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Cambodia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Cambodia navigated a challenging development environment in 2025 shaped by moderated economic growth, geopolitical tensions, humanitarian needs, and persistent climate-related vulnerability. The Royal Government of Cambodia, development partners, civil society, and the United Nations—including WFP—worked closely to sustain development progress while addressing emerging shocks and vulnerabilities.

While Cambodia's economy continued to recover from the pandemic era, growth slowed in 2025. According to the International Monetary Fund, Gross Domestic Product expanded by around 4.8 percent in 2025, down from 6.0 percent in 2024, as trade disruptions, regional geopolitical tensions, weak external demand, declining remittances, and slower tourism weighed on activity. Continued downside risks remained and were tied to global trade instability, financial sector weaknesses, and weakening domestic demand, with growth expected to ease further in 2026 without structural reforms and resilience-enhancing policies.

Although macroeconomic fundamentals remained relatively stable—with moderate inflation and manageable public debt levels—exposure to external shocks and an uneven domestic recovery highlighted the need for stronger social protection and expanded employment opportunities. Renewed tensions between Cambodia and Thailand led to the return of approximately 900,000 migrants to Cambodia, intensifying competition for jobs and exacerbating vulnerabilities among lower-income households, particularly those reliant on labor mobility and cross-border economic activity.

A defining challenge in 2025 was the escalation of border conflict with Thailand, which triggered one of the most significant humanitarian crises in recent years. Renewed hostilities along the Cambodia-Thailand border resulted in fierce clashes in July and December, leading to widespread displacement and disruption. At the peak, displacement reached over 600,000 people; however, both waves of displacement were relatively short-lived in a highly fluid situation. Although ceasefire agreements were reached slowing hostilities, conditions remained fragile, and humanitarian needs persisted across affected provinces. The border crisis also had significant socio-economic repercussions. Beyond displacement, large numbers of migrant workers returned to Cambodia, reducing remittance inflows and heightening pressure on domestic employment. These dynamics amplified vulnerabilities among lower-income households, particularly those reliant on labor mobility and cross-border economic activity, underscoring the fragility of livelihoods in conflict-affected areas.

Climate and natural hazard risks remained a significant dimension of Cambodia's development profile. Frequent localized floods and droughts continued to affect rural and food-insecure communities, disrupting agricultural production and access to essential services. While no major climate catastrophe occurred in 2025, these recurrent events highlighted ongoing adaptation and resilience needs in rural environments.

In this multifaceted context, WFP's engagement in Cambodia in 2025 remained aligned with the priorities of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, which emphasizes systems strengthening, national capacity development, technical assistance, and policy engagement. The CSP is structured around strategic outcomes that support human capital, resilient food systems and disaster management, and crisis response when needed—ensuring coherence with national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under the first strategic outcome, WFP supported human capital development by providing policy and technical assistance for foundational frameworks that address food security, nutrition, and education. This included support for national strategies on food security and nutrition and efforts to scale up the national Homegrown School Feeding Programme. In partnership with the Government of Cambodia and external partners, WFP helped to expand hot meal coverage and integrate nutrition-sensitive approaches into school feeding—contributing to healthier diets and improved education outcomes.

WFP also played a central role in advancing multisector collaboration on nutrition outcomes. By co-leading the United Nations Nutrition Network, WFP helped align evidence, policy, and technical support across government institutions and international partners, reinforcing collective action to improve diets and prevent malnutrition among vulnerable groups.

Under its second strategic outcome, WFP supported national capacities to anticipate and prepare for climate and disaster risks. A significant milestone in 2025 was the development and endorsement of the National Roadmap for Early Warnings for All 2025-2028—a government-led framework designed to strengthen inclusive, multi-hazard early warning systems across Cambodia. Developed in partnership with WFP and other UN agencies, the roadmap outlines priorities for risk knowledge, forecasting, warning dissemination, and preparedness, with a people-centered emphasis to ensure vulnerable communities are reached effectively.

WFP also contributed to strengthening national disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection systems, integrating risk-informed planning into broader governance and policy mechanisms.

The escalation of the border conflict activated WFP's contingency planning under the CSP, prompting a rapid humanitarian response to support displaced populations with food assistance and coordination support. While direct food distributions addressed immediate needs, WFP's role as Co-Chair of the Humanitarian Response Forum was critical in driving coordinated multisector planning and joint needs assessments among UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and government counterparts. This coordination helped ensure that humanitarian action was joined with early recovery planning, emphasizing protection, livelihoods restoration, and the restoration of essential services.

Looking ahead, Cambodia's development trajectory will depend on continued efforts to manage economic pressures, stabilize geopolitical tensions, strengthen national systems for climate and disaster resilience, and promote inclusive growth. WFP's strategic engagement—anchored in systems strengthening, evidence-based assistance, and partnership with national institutions—positions it to contribute meaningfully to long-term development outcomes and resilience for the people of Cambodia.

157,484

Total beneficiaries in 2025



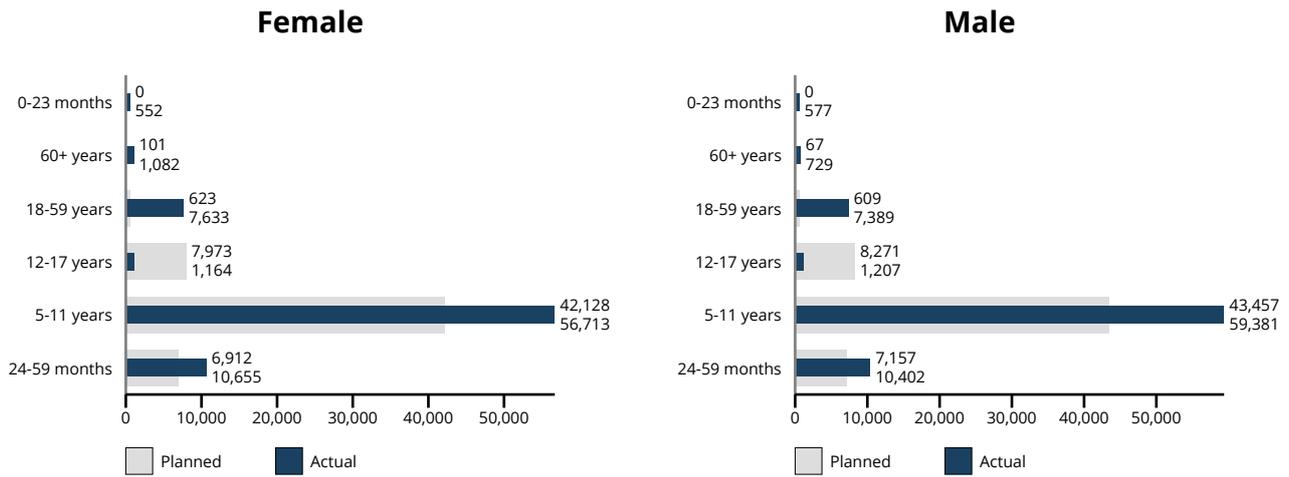
49% female



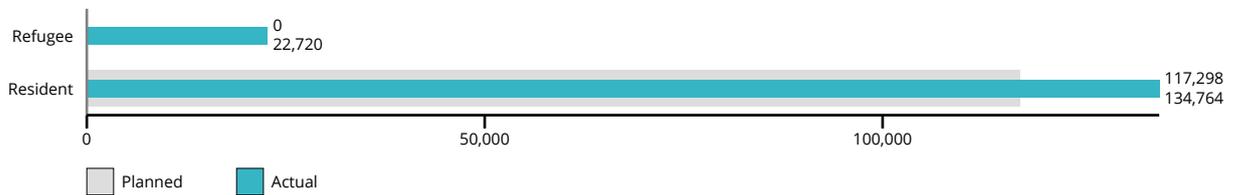
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,072 (55% Female, 45% Male)

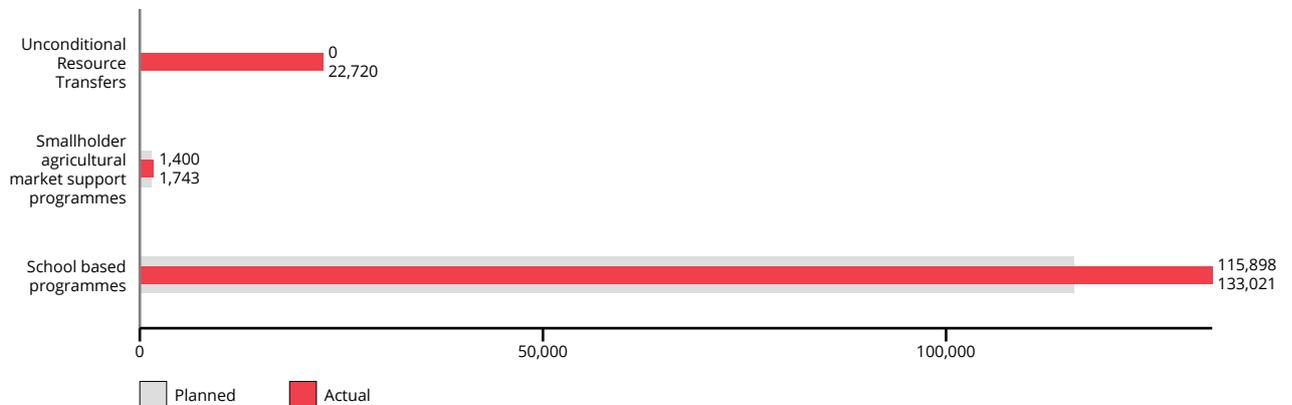
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



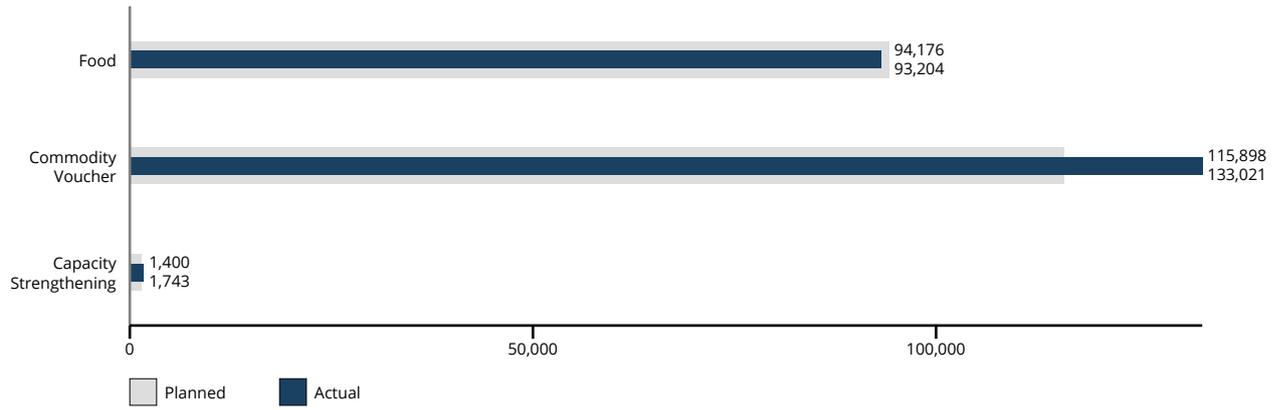
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



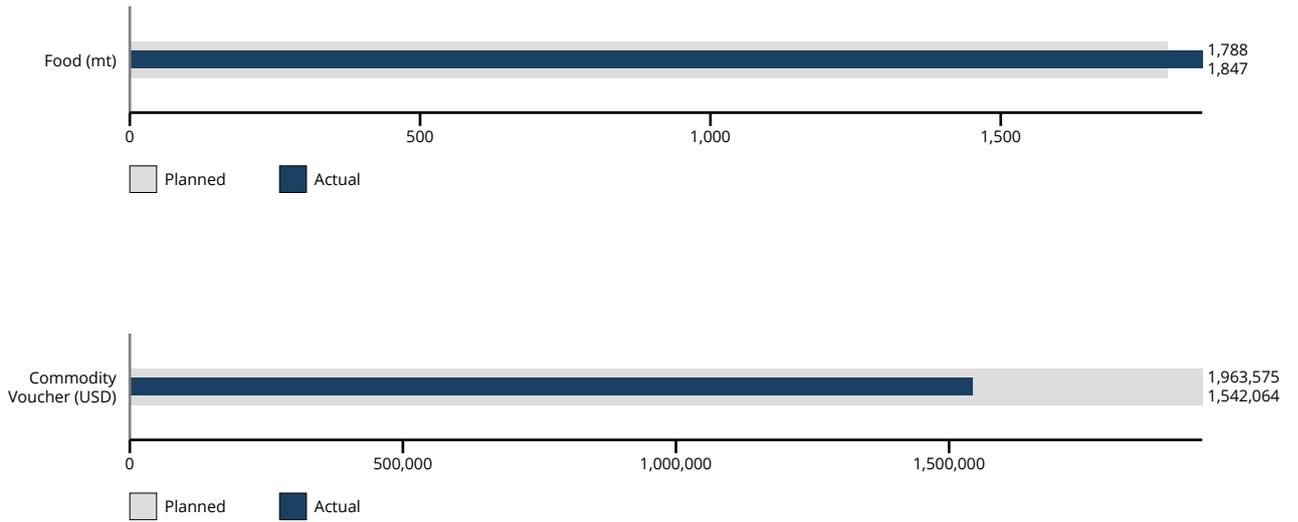
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



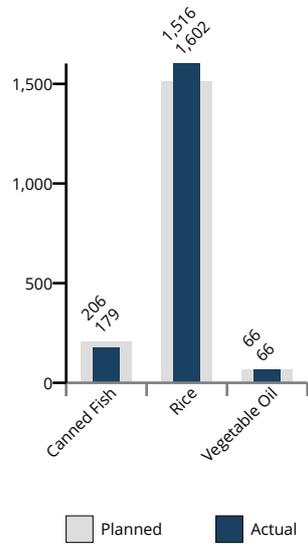
Beneficiaries by Modality



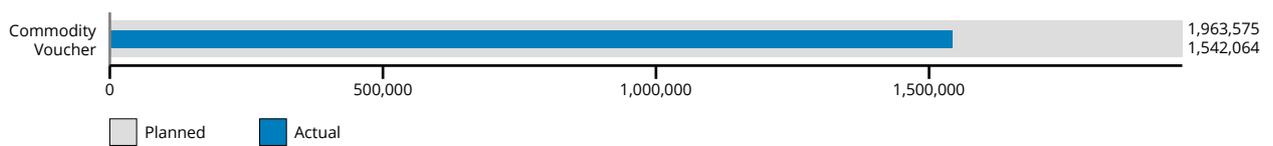
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Cambodia's economy experienced a slowdown compared with the previous year, with real GDP growth recorded at 4.8 percent versus 6.0 percent in 2024, reflecting weaker external demand and emerging domestic headwinds [1]. While the post-pandemic recovery continued, external headwinds and regional tensions weighed on activity, marking a clear deceleration from earlier momentum.

Global geopolitical shifts—including policy changes under the new U.S. administration and regional tensions—added uncertainty to trade and diplomatic relations, placing pressure on Cambodia's external environment and economic outlook. Despite these challenges, macroeconomic fundamentals remained relatively sound, with public debt contained at 26 percent of GDP, foreign exchange reserves remaining healthy, and inflation rising only modestly from 0.8 percent in 2024 to 2.4 percent in 2025. Prudent fiscal and monetary policies helped absorb immediate shocks, though vulnerabilities persisted in the financial sector and credit conditions. Cambodia's population reached 17.8 million, characterized by a significant youth demographic that underscored the need for continued investment in health, education, and decent work to harness the demographic dividend and support inclusive development.

Despite economic resilience, Cambodia remained exposed to significant structural and external pressures:

- Global economic uncertainty and trade policy shifts — including changes in major trading partners' tariff regimes — continued to pose risks for export-dependent sectors. Approximately 30 percent of its total exports go to the United States (amounting USD 12.6 billion of goods in 2024), a revised tariff regime affecting Cambodian exports to the United States (19 percent tariff as confirmed in August) introduced new pressures on competitiveness and export earnings, particularly in garment and related manufacturing industries that employ a significant number of low-income workers, especially women [2].
- Military clashes and prolonged diplomatic strains disrupted commerce, tourism, and labour mobility, while triggering large-scale displacement. By late December, an estimated 644,589 civilians had been uprooted, straining local markets and access to basic services. Returns continued into early 2026, complicating humanitarian planning as trade flows were cut, livelihood destabilized, and government resources diverted to address immediate needs.

- Return migration and remittances placed additional pressure on domestic labour markets. Approximately 900,000 migrant workers returned from Thailand, reducing remittance inflows and intensifying pressure on domestic labor markets. Integrating returnees — particularly youth and working-age adults — into productive employment is an urgent challenge.
- Tourism, which had been a key driver of recovery, especially in the first half of the year, faced slower momentum linked to regional instability and broader global headwinds.

Cambodia's geography and socioeconomic profile also heightened its vulnerability to climate variability and natural hazards. Frequent localized floods and droughts continued to disrupt agriculture, livelihoods, and access to services, disproportionately affecting rural and food-insecure communities. While no large-scale flooding disaster was recorded in 2025, recurrent localized events underscored persistent climate risks and the need for strengthened adaptation and resilience measures.

Strategic Engagement and Technical Assistance

With Cambodia aiming to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2029 and achieve high-income status by 2050, WFP remained fully engaged in supporting the Government's long-term vision. Anchored in the second year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, WFP's work prioritized systems strengthening, technical assistance, and policy engagement, closely aligned with national priorities and the Government's development agenda.

WFP continued its transition from direct implementation toward national capacity enhancement, working hand-in-hand with government institutions, development partners, and civil society. This approach enabled deeper integration of WFP expertise into national frameworks while promoting sustainability and greater government ownership of key systems — from food security and nutrition to early warning and disaster risk management.

Under the first strategic outcome, WFP supported human capital development as a driver of inclusive and resilient economic growth. In 2025, WFP played an instrumental role in finalizing and advancing foundational policy frameworks, including the Third National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, the School Feeding Policy Action Plan, and Cambodia's first-ever National Strategy for Food Fortification, while working with partners to translate these policies into action.

WFP also helped scale up the national Homegrown School Feeding Programme, a multi-partner initiative that enhances children's nutrition, supports education outcomes, and links agricultural markets to school meal supply chains. This effort was backed by a new USD 10 million partnership with the Government of Cambodia and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for 2025-2029 to strengthen local ownership and sustainability of school feeding, with full integration into the national system planned by 2028.

As co-chair of the UN Network for Nutrition (UNN), WFP provided a platform for unified advocacy and multisectoral collaboration across government and UN partners.

Under its second strategic outcome, WFP advanced national capacities to manage climate-related risks and strengthened resilience. A major milestone in 2025 was supporting the development and government endorsement of the National Roadmap for Early Warnings for All 2025-2028, a comprehensive framework designed to expand inclusive, multi-hazard early warning systems and ensure that timely alerts reach all communities — especially the most vulnerable. WFP collaborated closely with the National Committee for Disaster Management and partners to establish a coordination platform for early warning investments and implementation.

WFP also contributed to the Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0, the Second Cambodia Roadmap for Food Systems, and the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Operational Plan, laying the groundwork for stronger national preparedness, shock-responsive governance, and resilience-focused social protection systems.

In response to escalating conflict along the Cambodia-Thailand border, the contingency outcome of the CSP (Strategic Outcome 3) was activated in August 2025. WFP quickly mobilized to support emergency food assistance for newly displaced families and crisis-affected communities.

Beyond food and nutrition delivery, WFP served as Co-Chair of the Humanitarian Response Forum, playing a central coordination role across over 40 United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. In this capacity, WFP led joint assessments, streamlined response operations, and harmonized reporting, ensuring a coordinated and accountable humanitarian response to evolving needs on the ground.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP strengthened its risk management and assurance systems to respond proactively to climate hazards and the Cambodia-Thailand border crisis, while reinforcing structured country office-level oversight in line with global frameworks.

As Co-Chair of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), WFP worked closely with the National Committee for Disaster Management and partners to ensure timely and accurate information sharing on the evolving conflict and climate risks. Through the HRF, WFP helped coordinate multisectoral planning and response to the border conflict, including joint data analysis, needs assessments, reporting, and beneficiary identification. These efforts supported government-led rapid assessments across critical areas such as food security, health, shelter, and protection, guiding an integrated humanitarian response to displacement and escalating needs.

In parallel, WFP supported national preparedness for climate-related hazards, particularly floods, by contributing to hazard monitoring, producing situation reports, and facilitating updates to contingency plans for localized flood response.

At the country office level, WFP advanced assurance and oversight mechanisms through planned spot checks of high-risk partners and beneficiary schools, overseen by the Oversight Committee. Findings and recommendations from these reviews were shared with partners to support corrective action and improve programme quality. The committee also tracked progress on evaluations, audits, and reviews, maintained an updated risk register, and monitored mitigation measures across operational risks. These structured assurance practices helped safeguard programme integrity and strengthen accountability to partners, beneficiaries, and donors.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP showed that strengthening systems was more effective than stand-alone services in Cambodia's transition context. As the country is graduating from LDC status, investments in national policies, joint analysis, and coordination drove sustainable impact in early warning systems, nutrition, and shock-responsive social protection. Early alignment with government planning strengthened national ownership and positioned WFP as a trusted technical partner and convener.

2025 highlighted how quickly external shocks can erode development gains. U.S. tariff changes, mass migrant returns, and the border conflict underscored the need to integrate macroeconomic and labour risks into food security and nutrition planning.

Activation of the contingency outcome during the conflict confirmed the value of pre-established coordination. WFP's leadership in HRF enabled timely joint assessments, coherent reporting, and coordinated action. After-action review highlighted the importance of pairing emergency support with capacity strengthening to reinforce national crisis management systems and preparedness.

Finally, 2025 showed that robust assurance and risk management mechanisms — regular oversight checks and structured follow-up on audits and evaluations — were essential to safeguarding programme quality, accountability, and credibility as WFP balanced long-term systems work with recurring emergency demands.

New Life Amid Unrest

Seyha's First Days in Banteay Ampil Camp



© WFP/Darapech Chea

In the weather-vulnerable shelters of Banteay Ampil Camp, newborn Baby Seyha lies between his parents—just two days old and already a symbol of hope.

Banteay Ampil Camp, Oddar Meanchey Province—Just two days old, baby Seyha rests nestled between his mother and grandmother. His tiny form is both fragile and shining with life, against the backdrop of uncertainty and upheaval.

His mother, 20-year-old Khun Khal, cradles him gently in a shelter patched with thin tarp. Across the threshold, the memory of gunfire on the night of 24 July still reverberates in her mind. Alongside her husband, 20-year-old Pek Chhin and her mother, 42-year-old Ken Leav, she fled their home after the abrupt clash of artillery fire shattered the quiet of their village. Travel was chaotic: rain mixed with smoke; with every crack of thunder, their fears became real; many other families were also fleeing—all bringing along only a few belongings they could clutch.

"It felt like ages. We left in the morning and arrived at the camp at night. I was worried sick about my pregnant daughter. She was due to give birth any day," says Leav.

Khal gave birth to Seyha a week later when they were already in the camp. Life here is not easy and the monsoon rains at night transform their shelter: water drips, wet floor, and chilling air. Nights are long and sleepless.

Bathing is another hazardous task. Chhin walks a slippery trail to the communal water points to fetch water for Khal and the baby to bathe, balancing what he can carry with anxious care. Back in the dim shelter, under Leav's watchful gaze, Khal washes Seyha with just a few sips. Chhin's voice cracks as whispers, *"I'm scared my wife and baby will fall ill without enough clean water."*

Food is basic and repetitive—rice, oil, noodles, dried fish. Fresh vegetables, fruits, or milk rarely make their way into the camp. Khal worries if her own limited nutrition will sustain Seyha through breastfeeding.

Health dangers loom: diarrhea, fever, cough scour the crowded, damp camps. There's no malnutrition screening in place—yet Cambodia's wasting rate hovers near 10 percent, a silent threat to newborns like Seyha.

Yet, in the hushed rhythm of a newborn's breath, Khal looks softly at the baby and murmurs: *"I only want him to feel love, not fear."* Her gaze shifts to Leav, sitting silently nearby, offering strength in absence of infrastructure, and Chhin, whose

every careful move spells love in action, not words.

In that whispered phrase lies something extraordinary: a newborn's soft breath could outlive conflict—if we help make sure of it.

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.



National nutrition systems strengthened through better diet policies, benefiting millions of women and children, reducing malnutrition nationwide.



National Food Fortification Strategy (2025-2030) endorsed for staple foods, improving nationwide micronutrient coverage.



1,114 schools reached through School Feeding Programme, with nearly **75 percent fully government-managed**, feeding **300,000+ children** nutritious meals.



877 staff trained and **96 kitchens** built, ensuring safe, high-quality meal delivery in schools.



Operational plans for floods, droughts, and shocks strengthened government ability to protect vulnerable communities.



Evidence strengthened to guide **strategic policy**: Every **1 USD** invested in school feeding returns **4 USD** in education, health, and social benefits.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP is focused on strengthening nutrition, education and social protection systems for people in Cambodia, particularly women and others most at risk of being left behind.

Activity 1: Nutrition

WFP's work in 2025 focused on strengthening Cambodia's nutrition systems, bolstering evidence generation and policy engagement to improve diets and address malnutrition — especially among women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Nutrition and Food Systems Strengthening

In 2025, WFP advanced evidence-informed advocacy to promote key dietary shifts aimed at preventing all forms of malnutrition in Cambodia. Priorities included increasing vegetable consumption, reducing intake of unhealthy foods, and expanding access to fortified foods to address widespread micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP provided technical and policy support to the Government, working closely with the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), Ministry of Health (MOH), and Ministry of Planning (MOP) to strengthen national nutrition strategies. As co-lead of the UN Nutrition Network with WHO, WFP convened quarterly meetings with FAO, UNICEF, and WHO to align evidence generation, technical assistance, and policy support. Through this platform, WFP supported Cambodia's Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments, guiding the MOEYS, MOP, and CARD on three N4G targets and assisting CARD's representation at the N4G Summit in Paris.

Technical engagement with MOH continued, including contributions to the development of Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and collaboration with UNICEF and Helen Keller International to finalize updated national guidelines, protocols, and tools for the management of child wasting.

Rice Fortification and Market Innovation

A major milestone was the launch of Cambodia's first National Food Fortification Strategy (2025-2030), developed with GIZ and Helen Keller International. The strategy provides a national roadmap to reduce micronutrient deficiencies by fortifying staple foods such as rice and salt. It adopts a phased approach, beginning with institutional markets — notably the national home-grown school feeding programme — before scaling to commercial markets through strengthened regulation, production capacity, consumer awareness, and private sector engagement.

Following endorsement of the strategy, WFP supported MISTI and MOP to draft fortified rice standards. WFP also launched the initiative "*Breaking the Cycle of Malnutrition in Cambodia: Fortifying the Food Plate of Garment Factory Workers*," targeting women of reproductive age in the garment, textile, and footwear sector. By piloting fortified rice provision in factory canteens and food outlets, the project lays the groundwork for broader commercialization and improved nutrition outcomes.

Integration into School Feeding

To strengthen the national Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), WFP supported MOEYS to integrate fortified rice by conducting a scoping exercise on the readiness of local millers and exploring opportunities for agricultural cooperatives to supply fresh foods. Transitioning from individual supplier models to direct delivery from millers to schools is expected to improve quality, reduce costs, and expand the volume of nutrient-rich meals provided to children.

Nutrition in Social Protection

WFP deepened efforts to integrate nutrition into social protection systems. The joint WFP-FAO Nutrition Guidelines and Standards (NGS) pilot — designed to assess the impact of optimized meals on children's nutrient intake — was implemented, with findings expected in mid-2026. In the interim, WFP worked with MOEYS and the General Secretariat for the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) on practical measures to improve meal quality, including integrating fortified rice into the national school feeding system to enhance nutritional impact.

Activity 2: Social Protection

Sub-activity 2.1: School Feeding Programme

WFP has supported school feeding in Cambodia since 1999, playing a pivotal role in improving child nutrition, education outcomes, and local economic resilience. Over more than two decades, the programme has evolved into a key public policy instrument that connects education, nutrition, social protection and local markets. It has also been a foundational platform for strengthening national systems. In recent years, the focus has shifted from WFP's direct implementation to supporting government ownership, management and financing of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), aligning with national priorities and human capital objectives.

Institutionalizing the National School Meals Programme

By 2025, the Government of Cambodia had significantly expanded the national HGSFP under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS). Currently, the national programme operates in 686 out of an anticipated 1,114 schools, reaching about 190,000 schoolchildren across the country. WFP continued to implement the programme in the remaining 428 schools, ensuring continuity of support during the transition while strengthening systems for full government management. Schools in an additional 130 locations were formally approved for handover in November 2025, and by early 2026 nearly three-quarters of all programme schools are expected to be funded and managed by the Government.

In October 2025, WFP supported the Government to finalize and secure endorsement of the School Feeding Policy Action Plan (PAP) 2024-2035, a strategic roadmap that operationalizes the School Feeding Policy. The PAP institutionalizes key processes, strengthens operational guidance, and supports long-term financing strategies — laying the foundation for sustainable and progressive expansion beyond the transition phase.

Policy and Legal Framework

The development of the PAP 2024-2035 was anchored in an inclusive consultative process co-hosted by WFP, bringing together inter-ministerial representatives, school leaders, community members, development partners and donors, ensuring broad ownership and alignment with national systems. WFP is now finalizing a Technical Assistance Strategy with the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) and MoEYS, derived from the PAP and focused on priority areas where WFP's expertise can best support the Government in 2026 and beyond.

In 2025, the Ministry of Economy and Finance allocated USD 1.8 million to WFP to strengthen government capacity and support local procurement mechanisms that facilitate responsible handover and programme quality. The Government also projected a national allocation of around USD 65 million for HGSFP implementation between 2025 and 2030. To enhance financial management, WFP assisted MoEYS and the Ministry of Economy and Finance to draft legal guidance (Prakas) on cash disbursement procedures to ensure efficient and transparent transfers within the national budget

system.

Capacity strengthening and programme design enhancements

WFP continued to build key capacities within MoEYS and among subnational stakeholders to manage and scale school feeding. Critical operational systems such as the School Feeding Information System (SFIS) — the primary database for managing programme processes and reporting — have been developed and are being transitioned to the Government for full national management, strengthening MoEYS' control over performance monitoring and data analytics. WFP also supported the development of a live dashboard for HGSFP, enabling timely, data-driven decision making at both national and subnational levels.

In 2025, WFP supported 68 operational training sessions that reached 877 participants (285 women), including sub-national officials, school staff, community representatives and suppliers. These sessions strengthened practical skills in programme implementation, use of information systems, reporting and accountability. WFP also facilitated 81 quarterly coordination meetings, bringing together stakeholders to review progress, share experiences, discuss legal frameworks and set priorities. Key outcomes included commitments to integrate HGSFP monitoring into routine education oversight, sustain school feeding days, improve process monitoring training, and enhance community contributions for cook incentives.

Evidence generation and strategic advocacy

WFP collaborated with GS-NSPC and the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) of the School Meals Coalition to conduct a comprehensive cost analysis of the national programme. The study found that, while Cambodia's HGSFP was affordable in 2025, adopting enhanced nutrition standards, strengthening implementation, and investing in monitoring and capacity building are projected to create an estimated USD 9-11 million annual financing gap after 2028. Addressing this gap will require innovative domestic financing and improved delivery efficiencies — priorities now reflected in the PAP and WFP's technical assistance strategy.

In partnership with GS-NSPC and Harvard University, WFP supported a return-on-investment analysis for the national programme's educational outcomes. The results showed that every USD 1 invested in school feeding yields a USD 4 return through education benefits alone, with additional social protection, health and local economic gains. These findings are expected to inform a planned national impact evaluation and support strategic advocacy for budget allocations and long-term financing.

WFP also supported operational research on procurement models, exploring alternatives to optimize efficiency and integrate locally blended fortified rice into school menus. Results indicate potential efficiency gains through aggregated procurement models, and WFP will assist the Government in selecting the most effective model and conducting further applied research as needed.

International and regional collaboration

Cambodia's leadership in school feeding was reinforced at the Southeast Asia School Meals Coalition Summit, which WFP helped organize with Cambodia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. Following summit recommendations, WFP is supporting MoEYS and the ASEAN Secretariat to lead a regional landscape analysis across 11 ASEAN Member States. This study will provide evidence to harmonize regional approaches, identify best practices, and highlight opportunities for mutual learning and sustained programme expansion.

Cambodian officials also participated in international fora — including the 2nd United Nations Food Systems Stocktake in Ethiopia and the 2nd Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil — to showcase national achievements and exchange lessons on global good practice for sustainable school feeding.

WFP's direct implementation

During the 2024-25 school year, WFP continued to manage the school feeding programme directly in 428 schools, providing meals to over 118,000 children, of whom 49 percent were girls. The programme contributed to improved nutrition — with three-quarters of students meeting minimum dietary diversity thresholds — and supported consistently high attendance rates of 92 percent, contributing to a 100 percent grade promotion rate. To enhance school capacity, WFP facilitated the construction of 96 standard kitchens and distributed kitchen utensils to 130 schools, boosting hygienic meal preparation and strengthening readiness for government handover.

Sub-activity 2.2: Shock-Responsive Social Protection

In 2025, WFP continued to play a central technical role in strengthening Cambodia's Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) system, supporting the Government to translate policy commitments into operational readiness. Building on the SRSP Framework approved in December 2024, WFP provided sustained technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) to develop a comprehensive SRSP Operational Plan. Structured around the five core building blocks of social protection systems, the plan serves as a practical roadmap for scaling up

social protection in response to climate, economic and other shocks. The Operational Plan was finalized and submitted for formal government review and endorsement in 2025.

To support effective shock-based scaling, WFP also assisted the Government in developing scalability frameworks for priority hazards identified in the SRSP Framework. The Flood Scalability Framework reached its final stages in 2025, while feasibility assessments for drought- and economic shock-related scalability were initiated in collaboration with partners. These frameworks aim to institutionalize clear parameters and protocols for emergency cash transfers delivered through national systems, including agreed triggers and thresholds for activation, financing options, and defined roles and responsibilities across government institutions. Together, they strengthen the Government's capacity to respond rapidly and predictably to shocks using existing social protection mechanisms.

Recognizing the importance of inclusive and equitable responses, WFP initiated efforts to mainstream gender considerations within SRSP planning and implementation. With GS-NSPC's agreement, WFP began recruiting a specialized technical expert to review policies, operational plans and scalability frameworks, and to provide recommendations to enhance gender responsiveness and ensure that shock responses adequately address the differentiated impacts on women and men.

In parallel, WFP expanded its support to the Government on Climate and Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (CDRFI), following the launch of Cambodia's first Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. At the Government's request, WFP organized a regional exchange visit to Indonesia for representatives from seven institutions, including GS-NSPC, the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia, and the Non-Banking Financial Services Authority. The visit facilitated peer learning on financing instruments and institutional arrangements for disaster risk management. A joint reflection workshop with the World Bank was subsequently held to identify priority next steps. Complementing this, WFP conducted a feasibility study on potential CDRFI instruments to support SRSP financing and a knowledge gap assessment to identify capacity-building needs across relevant institutions.

Finally, WFP supported the Government — in close coordination with UNICEF and GIZ — to develop social protection sector commitments within Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0. Cambodia is currently the only country to include a standalone social protection sector in its NDCs, reflecting strong national leadership and recognition of the critical role of social protection in addressing climate change impacts.

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. | 1 - Partially integrates gender and age |
| 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. | 1 - Partially 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.



Joint WFP-World Bank study launched **the 1st national evidence base** on sustainable healthy diets to guide policy and food systems change.



Healthy diet evidence helped shape Cambodia's climate and nutrition policy priorities, integrating food systems into national planning.



WFP strengthened **home-grown school feeding supply chains** with training and market linkages, increasing cooperative participation.



Technical support advanced revision of the Food Systems Roadmap 2030, strengthening priorities like **fortification and school food environments**.



Nationwide rollout of the upgraded PRISM system gave decision-makers real-time access to climate risk and vulnerability data.



National Early Warnings for All roadmap endorsed and launched, setting Cambodia's strategic framework for inclusive early warning systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to strengthen food systems and disaster management systems in Cambodia to better support the livelihoods, climate adaptive capacity and ability to manage shocks for people in hazard-prone areas.

Activity 3: Food Systems

WFP Cambodia continued to champion a holistic food systems approach that linked evidence, policy, and partnerships to drive healthier, more sustainable diet improvements from farm to fork—aiming for better nutrition, environmental sustainability, and stronger local markets.

Evidence generation - food systems for healthy diets

The joint WFP-World Bank study on 'Sustainable Healthy Diets' (2025) in Cambodia provides the first comprehensive evidence base to guide Cambodia's transition toward diets that are healthier, more affordable, and more environmentally sustainable. Drawing on new diet modeling using WFP's ENHANCE platform and evidence from Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) projects, the report demonstrates that Cambodia's current diet - heavily reliant on rice and sugary foods - drives both undernutrition and rising obesity, while contributing to high greenhouse gas emissions.

A major milestone in 2025 was the release of the joint "Sustainable Healthy Diets in Cambodia" study — an evidence base produced with the World Bank that lays out how diet changes can simultaneously improve nutrition and reduce environmental impacts. Using WFP's ENHANCE modelling platform, the analysis revealed that Cambodia's current dietary patterns — heavily reliant on rice and sugar-rich foods — contribute to undernutrition, rising diet-related non-communicable diseases, and high food-related greenhouse gas emissions. The report shows that shifting to more balanced diets, including increased fruits, vegetables and affordable protein sources would reduce emissions by up to 31 percent, improve nutrition, and lower diet costs. When combined with climate-smart agriculture and rice fortification, emissions could drop by more than half, contributing significantly to Cambodia's climate goals.

Evidence from the *Sustainable Healthy Diets* study has been instrumental in broadening the food systems dialogue within policy circles and shaping Cambodia's climate and nutrition commitments, including the integration of food system transformation into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), positioning food as a key contributor to climate resilience and sustainable development. The study's analysis helped gain traction in the non-health space for

healthy diet promotion and helped shape the implementation plan. WFP's analysis provided crucial evidence that supported positioning healthy diets and sustainable food systems as strategic priorities in national climate policy and planning processes.

Technical and policy engagement

WFP continued to provide technical assistance in revising the Food Systems Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030, supported by the Joint SDG Fund partnership with FAO, UNICEF and CARD. Six priority areas were identified, including climate-smart value chains, sustainable aquatic systems, food safety, fortification, school feeding and social behaviour change for healthy diets. WFP led partner support for strengthening the enabling environment for food environments, fortification and behaviour change, including targeted advocacy and financing strategies.

Efforts to mainstream food systems thinking into sectoral policies extended to school food environments, where WFP supported pilot activities tied to MoEYS Directives 18 and 71 on healthier school food environments. A collaboration with the School Health Department produced a positive deviant learning visit to inform national implementation, with the summary expected to be endorsed by MoEYS in early 2026 and a pilot planned soon after.

Strengthening supply chains for the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

WFP advanced practical supply-side interventions linked to Cambodia's national home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP), building on the Government's lead in expanding this system. Through in-depth mixed-methods analysis, WFP identified opportunities to shift from individual suppliers to agricultural cooperatives (ACs) — improving food quality, traceability, efficiency and market predictability. This evidence informed policy dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and shaped actionable steps to strengthen cooperative engagement and institutional roles within the HGSFP supply chain.

In 2025, WFP supported training and market linkages for more than 400 producers across five provinces, enabling ACs to participate more equitably in national procurement processes. Based on this progress, ACs were prioritized in school supply tenders in 23 of 240 communes, with plans to expand this model by adjusting procurement guidelines, strengthening MAFF's backstopping role, and enhancing cooperative readiness — steps that promise to increase local producer participation, stabilize supply chains and improve nutritious food availability for schoolchildren.

GAFSP - Building Back Better

The GAFSP-funded Building Back Better project 2022-2026 continued to support sustainable food systems on the ground — delivering results toward its 2025 targets. Nearly 2,000 farmers, including over 1,300 indigenous producers, adopted sustainable rice production practices across more than 3,000 hectares. Six agricultural cooperatives became stakeholders in the Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Corporation (CACC), strengthening traceability and market access for 650 farms. A community-oriented Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) initiative — the *Mahob Brojam Krousar* (Family Food Game) — was rolled out with four cooperatives to encourage higher consumption of fruits and vegetables and reduced intake of sugary snacks, engaging men as caregivers and food decision-makers. A mid-term review informed adaptive programming for 2026, ensuring sustainability and stronger impact as the project moves toward closure in 2026.

Building on these results, WFP is exploring partnerships and funding opportunities with international financial institutions to scale up behaviour-change approaches and sustainable food systems interventions beyond project pilot. This includes leveraging evidence from both the Healthy Diets study and the GAFSP project to attract larger investments that can accelerate systemic changes in food environments, dietary habits and resilient agricultural value chains.

Activity 4: Strengthening risk-informed planning and early warning systems

In 2025, WFP continued to support Cambodia's disaster management and risk-informed planning systems, advancing national capacities to anticipate, prepare for and respond to hazards linked to climate variability and other shocks.

Real-Time Risk Monitoring and Data Systems

A key milestone was the nationwide rollout of the upgraded Platform for Realtime Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) — a data integration and decision-support tool that consolidates climate hazard, socioeconomic vulnerability and exposure information into an interactive, map-based system. This enhancement strengthened disaster management and shock-responsive social protection planning by enabling the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and sub-national actors to access real-time risk and impact data for informed decision-making. Nationwide implementation included training in all 25 provinces, with refresher trainings in selected districts aimed at enhancing local capacity. A total of 50 Provincial Committee for Disaster Management staff (including three women) and 48 District Committee for Disaster Management staff (including eight women) participated, supporting improved

sub-national monitoring and response capabilities. PRISM's integration with the national poverty identification database (IDPoor) further enhances the ability to identify and target vulnerable people in times of crisis, bridging data for social protection and disaster risk management.

Policy and Technical Assistance

WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the Royal Government to advance the Early Warnings for All initiative. Working closely with government counterparts, WFP helped lead development of the national EW4All roadmap, which was endorsed by the Prime Minister in August and officially launched in November 2025. This roadmap now serves as Cambodia's primary strategic framework for early warnings, outlining priorities, coordination mechanisms, and operational guidance to strengthen early warning capacities across risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, communication and preparedness.

Building on the roadmap, WFP supported integration of early warning priorities into climate policy processes, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), where disaster risk management and water resource management are recognized as core pillars of climate resilience. In its role as the leading agency for the national Disaster Risk Management sector, WFP provided technical assistance to enhance government capacity to anticipate and manage climate-related risks.

Early Warnings and Anticipatory Action

Aligned with the EW4All agenda, WFP supported government efforts to expand early warning reach and inclusiveness, ensuring alerts can reach vulnerable households ahead of peaks in flood hazards. This included development and dissemination of picture-based educational materials, integration of early warnings with the IDPoor database covering approximately 700,000 households, and use of broadcast tools such as loudspeakers and visual signals at community level. WFP conducted training for NCDM and sub-national staff on system operations and disability-inclusive communication, and mobilized community champions to help vulnerable groups access and understand warnings. Community awareness campaigns and hands-on drills strengthened local preparedness, bolstering trust and accessibility of warning messages for persons with disabilities and other high-risk groups.

WFP also supported government engagement in a regional Anticipatory Action dialogue platform, attended by multiple ministries. As a result, Cambodia committed to develop a national AA implementation plan aligned with the EW4All roadmap, with the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group established as a sub-group of the EW4All coordination mechanism.

Humanitarian Response Forum

Under WFP's co-leadership, the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) continued to strengthen joint preparedness and response mechanisms. In 2025, the HRF developed a drought contingency plan, providing a coordinated framework for timely action by national and international partners in the event of drought.

Following the escalation of the Cambodia-Thailand border crisis, WFP, as HRF Co-Chair, coordinated over 40 UN agencies and NGOs to complement the Government's response. The Forum introduced a 5W tracking tool, published 13 situation reports and conducted two joint multi-sector needs assessments with NCDM. These assessments informed both immediate humanitarian interventions for displaced populations and medium-term early recovery planning focused on restoring livelihoods, essential services and safe, dignified reintegration — all while reinforcing resilience and governance systems.

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. | 1 - Partially integrates gender and age |
| 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 - Partially integrates gender and age |

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



Immediate food assistance delivered to **4,500+** displaced families, directly mitigating food insecurity during the major border crisis.



Humanitarian collaboration strengthened by co-chairing the HRF, enhancing multisector coordination across UN agencies, NGOs, and government partners.



Joint needs assessments and situation reporting facilitated, guiding both lifesaving interventions and early recovery planning

In 2025, disputes along the Cambodia-Thailand border escalated into one of the most significant humanitarian crises in recent years, displacing over 170,000 people in July and over 600,000 in December. Families faced disrupted livelihoods, closed schools, suspended health services, and heightened protection risks. In response, WFP activated its contingency outcome under the Country Strategic Plan, complementing its coordination role through the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF). WFP provided direct food assistance to families in displacement sites, prioritizing immediate food security needs. In Oddar Meanchey Province alone, WFP distributed staples — including 50 kg of rice to each of 4,540 households — helping families meet basic dietary needs amid constrained market access and disrupted livelihoods.

Enabling Role and Coordination

While the scale of WFP's direct food assistance was modest, the organization assumed a critical enabling role. As Co-Chair of the HRF, WFP coordinated multisector humanitarian support across UN agencies, NGOs, and government counterparts. Through the HRF, partners conducted joint needs assessments, published situation reports, and guided both immediate lifesaving interventions and early recovery planning. This approach reinforced the importance of pre-established coordination mechanisms and nationally led leadership in managing sudden-onset shocks. WFP's engagement in both food assistance delivery and operational coordination demonstrated the value of readiness, multisector dialogue, and shared information systems in supporting effective humanitarian response under complex and rapidly changing conditions.

After-Action Review and UN Reform Alignment

An after-action review of the conflict response highlighted that the development community — including WFP — is best placed to strengthen national capacities for crisis management. WFP's leadership within the HRF shone as a practical example of the humanitarian reset, moving away from fragmented service delivery toward integrated, nationally owned systems that combine emergency response with long-term resilience building. This approach is fully aligned with the UN 2.0 reform agenda, which calls for a more networked, capacity-focused UN that leverages existing structures and empowers governments. By co-chairing the HRF and enabling coordinated action, WFP embodied the shift toward "delivering as one," ensuring that humanitarian response was both timely and strategically positioned to reinforce national systems and sustainable development.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---|
| Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. | 1 - Partially integrates gender and age |

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

a. Gender context

Cambodia's gender equality landscape shows a mixed picture of progress and persistent gaps. According to the 2025 Global Gender Gap Report, Cambodia's overall ranking declined from 102nd of 146 countries in 2024 to 106th of 148 in 2025, reflecting entrenched disparities even as women participate actively in the economy. Women's female labour-force participation remains among the highest in East Asia and the Pacific at around 74 percent [3], yet many are concentrated in informal, low-paid work and under-represented in decision-making positions. Educational attainment and health outcomes have improved, but structural barriers—including high rates of unpaid care work, early marriage and unequal access to leadership — continue to limit women's economic and political empowerment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) are priorities within the Royal Government of Cambodia's human capital agenda. National frameworks such as the Pentagonal Strategy Phase I and Neary Rattanak VI Strategic Plan 2024-2028 [4] reaffirm commitments to expand women's access to education, decent work, leadership, gender-responsive planning and prevention of gender-based violence. The Ministry of Women's Affairs leads coordination, including follow-up on the Prime Minister's recommendations for advancing women's roles across economic, social and governance spheres. In 2025, the release of Cambodia's first Gender and Environment Survey[5], further highlighted how climate change amplifies gendered burdens, particularly unpaid care responsibilities for women and girls, informing more gender-responsive planning.

b. Overview of WFP's contribution to gender equality

In 2025, WFP advanced Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment by applying a people-centred and evidence-informed approach across technical assistance, policy support and emergency responses. Working closely with government counterparts and development partners, WFP integrated gender into programme design, implementation and accountability mechanisms to expand equitable access, strengthen women's participation and reduce barriers facing diverse population groups.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the institutionalization of the national school meals programme through technical inputs to the School Feeding Policy Action Plan (PAP) 2024-2035, endorsed in October 2025. Drawing on action-oriented research, including a regional gender-transformative study and disability inclusion assessments, WFP helped embed a people-centred lens within the PAP and associated technical assistance strategy. This strengthened gender considerations across school meals systems, ensuring that programme design accounts for women's roles — from suppliers and cooks to producers — and promotes safe, dignified and equitable access for both girls and boys, including children with disabilities. The programme also encourages balanced participation in decision-making structures such as school committees, supporting women's leadership and economic opportunities.

In parallel, WFP continued to support the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) to operationalize the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Framework, submitting an operational plan for formal review in 2025. WFP advanced gender integration by initiating a review process to strengthen the gender responsiveness of SRSP policies, operational plans and scalability frameworks. Preliminary consultations with GS-NSPC and stakeholders identified barriers to access and participation, informing recommendations to enhance delivery modalities, communication strategies and accountability mechanisms that better reach women and other at-risk groups.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, gender-responsive approaches were embedded within the "Building Back Better" project, prioritizing women's meaningful engagement and addressing household food and nutrition outcomes. WFP supported gender-sensitive participation and decision-making in project activities, recognising constraints such as time burdens and care responsibilities. The Mahob Brojam Krousar (Family Food Game) social and behaviour change (SBC) campaign

was implemented with partners to promote healthier family diets. This initiative specifically targeted increased fruit and vegetable consumption and reduced sugary foods, by encouraging shared caregiving and participation by men in food preparation — contributing to improved feeding practices for children aged 6-23 months and improved diets for women caregivers.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, during the humanitarian response to the Cambodia-Thailand border crisis, WFP integrated gender and inclusion principles across rapid needs assessments and assistance delivery. Protection and accountability measures ensured systematic capture of women's and girls' specific needs and risks, and distribution arrangements were designed to promote safety, dignity and equitable access. WFP emphasised clear communication of entitlements at distribution sites, supported by gender-balanced staffing and transparent information sharing to reduce barriers to assistance and mitigate protection risks.

WFP actively contributed to inter-agency coordination mechanisms advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) and accountability. This included co-leading development of a joint UN message on quality education to advance girls' education and participating in advocacy efforts during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 2025. WFP supported a joint event and policy-private sector dialogue on technology-facilitated gender-based violence, elevating understanding of such type of violence as a barrier to equality and safety, reinforcing commitments to policy and legal reforms, and promoting private-sector accountability — including reporting pathways, data protection and survivor support. These engagements ensured that youth voices and lived experiences informed downstream actions, reinforcing inclusive and accountable gender responses.

Through these efforts, WFP advanced GEWE not as a stand-alone objective but as an integral dimension across key sectoral priorities — from education and social protection to food systems and emergency response — ensuring that interventions meaningfully contribute to equitable opportunities, participation and outcomes for women, girls and all people at risk of exclusion.

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

a. Protection context

Cambodia faces layered protection risks linked to poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, and recurrent climate hazards—particularly in remote rural areas with limited access to basic services. While national analysis points to progress on inclusion, such as expanded social protection for older persons and persons with disabilities, greater recognition of less visible disabilities, and increased attention to migration-related vulnerabilities in policy discussions [6], gaps remain.

In 2025, protection concerns escalated in border provinces following persistent Cambodia-Thailand clashes, causing widespread displacement, disrupted livelihoods and constrained access to services. Renewed hostilities from early December triggered one of the largest displacement crises in recent years, uprooting hundreds of thousands of civilians and leaving acute needs for shelter, food, water, health care and education.

In displacement settings, key protection risks include gender-based violence, heightened exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), family separation, insecurity and difficulties accessing assistance safely. Those most at risk include the rural poor, Indigenous Peoples, women and girls, people without legal identity, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants and people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions—underscoring the need for accessible, safe, dignified and accountable humanitarian action.

b. WFP's efforts

In 2025, WFP strengthened protection and Accountability to Affected Populations across its programming while advancing its transition toward a technical assistance model. Through government systems, WFP integrated protection risk mitigation, PSEA safeguards, and community engagement into nationally led programmes, using analysis and evidence to inform design and partnering with academia and civil society to ensure the perspectives of groups at heightened risk of exclusion.

School Feeding Programme

Under Outcome 1, WFP supported the Government to institutionalize the national school meals programme under the School Feeding Policy 2024-2035, with the Policy Action Plan endorsed in October 2025. WFP focused on people-centered delivery systems to ensure the transition to full national ownership remains accessible, safe and dignified for all children — including those with disabilities.

WFP provided evidence-informed inputs to the Policy Action Plan and technical guidance on safeguarding, grievance and redress mechanisms. Key efforts included:

- Integrating PSEA clauses and standards of conduct into contracts across the school meals supply chain, reinforcing safeguarding expectations across actors.
- Working with MoEYS to review community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) at school and community levels, identifying what works well and where gaps remain.
- Mapping feedback channels to better link national systems with community voices, ensuring that student and caregiver concerns inform programme improvements.

These measures aim to embed protection and accountability as core features of school feeding programme governance, rather than as add-ons.

Inclusive Early Warning and Disability-Responsive Communication

Under Outcome 2, WFP advanced protection mainstreaming and meaningful access through inclusive messaging and early warning initiatives. Building on analysis with Trinity College Dublin that identified barriers linked to literacy, remoteness and limited phone access — especially for persons with disabilities — WFP partnered with People in Need

to operationalize inclusive EW4All communications in Pursat Province, pairing low-tech, community-based dissemination (e.g., loudspeakers, community leaders) with accessible formats for diverse audiences.

Consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities shaped the communication rollout, and WFP provided capacity strengthening for local stakeholders on disability inclusion and use of accessible tools. This approach strengthened "meaningful access" by reducing the risk that early warning messages fail to reach or be understood by those most exposed to climate and displacement risks.

Protection Practice in Emergency Response

Under Outcome 3, during emergency operations, including the responses to displacement from the Cambodia-Thailand border conflict, WFP applied protection and AAP best practices in distribution and coordination. Key measures included:

- Conducting information sessions at the start of distributions, with clear display of entitlements to support informed access.
- Ensuring transparent communication of procedures and entitlements and promptly addressing gaps such as delayed audio equipment during distributions to prevent confusion and protect dignity.
- Participating in inter-agency coordination — including Human Rights, Gender-Based Violence, PSEA and Protection Sector Working Group discussions under the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) — to align approaches to protection risks and referral pathways.

WFP's engagement across these forums helped strengthen referral linkages to specialized services and ensure that protection concerns informed joint assessments and response strategies.

Capacity Strengthening and Safeguarding Systems

Throughout 2025, WFP reinforced safeguarding through structured capacity development. In partnership with inter-agency stakeholders, WFP supported PSEA trainings across three cohorts, reaching 121 Government officials from 20 ministries and departments aligned with WFP's work, including MAFF, MoEYS, MoH, MoSVY, MoWA and NCDM. These sessions were followed by implementation support to advance action plans developed during training, reinforcing commitments to PSEA standards across government systems.

WFP also updated internal guidance and standard operating procedures in line with corporate protection and data security standards to ensure that programming and technical assistance uphold confidentiality, dignity and ethical handling of sensitive information.

Looking Ahead

Reflecting WFP's evolving technical assistance posture, plans are underway to develop a Community Engagement Action Plan tailored to government support. This plan will strengthen the practical interface between national feedback systems and community realities — beginning with areas like school feeding — to ensure that people's perspectives are systematically heard, analyzed and acted upon in programme design, monitoring and adaptation.

c. Data on Protection/AAP

In 2025, WFP Cambodia continued to refine Protection/AAP data management in accordance with corporate data protection and confidentiality standards. Building on the previous year's revision of standard operating procedures and escalation pathways, WFP strengthened its protocols for safe handling of sensitive feedback and protection-related information, safeguarding confidentiality and minimizing risk of harm.

As WFP shifts further toward technical assistance, these protocols also serve as practical lessons for government engagement: strong data protection is essential as nationally-led programmes expand and community feedback mechanisms evolve. WFP's support to government counterparts emphasizes the dual importance of secure, consistent CFMs and accessibility for all, particularly individuals facing literacy, connectivity or disability-related barriers.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to support the transition toward more secure and accountable feedback systems, blending digital tools with community-based channels, while ensuring that data confidentiality, user consent and ethical safeguards remain central to system strengthening and community trust.

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 significant environmental pressures that threaten the stability and sustainability of its food systems. The country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with frequent floods, droughts, and erratic rainfall patterns disrupting agricultural production and rural livelihoods — particularly for smallholder and rain-fed farming systems that dominate the countryside. These climate stresses are compounded by land degradation, soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity, which reduce ecosystem productivity and increase risks to food security and rural incomes. Water resources are under growing pressure due to rising demand, pollution, and changing climate conditions, further straining agriculture and household access to water. At the same time, unsustainable coping strategies — such as deforestation and expansion of marginal agricultural land — deepen environmental degradation and reinforce the vulnerability of already marginalized communities.

In response to these challenges, WFP has integrated environmental sustainability into its operations in Cambodia to support resilience, reduce environmental footprints, and promote climate-smart practices:

Environmental integration in school-based programmes:

WFP and partners have long promoted resource-efficient and low-impact practices in school meals activities. In 2025, 286 energy-saving stoves were constructed in school kitchen to reduce firewood use and improve air quality.

Efforts to enhance water management included the installation of water-efficient hand-washing stations and the maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems in schools, helping optimize water use, especially in drought-prone areas.

These measures not only conserved natural resources but also reinforced health and hygiene outcomes for students.

Capacity building and sustainable agriculture:

In 2025, WFP and partners organized training and awareness courses in Mondul Kiri, emphasizing environmental protection, sustainable natural resource management, and wildlife conservation, particularly in provinces such as Mondul Kiri. These initiatives supported the uptake of eco-friendly and climate-smart farming practices among local authorities, community leaders, and producer groups.

Discussions in these trainings included topics like forest protection and land use regulation, helping to align agricultural practices with environmental safeguards and legal frameworks.

Ongoing support for climate adaptation:

WFP's broader country strategy prioritized strengthening resilience to climatic shocks and reinforcing disaster risk management systems, which were key for protecting food security in hazard-prone areas.

This year's collaboration with government and development partners to enhance early warning systems and climate adaptation planning was part of a holistic effort to reduce vulnerability and support sustainable livelihoods.

Through these programme elements, WFP aimed to balance immediate food and nutrition support with long-term environmental stewardship and climate resilience, helping Cambodian communities adapt to changing climatic conditions while protecting the natural systems on which their food security depends.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in the second quarter of 2023 and has since taken concrete steps to enhance the environmental sustainability of its operations in line with its Environmental Action Plan. By the end of 2025, a range of initiatives had been implemented to reduce WFP's operational environmental footprint and promote more efficient resource use.

To improve energy efficiency, WFP introduced LED lighting and inverter air-conditioning systems across its facilities, significantly reducing electricity consumption. Waste management practices were strengthened through the introduction of waste segregation in offices, supported by clearly designated collection points. Dedicated battery disposal points were established in all offices to ensure safe handling, proper disposal, and recycling of hazardous waste. The use of paper shredders further contributed to waste reduction by decreasing waste volume, strengthening data protection, and facilitating more efficient recycling processes.

Water and energy conservation measures were also prioritized through the installation of low-flush devices on toilets and taps, promoting more sustainable water use. In addition, tree-planting initiatives were carried out to provide shade in office parking areas, expand green spaces, and contribute to broader environmental conservation efforts.

Collectively, these measures demonstrated WFP's commitment to embedding environmental sustainability into its day-to-day operations and reflect progress toward stronger internal environmental governance and footprint reduction by the end of 2025.

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 2025, WFP Cambodia continued to position healthy diets at the core of its human capital and food systems work, ensuring that nutrition objectives are embedded across school feeding, food systems, and social protection interventions under the Country Strategic Plan. This integrated nutrition agenda emphasizes systems-level solutions, from strengthening institutional food environments to aligning regulatory and business processes for fortified products and scaling social behaviour change (SBC) initiatives that promote healthier diets and curb marketing of unhealthy foods around schools.

Evidence and Policy for Dietary Shifts

WFP generated and translated robust evidence to guide policy and programme planning aimed at addressing all forms of malnutrition. A landmark publication, the Sustainable Healthy Diets study (2025) — conducted jointly with the World Bank — provides the first comprehensive analysis of how dietary patterns in Cambodia could become healthier, more sustainable and affordable. The study demonstrates that shifting diets away from over-reliance on rice and ultra-processed sugary foods toward higher consumption of fruits, vegetables and affordable protein sources could reduce diet-related greenhouse gas emissions by over 30 percent while improving nutritional adequacy and climate resilience. When combined with climate-smart agriculture and rice fortification, emissions reductions could exceed 50 percent, supporting Cambodia's climate and nutrition goals.

Through the UN Nutrition Network, which WFP co-leads with WHO, the agency ensured that this evidence contributed directly to national policy frameworks, including the Food Systems Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 and Cambodia's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0). WFP also supported the Government's commitments under the Nutrition for Growth initiative, aligning UN support with national priorities to accelerate progress against nutrition targets.

Fortification as a Systems Approach

Recognizing the persistent challenge of micronutrient deficiencies in a diet dominated by rice and staple foods, WFP partnered with GIZ and the Ministry of Planning to support the drafting of Cambodia's first Food Fortification Strategy (2025-2030). This national roadmap prioritizes fortification of rice and salt and outline a phased implementation that begins with institutional markets — including school feeding and factory canteens — to create stable demand, build production capacity, and strengthen quality assurance before scaling into broader commercial markets. This approach aligns with the Royal Government's commitment to expand fortified rice in institutional procurement and strengthen the enabling environment for fortification by 2030.

Under this framework, WFP's "Breaking the Cycle of Malnutrition" project is operationalizing fortified rice provision in garment factory canteens as a targeted nutrition intervention for women of reproductive age. This initiative improves micronutrient intake while stimulating private sector engagement and strengthening value chains for fortified foods through blended institutional demand and quality-assured supply — paving the way for future expansion of fortified rice into other markets beyond social assistance schemes.

Nutrition in School Feeding and Social Protection

Nutrition was increasingly embedded within Cambodia's education and social protection systems in 2025. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, WFP initiated a scoping exercise to integrate fortified rice into the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme by engaging local rice millers in quality-assured blending and supply. This shift aimed to enhance food safety, improve cost efficiency, and elevate the nutritional impact of school meals as the programme transitions to full national ownership.

Findings from the Nutrition Guidelines and Standards pilot, expected in 2026, will provide detailed dietary intake data to optimize meal composition. Meanwhile, WFP advanced nutrition integration within social protection, focusing on evidence-based actions to prevent wasting during emergencies and strengthen the quality of meal support across

safety nets.

Nutrition, Food Systems, and Climate Linkages

Nutrition is increasingly integrated into Cambodia's food systems agenda, with healthy diets positioned as a primary outcome of a resilient, equitable food system. WFP supported the inclusion of healthy diets in the revised Food Systems Roadmap and in Cambodia's NDC 3.0, ensuring that food systems transformation contributes to climate resilience and sustainable development. Strategic modelling shows that combined dietary and production shifts could meaningfully reduce emissions by over 50 percent while enhancing affordability and food system resilience for low-income households — effectively bridging nutrition, climate and economic agendas.

WFP continued to expand its SBC programming, including campaigns like *Mahob Brojam Krousar (Family Food Game)*, to promote nutritious diets and shared caregiving roles at the household level. Looking ahead, planned collaboration with the Asian Development Bank under the Smallholder Resilient Economic Development Sector Project will link demand-side nutrition interventions with agricultural investments, boosting production, incomes and resilience through commune-level structures.

Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to achieving WFP's goals of strengthened food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, and resilient food systems under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028. Collaborative engagement with government institutions, development partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), the private sector, civil society, and academia enables more integrated, sustainable, and nationally owned solutions.

Following the signing of the Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) for the CSP in January 2024, WFP formalized and renewed technical partnership agreements throughout 2024 and 2025. These agreements underpin joint activities in nutrition, school feeding, social protection, and data systems — essential for evidence-based decision-making and policy implementation. While most partnerships progressed smoothly, adjustments were required with some partners. For example, an initial technical agreement with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) was restructured due to the closure of a USAID programme, resulting in a revised agreement with a shorter timeline, reduced scope, and adjusted budget. Other longstanding partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), and the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) remained active and productive. WFP also engaged closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) on nutrition governance, updating wasting management guidelines and promoting healthier diets, reflecting strengthened technical cooperation. WFP's lead role in the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative involved regular engagement with ministries including Water Resources and Meteorology, Post and Telecommunications, and Environment to support coherent national early warning systems.

In 2025, WFP expanded its partnership portfolio with two new agreements: one with the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) in May to advance shock-responsive social protection systems, and another with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in June to strengthen national data and analytical capacity. These collaborations enhance Cambodia's ability to plan and monitor inclusive social protection and risk management strategies.

Development partners played a pivotal role in 2025. In April, WFP and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) signed a five-year USD 9.75 million grant to support the national Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), including kitchen infrastructure and institutional capacity building. This partnership aims to accelerate institutionalization of the school feeding policy and support sustainable programme scaling. Also in April, WFP and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under which the Government provided USD 1.8 million in cash and 1,000 metric tonnes of rice to strengthen national management of the HGSFP. During the Cambodia-Thai border crisis, MEF approved use of 220 metric tonnes of rice from this allocation to assist displaced families in Oddar Meanchey province, demonstrating how partnership resources can be mobilized for emergency response.

WFP also signed a new partnership agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of Japan, supporting two initiatives: one promoting commercialization of fortified rice among garment factory workers, and the Food for Assets (FFA) programme to support medium- and long-term recovery of households affected by the border conflict. This collaboration aligns with Japan's longstanding support for food security, school feeding, and disaster preparedness in Cambodia.

Beyond bilateral partnerships, WFP actively engages IFIs such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank in technical dialogue on nutrition, social protection, and disaster risk management portfolios. These relationships are evolving into joint programme designs, ensuring that national strategies are backed by sustainable financing instruments and embedded in broader economic planning.

Looking forward, WFP emphasizes that financing over time should come primarily from government resources and joint fundraising led with government counterparts. This shift is essential as Cambodia advances toward LDC graduation and seeks to embed nutrition, social protection, and resilience systems into its national development agenda. WFP's role is to enable, advise, and co-design financing strategies that reinforce government ownership and accountability.

The escalation of the border conflict in 2025 revealed strong interest from the private sector to support humanitarian and resilience efforts, highlighting the importance of diversifying funding sources and seeking innovative financing solutions in a rapidly changing landscape. Harnessing private sector engagement — alongside government and IFI partnerships — offers new opportunities to strengthen national systems, expand resilience programming, and ensure Cambodia's progress toward inclusive development is not derailed by external shocks.

The appointment of a new Country Director in August 2025 provided an opportunity to re-energize strategic relationships. A series of courtesy and strategy meetings with government ministries, development partners, UN agencies, and civil society organizations reaffirmed WFP's positioning as a trusted technical partner of choice, particularly in nutrition, social protection — including school feeding — climate-resilient food systems, and disaster risk management.

Focus on localization

WFP's localization strategy is no longer just a policy preference — but a strategic imperative amid a rapidly shifting donor landscape and tightening resources, making national and subnational ownership of food security and nutrition programmes essential for sustaining impact.

In 2025, WFP helped shape the Development Cooperation Partnerships Strategy 2024-2028, coordinated by the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), aligning national priorities with development partner support and reinforcing Cambodia's leadership in aid coordination. WFP also participated in an OECD-CDC workshop, sharing evaluations of partnership mechanisms and supporting revisions to multi-stakeholder dialogue guidelines, provincial forums, and Technical Working Groups to strengthen cross-sector coordination and accountability.

At the subnational level, WFP finalized a new satellite structure, placing technical teams closer to provincial and district authorities to support systems strengthening and ensure that national strategies translate into locally owned action.

As co-lead of the SUN Business Network, WFP convenes private sector actors to champion nutrition-focused investments and sustainable practices. Partnerships — including with the Cambodia Agricultural Cooperative Corporation — empower smallholder farmers through training, market access, and integration into institutional procurement systems, building community resilience, strengthening local markets, and complimenting government leadership in advancing food security and nutrition outcomes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's engagement with UN partners in Cambodia is anchored in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNDCF) under the UN Resident Coordinator. WFP serves as a convener and technical advisor to the Government across platforms, including the UN Nutrition Network, Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) and EW4ALL initiative.

Under the UNSDCF, WFP co-leads result groups focused on nutrition and food systems and contributes to the Humanitarian Country Team for emergency preparedness and response, working with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and UNDP to strengthen governance, data systems and service delivery. As HRF co-chair, WFP led contingency planning and coordinated rapid assessments to guide multisector response to the Cambodia-Thailand border crisis and sustained active engagement with the government to monitor evolving needs and plan early recovery strategies.

In climate and disaster risk management, WFP was responsible for advancing the government-led NDC 3.0 priorities related to disaster risk reduction and water resource management, working closely with the National Committee for Disaster Management and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology. Within this process, WFP co-led efforts with UNICEF and GIZ on social protection inputs and with FAO on food systems components.

The collaborative development of the National Roadmap for Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL 2025-2028) — endorsed by the Prime Minister and launched in November 2025 — reflected a shared UN commitment to ensure inclusive, people-centred early warnings across Cambodia. WFP, designated by the Resident Coordinator's Office as the lead UN focal agency for EW4ALL, coordinated technical teams from UNDRR, WMO, ITU and IFRC in roadmap development and implementation planning. The roadmap sets a clear path for strengthening early warning systems through joint action, improved forecasting and strengthened last-mile communication, with a goal that all people in Cambodia will be protected by multi-hazard alert systems by 2027.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2025, two years into the Cambodia CSP 2024-2028, WFP had mobilized USD 42.7 million of the projected USD 63.38 million — about 67 percent of the five-year requirements. Strong donor engagement drove funding, though additional resources remain critical. Most funds came from earmarked bilateral contributions, complemented by flexible multilateral and private financing that were strategically allocated to sustain activities facing shortfalls.

Funding Performance by Strategic Outcome

In 2025, the financial profile across WFP's three strategic outcomes in Cambodia showed differentiated funding patterns, reflecting both donor priorities and programme dynamics:

Strategic Outcome 1 — Systems Strengthening for Human Capital

This outcome, 72 percent of the CSP budget, was fully funded against its needs-based plan in 2025, enabling robust delivery of technical assistance and school feeding support aligned with national priorities. Investments supported the expansion and transition of the School Feeding Programme, policy and capacity strengthening at the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and other key institutions, and evidence generation for programme improvement and sustainable financing. Activity 2 (School Feeding) accounted for over 90 percent of needs and expenditures here. Many nutrition-sensitive and system-oriented interventions under Activities 1 and 3 were integrated within or support school feeding, contributing to the high overall funding rate observed for Strategic Outcome 1.

Strong resourcing for this outcome allowed WFP to achieve most annual targets for technical assistance and school feeding services still directly managed by the Country Office, including capacity strengthening, system upgrades and direct implementation in priority school clusters.

Strategic Outcome 2 — Strengthening Food Systems and Disaster Management

Outcome 2 faced resource constraints, with Activity 3 (Food Systems) and 4 (Risk-Informed Planning and Early Warning Systems) spending below 50 percent of their respective needs-based plans for the year. Activity 4 was particularly affected by the loss of key USAID support, which constituted roughly half of the planned budget, creating shortfalls for early warning and risk management initiatives. Activity 3 — focused on evidence generation, food systems modelling and supply chain enhancements — operated at limited funding levels, constraining the implementation of planned analytical and technical support initiatives central to strengthening food system resilience and informing policy. Nonetheless, WFP secured opportunities for future engagement, especially with the investments in early warning systems — such as the rollout of the updated real-time monitoring platform and support to the national EW4All roadmap — that positioned Cambodia to attract additional donor support and regional financing. Endorsement of the EW4All roadmap lays a pathway for strengthening inclusive, multi-hazard early warning systems through risk knowledge, forecasting, dissemination, and preparedness, and includes priorities for establishing coordination mechanisms and mobilising sustained resources.

Continued resource mobilization efforts are underway, with early interest from climate finance partners, global funds and technical cooperation mechanisms for scaling early warning and anticipatory action capacities— including the multi-country GCF-backed Early Warnings for All initiative that will strengthen early warning systems with significant grant financing.

Strategic Outcome 3 — Contingency Response to Shocks

Strategic Outcome 3, designed to be activated in response to crises, was triggered in 2025 following clashes along the Cambodia-Thailand border that resulted in widespread displacement and disruption of livelihoods. This contingency outcome was initially budgeted at USD 500,000, reflecting the scoped emergency support envisioned at the start of the year. WFP's in-kind food assistance to displaced populations — providing staples to households in temporary sites — consumed roughly half of the contingency budget, underlining the resource intensity of rapid emergency responses. Given the scale and evolution of the crisis, any further humanitarian engagement under this outcome will require a budget revision and additional funding to maintain adequate assistance levels, including expanded food support, multisector needs assessments and potential early recovery interventions.

Overall Financial Utilization and Outlook

Across all activities in 2025, WFP's total expenditures against the needs-based plan reached approximately 61 percent, demonstrating that the agency was able to allocate the majority of available resources to priority objectives and livelihood support. The combination of fully funded strategic outcomes, partially resourced technical initiatives and contingency disbursements reflected both the strengths and funding gaps within the CSP.

While the current funding level underscores sustained donor confidence in WFP's strategic engagement in Cambodia, significant financing gaps remained for core technical assistance in food systems and disaster risk management. To bridge these, WFP is actively pursuing diversified resource mobilization strategies, engaging with multilateral climate and resilience funds, bilateral partners, private sector actors and innovative financing mechanisms to ensure continuity and scale-up of critical systems strengthening activities.

Looking ahead to 2026 and beyond, narrowing these gaps will be vital to maintaining momentum on policy reforms, institutional capacity development and shock-responsive systems that underpin long-term resilience and sustained human capital development. WFP remains committed to working closely with the Government, development partners and donors to align funding with national development frameworks and jointly address emerging risks and opportunities for Cambodia's development trajectory.

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

| Result chain | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food | 0 | 218,638 | 218,645 | 191,188 |
| SO03: Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. | 0 | 218,638 | 218,645 | 191,188 |
| Activity 05: 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. | 0 | 218,638 | 218,645 | 191,188 |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building | 14,425,382 | 11,041,305 | 21,725,896 | 9,436,226 |
| 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. | 11,190,851 | 9,771,809 | 19,334,248 | 7,967,532 |
| Activity 01: 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition. | 826,930 | 297,842 | 1,903,392 | 338,912 |
| 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. | 10,363,922 | 9,473,967 | 17,430,856 | 7,628,620 |
| 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. | 3,234,531 | 1,269,496 | 2,391,648 | 1,468,694 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 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. | 1,504,729 | 750,964 | 1,325,052 | 615,840 |
| 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. | 1,729,802 | 518,532 | 1,066,596 | 852,854 |
| Non-SDG Target | 0 | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs | 14,425,382 | 11,259,943 | 24,007,599 | 9,627,413 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) | 1,477,294 | 1,269,824 | 1,959,133 | 1,058,354 |
| Total Direct Costs | 15,902,676 | 12,529,768 | 25,966,732 | 10,685,767 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) | 1,033,674 | 814,435 | 384,624 | 384,624 |
| Grand Total | 16,936,350 | 13,344,202 | 26,351,356 | 11,070,391 |

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] International Monetary Fund. (2025). IMF Executive Board Concludes 2025 Article IV Consultation with Cambodia. Washington, DC: IMF.

[2] International Trade Administration. (2025). Cambodia: Market overview. U.S. Department of Commerce.

Strategic outcome 02

Indicator 5.4.10. has shown a downward variance from 2024 value. In the survey, there were only 10 households with children in the sample which led to low level of representativeness, both for 2024 and 2025 value. This was noted and discussed at the local level with partners.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[3] World Economic Forum. (2025). Global Gender Gap Report 2025. Geneva: World Economic Forum.

[4] Ministry of Women's Affairs & Australian Embassy Cambodia. (2024, April 10). Neary Rattanak VI Strategic Plan launches to bolster gender equality and empower women and girls. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Women's Affairs.

[5] National Institute of Statistics & UN Women. (2025). Gender and Environment Survey Report: Cambodia (GES 2024). Phnom Penh: NIS and UN Women.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[6] United Nations Development Programme (2024). Leaving No One Behind Analysis in Cambodia. United Nations Development Programme Cambodia. 20 December 2024.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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 | 59,561 | 79,685 | 134% |
| | female | 57,737 | 77,799 | 135% |
| | total | 117,298 | 157,484 | 134% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 24-59 months | male | 7,157 | 10,402 | 145% |
| | female | 6,912 | 10,655 | 154% |
| | total | 14,069 | 21,057 | 150% |
| 5-11 years | male | 43,457 | 59,381 | 137% |
| | female | 42,128 | 56,713 | 135% |
| | total | 85,585 | 116,094 | 136% |
| 12-17 years | male | 8,271 | 1,207 | 15% |
| | female | 7,973 | 1,164 | 15% |
| | total | 16,244 | 2,371 | 15% |
| 18-59 years | male | 609 | 7,389 | 1213% |
| | female | 623 | 7,633 | 1225% |
| | total | 1,232 | 15,022 | 1219% |
| 60+ years | male | 67 | 729 | 1088% |
| | female | 101 | 1,082 | 1071% |
| | total | 168 | 1,811 | 1078% |
| 0-23 months | male | 0 | 577 | - |
| | female | 0 | 552 | - |
| | total | 0 | 1,129 | - |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 117,298 | 134,764 | 115% |
| Refugee | 0 | 22,720 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| School based programmes | 115,898 | 133,021 | 114% |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 1,400 | 1,743 | 124% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 0 | 22,720 | - |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Rice | 0 | 227 | - |
| Capacity Building | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Canned Fish | 206 | 179 | 87% |
| Rice | 1,516 | 1,375 | 91% |
| Vegetable Oil | 66 | 66 | 100% |

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 | 1,963,575 | 1,542,064 | 79% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |

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 | 6,912 | 9,878 | |
| | | | Male | 7,157 | 9,598 | |
| | | | Total | 14,069 | 19,476 | |
| 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 | 50,101 | 55,459 | |
| | | | Male | 51,728 | 58,086 | |
| | | | Total | 101,829 | 113,545 | |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes | | | MT | 1,788 | 1,619.89 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 1,963,575 | 1,542,064 | |
| B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming | | | MT | 66 | 1,440.82 | |

| 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 | 4 | 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 | 62 | 77 | |
| 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 | 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 5 | 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 | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 10 | 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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 8 | 11 |
| 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 | 3 | 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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Malnutrition Prevention (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 | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 6 | 23 |
| 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 | 2 | 15 |
| 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 | 527 |
| 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 | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 5 | 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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 1 | 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 3 | 6 |
| 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 | 2 | 6 |

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 03: 2.1. The government and other key stakeholders have increased capacity to deliver more accessible, inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection. (tier 3)

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Completed | |
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Completed | |
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Completed | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 2 | |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 1 | |

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 |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 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.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Not 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 | 833 | 2,774 |
| 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 | 5 | 4 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 2 | 6 |
| 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 | 4 | 124 |
| 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 | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 3 | 2 |
| 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 | 23,040 | 26,947 |
| 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 | 316 | 286 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 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 | 428 | 428 |
| 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 | 128 | 106 |
| 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 | 342 | 403 |
| 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 | 118 | 108 |
| 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 | 950 | 887 |
| 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 | 72 | 14 |
| 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 | 93 |
| 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) | Number | 19 | 21 |
| 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 | 115,898 | 133,021 |
| 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 | 428 | 428 |
| N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools | N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools | School feeding (on-site) | Individual | 400 | 657 |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Government - **Location:** Cambodia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| 5.4.37: 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 | ≥4 | ≥2 | 4 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour | Female | 30.4 | ≥38 | ≥32 | 38.2 | 30.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29.1 | ≥38 | ≥32 | 40.1 | 29.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 29.7 | ≥38 | ≥32 | 39.2 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥1 | 1 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.76: 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 | 3 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.77: 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 | ≥12 | 11 | 12 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.79: 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 | 2 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | 78 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 84 | 78 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.82: 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 | ≥9,650,051 | 8,780,643.28 | 7,209,701.37 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.96: 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 | 2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed | 2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed | 2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| 5.4.41: 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 | ≥2 | 2 | 5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥3 | 3 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.43: SABER school feeding index | Overall | 2.8 | ≥3.3 | ≥2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support | Overall | 0 | ≥302,579 | ≥225,300 | 284,420 | 225,450 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.21: Annual change in enrolment | Female | | | | 0.17 | -0.25 | Secondary data |
| | Male | | | | -2.16 | 0.73 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.7 | ≥1.5 | ≥0.5 | -0.97 | -0.63 | Secondary data |
| 5.4.22: Attendance rate | Female | 92.39 | ≥95 | ≥92 | 93.5 | 93.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 89.88 | ≥95 | ≥92 | 90.69 | 90.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 91.13 | ≥95 | ≥92 | 92.09 | 91.8 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.23: Graduation rate | Overall | 86.08 | ≥87 | ≥86.08 | 100.91 | 85.54 | Secondary data |
| 5.4.24: 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 | 43.7 | 41.5 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 24.8 | ≥32.2 | ≥24.8 | 23.9 | 24.8 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 33.2 | ≥40 | ≥33.2 | 33.9 | 33.2 | Secondary data |
| 5.4.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 98.31 | ≥98.51 | ≥98.31 | 94.46 | 97.49 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 97.61 | ≥97.81 | ≥97.61 | 99.84 | 96.04 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 97.95 | ≥98.16 | ≥97.95 | 97.1 | 96.75 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.20: 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 | 1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|----|----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 5.4.20: 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 | 5 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.20: 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 | 2 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|----------------------------|
| 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 |
|--|----------------------------|

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 agricultural market support Activities | Female | 724 | 920 |
| | | | Male | 676 | 823 |
| | | | Total | 1,400 | 1,743 |

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 | 284 | 289 |
| 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 | 30 | 30 |
| 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 | 7 | 9 |

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 |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure. | A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | US\$ | 56,513 | 56,513 |
| A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure. | A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | US\$ | 6,500 | 13,000 |
| 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 | 287 | 316 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------|-------|-------|
| 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 | 639 |
| 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 | 508 | 114 |
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Individual | 800 | 1,113 |
| 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 | 190 | 637 |
| 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 | 156 | 534 |
| F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | % | 36 | 48 |
| F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | % | 23 | 14 |
| F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | % | 13 | 11 |
| F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | % | 13 | 11 |
| F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided. | F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | MT | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported | F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 40 | 55 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------|---------|---------|
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Kilograms | 143,110 | 143,110 |
| F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages | F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 100 | 88 |
| F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated | F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 720 | 592 |
| F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported | F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 100 | 252 |
| 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 | 104 | 226 |

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 | 26 |
| 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 | 86 |
| 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 | 88 |
| 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 | 3 | 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 | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Number | 5 | 13 |
| 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 | 14 | 24 |

| 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 | 0.61 |
| 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 | 53,279 |
| 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 | % | 66.67 | 50 |
| G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks | G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions | Individual | | 694,451 |
| 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.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Completed | Not completed |
| 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 | Not 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 | Not completed |
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Completed | Completed |
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Completed/ Not completed | Not completed | Completed |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported | C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (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 | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (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 | 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 | Not 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 | 21 | 23 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Number | 2 | 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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government | Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | Number | 2 | 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 | 1 | 1 |
| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Cambodian population - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.77: 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 | ≥9 | ≥7 | 8 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Children aged 6–23 month - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Overall | 50 | ≥52 | ≥51 | 31 | 50 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| 5.4.10: 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 | 79 | 91 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.10: 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 | | ≥89 | 50 | 88 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.10: 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 | ≥51 | 26 | 50 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.76: 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 | ≥5 | ≥5 | 5 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | 0 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Household of smallholder farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS | Overall | 26 | ≤14 | ≤15 | 35.98 | 26 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS | Overall | 64 | ≥56 | ≥55 | 58.07 | 64 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS | Overall | 10 | ≥30 | ≥30 | 5.95 | 10 | WFP survey |
| 5.4.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Overall | 51.5 | ≥53 | ≥53 | 44.76 | 51.46 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Household of tier 3 - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour | Overall | 30 | ≥34 | ≥32 | 32.55 | 29.21 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: School children, and Cambodian population - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.37: 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 | 5 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Overall | 0 | ≥65 | ≥60 | 92 | 37.85 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 5.4.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage | Overall | 1.98 | ≤2 | ≤2.3 | 2.27 | 2.32 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years) - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 41 | ≥79 | ≥45 | 53 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.37: 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 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.76: 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 | ≥1 | 2 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.77: 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 | ≥12 | ≥4 | 5 | 4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 5.4.79: 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 | ≥1 | 1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 03: Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. | | | | Crisis Response | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 05: 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. | | | | | |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs | | | | | |
| CSP Output 10: 5.1. Women, men, girls and boys receive assistance to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs in the event of crises. (tier 1) | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female | | 11,542 |
| | | | Male | | 11,178 |
| | | | Total | | 22,720 |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | | 227.2 |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Commune & school committee - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation | Female | 92.31 | =93 | =91 | 91.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 96.43 | =93 | =93 | 93.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 94.44 | =93 | =92 | 92.5 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Farmers - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment | Female | 37.64 | =38 | =36 | 29.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 32.89 | =38 | =36 | 25 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 36.58 | =38 | =36 | 28.7 | Not applicable | WFP survey |

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 1,072 | 1,360 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Exceeding | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.6: 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 | Meets standard | Partially meets standard | Not applicable | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Individuals & their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 74.27 | =100 | ≥80 | 58.51 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 77.19 | =100 | ≥80 | 63.31 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 75.73 | =100 | ≥80 | 60.86 | Not applicable | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 97.66 | ≥90 | ≥95 | 86.77 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 98.25 | ≥90 | ≥95 | 59.81 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 97.95 | ≥90 | ≥95 | 73.48 | Not applicable | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Individuals and their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 99.42 | =100 | ≥96 | 99.08 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | ≥96 | 97.15 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.71 | =100 | ≥96 | 98.13 | Not applicable | WFP survey |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Exceeding | Meeting | Approaching | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.2.5: 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 | | ≥55,631 | 77,799 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 86,822 | | ≥60,267 | 79,685 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 170,207 | ≥150,019 | ≥115,898 | 157,484 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Individuals & their HH members - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 26.8 | ≥80 | ≥30 | 11.08 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 21.4 | ≥80 | ≥30 | 11.71 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26.3 | ≥80 | ≥30 | 11.39 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | =40 | 50 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Partners - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | =40 | 37.5 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Farmers, government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | =40 | 0 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Government - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | =40 | 50 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.5.1: 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 | ≥90.5 | 83.98 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 90.75 | ≥92 | ≥90.5 | 84.94 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 90.66 | ≥92 | ≥90.5 | 84.47 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score | Overall | 9.38 | ≥9.4 | ≥9.1 | 9.5 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |

| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: School children - Location: Cambodia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 90.56 | =100 | ≥92 | 83.98 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 90.75 | =100 | ≥92 | 84.94 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 90.66 | =100 | ≥92 | 84.47 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP/Sreysros Keo

WFP delivered over 227 mt of rice to 4,544 vulnerable households in Oddar Meanchey, ensuring life-saving support amid displacement.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

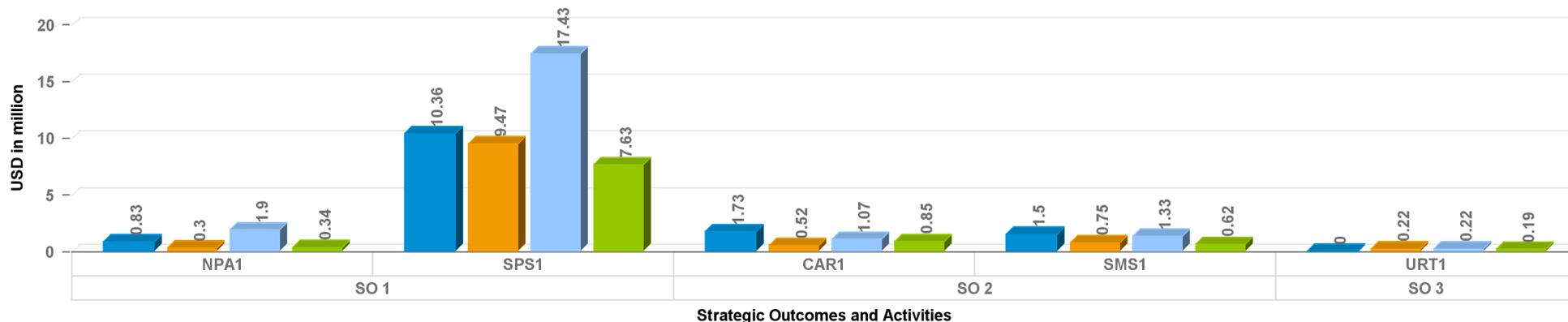
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

| 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. |
| SO 3 | | Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. |
| 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. |
| SO 3 | URT1 | 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. |

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 2.1 | Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. | 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. | 0 | 218,638 | 218,645 | 191,188 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 0 | 218,638 | 218,645 | 191,188 |

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | 826,930 | 297,842 | 1,903,392 | 338,912 |
| | | 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. | 10,363,922 | 9,473,967 | 17,430,856 | 7,628,620 |
| | 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. | 1,729,802 | 518,532 | 1,066,596 | 852,854 |
| | | 3. Provide technical assistance to, and generate evidence for, institutions and value chain actors, particularly women, to strengthen food systems resilience to climate change. | 1,504,729 | 750,964 | 1,325,052 | 615,840 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 14,425,382 | 11,041,305 | 21,725,896 | 9,436,226 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | 14,425,382 | 11,259,943 | 24,007,599 | 9,627,413 |
| | | | 1,477,294 | 1,269,824 | 1,959,133 | 1,058,354 |
| | | | 15,902,676 | 12,529,768 | 25,966,732 | 10,685,767 |
| | | | 1,033,674 | 814,435 | 384,624 | 384,624 |
| | | | 16,936,350 | 13,344,202 | 26,351,356 | 11,070,391 |


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 Michael Hemling

Chief
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

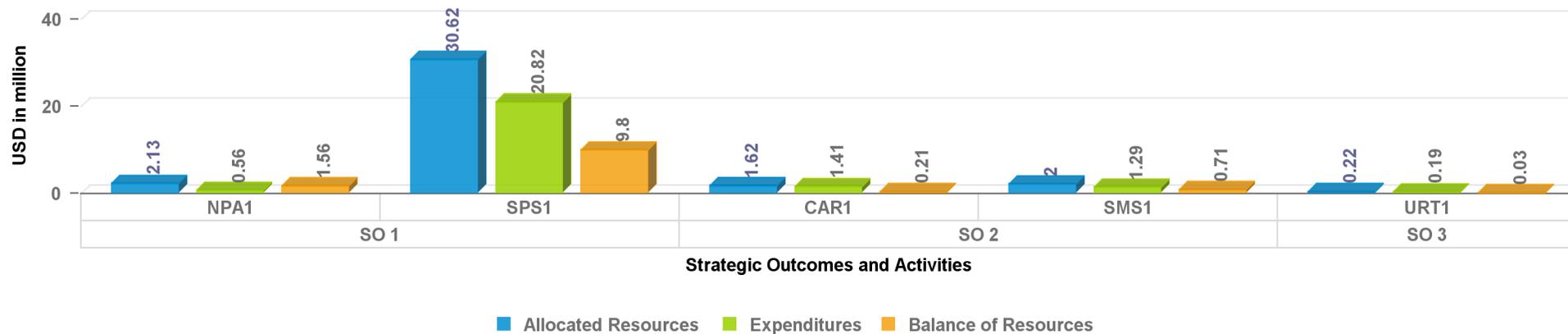
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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. | |
| SO 3 | Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. | |

| 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. |
| SO 3 | URT1 | 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. |

Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2.1 | Crisis-affected populations in Cambodia are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. | 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations. | 0 | 218,645 | 0 | 218,645 | 191,188 | 27,458 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 0 | 218,645 | 0 | 218,645 | 191,188 | 27,458 |
| 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. | 2,738,948 | 1,996,571 | 0 | 1,996,571 | 1,287,359 | 709,212 |
| | | 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. | 3,669,017 | 1,624,457 | 0 | 1,624,457 | 1,410,715 | 213,742 |

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Annual Country Report

Cambodia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | 1. Provide technical support, facilitate coordination and generate evidence for public and private actors towards reducing all forms of malnutrition. | 1,814,342 | 2,125,355 | 0 | 2,125,355 | 560,876 | 1,564,480 |
| | | 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. | 22,251,558 | 30,621,147 | 0 | 30,621,147 | 20,818,911 | 9,802,236 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 30,473,865 | 36,367,531 | 0 | 36,367,531 | 24,077,860 | 12,289,670 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 | 2,063,058 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 | 2,063,058 | 0 | 2,063,058 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 30,473,865 | 38,649,234 | 0 | 38,649,234 | 24,269,048 | 14,380,186 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 2,979,013 | 3,096,425 | 0 | 3,096,425 | 2,195,645 | 900,779 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 33,452,878 | 41,745,659 | 0 | 41,745,659 | 26,464,693 | 15,280,965 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 2,174,437 | 1,215,353 | | 1,215,353 | 1,215,353 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 35,627,316 | 42,961,012 | 0 | 42,961,012 | 27,680,047 | 15,280,965 |

This donor financial report is interim


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 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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