



# WFP Cambodia

COUNTRY BRIEF  
February 2026

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Between November 2025 and January 2026, renewed hostilities along the Cambodia–Thailand border, which reignited on 7 December 2025, triggered widespread civilian displacement, extensive damage to infrastructure, and disruption of essential services across multiple north-western provinces. Displacement peaked in late December with over 640,000 people uprooted before declining after a 27 December ceasefire, with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) reporting about 141,850 people displaced by 15 January 2026 and roughly 111,509 still displaced by 31 January 2026, many in official sites or with host families.
- [www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia](http://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia).

## IN NUMBERS



79,033 people assisted in January



51% Male



49% Female



444.4 mt food distributed



USD 171,315 cash transferred



USD 3.47M (Feb – July 2026) net funding requirements

**Photo Caption & Credit:** A local farmer proudly showing her fresh produce for school meals. ©WFP/Cesar Lopez

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Cambodia has achieved remarkable economic progress over the past two decades, with poverty falling from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 17.8 percent in 2019-20. The Government is committed to reaching upper middle-income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050—driven by sustained growth and structural transformation. However, a significant portion of the population remains ‘near poor’ and still at high risk of falling back into poverty when faced with economic or environmental shocks. Undernutrition continues to pose a serious public health challenge: 22 percent of children under 5 years are stunted, 16 percent are underweight, and 10 percent wasted. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread and overweight/obesity is on the rise. Cambodia’s exposure to climate-related shocks—including seasonal flooding in the Mekong and Tonle Sap basins and recurrent droughts in the plains—threatens to reverse hard-won developmental gains and underscores the need for resilient, inclusive systems.

*WFP-Cambodia's strategy (2024-2028): Enhancing human capital, fostering resilience, and enabling emergency response through evidence-based, gender-inclusive partnerships with the government and communities.*



## OPERATIONAL UPDATES

### Border Crisis Response

Under the coordination of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) — co-chaired by WFP and DanChurchAid — humanitarian partners continue to assist displaced households, drawing on existing stocks, mobilising external resources, and complementing Government efforts. While support is ongoing, coverage and continuity vary across locations due to differences in capacity, access and the pace of service restoration.

- By mid-January, over 239,000 people received some form of assistance, with the largest reach in WASH (80 percent), followed by Food Security and Nutrition (43 percent) and Shelter (33 percent).
- In late December, NCDM and HRF conducted a multi-sector joint rapid needs assessment to inform operational planning, identify priority needs and gaps, and guide resource mobilisation across response efforts. The results shaped strategic understanding of urgent requirements and informed an Integrated Response Framework.
- WFP, NCDM, and IOM delivered 3,000 pallets to displacement camps for site use, improving safety, comfort, and dignity for families living on damp and muddy ground. In addition, WFP provided logistics and supply chain support to transport donated relief commodities to distribution points, ensuring timely delivery of essential items.
- In partnership with UNICEF, WFP supported the National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF) to roll out emergency cash transfers to displaced families and affected populations, assisting with programme design, frontline staff training, monitoring, and IT system enhancements for efficient delivery of assistance. Simultaneously, informational materials were developed, and commune authorities were engaged to ensure clear messaging to beneficiaries, thereby supporting the efficient, transparent, and dignified delivery of cash assistance.

### School-Based Assistance

- The resumption of armed clashes on 7 December 2025 severely disrupted schooling and school-meal delivery in the five provinces where the School Feeding Programme operates, forcing the closure of roughly 1,311 schools and interrupting education for over 322,000 students and 15,000 teachers, with reported damage to school infrastructure further delaying services. Following the 27 December 2025 ceasefire, most schools reopened, though at least 69 remained closed into mid-January 2026, affecting about 12,600 learners, and WFP is working with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to restore

school meals in temporary learning spaces and other areas where formal schooling is still disrupted.

### Disaster Risk Management

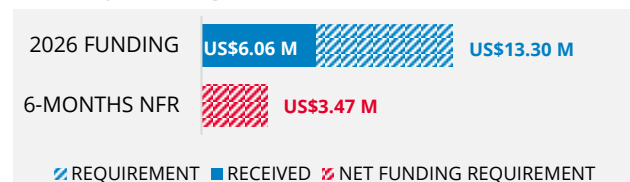
- Cambodia launched the National Roadmap for Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL 2025–2028), a national priority framework to expand inclusive multi-hazard early warning systems and strengthen resilience to climate and disaster risks. Endorsed by the Prime Minister and developed with technical support from WFP and other UN partners, the roadmap aligns with global EW4ALL standards and Cambodia's Disaster Management Law, identifying key needs and priority actions across four pillars — risk knowledge, observation and forecasting, warning dissemination and communication, and preparedness and response — with clear sequencing of investments. The roadmap responds to Cambodia's vulnerability to climate and disaster risks, particularly in rural, climate-sensitive areas where timely warnings are critical for lives, livelihoods and food security.
- With significant resources mobilized, including a multi-country Green Climate Fund allocation for regional early warning systems, the roadmap highlights a remaining financing gap of approximately US\$30 million necessary to fully operationalise the strategy. WFP is supporting the National Committee for Disaster Management in establishing a multi-stakeholder coordination platform and advancing investments to reach vulnerable populations, while efforts continue to secure the resources needed to implement the roadmap at scale.

### Looking Ahead

- Despite improved security and school re-opening, significant needs remain in displacement and return areas due to damaged homes, limited services, and protection concerns, and the response is shifting from emergency relief to supporting basic living conditions, recovery, and safe returns.

## FUNDING OVERVIEW

### Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028)



### Donors:

**Cambodia, France, Japan, KOICA, private sector donors, Russia, and USA.**