



WFP Cambodia Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
DEV 200202 (June 2011 – Dec 2017)	170.8 m	114.9 m (67%)	0 m
CSP KH01	18.3 m	3.14m ⁽¹⁾	2.66m ⁽²⁾

*November 2017 – April 2018 (1) confirmed contribution (2) After resource migration from CP

WFP provides assistance to the most marginalised Cambodians living in food-insecure communities through the Country Programme (CP). The CP, launched in 2011, has been extended until December 2018. The programme covers food and cash-based safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition, asset creation and livelihood support. Food assistance is also provided in response to emergencies, when required.

In 2016, WFP assisted 610,150 people in Cambodia. With a preceding record of assisting 840,000 people 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 pupils with at least 80 percent attendance), has supported universal access to primary education and promoted increased enrolment, retention and graduation. Building on this success, WFP is working with the Royal Government to establish a national school feeding programme by 2021.

WFP's nutrition programme aims to reduce malnutrition through nutrition sensitive investments and public health measures such as rice fortification. Considering that Cambodia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the region, WFP's food-for-assets (FFA) programme aims to strengthen resilience and climate change adaptation amongst the most vulnerable communities.

WFP's ongoing projects are in line with the Zero Hunger Challenge, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the development goals of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

Main Photo Credit: WFP/Ratanak Leng
Caption: Schoolchildren receiving their breakfast from the WFP school meals programme in Siem Reap Province.

Highlights

- On 17th October, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, celebrated World Food Day 2017 in Cambodia under the theme 'Change the future of migration. Invest in food security and rural development'.
- WFP country representative, Ms. Nancy Walters, conveyed the message of this year World Food Day through her speech at the event, saying: "We understand hunger, conflict and migration are linked, and on World Food Day 2017 we make a plea for peace. By working towards Zero Hunger and nutrition – Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, we can tackle many of the issues that cause people to migrate."



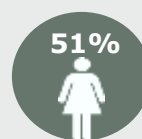
Credit: WFP/Ratanak Leng

Over 600 people participated the World Food Day 2017, including government officials, representatives of WFP, FAO and civil society organization representatives, community members as well as the local authorities in Tboung Khmum province.

In Numbers

4,500 people in need of food assistance

People Assisted
October 2017



October 2017

Operational Updates

- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, jointly organized a workshop on lessons learnt through the Home Grown School Feeding Programme. 103 participants from all relevant stakeholders gathered to review past experiences, share best practices and challenges, propose solutions for the way forward, and plan for operation in the next school year. Experiences from smallholder farmers in safe food production, investment planning and cooperation with NGO partners working in agricultural sectors, were shared in the workshop. Other issues related to commodities and budget planning, distribution schedules, financial management and transactions, food safety and hygiene practices, and community engagement were also discussed. The workshop also provided an opportunity for networking for all participants to keep sharing their experiences. Feedback and suggestions from the workshop were incorporated into the implementation procedures and recommendations for the future expansion of the programme.
- WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS has officially launched the Good Food Toolkit Website (<http://goodfoodtoolkit.info/>) to provide easy access and broader knowledge to all relevant stakeholders engaged in tertiary education, diploma courses, on-the-job training, and refresher training for health professionals who provide nutrition counselling and support for adults, children, and communities living with and affected by HIV. The availability of the Good Food Toolkit (GFTK) as an online resource can serve as an important training tool to provide support and guidance for pre- and in-service training of health professionals across the country. The GFTK also provides tools and materials for health workers to support people living with HIV, particularly those on treatment, to manage the nutritional considerations associated with their condition. The website, which is compatible with all devices such as computers, iPads and mobile phones, will help facilitate nutritional assessments, counselling, education and support to address nutrition issues faced by people living with HIV.

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 cut off from the school meals programme; food distributions under the maternal and child health and nutrition component ended in June 2014; FFA activities have been reduced by 50 percent; and the cash-for-work pilot has been suspended since 2014.

Country Background & Strategy



Cambodia has achieved remarkable economic growth in the last two decades. Cambodia sustained an average growth rate of 7.6 percent in 1994-2015, ranking sixth in the world, and has now become a lower middle income economy. However, Cambodia is not expected to graduate from its Least Developed Country status until after 2025. 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.

WFP has been present in Cambodia since 1979.

Population: **15.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
143 out of 188

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

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

Donors

USA, Japan, Cambodia, Germany, Australia, Private Sector

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