



# Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Cambodia, Kingdom of (KH)

Country Programme-Cambodia (2011-2016)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## Project Information

Project Number	200202
Project Category	Country Programme

## Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	June 09, 2011
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2011
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2011
Project End Date	December 31, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

## Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	98,827,354
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,009,154
Direct Support Costs	28,278,311
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	4,511,219
Indirect Support Costs	9,493,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,119,860</b>

## Commodities

## Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	22,711
Actual Commodities 2015	7,601
Total Approved Commodities	131,416

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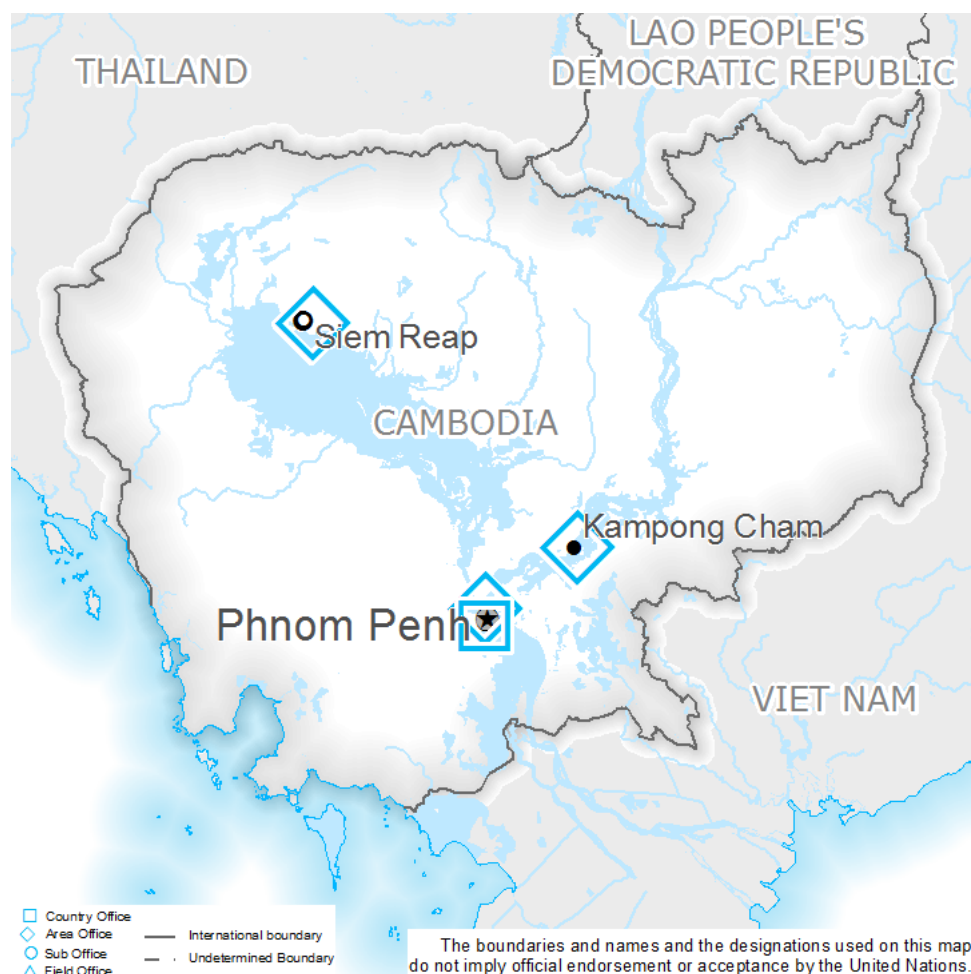
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

Cambodia has achieved impressive economic growth since the mid-1990s and has made significant progress in reducing national poverty. According to the World Bank, the poverty rate has decreased from 47.8 percent in 2007 to 17.7 percent in 2012 and the GDP growth is expected to reach 6.9 percent in 2015. The government is committed to graduate to Lower Middle Income Country status by 2020. Despite this progress, Cambodia is ranked 143 out of 187 countries on the UNDP 2014 Human Development Index (Human Development Report 2015). A significant portion of the population remains 'near poor' as they remain at high risk of falling into poverty at the slightest income shock; the impact of losing USD 0.30 a day in income would double the poverty rate to nearly 40 percent.

While Cambodia produces a surplus of paddy rice for export, access to sufficient and diverse types of food remains a concern for the most vulnerable. This contributes to continued undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. While only 2.33 percent of the population lives below the food poverty line according to the 2012 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, some 33 percent of the population consumes inadequate kilocalories (Food Security Trend Analysis Report, National Institute of Statistics/FAO, 2011). Cambodia remains one of the poorest ranking Asian countries on the International Food Policy Research Institute's hunger index (8th in 2014) with the level of hunger classified as being at a serious level (barely below the "alarming" level). Eighty percent of the population lives in rural areas, where access to basic social services is inadequate.

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey found that undernutrition showed a downward trend, although it still remains a public health concern, with 32.4 percent of children under 5 years of age stunted, 23.9 percent

underweight, and 9.6 percent wasted. Of particular concern is the increasing iodine deficiency, which impacts growth and cognitive development, resulting from weaknesses in universal salt iodization. Two out of three children aged 6-23 months do not have access to timely, appropriate, nutritionally adequate and safe complementary food. However, significant progress has been made in the reduction of maternal mortality ratio (170 deaths per 100,000 live births) and under-5 mortality rate (35 per 1,000 live births).

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with regular monsoon flooding in the Mekong and Tonle Sap basins and localised droughts in the plains region. Rising inequality, landlessness and deterioration of common property resources have eroded the coping capacity of food-insecure people in recent years. Limited access for the poor to education and health services and low levels of investment in public infrastructure perpetuate food insecurity and undernutrition.

As a result of high fertility and the population boom in the 1990s, the population is growing rapidly. This has triggered new patterns of crises, including increased competition for employment and land. Rising health costs are a pressing concern.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

To support the Royal Government of Cambodia's efforts to achieve zero hunger, WFP's assistance focuses on marginalised Cambodians living in the most food-insecure provinces through a five-year Country Programme (CP) (July 2011 to June 2016). The CP is due to be extended until end-2018 in line with the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle. The programme covers food and cash-based safety nets and technical assistance in the sectors of education, nutrition, and livelihood resilience. Food assistance is also provided in response to emergencies, when required.

In 2015, WFP reached 466,100 people (approximately 50 percent women) in Cambodia. With a preceding record of reaching up to 840,000 beneficiaries annually since 2011, WFP's school feeding programme, including the school meals and scholarship programmes (cash or take-home rice entitlements granted as conditional transfers to children with at least 80 percent attendance), supports universal access to primary education and promotes increased attendance and retention. Building on this success, WFP is working with the government to establish a national school feeding programme by 2021, following the School Feeding Road Map signed by WFP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in May 2015.

WFP's nutrition programme aims to help establish a conducive policy environment for scaled up action on nutrition, and contributes to reducing malnutrition through improved young child feeding and public health measures such as staple food fortification. The introduction of fortified rice in school meals is a key target. Using complementary resources, WFP helps to develop the capacity of health workers to undertake nutrition counselling for people living with HIV.

Considering that Cambodia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the region, WFP's productive assets and livelihoods support programme aims to strengthen resilience and climate change adaptation amongst the most vulnerable communities.

WFP's ongoing activities are in line with the Zero Hunger Challenge, the UNDAF, the development goals of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the attainment of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) 1 through 7, and the newly launched Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	27,384	26,839	54,223
Children (5-18 years)	163,872	155,729	319,601
Adults (18 years plus)	44,012	48,264	92,276
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>235,268</b>	<b>230,832</b>	<b>466,100</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	6,361	205	498	0	536	7,601
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>7,601</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

While Cambodia made strides in economic growth and poverty reduction over the past two decades, food insecurity and undernutrition still remain high among a third of the population. Access to sufficient and diverse types of food remains a major concern for the most vulnerable.

WFP's 2011-2016 CP is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4. The CP supports the Royal Government in tackling food security by improving food and nutrition security of the most marginalised and food-insecure households to build longer-term social capital and physical assets; and by building models and strengthening capacities that promote the development of sustainable national food security systems.

The CP is in line with the National Strategic Development Plan, the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable, the Education Strategic Plan, as well as a range of other relevant national policies including the Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition. It has three components: education, nutrition, and productive assets and livelihoods support.

Under the education component, the school feeding programme aimed to increase enrolment, attendance and completion of primary education through school meals (provision of a nutritious on-site breakfast to pre- primary and primary school children); and a scholarship programme (provision of a monthly take-home ration of 10 kg of rice or equivalent cash of 20,000 KHR to primary schoolchildren).

Under the nutrition component, direct food delivery was phased out in mid-2014 due to resource constraints and limited opportunity to integrate nutrition services within routine health services as of 2014. In 2015 WFP continued to provide strategic and technical assistance to the government on HIV and nutrition issues.

The productive assets and livelihoods support component aimed to improve household food security through the construction and rehabilitation of community assets, while providing livelihoods support to vulnerable households. This was carried out through food-for-assets (FFA) programme activities, which engaged rural households in community infrastructure works.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

Targeting was based on the Royal Government's surveys, the WFP 2008 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Targeted beneficiaries included vulnerable pre-primary and primary schoolchildren and food-insecure rural households. Provinces with the highest prevalence and absolute burden of food insecurity and malnutrition were prioritised. Food-insecure households were identified through the government's Identification of Poor Households (ID Poor) system categorised as either ID Poor 1 and 2, and a participatory self-selection process of eligible beneficiaries, facilitated by project management committees.

WFP continued to provide schools meals to pre-primary and primary school children, and take-home entitlements of rice or cash scholarships to the children in grades four to six. School meals are key incentives for the children to continue school while scholarships encourage children from most vulnerable households to complete their primary education. Due to limited resources, WFP was compelled to scale down the school meals programme by 31 percent in the school year 2014-2015; 325 schools covering 124,000 children were excluded from the school meals programme. WFP mainly focused on areas with the highest food insecurity and dropout rates. As part of the government ownership plan, WFP handed over the overall responsibilities of take-home rations and cash scholarships of 2,102 schools, covering 23,250 beneficiaries, to the government. This, coupled with resource constraints, resulted in a reduction in programme size.

As food delivery under the nutrition programme was suspended in 2014, there were no direct beneficiaries in 2015 for nutrition. WFP technical assistance helped the government to establish a conducive policy environment for scaled up action on nutrition, and contributed to reducing malnutrition through improved young child feeding and public health measures such as staple food fortification. WFP will introduce fortified rice in school meals in 2016. During the year, using complementary resources, WFP helped to develop the capacity of health workers to

undertake nutrition counselling for people living with HIV. Following the release of the Good Food Toolkit (GFTK), WFP and the Ministry of Health trained nursing staff, home-based care teams and counsellors at health centres, referral hospitals and NGO health programmes on the importance of nutrition counselling to this group. The nutrition messages and counselling approaches taught during the trainings, which took place at the end of the year, will in 2016 reach a considerable portion of Cambodia's 75,000 people living with HIV.

The productive assets and livelihoods support programme selected its target areas based on the vulnerability to climate change indicated by the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR), and recent (2011-2014) flood- and drought-affected areas. Targeted beneficiaries were selected through a participatory self-selection process through all-village public meetings. ID Poor 1 and 2 households were prioritised. Nevertheless, non-ID Poor households were also eligible to participate in FFA infrastructure projects given their labour-intensive nature. FFA participants received a take-home ration of rice just below the current unskilled agricultural wage rate to avoid competition with other employment opportunities. Due to resource constraints, the programme activities were reduced considerably from the original plan. A gradual increase in the ration allocation per volume of work undertaken has allowed the food entitlement under the FFA activities to keep pace with the prevailing wage rates; this has however further reduced the overall volume of work to be undertaken under the CP. In 2015, this programme was implemented in three provinces (Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat) and constructed and rehabilitated public and community assets (roads, canals, ponds). In 2015, as the country did not face any emergency situation, no general distributions or emergency relief was required.

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>643,016</b>	<b>643,016</b>	<b>1,286,032</b>	<b>235,268</b>	<b>230,832</b>	<b>466,100</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Education)	590,289	590,288	1,180,577	220,928	216,492	437,420	37.4%	36.7%	37.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods)	52,727	52,728	105,455	14,340	14,340	28,680	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	47,223	35,417	82,640	25,663	25,405	51,068	54.3%	71.7%	61.8%
Children (5-18 years)	365,979	354,173	720,152	158,710	150,853	309,563	43.4%	42.6%	43.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	177,087	200,698	377,785	36,555	40,234	76,789	20.6%	20.0%	20.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	590,288	590,289	1,180,577	220,897	216,523	437,420	37.4%	36.7%	37.1%
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	6,327	5,273	11,600	1,721	1,434	3,155	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%
Children (5-18 years)	18,982	17,927	36,909	5,162	4,876	10,038	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	27,418	29,528	56,946	7,457	8,030	15,487	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	52,727	52,728	105,455	14,340	14,340	28,680	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	490,276	-	490,276	296,000	-	296,000	60.4%	-	60.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	707,356	80,000	787,356	130,615	24,925	155,540	18.5%	31.2%	19.8%
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	14,765	2,813	17,578	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	73,825	14,065	87,890	28,680	-	28,680	38.8%	-	32.6%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	7,671	7,371	15,042	17,737	18,123	35,860	231.2%	245.9%	238.4%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	242,370	232,864	475,234	132,481	127,659	260,140	54.7%	54.8%	54.7%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>250,041</b>	<b>240,235</b>	<b>490,276</b>	<b>150,218</b>	<b>145,782</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>250,041</b>	<b>240,235</b>	<b>490,276</b>	<b>150,218</b>	<b>145,782</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	79,900	76,767	156,667	13,673	17,435	31,108	17.1%	22.7%	19.9%
Activity supporters	1,608	2,413	4,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>81,508</b>	<b>79,180</b>	<b>160,688</b>	<b>13,673</b>	<b>17,435</b>	<b>31,108</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>393,275</b>	<b>394,081</b>	<b>787,356</b>	<b>77,770</b>	<b>77,770</b>	<b>155,540</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	3,691	3,691	7,382	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>17,578</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	18,457	18,457	36,914	5,908	5,968	11,876	32.0%	32.3%	32.2%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>18,457</b>	<b>18,457</b>	<b>36,914</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>11,876</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>43,944</b>	<b>43,946</b>	<b>87,890</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>28,680</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Education			
Canned Fish	852	466	54.7%
Iodised Salt	170	70	41.1%
Pasta	225	-	-
Rice	17,672	5,408	30.6%
Split Peas	852	498	58.5%
Vegetable Oil	284	205	72.4%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>20,054</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>33.1%</b>
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods			
Rice	2,658	953	35.9%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>35.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,711</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>33.5%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	853,125	213,888	25.1%
Voucher	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>853,125</b>	<b>213,888</b>	<b>25.1%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Sa-oeun, an 11-year-old, 5th grade student of Tbeng Primary School hasn't seen her parents for the last two years. Like many other migrants from Siem Reap, her parents left home in 2013 to work in neighbouring Thailand as daily labourers to support their two daughters. Since then, Sa-oeun and her sister have been living with their aunt in Tbeng village, Siem Reap, Cambodia. "In the last two years, we heard from their parents only a few times. They work very hard but still cannot make enough money; occasionally, we receive a little amount of money," her aunt said.

Like the other children in her school, Sa-oeun receives daily breakfast from the school meals programme. This daily breakfast is a key support in helping her to continue to attend school. She loves eating the meal prepared from rice, yellow split peas, fish and vegetables.

"I love going to school. I like to study Khmer language, mathematics, science and social science studies. I want to be a teacher in future," Sa-oeun added.

Since 2014, when she graduated to 4th grade, Sa-oeun has also been receiving a food scholarship, a take home entitlement of 10 kg of rice per month. This rice is greatly supporting her family to prepare two daily meals at home.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Cambodia, gender inequality is high; the country ranked 109 out of 145 countries on the 2015 Global Gender Gap Index and 143 out of 188 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. Gender-based violence is also widespread, as reflected in a recent WHO study, which found that 21 percent of ever-partnered women in Cambodia have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate-partner violence. Yet despite these indicators that suggest lower social status, women tend to have a large degree of control at the household level over the family's daily expenses.



In 2015, WFP continued to encourage female heads of households to take control over food and cash resources. For the education component, for instance, 73 percent of savings accounts for the cash scholarships were set up in the name of women, not only promoting their decision-making power over the use of these resources, but also their financial inclusion. The results regarding gendered decision-making are impressive as monitoring of the education component showed that on average, 94 percent of women played a decisive role in the use of WFP cash and food rations. WFP began a study in 2015 that will continue into 2016 to enable the better interpretation of these seemingly contradictory results of high levels of female decision-making within the context of broader social gender inequality.

Under the education component, the gender parity target in leadership positions of school feeding committees was exceeded. To promote gender parity in decision-making, WFP and government guidelines for the formation of project management committees required at least one female teacher to be part of the committee. The education component exceeded its targets with regard to leadership positions held by women for the implementation and management of school feeding, as well as for women project management committee members who were trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution; it is realised that targets were set at very modest levels. With an eye towards creating a conducive environment for women's empowerment, targets for women's participation in programme management will be re-considered in 2016 to encourage greater achievements and match realistic opportunities. As the gender gap was very narrow in primary education enrolment, WFP continued to provide equal scholarship opportunities to boys and girls with priority given to girls in areas where their level of vulnerability is deemed to be higher. This was the case in certain target provinces during this reporting period where drop-out rates of girls in lower secondary schools are high.

WFP recognises that women face additional barriers in accessing income-generating opportunities. Ahead of the lean season, women often have to stay at home or find low-paying jobs in order to remain with their families while high numbers of men temporarily migrate in search of better work. In this context, the livelihoods programme continued to represent a valuable source of food support, assisting women and their families to cope with the hardships of the lean season.

As with scholarships, impressive results can be seen in the productive assets and livelihoods support component regarding women's decision-making power over the use of FFA resources: over 98 percent of women were either solely or jointly responsible for these decisions. The key difference seen in the last year is the number of cases of men who solely made decisions over the use of resources, which dropped significantly between 2014 and 2015 in favour of joint decision-making. This has been attributed to the fact that in 2014, the programme was conducting both Cash for Assets and FFA programmes, while in 2015 only FFA took place. The assumption is that men are less interested in the use of food resources than they are in cash, as the duty of cooking usually falls to women. This would explain the extremely low figure in 2015 for men's sole decision-making around the use of FFA resources. Increased levels of joint decision-making could be interpreted as a favourable outcome, reinforcing the need for not only additional indicators on gender, but also for a review of monitoring targets.

Women's involvement in leadership positions of project management committees in the productive assets and livelihoods support component also rose significantly in 2015 to 13 percent, up from 7 percent in 2014. This was largely due to a redefining of what constitutes a 'leadership position', resulting in certain positions (such as that of secretary) now being counted when previously they were not. Women constituted 24 percent of the members of project management committees, all of whom were trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution.

The learnings from the routine programme outcome measures, combined with results from the gender and protection study aimed at clarifying intra-household dynamics in decision-making, will help to redefine gender targets as the programme moves forward.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2014.09 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=10.00	26.50		16.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=85.00	68.00		77.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=5.00	5.50		5.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
CAMBODIA, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	>15.00	22.16		22.93
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
CAMBODIA, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	>20.00	21.07		25.56
Comp.2-Nutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=10.00			
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=85.00			
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=5.00			
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=5.00	3.00		26.88
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=90.00	76.50		71.54
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=5.00	20.50		1.58

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	>10.00	7.00		13.00
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	>20.00	24.00		100.00
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09				

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP incorporated protection and accountability as new cross-cutting indicators in its monitoring checklist as of 2014. Protection indicators were integrated into the design of the cash transfer programme through mobile banking and regular visits to the sites and post-distribution monitoring. The protection consideration was introduced to the Micro-Finance Institution, NGO partners, and government partner's staff by involving them in redesigning the distribution points, which are easily accessible by the beneficiary households.

In 2015, monitoring showed no significant safety risk. While there was almost no report of safety issues, protection considerations were incorporated across all activities since the inception of the CP, through measures such as the increase of distribution sites to avoid long distance travel and waiting time for beneficiaries. Nevertheless, a few number of beneficiaries reported that they experienced problems traveling to and from WFP programme sites which involved mainly traffic accidents.

WFP established a hotline and introduced it to the school feeding programme management and beneficiaries in 16 provinces through refresher training and meetings. In addition, posters were distributed in all WFP-supported schools with the hotline number and instructions. Majority of the comments received in 2015 were on targeting.

The gender assessment initiated in late 2015, also considers a subset of protection issues focused on household dynamics in relation to food and cash transfers.

As no direct nutrition programme implementation took place in 2015, values for the protection indicators for this component are not available.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	87.50		93.64
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	99.79		96.28
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	90.90		87.91
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
CAMBODIA, School Feeding (take-home rations) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=100.00	99.90		100.00
Comp.2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=90.00			
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=100.00			
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=90.00			
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12	=100.00			
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=90.00	91.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		97.14
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=90.00	93.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.10 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		97.41

## Outputs

In the school year 2014-2015, WFP reached 2,450 schools, a third of all primary schools nationwide through school meals (prepared from rice, canned fish, yellow split peas, vegetable oil, and iodized salt), Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), take-home rations and cash scholarships. This year, about 5,000 children received cash scholarships through a mobile banking service provided by a WFP contracted local microfinance provider.

The HGSF was piloted in two primary schools in Siem Reap province. The ration was mostly procured locally, which created the opportunity to include a variety of other ingredients such as fresh meat, fish, eggs, and vegetables

available in the community. The pilot also created business opportunities for 36 small-holder farmers in the nearby communities who collectively earned USD 12,350 by supplying fresh vegetables for the HGSF.

WFP provided training to 4,800 school feeding committee officials including 860 women, at national and sub-national levels on the implementation, management, supervision and monitoring of the scholarship (food and cash) programme. WFP also partnered with the international NGO, PLAN International, to build a significant number of school infrastructure including latrines, stoves, wells, store rooms and kitchens and to provide complementary literacy and hygiene materials and kitchen utensils. These services benefited some 600 of the 1,010 primary schools that provided school meals. In the remaining schools, efforts were made to improve facilities through complementary inputs from other stakeholders, and through provision of technical assistance and advocacy to school management and local authorities.

In 2015, in partnership with L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), WFP conducted an acceptability study of fortified rice among women working in a garment factory. WFP and IRD will jointly conduct a similar study among schoolchildren in 2016. Both reports will be available in 2016. Furthermore, IRD, UNICEF and WFP jointly initiated research for the development of a local fish paste-based specialised nutritious food (in the form of a lipid-based nutrient supplement), with products designed for the treatment of acute malnutrition and for the prevention of stunting. WFP withdrew from the project following concerns on quality and safety assurance but maintains close contact with UNICEF and IRD, and supports the acceptability and impact testing through the storage of Super Cereal Plus (used as a comparison product) and a loan of anthropometric equipment used in the impact study.

In March 2015, WFP jointly organized the National Conference on Nutrition in Phnom Penh with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, USAID, UNICEF and FAO in order to support government efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition. WFP also continued its support to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat, further raising the profile of nutrition within government priorities. WFP provided a nutrition-sensitive programming training to all WFP staff, exploring opportunities for enhanced nutrition-sensitive approaches in education and livelihoods programmes.

With the support of UNAIDS' joint funding, WFP supported capacity-building activities for HIV health care professionals. WFP in coordination with the National Maternal and Child Health Centre (NMCHC) provided a master training, a Training of the Trainers (ToT) and three practitioner trainings on the GFTK for 130 government and NGO staff. Trainings reached health care facilities and professionals throughout Siem Reap and Battambang, ensuring nutrition counselling for PLHIV in both provinces. Following the trainings, and following a request made by trained health personnel, a consultation was held with the NMCHC to explore integration of HIV nutrition measures in the government's routine patient screening and monitoring forms.

This year, FFA activities reached 5,865 households of which 46 percent were women-headed. While the programme was dramatically reduced in size from the original CP plan, the activities did achieve almost all of the planned community assets as agreed with 66 targeted communities at the start of the programme season; the programme aimed to achieve 36 percent of the originally planned irrigation works (97 percent achieved) and 28 percent of original road works (98 percent achieved). Compost pits and fish ponds were added to the list of community assets following consultation with targeted communities. The programme experienced challenges in mobilising community participation due to increasing migration in target areas as well as poorest households' preference for daily wages over the accumulated food distributions following the confirmation of work completion.

In 2015, project operational guidelines and procedures were reviewed to focus on resilience building, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities, which is ready for operationalisation in the 2016 project framework.

Furthermore, a climate change adaptation pilot project was launched in Kampong Thom province in mid-2015 in partnership with the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) project as well as with the support of complementary funds from Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT), facilitated by the WFP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. The project aims to enhance resilience to climate change of the vulnerable households by complementing asset-creation activities with livelihood training. In 2015, 12 farmer groups representing 120 ID Poor 1 and 2 households were selected to implement an integrated farming and rice intensification system. The farmer groups participated in a farmer field school training, received essential agricultural inputs, and participated in building household irrigation systems (FFA activity). The project also includes training activities on climate change and adaptation for up to 420 households, which will be conducted in 2016. The pilot will continue until June 2016.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Education				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	550	570	103.6
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	1,010	637	63.1
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	50,000	59,190	118.4
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	1,010	850	84.2
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1,010	748	74.1
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	1,010	958	94.9
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,010	700	69.3
Number of feeding days	instance	200	200	100.0
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	150	149	99.3
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	190	195	102.6
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	500	616	123.2
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	3	3	86.2
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	5	5	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	50	50	100.0
Quantity of stationary distributed	item	7,442	7,442	100.0
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	180	180	100.0
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	600	596	99.3
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,447	2,447	100.0
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	0	150	-
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	0	0



Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,817	992	54.6
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,520	163	10.7
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	65	28	43.5
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	88	14	15.7
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	133	34	25.6
Number of compost pits created	item	0	165	-
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	5	0	0
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	0	57	-
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	19	11	57.9

## Outcomes

WFP's school feeding programme has played an important role in improving access to primary education with the current CP building upon previous gains achieved via WFP's sustained focus on school feeding. Nationally, net enrolment rates in primary school have improved from 88 percent in 2002/2003 to 96 percent in 2009/2010. Since then improvement in enrolment rates have stalled somewhat with enrolment in 2014/2015 at 95 percent, while other indicators such as drop-out and promotion have continued to improve, moving from 7 and 84 percent respectively in 2011/2012 to 5 and 87 percent in 2014/2015. Currently drop-out rates of boys and girls are at par.

Along with aggregate improvements in educational indicators over time, current comparisons of indicators in WFP-assisted districts versus non WFP-assisted districts within the provinces in which WFP works also provide indications of the potential programmatic impact. Net admission, enrolment and drop-out rates are all better in WFP-assisted districts (98, 97 and 9 percent respectively) when compared with unassisted districts (at 94, 93 and 11 percent).

Moving forward, the information systems of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports are being supported to improve the timeliness and accuracy of educational information. The Ministry, with WFP support, is now pilot-testing a new monitoring and evaluation system for the government's primary and secondary school scholarship programme. Likewise, WFP is working to ensure that the Education Management Information System (EMIS) is digitised and streamlined to ensure that the data is more actionable to decision-makers. The one point increase in the education National Capacity Index (NCI) represents the signing in 2015 of the roadmap towards a national school feeding programme by 2021; progress will be gradual over a five-year period.

Given the suspension of direct programme implementation in the area of nutrition, no programme outcome measures are available for 2015. Though WFP Cambodia has provided support to the government to establish appropriate nutrition action plans, no corporate guidance existed in 2015 to measure progress towards a

nutrition-specific NCI. Through increased engagement with the SUN secretariat and guidance becoming available, the country office will make efforts to report on this indicator in the 2016 SPR.

The FFA activities aimed to achieve multiple outcomes. First, they help vulnerable communities to construct and rehabilitate community assets that will help enhance their livelihood opportunities. Second, as diets typically deteriorate from the post-harvest period to the lean season, the activities aimed to stabilise food consumption patterns by supporting the poorest in the community through a conditional food transfer.

FFA activities showed a positive effect on community asset scores while also helping to reduce the extent to which they engage in negative food-related coping strategies, as evidenced by the fact that 80 percent of beneficiary households have better scores in terms of the Coping Strategy Index after the project. However, the productive assets and livelihoods support component does not appear to reach targets in terms of improving dietary adequacy as measured shortly after the last food distribution; 38 percent of beneficiaries reported poor dietary diversity and 10 percent reporting inadequate diets according to the Diet Diversity Score and Food Consumption Score respectively.

While the availability of rice through the FFA ration has improved the quantity of food available as seen in the significant reductions in the use of food-based coping strategies (i.e. reducing portion sizes of meals or skipping meals), it has not increased the dietary diversity or quality directly. This would have happened if households would have consumed additional commodities with higher nutritional values, procured from household savings on rice expenditure. To improve the use of freed-up household budgets to procure additional commodities the programme requires further investment in social behaviour change communication (SBCC); WFP programmes elsewhere have shown that dietary diversity benefits from a combination of food and cash based programming and SBCC. Provision of cash instead of rice may also facilitate the procurement of a wider variety of food items. Further, the influence of seasonality on the availability and market price of products that add to the diversity and quality of the diet may be underestimated and thus influence the ability for poorest households to access an adequate food basket during the lean season programme period. The influence of increased livelihood opportunities on dietary adequacy beyond the programme implementation period is not measured. WFP is examining above issues in greater depth to determine how to best design its programmes to maximise food security improvements.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 EMIS, school records , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data EMIS, school records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 Secondary data EMIS, school records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 Secondary data EMIS, School records	>85.00	85.00	97.00	96.91
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 EMIS, school records , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data EMIS, school records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 Secondary data EMIS, School records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 Secondary data EMIS, School records	>85.00	85.00	97.10	95.93
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
CAMBODIA-EDU PROGRAM COVERAGE AREA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 Annual NCI Workshop , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP programme monitoring Annual NCI workshop report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.01 WFP survey Cambodian National Capacity Index Workshop	=12.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM	>70.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM	>70.00		-	-
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Annual NCI workshop	>0.00		-	-
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey	=80.00		68.40	88.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=0.20	1.00	2.30	1.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=1.52	7.60	6.30	8.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=80.00	91.40	91.40	90.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=0.00	0.00	2.30	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=0.28	1.40	2.30	2.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=2.14	10.70	5.80	7.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=1.30	6.50	6.50	8.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=80.00	89.30	91.90	92.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=80.00	92.20	91.20	89.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	>5.00	4.50	4.30	4.84
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	>5.00	4.40	4.40	4.84
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	>5.00	4.60	4.30	4.85

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey	=100.00		67.00	80.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=100.00		63.30	80.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Survey/PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.08 WFP survey Survey/PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Survey/PDM	=100.00		55.30	80.00
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
CAMBODIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 Workshop	>0.00		-	-

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued its support to the emerging social protection framework and the development of key policies through its active engagement in the social protection dialogue under the Social Protection Core Group, and the Technical Working Group on Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition.

2015 was a year of transition towards the national ownership of the school feeding programme, as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and WFP signed a school feeding roadmap in May 2015; this is considered the Royal Government's commitment to work towards a national school feeding programme by 2021.

WFP continued to work closely with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports towards strengthening institutional structures and capacity through technical and financial assistance to support its transition to the national ownership of the school feeding programme. As part of the technical support, WFP provided training on school feeding to the relevant authorities (the Ministry's programme coordination committee, school feeding task force and sub-national school feeding committees); developed online monitoring mechanisms on primary education activities (to be institutionalised in 2016); designed HGSF models in partnership with the Ministry; and delegated greater programme management roles to the Ministry. WFP also provided financial support to implement capacity development activities, such as monitoring of the school feeding programme schools by the committees and task force; training to national to sub-national school feeding programme committees on food safety, nutrition and hygiene. At the community level, important progress was made towards local contributions for stipends for cooks and storekeepers which allowed WFP to phase out its rations for the same groups. The introduction of fortified rice in the school meals in 2016 will offer a platform for continued advocacy and technical consultation with government and private sector stakeholders towards national fortification efforts.

The government has contributed 1,000 mt of rice and its associated operational cost, for the WFP-supported school feeding programme in school year 2014-15.

This year, the ministry secured USD 4.5 million in its budget for the primary cash scholarship programme to support 75,000 children. Many of them received WFP-supported take-home rations in preceding years. This process of gradual transition from take-home rations and WFP cash scholarships will continue in current and future school years. In the school meals programme, the Ministry will also take over management responsibility in one province in school year 2015-16.

To achieve sustainable nutrition gains, WFP is strengthening the government's capacity to effectively address the nutrition challenges that remain for women, children and people living with HIV and AIDS. WFP is supporting the SUN secretariat to mainstream nutrition across Ministry action plans and ensure that nutritional considerations are

taken into account in overall development planning, emphasizing that nutritional improvements are moving forward in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

To ensure sustainable HIV nutrition responses, WFP involved the government in the HIV nutrition programme. In 2014, the Ministry of Health endorsed the GFTK as official government material followed by full ownership and organization of health professionals' training in 2015. Discussions on including nutrition counselling indicators into HIV reporting systems at the Ministry of Health will continue to foster ownership at national and local levels.

The FFA activities focused mainly on food security and livelihood resilience to climate change. During 2015, the Ministry of Rural Development, Provincial Department of Rural Development and a national NGO Mlup Baitong successfully implemented FFA activities. The cost of installing complementary equipment such as culverts was completely handed over to communes and communities. In 2016, FFA activities will increasingly focus on engaging marginalised people in the local planning process (Commune Development Plan and Commune Investment Programme) and in enhancing the resilience of vulnerable households through targeted climate change adaptation programmes specific to their livelihoods. The government has contributed 1,000 mt of rice and its associated operational cost to the WFP-supported FFA programme.

In 2015, WFP's active engagement as co-chair of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) improved the coordination and joint planning of emergency preparedness and response (EPR) by humanitarian partners in support of the Royal Government. WFP continued its co-chair role of the food security and nutrition sector of the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) as well as its chairmanship of the UN Disaster Management Team.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

The impact of the global economic slowdown continued to put pressure on traditional sources of funding for the CP in 2015. The support of long-time partners, as well as new donors, enabled WFP to ensure continuity in the implementation of the CP. However funding shortfalls compelled WFP to reduce its activities down to 45 percent of the CP as of December 2015. The government supported the CP with 2,000 mt of rice and financed a portion of the associated operational costs, demonstrating its commitment to a strengthened partnership with WFP. An additional 19 mt was provided by private donors.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Cambodia	2,000	0	2,000
Japan	0	0	138
MULTILATERAL	0	4,171	4,245
Private Donors	19	888	907
USA	4,510	0	2,458
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>9,748</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

All rice procured in 2015 was sourced locally, below the import parity price, which reduced transport costs, shortened the lead time and lowered the carbon footprint of the project. This also helped stimulating the local economy. Further, 2,019 mt of rice was received as in-kind donations. Other commodities were procured mostly from the region.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Canned Fish	0	202	138	0
Iodised Salt	0	22	0	0
Rice	6,321	0	2,339	0
Split Peas	0	0	522	0
Vegetable Oil	0	74	130	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>0</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP reduced the number of managed storage locations from three to two, with a total capacity of 16,000 mt. From these two locations, WFP conducted quarterly food distributions to 1,554 final distribution points. The cost of commercial transportation decreased slightly in 2015 after an increase in 2014. The lower tonnage managed by WFP in recent years made it a less attractive client in the market for logistics service providers, reducing the availability of options. A key challenge was to find suitable transporters able to adapt to the lower tonnage per destination, which is still an ongoing concern.

## Post-Delivery Losses

In 2015, there were no significant food losses under WFP custody. There were some minor losses due to cooperating partner losses in schools. Transport losses were negligible and were recovered from the transporters as per contract.

Even though losses by WFP were minor, WFP continued strict enforcement of its policy requiring school authorities and local communities to take responsibility and compensate for the value of food lost due to negligence or misuse. The country office logistics team will also provide a food handling training module during the annual Food Monitors workshop in 2016, to apply the best possible storage standards to the CP stores.

## Management

### Partnerships

WFP worked closely with key government partners, NGOs, United Nations agencies, research institutes and development partners to implement activities. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports serves as WFP's main partner for school feeding activities. Other key government partners included the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Planning and the National Committee for Disaster Management, as well as departments at the Provincial, District and Commune levels.

Leading NGO and cooperating partners such as Plan International, School Aid Japan and For the Smile of a Child, provided support to improve the quality of education, water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, health and dietary practices of primary school children, and overall school management. In 2015, the complementary partnership with USAID Cambodia Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) helped to establish the HGSP pilot through the improvement of the agricultural techniques of the small-holder farmers who supply food commodities to schools. IRD is an important partner for conducting evidence-based nutrition research to support policymaking and improve programmes such as the fortified rice acceptability study. WFP continued its relationship with the Angkor Micro Finance Institute to deliver cash scholarships. This mobile banking mechanism minimised risks, increased transparency and accountability. This is the first of its kind for cash-based social protection programmes in Cambodia.

During this year, WFP continued its collaboration with the National Core Group on HIV/AIDS including government institutions, NGO partners such as Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance and the Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care to undertake nutrition awareness raising activities among people living with HIV.

WFP also worked in close collaboration with FAO on school gardening, with UNICEF, FAO and WHO on joint nutrition programming and national priority setting with the SUN secretariat, and with UNAIDS.

In partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development and national NGO Mlup Baitong, WFP implemented its climate change, asset creation and livelihood support activities.

WFP co-chaired the HRF together with Action Aid to improve coordination and joint planning of emergency preparedness and response among humanitarian partners in support of the government. Additionally, WFP co-chaired the Technical Working Group on Food Security, Nutrition and Social Protection, chaired the UN Disaster Management Team, and was a member of the Social Protection Core Group.

In WFP's agreements with core partners, co-funding is recognised and stipulated in detail. Under the education component, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports contributes to the implementation of the programme in the form of programme management and oversight costs. The other core partner, Plan International, also contributes from its own budget up to 95 percent of the complementary funds (planned and actual) since its engagement in the programme in 2013. The funds associated with activities by other stakeholders in the same schools are not captured. For the nutrition component, the complementary funding did not change since 2014 following the suspension of the implementation of direct food assistance. The funds allocated by other members of the national SUN movement and food fortification committee to national strategy development are difficult to capture. For the livelihoods component, the planned complementary funds include resources available for tools and materials mobilised by the Ministry of Rural Development and the involved communities. While the planning figures are estimated over the five-year lifespan of the project, complementary funds were only mobilised since 2015.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>10</b>

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Education		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CAMBODIA, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10	=1,740,000.00	1,100,400.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CAMBODIA, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=15.00	12.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CAMBODIA, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.09 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-Nutrition		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10	=91,331.00	79,150.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10	=2.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CAMBODIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods		



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=368,100.00	48,840.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=3.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CAMBODIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

Following the successful implementation of the HGSF pilot, WFP renewed the programme implementation modality and operational guidelines for the expansion of the pilot in the school year 2015-2016. WFP in coordination with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (at central and sub-national levels) and relevant NGO partners, conducted an HGSF lessons learnt workshop on 28 September 2015 to share and review the findings of the pilot with key partner stakeholders and discuss possible adjustments. Inputs from the workshop were used to update the programme implementation modality and operational guidelines. One particular finding was the critical role of the Commune Council (local authority) which assumed a key managerial responsibility in the management of the programme, thus extending their interest well beyond basic food purchasing tasks. Schools expressed the importance of keeping the Councils closely engaged in HGSF activities so as to maximise the scope for local ownership and social participation.

In the school year 2015-16, HGSF will be expanded in 58 schools in Siem Reap, Odar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces. Twenty-four schools will adopt a hybrid HGSF modality, in which chicken, fish and vegetables are planned to be purchased locally from contract farmers, while rice, vegetable oil, salt and yellow split peas will be supplied by WFP. In addition, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports aims to pilot full-day teaching in three HGSF-supported schools in Siem Reap. To support this plan, the school breakfast modality supported by HGSF will be converted to a school lunch programme in these schools.

WFP continued its support to HIV nutrition activities through advocacy for the GFTK. In 2015, investment from the government and NGOs demonstrated their active participation in HIV nutrition. Endorsement and ownership was possible because of the government's understanding of the importance and integrity of the programme. Unfortunately, high turn-over of health facility staff drains trained expertise from the programme, making it necessary to repeat the training indefinitely. Integration of the GFTK in routine nurse and counsellor teaching curricula could offer an opportunity for greater coverage and retention of skills.

In response to climate change and disaster risks, the productive assets and livelihoods support programme was reviewed to improve the overall approach in order to enhance programmatic impact. In 2015, following the completion of the asset creation season, WFP undertook a review of commune development planning processes and the participation of marginalised people in the community. The aim was to identify opportunities to empower these households and include them in local planning processes to enhance resilience for food security and nutrition in relation to the specific disaster, weather or climate risks they face. The process highlighted the need for the diversification of the programme portfolio through inclusion of training and awareness activities. Further, the review stressed the importance of aligning WFP programme planning with the annual government planning and budgeting cycle, thus enhancing cooperation with and contribution from commune authorities.

Careful review of the FFA programme showed that focus on labour-intensive work activities may exclude participation by the most vulnerable in the community, i.e., exactly those to whom the programme wishes to provide support. Further, it was found that the poorest households, targeted by the programme, are constrained by the low frequency of food distributions; they wish to receive more frequent support to meet their urgent daily needs. The use of cash instead of food as a form of compensation would allow greater transfer frequency. FFA is also increasingly 'competing' with labour opportunities available through migration within or external to Cambodia. Though communities would benefit from greater social cohesion offered by the collective FFA activities, the promise of higher incomes elsewhere is alluring. These findings were extensively considered in the planning for the 2016 programme season.

# Operational Statistics

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1-Education</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	490,276	-	490,276	296,000	-	296,000	60.4%	-	60.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	144,688	16,000	160,688	26,123	4,985	31,108	18.1%	31.2%	19.4%
<b>Comp.3-Productive Assets and Livelihoods</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	6,200	1,182	7,382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	31,007	5,907	36,914	11,876	-	11,876	38.3%	-	32.2%

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Cambodia	KAM-C-00006-05	Rice	2,000	0	2,000
Japan	JPN-C-00326-01	Canned Fish	0	0	138
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Fish	0	388	202
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	22	22
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	3,477	3,737
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	210	210
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	74	74
Private Donors	WPD-C-02676-07	Rice	0	400	400
Private Donors	WPD-C-02866-01	Rice	0	64	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-02905-01	Split Peas	0	44	44
Private Donors	WPD-C-02926-07	Rice	0	330	330
Private Donors	WPD-C-03031-01	Rice	0	51	51
Private Donors	WPD-C-03072-01	Rice	19	0	19
USA		Rice	0	0	2,060
USA	USA-C-00981-04	Rice	4,110	0	0
USA	USA-C-00981-04	Split Peas	270	0	268
USA	USA-C-00981-04	Vegetable Oil	130	0	130
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,529</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>9,748</b>