



In Numbers

US\$3.04 m six months (January-June 2018) net funding requirements for representing 33% of total requirements

286,800 people assisted
January 2018



WFP Cambodia Country Brief

January 2018

Operational Context

Cambodia has achieved remarkable economic growth in the last two decades. The poverty rate has decreased from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 13.5 percent in 2014. The Government is committed to be a middle-income country by 2030. According to the World Bank, a significant portion of the population remains 'near poor' as they are still at high risk of falling back into poverty at the slightest shock.

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey found that undernutrition rates remain a public health concern, with 32 percent of children under 5 years of age stunted, 24 percent underweight, and 10 percent wasted. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. The maternal mortality ratio is 170 deaths per 100,000 births, while the under 5 mortality rate is 35 per 1,000 births, both significantly improved since the last survey. Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with regular monsoon flooding in the Mekong and Tonle Sap basin and localised droughts in the plains. Rising inequality, landlessness and deterioration of common resources have eroded the coping capacity of food-insecure people. Limited access for the poor to education and health services and low levels of investment in public infrastructure further perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.



Population: **15.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
143 **out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**
since July 2016

Chronic malnutrition: **32% of**
children between 6-59 months

Operational Updates

- WFP is working with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to scale up the home grown school meals programme to 121 schools for the school year 2017-2018. With support from WFP, capacity strengthening has been provided to government officials on programme implementation including joint assessments and school visits, planning and the pre-bidding arrangement process.
- WFP joined with United Nations agencies to support the Royal Government of Cambodia on the Mid-term and Strategic Review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018. With support from WFP and in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, the Royal Government of Cambodia has increasingly recognized the importance of integrating food security and nutrition into its development priorities. The launch workshop on the results of the mid-term and strategic review will be organised in early February.
- Liaising with the Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport, WFP coordinated the organization of the donation of 1,000 bicycles by Rotary Club-Sentosa to 500 primary schoolchildren and 500 school cooks from the WFP-supported school meals programme in Siem Reap Province.

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Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Ratanak Leng
Caption: Schoolchildren having a nutritious school breakfast in a WFP-supported school in Preah Vihear Province.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Country Strategic Plan – 2018¹			
Overall	18.31 m	15.38 m	3.04 m
SO 1: Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year			
Strategic Result 1 Root causes	14.52 m	13.47 m	2.4 m
SO 2: Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses.			
Strategic Result 4 Resilience building	2.23 m	1.23 m	0.26 m
SO 3: National institutions strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonized action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030			
Strategic Result 5 Root causes	0.40 m	0.26 m	0.12 m
SO 4: National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are strengthened towards improved service delivery.			
Strategic Result 5 Resilience building	1.15 m	0.42 m	0.26 m

¹ Resourcing figures as per country office pipeline.

WFP Cambodia's Activities

SO 1	Children in poor and least resilient areas have reliable access to adequate and appropriate food throughout the year
SO 2	Poor and vulnerable communes benefit from food systems that are more resilient and responsive to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses.
SO 3	National institutions strengthened for effective, coordinated and harmonized action towards ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030
SO 4	National and local governance institutions and social protection systems are strengthened towards improved service delivery.

Monitoring

- WFP conducted a human-centred design assessment with 52 stakeholders (including 25 women) including officials from the provincial department of education, youth and sport, school principals, teachers, stock keepers, students, suppliers, cooks, villagers, and commune councils (school committees) in Preah Vihear Province.

The assessment aimed to study challenges in data collection, management, and reporting in the home-grown school meals programme. Findings from the assessment will be used to develop a feasible and practical technology solution to assist programme implementation.

- The assessment also surveyed community users' experiences using WFP's hotline complaint system.

Challenges

- Due to limited funding, WFP Cambodia has been running at 45 percent of the overall planned activities.
- Since November 2014, 195,000 children and their families have been suspended from assistance through the school meals programme; food distributions under the maternal and child health and nutrition component ended in June 2014; food assistance for assets activities have been reduced by 50 percent; and the cash-for-work pilot has been suspended since 2014.