Secondary data
	Overall	0.7	≥2	≥0.5	-0.63		Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	92.39	≥95	≥90	93.3		WFP survey
	Male	89.88	≥95	≥90	90.3		WFP survey
	Overall	91.13	≥95	≥90	91.8		WFP survey
Graduation rate	Overall	86.08	≥87	≥86.08	85.54		Secondary data
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	69.21	≥73.5	≥69.27	69.21		WFP survey
	Male	68.51	≥72.5	≥68.51	68.51		WFP survey
	Overall	68.9	≥73	≥68.9	68.9		WFP survey

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	41.5	≥47.7	≥41.5	41.5	Secondary data
	Male	24.8	≥32.2	≥24.8	24.8	Secondary data
	Overall	33.2	≥40	≥33.2	33.2	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.31	≥98.51	≥98.31	97.49	Secondary data
	Male	97.61	≥97.81	≥97.61	96.04	Secondary data
	Overall	97.95	≥98.16	≥97.95	96.75	Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.

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

CSP Output 07: 3.2. Communities and value chain actors, particularly women, vulnerable to climate change have enhanced capacity to respond to stresses in the food system and contribute to strengthening value chains. (tier 1-CS, tier 2, tier 3)

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	Female	693	438
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	647	415
			Total	1,340	853

Other Output

Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.

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 06: 3.1. National and subnational institutions have increased capacity to deliver evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes for making food systems resilient. (tier 3)

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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	101	101
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	26	18
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2

CSP Output 07: 3.2. Communities and value chain actors, particularly women, vulnerable to climate change have enhanced capacity to respond to stresses in the food system and contribute to strengthening value chains. (tier 1-CS, tier 2, tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

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

CSP Output 07: 3.2. Communities and value chain actors, particularly women, vulnerable to climate change have enhanced capacity to respond to stresses in the food system and contribute to strengthening value chains. (tier 1-CS, tier 2, tier 3)

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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	134	174

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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1,880	0
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	26	4
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	330	317
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	270	297
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	6
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	136	122

Activity 04: 4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.

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 08: 4.1. National and subnational institutions and communities have increased capacity to understand, anticipate, manage and respond to climate risks. (tier 3)

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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	26	28
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	109	110
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	131	141
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	4	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	2
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	9	8
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	15	16
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	3	4
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	0	0.75
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number	0	26,914

CSP Output 08: National and subnational institutions and communities have increased capacity to understand, anticipate, manage and respond to climate risks. (tier 3)

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	%	50	50

CSP Output 09: 4.2. National and subnational institutions and communities have increased capacity to operationalize the shock-responsive social protection framework. (tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	125	50
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	4	2
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	0
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Cambodian population - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children aged 6–23 month - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	50	≥52	≥50	50		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	91	≥92	≥91	91		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	88		≥88	88		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	50	≥52.5	≥50	50		WFP survey
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	=0	2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Household of smallholder farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	26	≤14	≤15	26		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	64	≥56	≥55	64		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	10	≥30	≥30	10		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Overall	51.5	≥53	≥52	51.46		WFP survey
Target Group: Household of tier 3 - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall	30	≥34	≥30	29.21		WFP survey
Target Group: School children, and Cambodian population - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support 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	≥5	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	1.98	≤2	≤2.5	2.32		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥77	≥71	37.85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years) - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	41	≥79	≥41			WFP survey
Activity 04: 4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=1	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥4	≥1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Commune & school committee - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	92.31	=93	=91			WFP survey
	Male	96.43	=93	=93			WFP survey
	Overall	94.44	=93	=92	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	37.64	=38	=35			WFP survey
	Male	32.89	=38	=35			WFP survey
	Overall	36.58	=38	=35	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Exceeds standard	Partially meets standard	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	748		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	612		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,360		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individuals & their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.66	≥90	≥85			WFP survey
	Male	98.25	≥90	≥85			WFP survey
	Overall	97.95	≥90	≥85	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	74.27	≥100	≥95			WFP survey
	Male	77.19	≥100	≥95			WFP survey
	Overall	75.73	≥100	≥95	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: Individuals and their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.42	≥100	≥95			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥95			WFP survey
	Overall	99.71	≥100	≥95	Not applicable		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Approaching	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
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	83,385		≥72,009	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86,822		≥78,010	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	170,207	≥150,019	≥150,019	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individuals & their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	26.8	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	21.4	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	≥80	≥80	Not applicable		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (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	=20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partners - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	=20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers, government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support 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	=20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - 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	=20	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9.38	≥9.4		Not applicable		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	90.56	≥92	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	90.75	≥92	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	90.66	≥92	≥90	Not applicable		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	90.56	≥100	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	90.75	≥100	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	90.66	≥100	≥90	Not applicable		WFP survey

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A Preymeanchey Primary School student enjoys the daily meals provided with support from the World Food Programme.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

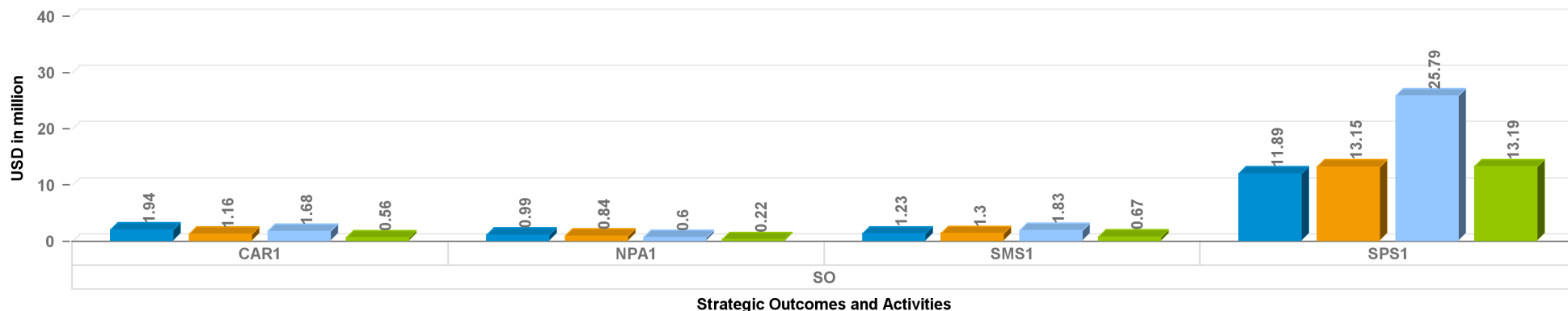
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	CAR1	4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.
SO	NPA1	1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.
SO	SMS1	3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.
SO	SPS1	2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.	1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.	987,412	842,153	596,594	221,964
		2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.	11,887,637	13,154,757	25,794,322	13,188,291
	By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.	4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.	1,939,215	1,161,446	1,679,159	557,861
		3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.	1,234,219	1,302,458	1,833,303	671,519
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,048,483	16,460,814	29,903,378	14,639,635
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,021,162	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,021,162	0

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		16,048,483	16,460,814	32,924,540	14,639,635
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,501,719	1,446,744	1,785,180	1,137,292
	Total Direct Costs		17,550,202	17,907,558	34,709,721	15,776,927
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		1,140,763	1,163,991	430,761	430,761
	Grand Total		18,690,966	19,071,549	35,140,481	16,207,687



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

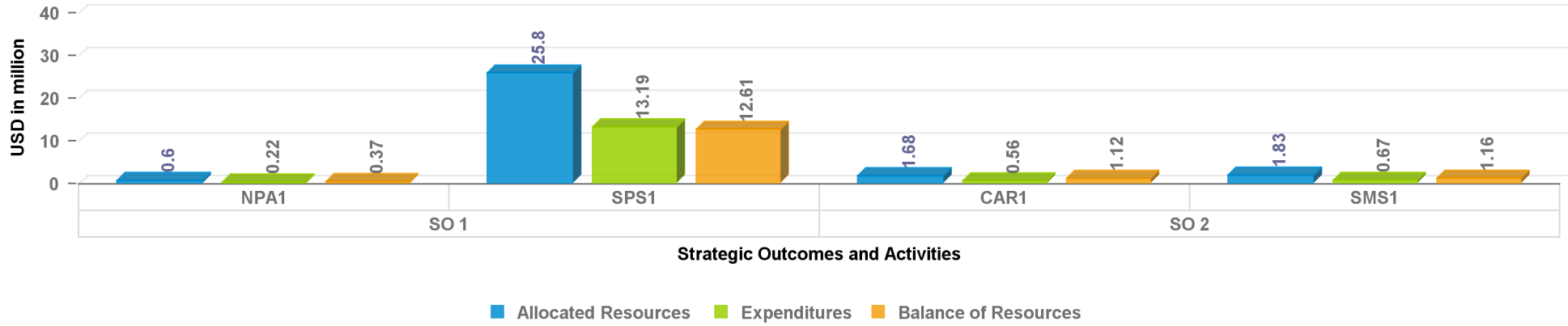
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.
SO 2	By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.
SO 1	SPS1	2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.
SO 2	CAR1	4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.
SO 2	SMS1	3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2028, food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia are strengthened to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks of people in hazard-prone areas.	3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change.	1,234,219	1,833,303	0	1,833,303	671,519	1,161,783
		4. Provide national and subnational authorities and communities with technical support, coordination and evidence generation services relevant to disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.	1,939,215	1,679,159	0	1,679,159	557,861	1,121,298
	By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.	1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.	987,412	596,594	0	596,594	221,964	374,630

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2028, systems are strengthened for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind, to benefit from improved nutrition, education and social protection.	2. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for national and subnational authorities to strengthen the social protection system, with a focus on the transition to the national home-grown school feeding programme.	11,887,637	25,796,322	0	25,796,322	13,190,291	12,606,031
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,048,483	29,905,378	0	29,905,378	14,641,635	15,263,743
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,021,162	0	3,021,162	0	3,021,162
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,021,162	0	3,021,162	0	3,021,162
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,048,483	32,926,540	0	32,926,540	14,641,635	18,284,906
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,501,719	1,785,180	0	1,785,180	1,137,292	647,888
Total Direct Costs			17,550,202	34,711,721	0	34,711,721	15,778,927	18,932,794
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,140,763	830,729		830,729	830,729	0
Grand Total			18,690,966	35,542,450	0	35,542,450	16,609,656	18,932,794

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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